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Thursday, March 18, 1982
Phalguna 27, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eighth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXV Contains No. 11 to 20)

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C O N T E N T S

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LOK SABHA

*Thursday, March 18, 1982/Phalguna
27, 1903 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**हाजीपुर और बरांनी के बीच अतिरिक्त
रेल गाड़ियां**

*353. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार का विचार हाजीपुर-बरांनी लाइन पर अतिरिक्त रेलगाड़ी चलाने का है, क्योंकि आजकल 8.00 बजे से 17.40 बजे के बीच इस समय कोई रेलगाड़ी नहीं है और यात्रियों को बहुत असुविधा हो रही है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): There is no proposal at present, to run any additional train on Hajipur-Barauni section 16 Dn Gauhati Mail provides a service betwtn 8.00 hrs and 17.40 hrs from Hajipur towards Barauni; timings of 454 Dn Sonpur-Barauni Passenger have been revised with effect from 15-3-82 so as to leave Hajipur at 12.20 hrs in order to provide another day train between Hajipur and Barauni. For passengers from Barauni to Hajipur, 458 Barauni-Mahendrughat Passenger and 15 Up Gauhati-Varanasi Mail are available during 08.00-17.00 hrs.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री ने जो अपने जवाब में कहा है, मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था इन्होंने बीच में एक गाड़ी का जिक्र किया, लेकिन यह मेल है। मैंने पूछा था कि आम जो लोग हैं और जो उधर के लोग हैं बिहार और उत्तर बिहार के उनको घोर संकट का सामना करना पड़ता है, आप यदि उस रास्ते से कहीं भी जायें चाहे कलकत्ता या गोरखपुर तक तो यदि आप किसी तरह डिब्बे में घुस गये हैं और टट्टी, पाखाना लगे तो आप टायलट में नहीं जा सकते हैं आपको वहीं बैठकर करना पड़ेगा। यह हालत है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक दिन बगैर बताये चुपचाप मंत्री जी को ले जायें।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री जी गये होंगे तो मालूम होगा। वहां कोई वी.आई.पी. नहीं है, सब बराबर हैं। वहां फर्स्ट क्लास में भी वही दिक्कत है और एक गाड़ी में एक ही क्लास नहीं है, आपके मुताबिक भले ही फर्स्ट और सेकेंड क्लास हो, लेकिन वहां 8, 10 क्लासेज चलती हैं जैसे गोदाम क्लास, छत क्लास भी है, बैठी और खड़ी क्लास भी है और हक क्लास भी होती है। जब इतनी भीड़ है और लोग परेशान हैं तो उस परिस्थिति में आप कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां कोई विचार नहीं है, एक दम आउटराइट रिजेक्ट कर दिया।

थोड़ा ऐसा भी करना चाहिये सेठों साहब कि जब इस तरह का मामला हो तो कम-से कम संतोष देने के लिये यह भी कहना चाहिये कि विचार कर रहे हैं, लेकिन ऐसी लाठी सी मार देते हैं, कि कोई प्रपोजल ही नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय ने मेल गाड़ी के सम्बन्ध में कहा है, लेकिन जहां तक यात्रियों का मामला है, आप सचमुच में क्या फील करते हैं कि यात्रियों को कठिनाई है या नहीं ?

सवाल मेरा यह है कि आपने जो कह दिया कि कोई प्रपोजल नहीं है, तो क्यों प्रपोजल नहीं है? आपके पास वहां लाइन कॅपेसिटी कितनी है? क्या वह फुल है? अगर नहीं तो कितनी है और उसमें अतिरिक्त रेलगाड़ी चलाने में क्या दिक्कत है?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : प्रश्न तो अलग है, वह क्लास के बारे में कह रहे हैं। इंडियन सोसाइटी में हर क्लास है।

प्रश्न यह है कि हाजीपुर से बरौनी तक सुबह से शाम तक कई ट्रेन का बन्दाबस्त नहीं है। यात्रियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, कोई गलत वायदा न करते हुए, जो रिसोर्सोज है, उसके अन्दर अभी दो ट्रेनें बरौनी से हाजीपुर को चला रहे हैं। उसी तरह से हाजीपुर से बरौनी को चला रहे हैं। अगर ट्रेन का टाइम वह चाहें तो बता सकता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या चाहते हैं?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एक सवेरे की ट्रेन में पब्लिक जायेगी और दूसरी शाम को जायेगी। अगर किसी को 20, 25 कांस जाना पड़ेगा तो वह एक बार सवेरे में और दूसरी बार शाम में जायेगी?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : बरौनी महान्द्राघाट ट्रेन का टाइम 15 मार्च से चेंज किया गया है और अब वह 12.20 पर बरौनी से स्टार्ट होती है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : एक ट्रेन 16 डाउन-गोहाटी वाराणसी मेल 15.40 को स्टार्ट होता है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह मेरी कंस्ट्रेंटेंसी का मामला है, मैं वहां की नस-नस जानता हूँ। पहले बताइये मेल कहां कहां रुकती है, और कहां-कहां से चलती है। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आम पब्लिक के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं? आप कहते हैं कि मेल गाड़ी चल रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले पासवान मेल रुकेगी बोलने की तभी जवाब आयेगा।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: One train starts from Hajipur at 15.40 hrs. and arrives at Barauni at 18.43 hrs. Another train starts at 12.20 hrs. from Hajipur and arrives at Barauni at 16.20 hrs. In reverse one train starts from Barauni at 12.25 hrs. and arrives at Hajipur at 14.25 hrs. and yet another train starts at 11.00 hrs. and arrives at 15.45 hrs. at Hajipur from Barauni.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा प्रश्न दो लाइन का है कि क्या रेल मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार का विचार हाजीपुर बरौनी लाइन पर अतिरिक्त रेलगाड़ी चलाने का है, क्योंकि आजकल 8 बजे से 17.50 के बीच कोई रेलगाड़ी नहीं है, जिससे यात्रियों को असुविधा होती है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कह दिया कि नहीं विचार है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लाइन कॅपेसिटी कितनी है? इनको मालूम है कि प्रत्येक लाइन की अपनी कॅपेसिटी होती है, कितनी गाड़ी चल सकती है।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : लाइन कॅपेसिटी 100 परसेंट सैचुरेटेड है, पूरा है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से फिर आग्रह करूंगा कि यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है, छोटे छोटे स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों को यात्रा की सुविधा देने का सवाल है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हाजीपुर से गाड़ी चलती है और बरौनी पर रुकती है। क्या उन्होंने बीच के स्टेशनों के पैसेंजरों की दिक्कतों को रीयलाइज किया है? वहां पर मोटर ट्रॉफिक काफी चल रहा है। जब मोटर वाले फायदा उठा रहे हैं, तो रेलवे को भी काफी फायदा होने की सम्भावना है। इससे यात्रियों को भी सुविधा मिल जायेगी। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस प्रश्न पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे?

रेल मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : मैं माननीय सदस्य की चिन्ता को पूरी तरह एप्रिशिएट करता हूँ । माननीय सदस्य ने यह समस्या स्वी है कि रेल ट्रैने सब स्टेशनों पर नहीं रुकती है, वहाँ पर बहुत अवेर-क्राउडिंग है और यात्रियों को असुविधा होती है । वह चाहते हैं कि पैसेंजर ट्रैने की सुविधा बढ़ाई जाए । उनका मुख्य प्रश्न यह था कि दिन के समय दूसरी गाड़ी नहीं है । इस बारे में 15 मार्च से यह सुविधा दी गई है कि एक गाड़ी 12.20 बजे से चलाई जा रही है जो कि पहले नहीं चलती थी । मैं माननीय सदस्य से केवल इतना कह सकता हूँ कि इस समय हमारी मुश्किल कॉर्चिज को कमी की भी है । जैसे ही कॉर्चिज की कमी के बारे में सुधार होगा, उनके सुझाव पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

Archaeological Monuments under the Calcutta Circle

*354. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of archaeological monuments under the Calcutta circle of the Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) how many of these belong to Orissa;

(c) have Government of India received a proposal from State Government of Orissa to have an independent circle for Orissa in view of the large number of monuments in the State; and

(d) when will Government of India set up a new circle for Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) As per Protection Notification entries, the total number of monuments and sites under the Eastern Circle (with headquarters at Calcutta) is 243.

(b) 65 belong to Orissa.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government does not consider it necessary to create a separate circle for Orissa.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: The Minister's answer to part (d) of the question is unconvincing. I asked this because not only in the Eastern States, but in the country as a whole, Orissa has the largest concentration of ancient monuments well known for their beauty and splendour. The Minister has replied that there are 65 Centrally protected monuments in Orissa. In view of the large number of monuments in Orissa and the world-famous monument like Black Pagoda in Konarak and the monument relating to Buddhist Sculpture in Lalitgiri, Udaigiri and Ratnagiri, due attention for conservation, survey and documentation there, including the urgent attention and investment for restoration and preservation of Sun Temple has not been given. And in this context, I wish to point out that in spite of the repeated requests by the State Government and also the suggestion made by Advisory Board of Archaeology in their 25th meeting for setting up a new Circle in Orissa, this has not been considered. We come to know that it has been rejected on the ground that Calcutta circle has been bifurcated forming a new circle with Headquarters at Gauhati to look after the North Eastern region and keeping Orissa in Calcutta circle. Now, may I ask the Minister, how many monuments and what quantum of annual allocation would justify an independent circle May I know whether any other circle has less number of Monuments and less allocation than Orissa

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Sir, I quite appreciate the concern of the hon. Member about the importance of protection of ancient monuments. But at the same time the hon. Member will bear with me that as per Ancient Monument and Archaeologi-

cal Sites and Remains Act of 1958 the Central Government is concerned with those monuments which are declared as of national importance. As I have already stated there are 65 monuments which have been declared as such in Orissa. In the Eastern Circle, there are 243 monuments which have been declared as such and out of these, 108 are in West Bengal, 70 are in North-Eastern Region and 65 are in Orissa. Keeping in view the necessity of creating another Circle in the North Eastern Region, according to one of our proposals, we have a scheme to bifurcate the Eastern Circle into two with headquarters at Gauhati. The new Circle headquarters will be at Gauhati. This decision has been taken keeping in view the fact that the North Eastern Region has been hitherto some what neglected and there are so many places where these unexplored ancient monuments are there.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why don't you free Orissa from Bengali feudalism.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I object to Dr. Subramaniam Swamy's observation Bengalis are anti-imperialists but they are socialists. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: I would like to clarify that we do not create Circle within the boundaries of the States. We create Circles where monuments are of national importance. As regards the expenditure which the hon. Member desired to know, I may state that if you see the expenditure incurred during the last three years, you will find that more than 50 per cent of the total expenditure of that Circle has been spent for Orissa alone.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: What quantum of money spent would justify for having a separate circle

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: In 1977-78, 68 per cent of the total ex-

penditure of the Circle was spent for Orissa and for the subsequent year also 68 per cent was spent and then 83 per cent and 83.95 per cent were spent for the respective years for Orissa alone. The actual amount spent in 1978-79 was Rs. 6,94,813 and for the year 1979-80 it was Rs. 4,08,166 and for 1980-81, it was Rs. 3,23,265. The hon. Member will be glad to know that we have provided Rs. 5,85,900 for the current financial year.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: The hon. Minister has said that more than 50 per cent of the allocation has gone to Orissa alone. Then, there is every reason for Orissa to have a separate circle.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: In view of the large number of monuments in Orissa and also in view of the fact that even for minor repairs etc., they have to approach the Archaeological Superintendent at Calcutta, will it not be possible to shift the headquarters of the circle to Bhubaneswar from Calcutta in case a separate circle cannot be created in Orissa. Secondly, will it not be worthwhile to delegate extra financial powers to the sub-circles in Orissa pending creation of a new circle or shifting the headquarters of the eastern circle to Bhubaneswar?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: So far as the shifting of the headquarters is concerned, we do not have such a proposal at present.

As regards the second question, we have ten sub-circles in eastern circle and out of these 10 sub-circles, three are located at Orissa, that is. Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Konark. Besides this, Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Department, exclusively meant for Jagannath temple is stationed at Puri...*(interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing more in this question. We have to see to the importance of the question; we should not unnecessarily waste the time of the House.

Next question.

Deaths due to illegal abortions

*355. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that over 6.5 lakh women and girls die every year due to illegal abortions conducted in the country;

(b) if so, steps taken to check the functioning of the untrained nurses and unqualified doctors performing such abortions and simultaneously liberalising the abortion operations facilities in the hospitals; and

(c) steps taken in the family planning programme in this regard to educate the masses?

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

(b) and (c). Steps have been taken by way of increasing the facilities and availability of trained manpower to attend to abortion services under the purview of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 as a health measure. Availability of facilities for such safe, hygienic and legal abortion services is being made known to the public.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्वेश्चन क्या है और जवाब क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डागा साहब, आप के साथ हमेशा ऐसा क्यों होता है ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : भगवान जानते हैं । मेरा बिलकुल स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन था—

(a) whether it is a fact that over 6.5 lakh women and girls die every year due to illegal abortions conducted in the country.

And the answer is: No, Sir.

Kindly also see the reply given to my question with regard to the steps taken etc.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1971 के अन्दर यह मेडिकल टर्मिनेशन आफ प्रेग्नेन्सी एक्ट बना और 1975 में इस के रूलज और रेगुलेशनज बने । उसके बाद “मदर टैरेसा” ने जो बात कही है उस पर एक छोटा सा सवाल करूंगा—

I am quoting from the newspaper:

“Mother Teresa today received the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize and in her speech of acceptance condemned abortion as the greatest destroyer of man in the world today.

Mother Teresa, awarded the prize for her work among the world's destitutes said. “To me the nationals who have legalised abortion are the poorest nations. They are afraid of the unborn child and the child must die”.

देश में इस कानून के लागू होने के बाद और उसके रूलज तथा रेगुलेशनज बनाये जाने के बाद आप एक भी उदाहरण दे दीजिए कि आप ने किसी को सजा दी हो या किसी को इस का गुनहगार ठहराया हो या उस का कन्विकेशन हुआ हो, इस कानून के अन्तर्गत

श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही : पहले नम्बर तो पछिये ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : नम्बर बतला दीजिये कि कितने आपरेशनज हुए ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the M.T.P. Act was passed in 1971 mainly to liberalise the provisions of the IPC, which gave stringent

punishment to the persons who were indulging in abortions, may be with good intention to save the life of the mother and also to prevent the illegal abortions.

Now, the Hon. Member must know that the penal provisions of any Act and the prosecution part of it is not the domain of the Health Ministry. I will only recall that my Ministry's main function under the Act is to provide facilities, expand them, strengthen them, provide medical manpower and train them and provide the facilities for legal medical termination of pregnancy. That we have done and the figures say that from 1971...

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Are you answering my question or something which I don't require.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, Shri Daga's point is well taken. He is interested in illegal, not legal abortions.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I am answering the question as Health Minister, whose responsibility is, under the provisions of the Act of 1971, to provide the facilities and medical manpower and to increase these. That is what he should ask.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir, steps have been taken by way of increasing the facilities and availability of trained manpower to attend to the abortion services.

मेरे इस प्रश्न पर आप उत्तर दीजिए कि पिछले पांच सालों से आज तक कितने रजिस्टर्ड मेडिकल प्रैक्टीशनर्स हैं और ऐसी कितनी एम्प्लीकेशंस प्रैक्टीशनर्स की हैं जिनको कि आपने अप्रूव कर दिया है रूल्स एण्ड रेगुलेशंस के अन्तर्गत ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, there are about 161 hospitals, where the facility for training of the doctors is provided.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: How many medical doctors are there? Whether the number has increased? I want the number, not the places where this abortion is allowed. I want the answer because you have made certain rules under that Act. You say facilities are being increased. I say what facilities have you increased? I want to know this.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I can understand the anxiety of the Hon. Member.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Before I can answer that, I would say that I have given information that 161 training centres have been provided; and about 40 taluka level hospitals have been doing this job. 1,000 primary health centres have also been provided with the facility of MTP. About doctors, all the doctors who are in these centres are trained.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Apart from the medical and legal measures taken by Government, have social, cultural and educative measures also been taken, or are being contemplated to curb these illegal abortions.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The only way is to inform the people, i.e. to educate the masses that these facilities exist in the country. For that purpose, the total doctors trained from 1975 to 1981 number 7303 including 1945 at PAC level. The total number of centres authorized to provide MTP service is 3390. These are the facilities that we have provided. We have informed the public that these facilities have been provided, and that they need not go to the quacks. (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: This really is not a matter—with a heavy heart I have to say that this is not a matter for hilarity. In our

society, it is really the unmarried girls who are forced to go to these quacks. That is the root of all this trouble.

Till now, the Minister has not given us the figure of illegal abortions. That question has not been answered; but that is a very big figure. He says that this is a matter for the Home Minister. But if this education, which the Minister refers to, is really to be given to the society, then one of the things to be done is that the Health Ministry should immediately coordinate their activities with the Home Ministry and bring these people to book. If that is not done, what is the education that is being given?

In view of this fact, I would like to know whether the Health Ministry, in collaboration with the Home Ministry, will really start a drive against these culprits who take advantage of this situation and go in for business. Secondly, will the Health Ministry also initiate, in collaboration with other Ministries and all the other parties in the country, a drive so that this unfortunate situation is not taken as a ground for castigation?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I can only say that the Health Ministry does not maintain the register of illegal abortions. And there has not been any survey of illegal abortions done in the country. All these figures and facts given about illegal abortions are mere guess work. If I could know it definitely we would have taken steps. The various suggestions which the hon. Member has given, viz. that we should work in coordination with the Home Ministry, etc. are good ones.

SHRI ERA AMBARASU: My question is one of national importance. The population of India is increasing by leaps and bounds. If you visit temples of Konarak and Khajuraho you will find display of sexual acts which are vulgar either in the name of culture or in the name of religion. In view of the increasing population, will the Minister take some steps to remove these things?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: No.

Signalling System for Speeding up of Goods Trains

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*356. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to modify the existing signalling system;

(b) whether Government's decision to increase the speed of goods trains has necessitated this change; and

(c) whether the increase in the speed of goods trains will also necessitate the replacement of couplers and the existing automatic vacuum brakes with heavy duty couplers and fail safe air brakes?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Air brakes on wagons are considered necessary to limit the braking distances to reasonable values and thereby achieve safe running of enhanced train-loads of 4500 tonnes or more even at present speeds. The capacity of the couplers does not limit achievement of higher speeds, but higher capacity couplers are required for hauling these higher train-loads.

श्री तारिक अनवर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में जो रेल दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं उसके बहुत सारे कारणों में एक कारण यह भी है कि हमारा सिग्नल सिस्टम बहुत पुराना हो चुका है और वह फाल्ती भी है। मेरा प्रश्न था कि सिग्नल सिस्टम में क्या कोई चेंज करेंगे, मॉडिफिकेशन करेंगे, उसके जवाब में उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा।

मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में विचार करने में क्या हर्ज है, जब कि हम हर चीज में न्यू टेक्नीक

अपना रहे हैं ? रेलवे में जो दुर्घटनाएँ हो रही हैं, आम जनता में जो खौफ, डर पैदा हो गया है, उसको दूर करने के लिये अगर हम न्यू टेक्नीक अपनायें तो उसमें क्या हर्ज है ?

मैं यह भी पूछना चाहूंगा कि बम्बई रेलवे सिस्टम में जो आटोमैटिक सिग्नल सिस्टम है, अगर उसे देश में बड़े पैमाने पर अपनाया जाये, तो इस में क्या हर्ज है ?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: There are two types of signalling systems existing at the moment, according to the drivers. One is semaphore and another is multi-aspect colour light signalling. These are the two devices of signalling exist. We have the research organisation. Off and on they have been continuously doing research to develop the signalling system also. So far as his main question is concerned and also the hon. Member has mentioned about accidents, the Government is taking adequate steps in order to augment the brake power and also to change the certain system. For example, wagons are there of four wheels. So far as modernisation of signalling system is concerned, it is in progress and all the time research is being conducted.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE: The question is that in a city like Bombay whether automatic signalling will be followed or not.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: As the hon. Minister had just now stated in reply to part (a) 'No', I should point out for the information of the hon. Minister what has been written in the Indian Railways Year Book 1980-81 on page 31. It says, "To minimise the incidence of accidents particularly on account of human failure, stations are being increasingly equipped with modern signalling devices". This is the sentence they have mentioned in their Year Book published for the year 1980-81. How does the hon. Minister say that they are not contemplating, they are not having new devices of

signalling? So, I just want to have a clarification from the hon. Minister.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I have already informed the Members that there are two types of signalling system, existing. One is semaphore and another is 'mutiple colour' system. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All right, that is all right. Shri K. B. Choudhari. I have gone into it. There is nothing more in it. Shri K. B. Choudhari is not there. Shri Navin Ravani. He is also not there. Shri Lakkappa.

Criteria for confirmation of Doctors of specialist grade in Central Health Service

*359. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the criteria for confirmation of doctors of Specialist Grade of Central Health Service;

(b) what is the number of doctors who are due for confirmation against the permanent posts; and

(c) whether all such doctors have been confirmed and if not, the detailed reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Officers of the Specialist Grade of the Central Health Service who have satisfactorily completed their probation period, are confirmed according to their seniority, suitability and the availability of permanent vacancies.

(b) About 120 Doctors of specialist grade are due for confirmation.

(c) Proposals for the confirmation of 111 such officers have been sent to the Union Public Service Commission.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, there is large scale resentment among the doctors because their promotions and confirmations have been delayed

and as a consequence of that number of representations were also made. The reply given by the hon. Minister says that confirmation of officers of the Specialist Grade of the Central Health Service will be completed on their completing the probation period. How many of those people who have completed their probation period have been confirmed? I would like to know whether all those officers who have completed their probation period have been confirmed. The reasons given by the Minister are 'seniority, suitability and availability'. These are three vague terms. I want to know what suitability is and what availability is. The doctors who are working there are available. Suitability is a relevant term. Confirmation has been denied to some of them. Therefore, I would like to know the number of probationary doctors who have completed their probation period, and how many of them have been confirmed, since how long have they been waiting and what are the dates from which they have been confirmed. I would put the next supplementary later.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a challenge.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: May I inform the hon. Member, through you, that confirmation takes place only when the post is available for confirmation. It is not as though those who have put in certain service can be confirmed. There must be some posts available against which they can be confirmed. Otherwise, how can they be confirmed? He should know that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I only know all the details about these things, through the various representations made to me. The point is that in the matter of confirmation of these probationers lot of discrimination has been made. Seniority has been ignored, availability has been ignored and even suitability has also been ignored. Availability, suitability and everything has been ignored. I would like to know this because health care has to be taken through the len-

gth and breadth of the country. Why should doctors who have completed their probationary period be ignored, when this problem of providing doctors to every nook and corner of the country is there? Take the availability question. All those doctors who are available have not been confirmed. Only 111 doctors have been confirmed, according to the reply. I want to know whether any confirmation list has been submitted to the Public Service Commission, and lot of discrimination was shown by the officers who had prepared it. I want an evaluation committee to be set up to go into this question of discrimination and to probe into the matter of availability, suitability and seniority of these probationary doctors and whether confirmation has been done properly so that their services can be utilised in this country.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: In Specialist Grade II, there are only 616 doctors working. Out of these, 374 are permanent. The rest are temporary. From the reply you can see that the posts available for confirmation are only 120. Out of that, 111 proposals have been sent to the UPSC. Only 9 are in the process of being sent to the UPSC.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the reply of the Minister shows that either he is misinformed or he is misleading the House. He says that a person on probation can be confirmed only when there is a permanent post available. I am sorry to inform the Minister that the rules are very clear. You cannot put a man on probationary status unless there is a permanent post to begin with. A person appointed on probation is considered to be on a permanent post; only he has to be confirmed provided his service is satisfactory. The Supreme Court has also ruled that you cannot keep anybody unduly long on probation. The maximum period they have prescribed is two years. In view of this, could the Minister inform us how many people are there on probation for more than two years in the CGHS?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: May I draw your attention to the question...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Of course, members of the Government are permanently on probation (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Please read the question. The question is, what are the criteria for confirmation?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He has misled the House by saying that you cannot confirm a man unless there is a permanent post available. You cannot put him on probation for an unduly long period. (*Interruptions*.)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have put the question; why should he quarrel with the Minister?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The main question is:

(a) What is the criteria for confirmation of doctors in Specialist Grade of Central Health Service:

(b) What is the number of doctors who are due for confirmation against the permanent posts?"

This is the question and that I have answered. (*Interruptions*).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: We have heard his answer to Mr. Lakkappa—Lok Sabha will become a laughing stock in the medical profession if this reply goes out that a person on probation will remain on probation till a permanent post is available.

MR. SPEAKER: Can we keep this information secret? Is there any law?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No, we cannot. Therefore, let him correct his answer.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Dr. Subramaniam—I know he knows the rules....

AN HON. MEMBER: Is he a doctor?

AN HON. MEMBER: He is Swamy; he is not a doctor.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I know Dr. Subramaniam Swamy knows the rules of confirmation and the procedure because of his experience. I give credit to his service. (*Interruptions*). For sometime he was working somewhere and he knows the rules of confirmation and procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not a doctor like me!

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I give credit to him. I do agree that it is not in the case of probation; I said, in the case of doctors working in temporary posts. There is a distinction.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If he is correcting himself, that is a different matter. We have all heard it here it is on record. He said..

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I said, with reference to temporary doctors, not with reference to probationers.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Now that he has corrected himself, let him answer my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri R. P. Yadav.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You want to shut me off? I am prepared to sit down, but he has not answered my question. Even in regard to temporary posts, the Supreme Court has said, you cannot keep anybody unduly long in a temporary post. May I know how many doctors have been serving in a temporary posts for more than two years? This is the answer he should give (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: This is with reference to temporary doctors, not probationers.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri R. P. Yadav.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Anyway, I have no hope from this Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: At least that much you have realised?

Trains Running without Light in Northern Eastern Railway

*360. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the trains in Northern-Eastern Railway are running without light;

(b) whether this is the main reason for the increase in crime in the running trains; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and remedial steps taken thereon?

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

(c) Does not arise.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, हमें खेद है कि सैठी जी जैसे अच्छे मंत्री को वास्तव में बलि-का-बकरा बनाया जा रहा है। सवाल के जवाब को देखने से आपको स्वयं अनुभव होगा कि जिस तरह पार्लियामेंट का माखौल उड़ाया गया है। मैं बिहार के जिस इलाके से आता हूँ और भी माननीय सदस्य बतायेंगे इस ओर श्री राम विलास पासवान जी ने भी ध्यान आकर्षित किया है कि मेल-एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां पचास प्रतिशत और पैसेंजर गाड़ियां शत-प्रतिशत बिना लाइट के चलती हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि यदि वे इस बात पर डटे हुए हैं कि गाड़ियां बिना लाइट के नहीं हैं, तो मैं उनको चैलेंज करता हूँ और सदन से इस्तीफा भी देने के लिए तैयार हूँ, वे इस चुनौती को स्वीकार करें। हमारी समझ में यह नहीं आता है कि उनको इस तरह के फीगर्स कौन देता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी उसमें फिर से सुधार करें और इस बात को स्वीकार करें कि गाड़ियां ज्यादातर एन. ई. जोन में बिना लाइट के चलती हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे ख्याल में आपने नहीं समझा होगा, गाड़ियां जब चलती हैं, तो इन्जन के आगे लाइट होती है।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : अध्यक्ष महोदय चैलेंज करने का प्रश्न नहीं है। वास्तविक स्थिति से सदन को अवगत कराना है। यथार्थ यह है कि कई कारणों की वजह से लाइट के बल्ब चोरी चले जाते हैं। आर्मेचर-बैल्ट को लेकर जाते हैं और पंखों को लेकर जाते हैं। इस तरीके से जो काम हो रहा है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। इन सब को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने मिड-आन-जेनरेशन-सिस्टम को इंट्रोड्यूस किया है। जिससे मिडिल-आफ-दि-ट्रेन में इसके द्वारा हर कोच में लाइट दी जा रही है इस तरीके से इस सिस्टम को और आगे करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने यह प्रश्न नहीं पूछा है।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : हमने आपकी सही बात का मंजरमेंट लेना है और सदन को बताना है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है, उसके बारे में मंत्री जी जवाब नहीं देते हैं। हमने पूछा है कि उस जोन में क्या कर रहे हैं, जहां बिना लाइट के गाड़ियां चलती हैं। उन्होंने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि यह बात नहीं है। मंत्री जी द्वारा कहा गया कि मिड-आन-लाइट की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है कि यह इन्फार्मेशन क्यों दे रहे हैं, यद्यपि मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसूल की बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कहा है, यथार्थ बात यह है कि इस तरीके से चोरी की जा रही है। लाइट के बल्ब लेकर चले जाते हैं। उसकी वजह से करन्ट पास नहीं होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यथार्थ की बात और उसूल दोनों कर रहे हैं।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : हमने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसके बारे में उनको जवाब देना चाहिये। यथार्थ की बात वे जानते होंगे। मेरी यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है, मैंने पूछा है कि वहां पर ज्यादातर गाड़ियां बिना लाइट के चलती है या नहीं? पहले कहा नहीं, बाद में कहता हूँ हाँ—सदन का गुबराह क्यों कर रहे हैं। सच बात क्यों नहीं बतलाते हैं। इसलिए हमने उनको चैलेंज किया है, वे इस चुनौती को स्वीकार करें।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): There is no question of misleading the House. The question is that if some trains are running without bulbs and without armature, belts, it is possible—I have myself come across such cases on a few occasions—that light has been missing. That does not mean that they are not attended to. When there are thefts, they are attended to and they are replaced. We are trying to maintain the situation. To deal with the question of the theft of bulbs and particularly the belts and the armature, we are trying to put on mid-on generation so that the possibility of theft of belt and armature would diminish.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या सदन को आप आश्वासन देंगे कि एन. ई. जोन में कोई भी गाड़ी जिन का मैंने जिक्र किया है, बिना लाइट के अब नहीं चलेगी? क्या आपको जानकारी है कि पंद्रह मार्च को जब असम-मेल बराँनी के पास लूटी तब डिब्बों में लाइट नहीं थी और इसीलिए उसको लूटा गया?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have no information.... (*Interruptions*). I have no detailed information with regard to the robbery committed on the Assam Mail. We are collecting information. I can say that whenever any case of theft of bulbs or other electrical equipment comes to our notice, we take immediate steps to replace them.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: In certain areas of Tamilnadu, for example, Madras-Tanjavur-Mayavaram line; almost

all the trains are running, not only without lights but also without brakes. Some trains have no doors for the windows.

MR. SPEAKER: I suppose they have engines!

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: In many trains in Madras there are no window doors, or even main doors. Will the hon. Minister kindly look into this matter? The Ladies' Compartments have no windows or main doors. Further, in the Ladies' Compartments the railways are posting male policemen. If this is done when there are no lights, what will happen? Therefore, at least in Ladies' Compartments, will they post women police?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have taken serious note of the hon. Member's complaint that men are posted in Ladies' Compartment. We will try to take corrective action. I do agree there have been thefts of bulbs in running trains. But, as far as running without brake is concerned, no train can run without brake power.

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : असम मेल की बात राजेन्द्र बाबू ने उठाई है। पहले असम मेल जब दिल्ली से रवाना होती थी तो उसका स्टापेज मोकामा में नहीं था। अब उसको स्टीम इंजन लगाने के लिए मोकामा में रोक देते हैं और स्टीम इंजन लगा कर बराँनी ले जाते हैं। इस बीच चोरी डकैती की घटनाएँ हो जाती हैं। क्या यह सच है कि पहले डीजल इंजन नहीं दिल्ली से मुगलसराय और मुगलसराय से डीजल इंजन बराँनी जाता था और बीच में स्टापेज नहीं था और क्या बीच में स्टापेज बना कर आपने ट्रेन में क्राइम करने का एक जरिया नहीं बना दिया है और अगर यह सच है तो इसको आप रिमूव करने के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं।

श्री मील्सकार्जुन : असम मेल अगर मोकामा में रोकती है जिस के कारण चोरियाँ करने का मौका मिलता है तो चोरियाँ न हों इसका प्रबन्ध सरकार को करना है और वह कर रही है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Direct Train between Solapur and Banaglore

†357. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received for introducing a direct train between Solapur and Bangalore; and

(b) what action has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A proposal to divert Vijayanagar Express to and from Solapur, in lieu of a Passenger train is under consideration.

Charges for uncleared consignments at Ports.

*358. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules for charging demurrages from the consignees for not taking the delivery in time from the Ports;

(b) whether in view of the fact that the consignments are lying for months together at ports, Government propose to consider to revise further the demurrage rates and take certain other steps to quicken the clearance of cargo by consignees; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). A statement attached.

Statement

(a) Demurrage charges are levied by the Major Ports in accordance with the Scale of Rates framed by each port under the provisions of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. These charges are recovered from the consignees who

do not remove their consignments from the port premises within the free period allowed by the respective ports.

(b) and (c). The problem of uncleared cargo lying at ports is not faced at any major port except Bombay and Calcutta.

In order to discourage the consignees from keeping their cargo in the port premises beyond the free period, the Bombay Port has increased the demurrage rates with effect from 24-12-81. According to the revised rates, the rates applicable after 30 days from the last free day will be 50 per cent more than those applicable during the first 30 days and the rates applicable after 60 days from the last free day will be 100 per cent more than the rates applicable during the first 30 days.

Calcutta Port has taken the following steps for the expeditious clearance of goods from the port premises:

(i) Apart from realising normal rent charge beyond free time, penal rent at treble the rate is also realised on big consignments which remain uncleared after 30 days from landings.

(ii) Removing uncleared consignments to other sheds and yards and to recover the removal charges from the consignees concerned.

If the goods remain uncleared in the port premises beyond the time specified in the Major Port Trusts Act 1963 these are disposed of by public auction. Besides, with a view to arrange the early disposal of unclaimed goods and to suggest necessary changes in the existing customs procedures, a Working Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. Q. Dalvi, Adviser, UNDP Transport Project (attached to Planning Commission), was constituted by the Planning Commission in January, 1982. Report of the Working Group is awaited.

Sale of Spurious Drugs

*361. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing incidence of the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs all over the country;

(b) whether Government have issued certain directives to State Governments to take steps to check this dangerous phenomena; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the directives issued to State Governments in this regard and what steps the Central Government itself has taken to check this menace?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The reports of manufacture and sale of spurious drugs in the country have occasionally come to Government's notice.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State/Union Territory Governments have been asked to take specific steps to strengthen their drug control machinery and for maintenance of close liaison with medical profession, consumer groups and the public for mounting a campaign against spurious drugs.

The Drugs and Cosmetics Act has been amended to provide for stringent penalties for manufacture and sale of spurious drugs. A constant liaison with the State Drug Control Organisations is maintained by the Central Drug Control Organisation through periodical meetings and exchange of information leading to better coordination and intensification of quality control measures.

Regular training programmes of Drug Inspectors and Drug Analysts are held under a Central Government se-

heme with a view to training Drug Inspectors in detection of spurious drugs, legal procedures to be followed in carrying out raids, etc.

Supply of sub-Standard Capsules to C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

*362. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that sub-standard Tetracycline capsules and capsules of B. Complex Forte have been purchased by CGHS Delhi and supplied to beneficiaries through various CGHS Dispensaries; and

(b) what action has been taken or is being taken against the officers of CGHS who are responsible for this act and when?

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

(b) Does not arise.

M/s Pure Drinks

*363. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rent dues on M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) for retention of Railway Land; and

(b) whether Government have collected the arrears; if not, what is the action proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Sir, no railway land has been licensed to M/s. Pure Drinks (P) Ltd., New Delhi. However, a plot of railway land was licensed to M/s. Oriental Building & Furnishing Co. (P) Ltd. (of which M/s. Pure Drinks is a sister concern). The Railway has claimed before the arbitrator a sum of Rs. 61,20,054.10 on account of arrears of occupation money, damages and interest for the period ending 31-8-81 from M/s. Oriental Building & Furnishing Co. (P) Ltd.

(b) The claim is to be decided by the Arbitrator and further action will only be taken after an award is given by the arbitrator, who has already entered into reference.

Electrification of Delhi—Amritsar Line

*364. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government has urged upon the Union Government to take up the electrification of the Delhi—Amritsar rail track on a priority basis during the Sixth Plan; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Due to limitation of funds priority has been given to the other high density routes on the basis of traffic density, growth of traffic, continuity of run without changes in the modes of traction. The route is adequately served with Diesel traction, which with equal capabilities is to be preferred in a border State.

Raniganj—Bankura Track

*365. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHAUDHARY:

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the latest progress made on the proposed track that needs to be laid between Raniganj and Bankura via Mejhia on the basis of the blueprint that has already been prepared by the S.E. Railways at the request of the West Bengal Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): The survey earlier

done at the request of the West Bengal Government is now being reappraised and updated on the basis of information given by the Ministry of Energy regarding the volume of coal traffic. The report of the reappraisal is expected to be received shortly and the matter will be considered in the light to the report.

Crash Programme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*366. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1915 on 4th March, 1982 regarding Crash Programme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Railway Service and state:

(a) the target time fixed to wipe out the backlog of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Crash Programme;

(b) the progress made so far in this direction; and

(c) whether any officer has been especially nominated by the Railway Board to watch the progress made in recruitment and promotion of SC/ST at Divisional, Zonal and Ministry level during Crash Programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) The Crash Programme was in from 1.4.81 to 31.12.81.

(b) 11,169 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe persons have been recruited/promoted in Class III and IV categories (as per preliminary information received from the various Railways/Production Units.)

(c) At the Ministry level, Additional Director, Establishment (Reservations), who is the Head of the Reservation Cell in the Railway Ministry at Zonal Railway level, the Chief Personnel Officers, who have been nominated as the Liaison Officers

in regard to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes matters and one Assistant Personnel Officer, at the Divisional level, look after the progress made in recruitment/promotion of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes.

The work of the Assistant Personnel Officers of the Division is also monitored by the Sr. Personnel Officer (RP) in the headquarters offices of the Zonal Railways.

औद्योगिक एककों तथा रेलवे के लिये अपेक्षित कोयला वगैरह

*367. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) औद्योगिक एककों तथा रेलवे के लिए आवश्यक दैनिक सप्लाई को बनाए रखने के लिए कितने कोयला वगैरह की आवश्यकता होती है ;

(ख) क्या कोयले की अपेक्षित मात्रा की ढुलाई के लिए रेलवे के पास पर्याप्त संस्था में वगैरह उपलब्ध है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनिवार्य उपभोक्ताओं की सप्लाई बनाये रखने के लिए प्रतिदिन किये जाने वाले कोयले के लदान के माल-डिब्बों की संस्था के लिए निम्नलिखित लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है :—

क्षेत्र	(चोपहियों के हिसाब से) (लक्ष्य)
1	2
1. इस्पात कारखाने	3000
2. गिजली घर	4250

1	2
3. रेल इंजन	1300
4. सीमेंट	745
5. साफ्ट कोक	160
6. हार्ड कोक	100
7. उर्वरक	280
8. रसायन	105
9. वस्त्र	200
10. निर्यात	25
11. कागज	170
12. सिंचाई परियोजनाएं	50
13. अन्य उपभोक्ता	930

	11,315

Plan to make Railway self-sufficient

*368. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that a plan to make the Railways self-sufficient without having to increase fares and freight rates had been prepared by the railway experts; and

(b) if so, details of the plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Government are not aware of any such plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Blood Discarded by Indian Red Cross Society during 1981

*369. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very often blood is taken from donors both

voluntary and professional at the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, which is discarded after 21 days because there is no taker; and

(b) how much cc of blood was thus discarded by the Blood Bank of the Red Cross Society in 1981 and steps taken to avoid the wastage?

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

(b) During 1981 out of a total collection of 19,620 units, only 11 units (250 cc each) had to be discarded as the blood was not fit transfusion.

U.G.C. Scheme of National Award of Prizes to Indian Authors

*370. **SHRI R. P. DAS:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission scheme of National Award of Prizes to Indian Authors for original standard works of University level books in Indian languages has been discontinued since 1973; and

(b) if not, how many authors have so far been awarded prizes for their original standard works?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) Under the Scheme of National Award of Prizes to authors of original standard works of University level in Indian languages, formulated in 1973 authors of 18 works have been awarded prizes in 1981. The Scheme stands suspended at present.

U.N. Conference on Law of the Sea

*371. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea has finalised its draft;

(b) if so, the main provisions relating to exploitation of the sea bed, national jurisdiction of coastal States, extension of economic zone and the extent of continental shelf; and

(c) whether India has agreed to the draft?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea has not yet finalised its draft. It is holding its 11th Session in New York from March 8 to April 30, 1982. The Conference has before it a Draft Convention on the Law of the Sea containing about 320 Articles and 8 Annexes reflecting consensus of the Conference on various aspects of the Law of the Sea.

(b) Some of the main provisions of the Draft Convention are as follows:

(i) A 12-mile territorial sea, over which the coastal States have sovereignty subject to the right of innocent passage for foreign ships and men-of-war.

(ii) A 24-mile contiguous zone, over which the coastal States could exercise control for customs, health and immigration.

(iii) A 200-mile exclusive economic zone, over which the coastal States have sovereign rights and exclusive jurisdiction and control over both the living and the non-living resources and over all the other economic uses within the zone. Within this zone the coastal States also have jurisdiction over the conduct of scientific research and prevention and control of marine pollution.

(iv) A continental shelf whose limits are defined in Article 76 of the Draft Convention on Law of the Sea. (which in the case of India could extend upto 350 nautical miles at some points), over which coastal States have sovereign rights and exclusive jurisdiction and control

for the exploitation of non-living resources and sedantary fisheries.

(v) The establishment of various bodies to regulate exploitation of the resources of the International Sealed Area, which are the common heritage mankind.

(c) India has been closely associated, at all stages, with the formulation of the Draft Convention.

DEVELOPMENT OF KHARAGPUR-ADRA SECTION

372. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop the Kharagpur-Adra section by introducing more trains, including goods trains and to electrify the section;

(b) if so, what are those proposals; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to introduce additional passenger trains on Kharagpur-Midnapore-Adra section.

At present 5 pairs of trains are running between Kharagpur and Adra and another 5 between Kharagpur and Midnapore. On account of paucity of coaches it is not possible to introduce any new passenger trains.

Goods trains are run depending upon the offering of goods traffic.

The present level of traffic on the section does not justify its electrification.

Amendment to Lepers Act of 1898

373. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering speedy and suitable amendments of the outdated Lepers Act of 1898 to meet the social requirements of modern times, in view of the present enlightened medical opinion on the disease;

(b) if so, details of the model public health legislation on the subject; and

(c) if not, reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. In as much as Health is a State subject, the State Governments have been advised to repeal the Act. The details of the model public health legislation are being worked out.

Statement Offences Committed under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act

3953. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of offences committed under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act during the past three years; and

(b) the nature of penalty and punishment awarded to the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). A statement showing number of samples examined, number found adulterated number acquitted and number of cases in which fines or imprisonment were awarded by the Courts during the years 1977, 1978 and 1979 is laid on the table of the House.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3678/82]

Committee set up to Foster Co-operation between India and Algeria

3954. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three committees set up to foster cooperation between India and Algeria in the fields of trade, economy and technology, science and culture have submitted their reports to Government;

(b) if so, whether these committees were intended to prepare the ground for holding a meeting of the ministerial level joint commission at a suitable date;

(c) if so, what were the recommendations made by these committees and whether any final agreement has been reached on the projects that will be undertaken by both the Governments; and

(d) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). In accordance with the Indo-Algerian Agreement setting up a Joint Commission between the two countries, the first meeting of the Indo-Algerian Joint Commission was held in Algeria from 8th to 11th February, 1982. The Indian delegation was led by Shri S.B. Chavan, Minister of Planning and Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. The Algerian delegation was headed by Mr. Abdul Hamid Brahimi Algerian Minister of Planning and Land Development. A preparatory official level meeting of Joint Commission was held in New Delhi from 5 to 9 January, 1982. The Joint Commission decided to organise its working into the two sub-Committees, one on Economic and Commercial Co-operation and the other on Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation.

(c) and (d). As outlined in the agreed minutes adopted at the meeting of the Joint Commission, the two

sides decided upon several measures to increase bilateral trade, economic cooperation (covering heavy, light and medium industries energy and petro-chemicals, pharmaceuticals, water re-sources, transport and planning) and exchanges in the field of science and technology and culture. The two sides reviewed the progress achieved in various projects already under negotiations between the Algerian and Indian parties and a number of projects were identified for possible future cooperation.

Problem of people of Tamil Origin in Sri Lanka

3955. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHASAN NODAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any representation from various Tamil Organisations regarding the problems faced by the people of Tamil Nadu origin in Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the representation and what is the action taken by the Government of India on it?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from Tamil Organisations in India and abroad. These representations are mainly regarding communal disturbances in Sri Lanka, in August, 1981; repatriation and related questions in respect of the plantation workers of Indian origin in Sri Lanka.

While the disturbances in August, 1981 were essentially an internal matter of Sri Lanka, we were in touch with the Government of Sri Lanka and had conveyed our concern to them. The Government of Sri Lanka had kept us informed of the turn of events and as a result of the steps taken by them, normalcy has been restored. Government of Sri Lanka

have also undertaken rehabilitation measures in respect of those affected by the communal disturbances.

In regard to repatriation and related issues, while no formal talks on this subject have been proposed, Government of India are in touch with Government of Sri Lanka in respect of this residual problem of statelessness and we hope that a comprehensive resolution of the question will be achieved bearing in mind the wishes of the persons concerned.

Passport Offices

3956. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passports offices in the country; the number of passport offices planned to be opened in near future;

(b) the comparative workload of various passport offices in the country; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to streamline the system?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) 18; One.

(b) The comparative workload of various Passport Offices in India is given in the statement attached.

(c) The Government is continuously taking necessary steps with a view to streamlining the existing system. Some of the proposed steps include introduction of a new form of Passport booklet, provision of additional staff linked to increase in workload, regular and timely supply of passport booklets, opening of more Bank counters in Passport Offices and a new Passport Liaison Office at Simla.

Statement

Comparative Statement of Workload of Various Passport offices in India for the Year 1981

S.No.	Station	Number of passport applications received	Number of passports issued	Number of applications for misc. service received	Number of misc. services granted
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ahmedabad	71,864	69,181	28,592	29,420
2.	Bangalore	50,781	47,593	9,625	9,168
3.	Bhopal	15,228	15,627	8,182	7,976
4.	Bhubaneswar	7,921	7,793	5,786	5,784
5.	Bombay	2,61,516	2,57,744	2,62,238	254,519
6.	Calcutta	32,068	35,274	15,285	16,612
7.	Chandigarh	81,604	76,042	15,628	15,538
8.	Cochin	1,47,073	1,37,875	94,116	91,768
9.	Delhi	88,286	89,332	40,093	38,758
10.	Gauhati	2,114	2,193	453	471
11.	Hyderabad	1,03,671	90,186	15,912	15,806

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Jaipur	64,816	61,322	8,526	8,331
13	Jullundur	1,26,985	98,326	29,347	26,254
14	Kozhikode	1,07,494	83,205	42,086	40,115
15	Lucknow	81,029	74,455	12,043	12,429
16	Madras	2,08,857	1,85,631	30,658	33,730
17	Patna	15,031	16,022	2,375	2,386
18	Srinagar	6,836	5,850	1,265	1,280
TOTAL		14,73,174	13,53,561	6,22,212	6,10,345

स्टेशन मास्टरों के पदों का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

3957. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने स्टेशन मास्टरों के पदों का दर्जा बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है,

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

(ग) दर्जा बढ़ाने के इस प्रस्ताव से कितने स्टेशन मास्टरों को लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ?

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

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Proposal to control the management Committee of non-aided Public Schools

3958. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to control the Management Committee of the non-aided public schools on the pattern of Government bodies of the affiliated Delhi University Colleges so as to stop mismanagement and mal-practices indulged in the Managing Committees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would amend the Delhi School Education Act in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No. Sir.

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

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to amend the Delhi School Education Act, 1973, to empower the Government to control the management committees of the non-aided public schools Under Section 5 of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973, the scheme of management to be framed by each non-aided recognised school, requires the previous approval of the Director of Education except in case of 'minority schools' whose scheme of management does not require such previous approval. Even in respect of aided recognised schools, Government does not appoint the Managing Committees. However, in terms of Rule 59 of the Delhi School Education Rules, 1973, the Managing Committee of the non-aided recognised schools should consist, *inter-alia*, of the Head of the School, two teachers of the concerned school to be elected by the teachers of that school from amongst

themselves and two members to be nominated by the Director of Education. Specific complaints of mismanagement or mis-appropriation of funds by the Managing Committee are enquired into by the Delhi Administration and action taken as per the provision of the Act and the Rules.

Indian Nationals Appointed as consular Representative of Foreign Countries.

3959. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of persons of Indian Nationality whose appointment as Consular Representative of foreign countries have been cleared by the External Affairs Ministry during 1980 and 1981 calendar years:

(b) the foreign countries these Indian nationals represent;

(c) the position they are holding; and

(d) the place where they are serving?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (d). (1) Shri K.S.G. Haja Shareef appointed as Honorary Consul General of Turkey in Madras with effect from 29th October, 1980 with consular jurisdiction over the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. Shri Haja Shareef has since resigned.

2. Shri Jasu Shah appointed as Honorary Consul of Austria in Bombay with effect from 1st August, 1980 with consular jurisdiction over the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat Madhyapradesh and Goa, Daman and Diu.

3. Shri S.B. Aibara appointed as Honorary Consul of Peru at Calcutta with effect from 18th August 1980 with consular jurisdiction over Calcutta.

4. Shri Avijit Mazumdar appointed as Honorary Vice-Consul of Spain in Calcutta with effect from 1st October, 1980 with consular jurisdiction over the State of West Bengal.

5. Dr. J. N. Banerjee appointed as Honorary Consul of Malaysia in Bombay with effect from 21st June, 1980 with consular jurisdiction over the State of Maharashtra.

6. Shri N. M. Desai appointed as Honorary Consul General for Denmark in Bombay with effect from 11-11-80 with consular jurisdiction over the State of Rajasthan, Goa, Daman, Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

7. Shri Surinder Dempo appointed as Honorary Consul for Portugal in Bombay with effect from 15-8-81 with consular jurisdiction over the states of Maharashtra, Goa, Daman, Diu and Nagar Haveli.

8. Shri N.N. Langrana appointed as Honorary Consul for Greece in Madras with effect from 14-1-81 with consular jurisdiction over the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.

9. Miss. Vibha Singh appointed as Honorary Consul for Nauru in Delhi with effect from 22-5-81 with consular jurisdiction over Delhi.

Import of Crime and Sex Literature

3960. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the All India Publishers Association to stop import of crime, sex and thrilling literature; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No Sir.

(b) Under the provisions of the Import Policy, books, magazines and journals containing pornographic material or depicting sex, violence etc. are not allowed for import either under Open General Licence facilities or against licences.

Introduction of Sex Education in Schools and Colleges

3961. SHRI A.C. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce sex-education in schools and colleges during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the purpose of the introduction of such courses in the educational institutions; and

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

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

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

Wagon Procurement Programme for next year

3962. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI N.E. HORO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have recently decided about its Wagon Procurement Programme for the next year;

(b) whether there has been any change or reduction while comparing it to the anticipatory years' target; and

(c) if so, to what extent and what are the details in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The Procurement of Wagons is arranged by the Railways taking into account the traffic requirement and Plan Funds made available for this purpose on a year to year basis.

Earlier, it was envisaged that the procurement of 22,000 wagons in terms of four-wheelers would be arranged in 1982-83 to enable fulfilment of 1,00,000 wagons in terms of four-wheelers during the VIth PLAN. However, on the basis of available funds, it may now be possible to procure only about 78,000 wagons in terms of four-wheelers during this period. Consequently, consistent with the allocation of funds in the Railways Budget for 1982-83 provision has been made for acquisition of 15,650 wagons in terms of four-wheelers during the year 1982-83.

Trains cancelled in Bhavanagar and Rajkot Division due to shortage of Coal

3963. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the trains cancelled and for what period due to non-supply of coal during the last three years in Bhavanagar and Rajkot Division in Western Railways; and

(b) what measures are being taken to avoid such cancellation of trains for want of coal so that the Public of that area may not suffer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) On an average 8.0, 7.5 and 17.5 (pairs) of passenger trains remained cancelled per day due to shortage of coal during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto February) respectively.

(b) The availability of steam coal in the country is not enough to meet the combined requirements of Railways and Industries. In order, therefore, to make available steam coal to the core industries, Railways at times impose a voluntary cut on their own requirements and have to perforce cancel some comparatively less patronised and unimportant passenger trains. A close liaison is being maintained with the Department of Coal and Coal producing Companies to step up availability of steam coal.

Organisation of Kavi Sammelan by Sahitya Kala Parishan, Delhi

3964. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sahitya Kala Parishad, Delhi has been organising annual Sanskrit Kavi Sammelans and honouring Sanskrit writers during the past; and

(b) if so, the names of the writers who were thus honoured by the Sahitya Kala Parishad and the names of Sanskrit Poets who participated in the Kavi Sammelans during the past 3 years including current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The Sahitya Kala Parishad Delhi has been organising Kavi Sammelans and honouring Sanskrit scholars from time to time.

(b) In the last three years Shri Dinanath Sharma Saraswat was honoured in the year -979-80 for his outstanding contribution to Sanskrit Literature. In 1979-80, a Sanskrit Kavi Sammelan was organised in which the following poets participated:—

1. Shri Jagannath Pathak
2. Shri Subash Vidyalankar
3. Shri Anand Jha
4. Shri Batuknath Shastri Khiste
5. Shri Ramkishan Mishra
6. Shri Ramswaroop Shastri
7. Shri Rewa Prasad Dwivedi
8. Shri Bhagwati Prasad Pandya
9. Shri Nalini Shukla
10. Vedanand Jha
11. Shri Harashnath Mishra
12. Shri Harash Kumar
13. Shri Nityanand Sharma
14. Smt. Adarash Dhingra
15. Shri Parikshit Sharma
16. Shri Ved Prakash

17. Shri Kishan Lal

18. Shri Srikrishan Sembal

19. Sushri Parvesh Saxena

Tourist Coach

3965. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has a provision to provide tourist coaches for the public and tourists in different railway zones;

(b) if so, whether such facilities have been made available in the South-Eastern Railway zone;

(c) what are the charges fixed by his Ministry for availing such tourist cars; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d) Fares for tourist cars and saloons are charged at the normal tariff rates for the actual number of persons travelling or for double the marked carrying capacity, whichever is more, fares being computed on point-to-point basis. A service charge @ 10 per cent of the total fares payable is also levied.

Besides, hire and empty haulage charges as per normal rules are also recovered wherever leviable.

कोटा-बीना लाइन पर चल रही शटल गाड़ियों को छाबरा गुना तक बढ़ाना

3966. श्री दत्तभुज क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा बीना लाइन पर, शटल गाड़ी कोटा से बेराग के लिये शाम को छूटती है और रात को उसका इंजन पानी लेने के लिए बेराग से सालपुरा जाता है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस शटल गाड़ी को रेलवे विभाग छाबरा-गुना तक क्यों नहीं बढ़ा देता तथा इंजन के साथ ही यात्री डिब्बे क्यों नहीं भेज दिये जाते ; और

(ग) क्या जनता की मांग को देखते हुए इस शटल गाड़ी को छाबरा-गुना तक बढ़ाने पर विचार किया जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) 135/136 कोटा-बीना शटल गाड़ियां माल डिब्बों को भी ढोने वाली मिली-जुली गाड़ियां हैं । बारां में गाड़ी के समाप्त हो जाने पर इंजन माल डिब्बों के साथ साल-पूर चला जाता है । इन गाड़ियों को छाबरा गुगर तक बढ़ाना, छाबरा गुगर में टर्मिनल सुविधाई न होने के कारण संभव नहीं है । गुना तक बढ़ाने के लिए एक अतिरिक्त रोक की आवश्यकता होगी, जो डिब्बों की कमी के कारण व्यावहारिक नहीं है । इसके अलावा, बारां से आगे गाड़ी रात्रि के असुविधाजनक समय पर पहुँचेंगी जब अधिक यातायात मिलने की संभावना नहीं है ।

Resolving of disputes of Seniority of Nursery Teachers of N.D.M.C.

3967. SHRI PHOOL CHAND

VERMA:

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 6605 dated 6th April, 1981 regarding confirmation of N.D.M.C. Nursery School Teachers and state:

(a) whether the disputes of seniority list of Nursery Teachers of NDMC has been resolved for confirmation;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if resolved, whether the Nursery Teachers have been considered for Selection Grade or not?

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

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

(c) According to information furnished by N.D.M.C., the cases for grant of selection grade to Nursery Teachers are being processed.

Stagnation of Doctors in CHS and restructuring of Central Health Services

3968. SHRI KALAPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of doctors of Central Health Services are stagnating in their present grades for more than 10 years;

(b) whether Government have been considering a proposal for restructuring of Central Health Services to relieve stagnation of C.H.S. doctors for a considerably long time; and

(c) if so, the likely date by which restructuring of Central Health Services will be finalised?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) All efforts are being made to finalise the restructuring of the Central Health Service and draft CHS Rules governing it at an early date.

एक सौ अस्ती दिन तक काम करने वाले नैमित्तिक श्रमिक

3969. श्री राम ताल राहो : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेल विभाग में ऐसे कितने नैमित्तिक श्रमिक हैं, जो 180 दिन काम कर चुके हैं और उनमें से कितने श्रमिकों को नियमित किया जा चुका है तथा शेष श्रमिकों को कब तक नियमित कर दिया जाएगा ; और

(ख) क्या रेल विभाग में नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की भर्ती पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया

गया है, और यदि हां, तो यह प्रतिबंध कितने समय के लिए लगाया गया है तथा तत्संबंधी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) सूचना क्षेत्रीय रेलों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की नियुक्ति पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है, परन्तु यह निर्धारित किया गया है कि नये नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की भर्ती महाप्रबंधक के निजी पूर्वानुमोदन से ही की जानी चाहिए ।

Consideration of Dumb and Deaf among Handicapped

3970. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government considers the dumb and deaf as physically handicapped like the blind;

(b) if so, whether opportunities and social welfare facilities are offered to them as are offered to the blind; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The deaf are considered as physically handicapped while dumb are not.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The following are some of the major programmes meant for the welfare of the disabled persons including the blind and the deaf:

1. 3 per cent vacancies in Group C and D posts/services under the Central Government and comparable posts in the Public Sector Undertakings have been reserved for the handicapped persons (1 per cent each for the blind, the deaf and the orthopaedically handicapped persons).

2. Loans are provided by banks to eligible physically handicapped persons and to institution upto Rs. 1,500/- as working capital and Rs. 5,000/- for a term loan at 4 per cent rate of interest to promote self-employment ventures under the Scheme of Differential Rate of Interest.

3. Weighted deduction of 1-1/3 times the salary paid to handicapped persons by employers where such salary does not exceed Rs. 20,000/- per annum, is allowed to employers under Income Tax Act to encourage employment of handicapped persons.

4. 21 Special Employment Exchanges have been set up in the country to provide jobs to the handicapped persons.

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

6. 12 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres have been set up to provide vocational training to handicapped persons to secure gainful employment.

7. 11 Rural Rehabilitation Extension Centres attached to 5 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres have been set up. These centres will provide training and other facilities in rural areas.

8. Under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Handicapped, a number of voluntary organisations, etc., are financially assisted every year to enable the organisations to promote education, training and rehabilitation services, for the disabled persons. Under the scheme, assistance is available upto 90 per cent of the estimated cost (both recurring and non-recurring) and in

the case of construction of building the maximum limit is Rs. 2.50 lakhs or 90 per cent of the estimated cost whichever is less.

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

10. For economic and physical rehabilitation, aids and appliances are available either free or at subsidised rates of costs to handicapped persons including the deaf and dumb under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances.

11. Under the revised scheme of Integrated Education introduced from 1-4-1981, Government of India meets 100 per cent of the cost on certain items on a fixed scale. These include among other things, salary of teachers, cost of training of teachers, transportation costs, cost of books and stationery, assessment costs and cost of initial equipment.

Extension of Dhanbad-Patherdih train upto Bhojudih

3971. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that a railway line is already existing between Bhojudih and Patherdih yard (not station) used by the goods trains occasionally;

(b) whether Dhanbad-Patherdih train could be easily extended to Bhojudih with minor modifications;

(c) if so, facts in details;

(d) whether it is a fact that the matter was raised several times with the Ministry; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) to (e). The platform lines at Patherdih passenger station terminate into a dead end. The extension of existing train between Dhanbad and Patherdih to and from Bhojudih involves extension of the present passenger line upto Bhojudih which is not possible because of human habitation, Damodar River, Collieries and the rocky topography of the area.

In case the present goods line is utilised for passenger services it would seriously affect goods operation and is therefore not desirable. Since convenient road services are already available, additional investment in running passenger trains for short distance traffic is not justified.

श्रीगंगानगर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में सादुलपुर स्टेशन पर डिब्बा जोड़ने की प्रथा

3972. श्री कुंभाराम आर्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और हनुमानगढ़ के बीच बरास्ता रिवाड़ी चलने वाली श्रीगंगानगर एक्सप्रेस में सादुलपुर स्टेशन पर डिब्बा लगाने की प्रथा को क्यों समाप्त कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या यात्रियों की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार इस गाड़ी में डिब्बा लगाने की प्रथा बहाल करने को प्रबंध करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली-सादुलपुर-हनुमानगढ़ के बीच सादुलपुर से श्रीगंगानगर एक्सप्रेस के साथ कोई सवारी डिब्बा नहीं चल रहा था । लेकिन, सादुलपुर में 92 डाउन बीकानेर-दिल्ली डाक गाड़ी के साथ हनुमानगढ़ और दिल्ली के बीच दो थू डिब्बे लगाये जाते हैं ।

Advancing the Arrival time of Neelachal Express at New Delhi

3973. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to advance the arrival time of 175-176 Neelachal Express in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether such proposal is expected to be implemented from the 1st April, 1982; and

(c) the details about the change in arrival and departure time of the above train from New Delhi and Puri and *vis-a-vis*?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) The timings of various trains including 175-176 New Delhi-Puri Neelachal Express are under finalisation and will be published in the ensuring Time Table?

Amount spent on Publicity by Calcutta Port Trust

3974. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) names of newspapers and dailies used for publicity by the Calcutta Port Trust during the last three years, wise, language-wise;

(b) names of the correspondents who are on the regular mailing lists of the Press release issued by the Calcutta Port Trust, news paper-wise; and

(c) the details of the amounts spent by Calcutta Port Trust for publicity during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) There are two kinds of advertisements released by the Calcutta Port Trust i.e. (1) Classified Advertisements and (2) Display Advertisements. The Classified advertisements like tender notice, employment notices, public notifications etc. are normally released in newspapers like Statesman, Business Standard, Economic Times, Amrita Bazar Patrika, Hindustan Times, Hindu, Marine Times (All English); Ananda Bazar Patrika and Jugantar (Bengali). Display Advertisement giving messages from the Port operational angle to the clientele of the Port which is treated as publicity is seldom released in daily newspapers. For instance during the last two years, it was not released to any daily newspaper.

(b) Names of the main correspondents who are on the regular mailing lists are mentioned below:

- 1) Shri Mihir Mukherjee, Statesman
- 2) Shri Subhamay Chatterjee, Amrita Bazar Patrika.
- 3) Shri Santanu Sanyal, Economic Times.
- 4) Shri Amalendu Bose, Business Standard.
- 5) Shri Prabhat Mishra, Ananda Bazar Patrika.
- 6) Shri Amitava Chakraborty, Jugantar.
- 7) Shri Ajoy Kanungo, Basumati.
- 8) Shri Dipak Bysack, Press Trust of India.
- 9) Shri Swapan Mukherjee, United News of India.
- 10) Shri Amitava Sen, Financial Express.
- 11) Shri A. Mukherjee, Hindustan Times.
- 12) Shri A. Kundu, Hindustan Samachar.
- 13) Shri Sibdas Banerjee Times of India.

14) Shri K.B. Das, Deputy Principal Information Officer Press Information Bureau.

15) Shri A.B. Das, All India Radio.

16) Shri Asim Some, Television Centre.

17) Shri Uday Banerjee, Sat Yajug.

18) Shri D. Saha, Ajkal

19) Shri Satyam Ghosh, Hindustan Standard.

20) Mrs. Manjula Bysack, Marine Times.

(c) Amounts spent by the Calcutta Port Trust on publicity during the last three years is as follows:—

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	(Upto Dec. 81)		
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
On classified Advertisement	5.59	5.65	3.92
On Publicity (including Display Advertisements)	5.52*	0.73	3.67**

*Includes expenses for participating in India International Trade Fair, 1980 and National Industries Fair, 1980.

**Includes expenses for participating in India International Trade Fair, 1981.

Criteria for awarding Prizes

3975. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKAS-AM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the details of criteria adopted in selecting teachers for national award?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): Class-room teachers with at least 15 years teaching experience and headmasters with 20 years of teaching experience, and who are actually working as teachers/headmasters in recognised primary/middle/high/higher secondary schools and recognised institutions for the physically and mentally handicapped are eligible for National Awards for Teachers.

Retired teachers are not eligible for the awards, but those teachers who have served for a part of the calendar-year (at least for four months) are considered.

The main considerations that guide the selection of teachers are:—

(i) Reputation in the local community.

(ii) Academic efficiency and desire for its improvement.

(iii) Interest in and love for children.

(iv) Share in the social life of the community.

Disparity in Pay Scales of Pharmacists of Railways and CGHS

3976. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Railways, (Railway Board) vide their letter No. PC-III-78/UPG/9 dated 8th February, 1979 have revised pay scales of Pharmacists-cum-Store Keepers to Rs.425-700 and Selection Grade of Rs. 550-750;

(b) if so, whether the pharmacists-cum-Store Keepers working in the CGHS have represented to revise their pay scales at par with those of their counterparts working in the Railway Dispensaries and Hospitals;

(c) if so, the reaction of his Ministry on these representations; and

(d) when the Pharmacists-cum-Store Keepers working in the CGHS will be given revised pay scales?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Railway Ministry have upgraded 2.3 per cent posts of Pharmacists in the scales of Rs. 425-700 and 2.6 per cent post; in the scale of Rs. 550-750.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The Question of revision of pay scale of Pharmacists of CGHS will be taken up by the Cadre Review Committee which is being set up.

वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान चलाई गई यात्री गाड़ियों की संख्या

3977. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान अब तक कितनी नई यात्री रेल सेवाएँ चालू की गईं और इन सेवाओं के प्रारम्भिक और अन्तिम स्थान क्या हैं, और

(ख) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान चालू की जाने वाली, यदि कोई हो, नई रेल यात्री सेवाओं के प्रारम्भिक और अन्तिम स्थान क्या होंगे ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) 1981-82 (31-3-1982 तक) की शेष अवधि के दौरान कोई सवारी गाड़ी चलाये जाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

विवरण

1981-82 (फरवरी, 1982 तक) के दौरान चलाई गई अनुपनगरीय गाड़ियों का विवरण

क्रम सं०	गाड़ी सं०	स्टेशन से	स्टेशन तक
1	2	3	4
ब०ला०			
1	307/308 एक्सप्रेस	अरकोणम	जोलारपेट्टे
2	397/398 पसेंजर	कन्याकुमारी	नागरकोइल
3	401/402 „	नागरकोइल	तिरुनेलवेलि
4	153-154 वाता० एक्सप्रेस (साप्ताहिक)	बम्बई	अहमदाबाद
5-7	3 जोड़ी शटल (पसेंजर)	अरकोणम	तिरुवेल्लूर
8	539-540 पसेंजर	गोंडा	लखनऊ
9	541-542 „	लखनऊ	गोंडा

1	2	3	4
10	501-502 एक्सप्रेस	"	गोरखपुर
11	503-504 मेल	"	"
12	505-506 एक्सप्रेस	समस्तीपुर	कानपुर
13	321-322 पैसेंजर	रामपुर हाट	राजगांव
14	47-48 एक्सप्रेस*	बरवाडीह	पटना
15	1 बी डी-2 बी डी पैसेंजर	"	देहरी-आन-सोन
16	325-326 एक्सप्रेस**	बेंगलूर	मारिकुप्पम
17	551-552 पैसेंजर	गोरखपुर	भटना
18	555-556 शटल (पैसेंजर)	"	बस्ती
मी०ला०			
19	501ए-502ए एक्सप्रेस*** (सप्ताह में तीन बार)	दिल्ली	अजमेर
20	223-224 पैसेंजर	कटखल	लालाघाट
21	63-64 शटल (पैसेंजर)	फुलेरा	जयपुर
22	127-128 पैसेंजर	कटिहार	बारसोई

* बरवाडीह-पटना खण्ड पर 131-132 गोमो-पटना पैसेंजर के चालन में कमी करके ।

** 352-357 मारिकुप्पम बंगारपेट्टे पैसेंजर को बदलकर ।

*** 501-502 पिक सिटी एक्सप्रेस को सप्ताह में तीन दिन अजमेर आने-जाने के लिए चालन क्षेत्र बढ़ा कर ।

Mankhurd Belapur Line

3978. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI V.N. GADGIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the clearance from the Planning Commission for the Mankhurd-Vashi-Belapur Railway project (Maharashtra);

(b) if so, when the project work is likely to be taken up; and

(c) if not, what specific efforts Government have made to obtain an early clearance for this vital project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Not yet.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Planning Commission is being pressed for early clearance.

बम्बई-पत्तन-न्यास के फालतू कर्मचारियों को खपाना

3979. श्री सुभाष यादव : क्या नावहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोक लेखा समिति ने अपने 139वें प्रतिवेदन में, गत 25 वर्षों से बम्बई पत्तन न्यास द्वारा उठाये जा रहे निरन्तर बढ़ते हुए घाटे पर टिप्पणी की थी और क्या इस घाटे का मुख्य कारण गत 10 वर्षों से लगभग 600 अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों को रखा जाना बताया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन कारणों की वजह से, इन फालतू कर्मचारियों को अन्यत्र खपाने और पत्तन न्यास के कार्यकरण में सुधार लाने के लिए पत्तन न्यास और मंत्रालय द्वारा कोई प्रभावी और ठोस कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं ; और

(ग) बम्बई पत्तन न्यास द्वारा निरन्तर पत्तन न्यास और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

नावहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) यह सच है कि लोक लेखा समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह टिप्पणी दी थी कि बम्बई पोर्ट की रेलवे को घाटा हो रहा है और इस घाटे का मुख्य कारण पोर्ट रेलवे में कर्मचारियों की बहुलता है।

(ख) फालतू कर्मचारियों को फिर में नियुक्त करने के लिए पदों के पुनः समायोजन कुछ स्थानों को एक साथ मिला देने और कर्मचारियों की कुछ श्रेणियों को एक में मिला देने आदि अनेक उपायों पर यूनियनों से बातचीत की गई लेकिन यूनियनों में कोई सहयोग नहीं मिला। यहां तक कि कुछ पदों को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान स्थानान्तरित करने के बारे में भी उन्होंने सहमति नहीं व्यक्त की। संक्षेप में मौजूदा कानूनों, नियमों और विनियमों के अधीन खर्च में कटौती करने के सभी उपायों का यूनियनों ने विरोध किया। बम्बई पत्तन में श्रमिक शान्ति बनाये रखने के लिए व्यापक उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए बम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट में खर्च में कटौती करने

के उपायों को कार्यान्वित करना छोड़ दिया गया है।

(ग) देश में सभी बड़े पत्तनों पर पोर्ट रेलवे घाटे में चल रही है और सरकार का ध्यान इस समस्या पर पिछले कुछ समय से आकृष्ट है। इस समस्या पर पत्तन अध्यक्षा के पिछले सम्मेलन में विचार विमर्श हुआ जो जनवरी 1982 में हुआ था। यह निर्णय किया गया कि अध्यक्ष विशाखापत्तनम पोर्ट ट्रस्ट और रेलवे मंत्रालय के एक अधिकारी को शामिल कर दो सदस्य की एक समिति बनाई जाय जो बम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट रेलवे सहित विभिन्न पत्तनों की रेलवे के कार्यचालन की समीक्षा करेगी और पोर्ट रेलवे के कार्यचालन में सुधार करने और घाटे को कम करने के लिए भी उपाय सुझायेगी।

Payment of Compensation by Railways for land acquired

3980. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have not yet paid compensation for land acquired from the Halvad Nagar Panchayat in Surendranagar District, Gujarat;

(b) whether the Nagar Panchayat threatened to go on hunger strike for this; and

(c) if so, the nature of dispute and when it will be solved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Railway Administration had acquired three plots of land from Halvad Nagar Panchayat and has already arranged payment for the land acquired for two plots for staff quarters and the goods shed. However, in respect of the third piece of land approximately 6.5 acres payment could not be arranged as assessment of the cost of land has not been received from the Mamlatdar, Halvad. The Railway has already requested the Mamlatdar-

Halvad to take necessary action immediately for arranging payment to the Nagar Panchayat and raise debits against the Railway. There is no problem from Railway's side to effect the payment to the State Govt. who finally have to disburse the amount to the land owners and payment shall be made on hearing from the State authorities.

(b) No such information has been received by the Railway.

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

विकलांग लोगों का उत्थान

3981. श्री हीरालाल आर. परमार : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने विकलांग लोगों के उत्थान के लिए गुजरात राज्य को अपना सहयोग देने का निर्णय लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द) : (क) और (ख) ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है ।

सफदरबंग अस्पताल में प्रयोग के लिए कपड़े का खरीदा जाना

3982. श्री जैनुल बख्श : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा संचालित अस्पतालों को सरकार ने निदेश जारी किये हैं कि अस्पतालों में प्रयोग किये जाने वाले कपड़े और बिस्तर की चद्दरें, गद्दे और तकिये के कपड़े आदि जैसी अन्य चीजें खादी बोर्ड या गांधी आश्रम से खरीदी जायें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को पता है कि सफदरबंग अस्पताल ने खादी का कपड़ा खरीदने के बजाय प्राइवेट मिल का कपड़ा खरीदा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द) : (क) से (ग) भारत सरकार के आदेशों के अनुसार वर्ग 'ग' और 'घ' कर्मचारियों को दी जाने वाली बर्दियां के लिये केवल खादी के कपड़े का ही उपयोग किया जाना होता है, , लेकिन ड्राइवरों के मिल में बने सर्ज की गर्म बर्दियां दी जाती हैं । वैसे, अस्पताली कपड़ों, अर्थात् चादरें आदि के लिए मिल में बने कपड़े का इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है ।

Probe into Corruption Charges against DTC

3983. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI:

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

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the news item 'Prob into the corruption charges against DTC' appearing in the Indian Express dated 16th January, 1982, highlighting non-facing of interview board for getting employment by about 200 persons and ordering CBI to investigate the matter by the Prime Minister;

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

(c) action taken, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) Government is aware of the news item as referred to in question; the matter is being looked into.

(b) and (c) The procedure for employment to Clerical posts in DTC includes interview as one of the essential components. There has been no appointment of persons to the post of

Clerks in DTC, as mentioned in the news item, as having got the job without appearing for the interview.

चक्रधरपुर डिवीजन को विस्फोटकों की सप्लाई

3984. श्री रूद्र प्रताप षाड़ंगी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण पूर्वी रेलवे के चक्रधरपुर डिवीजन के पी. डब्ल्यू. आई. विभाग ने बड़ी मात्रा में विस्फोटकों की सप्लाई हेतु टेंडर आमंत्रित किये थे और उन्हें 5 जनवरी, 1982 को खोला जाना था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस बारे में सभी नियमों का उल्लंघन किया गया था, और कुछ ठेकेदारों को मनमाने ढंग से बुलाया गया था और उन्हें टेंडर देने को कहा गया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रेल विभाग को लाखों रुपयों की हानि हुई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यवाही का क्या आधार है ?

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

(ख) और (ग) नियमों का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि प्रचलित नियमों के अनुसार, रेलवे सीमित निविदाएं आमंत्रित करने के लिए सक्षम है । इस मामले में, चक्रधरपुर-राउरकेला खंड में तथा भारी यातायात वाले कुछ अन्य मार्गों पर किसी-किसी जगह के लिए गिट्टी खरीदने की तात्कालिकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा उसकी सुसंगत और सामयिक सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, उस क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रहे 10 ठेकेदारों से, जिनका विगत में कार्य निष्पादन अच्छा था, सीमित निविदाएं आमंत्रित की गयी थीं । ये निविदाएं 16-12-81 को आमंत्रित की गयी थीं और 5-1-81 को खोली गयी थीं । रेलवे की हानि होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

Improvement of National Highway No 42 in Orissa

3985. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that National Highway No. 42 connecting Sambalpur with Nirgundi in Orissa is in a bad condition; and

(b) if so, details of special provision made for improving the condition of the National Highway during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) and (b) The National Highway No. 42 connecting Sambalpur with Nirgundi in Orissa is in a traffic worthy and serviceable condition. Improvement works aggregating to about Rs. 155 lakhs have so far been sanctioned for the improvement of N. H-42 during the current financial year. About Rs. 177 lakhs have so far been allotted during the current financial year for maintenance and repairs of all National Highways in Orissa including NH-42.

Inquiry into NOIDA Bus Tragedy

3986. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUHDARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have instituted any inquiry in the NOIDA bus tragedy on December 11, 1981 in Delhi;

(b) if so, details of the findings; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) and (b) A Magisterial enquiry was ordered by the Delhi Administration into the incident. The

enquiry report which has been submitted is under their consideration.

(c) The following steps are being taken by Delhi Administration to prevent such accidents in future.

- (i) The PWD authorities have been asked to construct a separate breaker in both sides of the bridge to avoid over speeding.
- (ii) The concerned authorities have also been requested to stall blinkers on both sides.
- (iii) Frequent checking is made in this area with the help of radar to check over speeding.
- (iv) The mobile courts sitting, are also held to punish the violators at the stop.
- (v) It has already been made compulsory for every passenger transport vehicle to have separate governors so that the HTV could no be driven at a speed beyond 50 Kms per hour.

Shortage of Passport Books

3987. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of shortage of passport books with the passport offices and of inadequate staff; and

(b) what steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

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

A shortage of passport booklets and inadequacy of staff in Passport Offices was felt some time ago due to unprecedented increase in demand for passports.

The production of passport booklets has since been increased from 3,000 to 5,000 per day and necessary steps have also been taken for the regular

and timely supply of booklets to all all Passport Offices. As a consequence the situation has improved and is expected to improve further.

As regards staff, some additional posts were sanctioned for Passport Offices in July 1981, and their staff strength has further been augmented recently to enable them to effectively cope with the increased passport work.

Nambari Railway Colony

3988. SHRI AJOY BISWAS:
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:
SHRI SUBODH SEN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway authorities evicted a few poor families from the Nambari Railway Colony's side land without giving them any notice;

(b) if so, the fact thereof; and

(c) detailed steps taken to rehabilitate the families concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. Nobody has been evicted without giving notice.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The responsibility to rehabilitate the persons evicted from Railway land unauthorisedly occupied by them does not lie with the Railways.

Lack of amity in Ramjas College, Delhi

3989. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the continued lack of amity in the Ramjas College, Delhi for the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons for the said unrest; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ease the tension there?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) It would not be correct to assume that there is continued lack of amity in the Rajmas College, Delhi for the last few years. However, during the past few months there have been incidents involving Principal, Teachers and Karamcharis of the College which have affected the normal schedule of the College. Some complaints were received by the University against the Principal. In November, 1981 the College was closed in connection with the issue of non-payment of salary to a class IV employee of the College. In February, 1982, an incident of attack on a Lecturer took place.

(c) According to information received from Delhi University, the University had looked into the complaints against the Principal of the College. The issue relating to non-payment of salary of the Class IV employee was also amicably settled. The incident of attack on teacher in February, 1982 is being investigated by Delhi Police. The Governing Body has appointed an officiating Principal in place of the regular Principal of the College who has proceeded on leave. The College is now functioning normally.

Non-availability of Equipment for Diagnostic Scanning of Human Body

3990. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that equipments for diagnostic scanning of the human body are not easily available in India;

(b) the number of CAT scanners available for public use in Delhi; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take for liberal import policy, lower duty levy and simplify action in procedure for importing these latest diagnostic aids for the benefit of the poor section of the population?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) X-ray equipment is manufactured in India and is readily available in the country.

(b) Two

(c) Under the existing system hospitals recognised by the Central or State Government are eligible to import medical equipments under OGL, vide item No. 5 in Appendix 10 of import Policy, 1981-82. In other cases import application can be considered on merits.

Cancellation of Railway Passes

3991. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to cancel the railway passes already issued to members of various Railway Consultation and users Committees at the National, Zonal Divisional and Local levels, which have been dissolved;

(b) if so, details; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) All Committees appointed by the Ministry of Railways have been dissolved and the complimentary card passes issued to their Members stand cancelled. No such passes were issued to the Members of the Consultative Committees.

Intimation regarding willingness of Netherlands for building ships

3992. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any intimation of willingness on the part of the Netherlands for building of ships, container ships, and processing of sea foods;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) reaction of Government thereto?

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

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

भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति तथा होमियोपैथी के कालेजों को मंत्रालय द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दिया जाना

3993. श्री डूमरलाल बंठा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने इस पंच-वर्षीय योजना के दौरान स्वयंसेवी संगठनों द्वारा संचालित भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति तथा होमियोपैथी के प्रत्येक उपयुक्त अंडर ग्रेजुएट कालेज को 16000 रुपये मूल्य की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का निर्णय लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है और इस धनराशि के आवंटन से संबंधित कालेज, चिकित्सा पद्धति और राज्य-वार वितरण का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या शर्त निर्धारित की गई हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अभी तक कोई खर्च नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि इस योजना की मंजूरी केवल दिसम्बर, 1981 में ही जारी की गई थी । इस योजना के लिए राज्यवार आवंटन की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती ।

(ग) अनुदान की शर्तें संलग्न विवरण में दी गई हैं ।

विवरण

अनुदान की शर्तें

(i) सहायता अनुदान के लिये आवेदन पत्र भेजने की तारीख को कालेज को

आरम्भ हुए पांच वर्ष हो चुके हों और वे केन्द्रीय भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद्/केन्द्रीय होम्योपैथी परिषद् द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त डिग्री/डिप्लोमा देने के लिये कोर्सों का आयोजन करता रहा हो ।

(ii) कालेज को यह वचन भी देना चाहिए कि वे केन्द्रीय भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद्/केन्द्रीय होम्योपैथी परिषद् द्वारा संस्तुत मानकों को अपनायेंगे ।

(iii) कालेज में पर्याप्त योग्यता प्राप्त स्टाफ होना चाहिए जो प्रयोगशाला लगाये जाने वाले उपकरणों का उपयोग करना जानते हों और इन उपकरणों के उपयोग के बारे में छात्रों को प्रशिक्षित कर सकते हों ।

(iv) कालेज में संदर्भ के तौर पर छात्रों के उपयोग के लिए एक उपयुक्त रूप से सुसज्जित पुस्तकालय होना चाहिए ।

(v) कालेज में शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान और विकृति विज्ञान विभागों की प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना के लिये पर्याप्त स्थान होना चाहिए ताकि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत खरीदे गये उपकरणों का छात्रों द्वारा यथोचित उपयोग किया जा सके ।

(vi) उनके आवेदन पत्र संबंधित राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से भेजे जाने चाहिए और राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सहायता अनुदान के लिये उनके मामलों की अवश्य संस्तुति की गई हो ।

(vii) पुस्तकों तथा प्रयोगशाला उपकरणों की खरीद के बाद लेखों के सहित खरीद के बिलों की फोटोस्टैट प्रतियां अनुदान रीलीज होने के दो महीने के अन्दर-अन्दर भारत सरकार को अवश्य भेज दी जाएं ।

(viii) खरीदी गई पुस्तकों तथा उपकरणों की भारत सरकार के एक ऐसे अधिकारी द्वारा टेस्ट जांच की जा सकेगी जिसे इस प्रयोग के लिये भेजा जायेगा ।

(ix) यदि कोई असंगति पायी जाती है तो रिलीज किया गया अनुदान तुरन्त

भारत सरकार को लौटाया जायेगा । अनुदान लौटाने के लिये भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुसंधान करने के एक मास के अन्दर-अन्दर उसे अवश्य लौटाया जायेगा ।

(x) पुस्तकों की प्रविष्टियां भारत सरकार की पुस्तक बैंक योजना'' नामक एक अलग रजिस्टर में की जायें ।

(xi) कालेज द्वारा ये पुस्तकें ऋण के आधार पर दी जाएं और वे उसे प्रत्येक शैक्षिक वर्ष के बाद वापस कर दी जाएं ।

Covered Accommodation in C/W Depots

3994. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether covered accommodations are not provided in C&W Depots in Open Line for daily maintenance repairs;

(b) if so, how execution of maintenance repairs are done during rainy season; and

(c) whether the officers go out to inspect the work done during rainy seasons and whether it is a major cause for frequent accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Covered accommodations are provided in some of the major Carriage & Wagon Depots (Sick Lines). More sick lines will be provided with covered accommodations in future Works Programmes depending on the availability of funds.

(b) Execution of daily maintenance repairs in Carriage & Wagon Depots is carried out under the prevailing weather conditions as has been the practice since long.

(c) Officers go out for inspections during all seasons including rainy season. Non-provision of covered accommodations is not a cause for frequent accidents.

Role of Teachers

3995. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state what steps are proposed to be taken to improve teachers' role in the changing society to improve their financial position and launching a crusade to bring education to the highest standard in the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): In recognition of the teachers' role in determining the quality of education and its contribution to national development, upgradation of teachers' qualifications and professional competence will continue to be given emphasis on. Teacher training facilities will be extended to cover all untrained teachers.

The course content of teacher training programmes are reviewed from time to time. Currently a Committee to review the programmes with a view to inculcating moral and social values in students is continuing its deliberations.

With the introduction of U.G.C. pay scales certain uniformity in the standard and qualifications have been secured in the appointment of teachers in the Universities, whose pay scales compare favourably with other services. The pay scales of school-teachers are determined, inter-alia, in conformity with the wage structure obtaining in the States.

Short Supply of Passport Books to R. P. O. Cochin

3996. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) reasons for under delay in the Regional Passport Office at Cochin to deliver the passports to the applicants;

(b) is there any delay on the part of the Government to provide adequate number of passport books to the passport office;

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor and the steps taken to provide enough passport books in time to the offices;

(d) is there any inadequacy of staff in the passport offices for the speedy disposal of the applications for passports; and

(e) if so, whether Government will consider to recruit more staff by giving priority for those who were thrown out of employment from the Regional Passport Office at Cochin under the plea of non-availability for work?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) There has been some delay in issue of passports by the Regional Passport Office at Cochin, mainly due to unprecedented rush for passport services and inadequacy of staff.

(b) and (c) The Regional Passport Office at Cochin experienced shortage of passport booklets owing to unexpectedly large increase in demand of passports. Immediate steps were taken through Passport Office, Bombay, and Indian Security Press, Nasik, to replenish the stock. The situation has thus improved and is expected to improve further.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Government has already sanctioned requisite additional staff for the purpose. It has also authorised the Regional Passport Office at Cochin to engage such staff as may be necessary through local Employment Exchange till such time as the posts are filled in on a regular basis. The staff whose services were earlier dispensed with last year due to reduction of posts then, have now been reinstated there.

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कलकत्ता से हाजीराज. सूरत राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

3997. श्री छोटूभाई गामित : क्या नावहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कलकत्ता से हाजीरा, सूरत (गुजरात) तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग बनाने के बारे में निर्णय ले लिया गया है ; और

(ख) इस राजमार्ग पर, कितना व्यय होगा और निर्माण कार्य कब शुरू होगा, तथा कब पूरा होगा और इस बारे में पूरा व्यापार क्या है ?

नावहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीता राम केसरी): (क) और (ख). उक्त सड़क का कलकत्ता धुलिया संड पहले ही से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (रा. रा. सं. 6) का भाग है। धुलिया-हाजीरा-सूरत सड़क एक मौजूदा राज्य सड़क है। धन के अभाव के कारण, भारत सरकार इस समय किसी भी राज्य में कोई नया राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने की स्थिति में नहीं है और यही बात धुलिया-हाजीरा-सूरत सड़क के संबंध में भी है।

National Scholarships Scheme

3998. SHRI RAM PRASAD
AHIRWAR:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) when was the National Scholarships Scheme started and what were the different amounts per scholarships awarded to various categories;

(b) what is the value of Rupee today with base at that in 1960-61 in the real value of each category of scholarships due to the reduced value of rupee which has been compensated and still remains to be compensated;

(c) what were the ceiling of income of the guardians of the students eligible for different scholarships in 1960-61 and what they are today;

(d) is there any proposal to revise them, if yes, details thereof;

(e) if not, reasons therefor; and

(f) whether Government propose to provide the scholarship holders some facilities (cheap or free of charge) like residence, books, stationery, medical aid etc.; if yes, how?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The scheme was started in 1961-62. The

old and new rates of scholarship are given in the attached statement.

(b) Revision of rates of scholarship has no relation with the reduced value of rupee as education is highly subsidised in India.

(c) to (e) The income ceiling of the guardians is Rs. 6000/- per annum excluding all allowances and some deductions allowable under Income Tax Act. There is no change of the ceiling since 1961-62. With a view to ensuring that the benefits of the scheme should accrue to really low income groups, it has been decided not to revise the existing income ceiling.

(f) Students are already enjoying hostel, book, stationery, medical and other facilities at subsidised rates.

Statement

COURSE	Rates in 1961-60		Revised Rates from 1 7-1981	
	Day Scholars	Hostellers	Day Scholars	Hostellers
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pre-University course and IA/I.Sc./1st year of 3 year BA/BSc./B. Com. etc. course.	50/-pm	60/-pm	60/-pm	100/-pm
2. BA/B.Sc./B. Com. etc. (2nd and 3rd year courses).	75/-pm	85/-pm	90/-pm	140/-pm
3. B.E./B.Tech./MBBS/LL.B./B.Ed. Diploma in professional and Engineering students etc.	100/-pm	110/-pm	120/-pm	170/-pm
4. M.A./M.Sc./M. Com./LL.M./M.Ed. etc.	100/-pm	110/-pm	120/-pm	170/-pm

Coaches Idle

3999. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Railway Coaches are idle, awaiting repairs; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to encourage starting of ancillary repair workshops to cope with the repair work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The total number of coaches awaiting repairs on Broad Gauge are 940 and Metre Gauge 250. This is 5.1 per cent and 2.3 per cent of the respective holding of coaches on Broad Gauge & Metre Gauge.

(b) The Government is already in the process of expanding its workshops at Jagadhari and New Bongaigaon for increasing coach repair capacity. New shops increasing coach repair capacity. New Workshops for repairs of stock are also being set up at Bhubaneswar, Tirupati and Bhopal.

Financial Assistance to Sangeet Natak Academy

4000. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much financial assistance is given to the Sangeet Natak Academy from 1980 onwards;

(b) how do they distribute this amount and who are the beneficiaries of 1980 and 1981; and

(c) how many applicants were rejected annually from 1980 onwards and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTERIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The following grants were paid by the Department of Culture to the Sangeet Natak Akademi:

	Non-Plan	Plan
1980-81	Rs. 34,00,000/-	Rs. 31,80,000/-
1981-82	Rs. 36,60,000/-	Rs. 36,02,000/-

(b) The Akademi released Rs. 6,41,500/- under Non-Plan and Rs. 2,43,676.25 under Plan in 1980-81 to 193 grantee institutions. During 1981-82 grants to 215 institutions amounting to Rs. 8,69,500/- have been sanctioned. In addition the Akademi also gives grants for certain selected publications relating to music, dance and drama. Small token grants not exceeding Rs. 2,000/- in each case also given to individuals and institutions from Chairman's discretionary funds. A list of institutions which received grant from Sangeet Natak Akademi during 1980-81 and 1981-82 will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The number of applications for grants that could not be accommodated during 1980-81 was 73 and 1981-82 it was 141.

The applications for financial assistance duly recommended by the State Akademi/State Government are invited by the Akademi in Prescribed form by 16th February each year. These applications are considered by an Expert Committee on the basis of information received from General Council members of the Akademi in the areas and details given in each application. Its recommendations are considered by the Executive Board of the Aka-

demi. Generally grants are not sanctioned for programmes which are not considered as of significance and value in the context of the policies and programmes of the Akademi.

Petition from Ticket Checking Staff

4001. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a mass petition containing 10 thousand signatures of employees of the Indian Railways Ticket Checking Staff dated 21 April 1981 containing their demands;

(b) if so, what are the demands raised in the petition;

(c) steps taken by Government thereon; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d) No. However, a copy of the representation dated 25-11-80 from the Indian Railways Ticket Checking Staff Association was received from the Lok Sabha

Secretariat (Committee on Petitions) and the comments on the various points raised by the Association were sent to that Secretariat. The main demand of the Association before the Committee on Petitions is for treating the Ticket Checking Staff as Running Staff and payment of Running Allowance to them.

Kiribur-Barbil Line

4002. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposal from the Government of Orissa to provide rail-link between Kiribur and Barbil in Orissa;

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

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No such proposal has been received in the recent past.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Berths Allotted to Kerala for Official purpose

4003. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of berths allotted to the Government of Kerala for use of officers for undertaking journeys at short notice for official purposes in different trains;

(b) whether the State Government has at any time asked for an increase in the quota of berths; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-

MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) At present there is no separate quota of berths allotted to Government of Kerala.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Sacking of Indian Employees of Iraqi Embassy

4004. SHRI CHRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that all Indian Employees of the Iraqi Embassy in New Delhi have been sacked;

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

(c) whether any protest has been made to Iraqi Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) In pursuance of policy decision of the Government of Iraq regarding non-employment of local nationals in Iraqi Missions, the services of the Indian employees at the Iraqi Embassy in New Delhi were terminated in December 1981.

(b) and (c) Do not arise since all the Indian employees affected by this decision were paid terminal benefits in accordance with the Model Contract circulated by this Ministry in 1975 to foreign diplomatic missions in India.

Number of Railway Employees died and injured in Agra Train Accident

4005. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of deaths of the railway employees in the accident between Agra and Delhi on 27th January, 1982; and

(b) the total number of railway employees injured?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b) In the collision which took place at Agra Cantt on 27-1-82, 4 railway employees were killed, 2 sustained grievous injuries and 6 simple injuries.

**Transfusion of Artificial Blood in
Emergency Transfusion Cases in
Delhi Hospital**

4006. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether doctors in Delhi hospitals have tried transfusion of artificial blood in emergency transfusion cases when natural blood is not available or the patient falls in a rare blood group; and

b) if so, what is the result of such transfusion?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Congestion at Bombay Port

4007. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that "vested interests" are responsible for congestion of Bombay Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) details of steps that are being taken to prevent congestion at Bombay Port?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) It is not correct to say that vested interests are responsible for congestion at the Port of Bombay.

(b) Does no arise.

(c) Following steps have been taken to prevent congestion at Bombay Port:

(i) The port allows a rebate of Rs. 30/- per tonne of cargo for midstream unloading/loading. The rebate rate is raised to Rs. 60/- per tonne if the entire discharge is completed in midstream.

(ii) The Collector of Customs, Bombay, has allowed full container loads to move out of the docks to consignees' in Greater Bombay.

(iii) Operations of vessels are being monitored daily and vessels which show poor rate of loading/unloading are penalised by taking them out of the berth.

(iv) Very strict control over accoring of priority berthing to vessels is being exercised.

(v) The use of berths was rationalised by the Bombay Port Trust Board with effect from 13-7-1981 which has been found effective.

(vi) The board has approved a proposal to take over covered godowns of 71,000 sq. Ft. and two open areas of 15 acres each. The plan is to shift the cargoes from the docks.

(vii) Plans for better lighting arrangements in the Docks are under implementation.

(viii) As a deterrent against prolongation of storage in the docks, the rate of demurrage charges on consignments lying uncleared for over a month/two months has been enhanced.

(ix) The traffic arrangements inside the docks have been revamped by enlarging the strength of traffic constables

and giving them additional manning points.

There is no congestion at Bombay Port at present.

Local Electric train system for Visakhapatnam

4008. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the need to plan a suburban and local electric train system for Visakhapatnam; and

(b) the reasons for not embarking on such a local electric train system for Visakhapatnam?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) There is no proposal of this Ministry to run EMU suburban services in Visakhapatnam. Visakhapatnam Steel Plant Authorities have an idea of local electric train system, which can be a part of their project only.

Amendments of Rules under food Adulteration Act, 1954

4009. SHRI A.T. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the amendments to Rules under the Food Adulteration Act, 1954 proposed under GSR 837 dated 1st September, 1981;

(b) what are the suggestions received in respect of tolerance limits of (i) fibre in Mix Masala Powder; and (ii) crude fibre and volatile oil in gram Masala Powder; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Not yet.

(b) Suggestions received are as follows:

(i) Crude fibre in Mixed Masala Powder; The suggestions received from various quarters are either to lower the limit or to increase the limit from the proposed limit of 15 per cent

(ii) Crude fibre and volatile oil in Garam Masala Powder:-

Suggestion are to increase the crude fibre from the proposed limit of 10 per cent and to decrease the volatile oil extract from the proposed 0.5 per cent

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Theft of Antiquities from Museums

4010. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are aware of the large scale organised thefts of antiques from museums;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) what is the amount of loss incurred on account of thefts of antiques since 1979, year-wise; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d) So far as the museums under the Archaeological Survey of India are concerned, there were two cases: (i) theft of five antiquities from Red Fort Museum (in Delhi) in 1980 and (ii) daylight robbery of five bronzes from Dodh-Gaya Museum (in Bihar) in 1981.

All the objects stolen from the Red Fort Museum have been recovered, out of which four were found fairly

intact and the fifth was in damaged condition. The case is sub-judice.

In respect of the robbery of five bronze images from the Bodh-Gaya Museum, one is reported to have been recovered by the Police and the case is still under investigation of the police authorities. Two persons have been arrested so far. The estimated value of the remaining four objects is Rs. 1,20,000.

Tamluk-Digha Line

4011. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken up a new Railway line from Tamluk to Digha (South Eastern Railway) with the Planning Ministry to finalise the scheme during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A survey is now being carried out by the South Eastern Railway for a new link from Tamluk to Digha via Keshavpur, Nandkumar, Norghat, Contai and Ramnagar. The survey report on receipt, will be examined and a final decision taken in consultation with the Planning Commission with due regard to technical feasibility and financial viability of the proposal and the position regarding availability of funds.

Percentage of Literacy in Country

4012. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite increase in the number of Universities and huge expenditure by Government the percentage of literacy in our country is still about the lowest in the world; and

(b) what special efforts Government propose to take to improve the literacy rate, particularly in rural areas?

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

(b) (i) Elementary Education (including adult education) has been made part of the Minimum Needs Programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan and additional enrolment of 180 lakh children in the age group 6—14 in full-time elementary education has been targetted. Non-formal Education Programmes have also been initiated in the States for those children who would require and benefit from only by such modes of learning.

(ii) Spread of universal elementary education for the age groups 6—14 and removal of adult illiteracy have been included in the new 20-Point Programme.

JNU Students against whom Proceedings have been initiated

4013. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to S.Q. No. 64 dated the 20th August, 1981 regarding JNU Students against whom legal proceedings have been initiated and state:

(a) whether the required information has been collected;

(b) if so, will it be laid on the Table;

(c) if not, when it is likely to be placed on the Table;

(d) the names of the JNU students against whom legal proceedings have been initiated to recover their mess arrears; and

(e) the amount recovered from each student?

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

(c) The implementation report in fulfilment of the assurance given in reply to Starred Question No. 64 answered on 20th August, 1981 has already been forwarded to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs for placing the same on the Table.

(d) and (e) No legal proceedings have been initiated against any student so far. The University has, however, written to the defaulting students/their parents informing them, *inter alia*, that if the dues are not cleared by a specified date, the University would be constrained to take recourse to legal action at their risk and cost. So far, 10 students have paid up the dues amounting to Rs. 4693,34p.

Irregularities in Issue of All India Tourist Permits by STA, Delhi.

4014. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the news item 'Bungling in Bus Permits' appearing in the *Indian Express* dated 18 February, 1982 pointing out certain irregularities in the issue of all India Tourist permits for buses by Delhi State Transport Authority;

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

(c) details of action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c) State Transport Authority, which is the competent authority to grant permits, is a quasi-judicial body set up under the Motor Vehicles Act and any person aggrieved by a decision can prefer an appeal within the prescribed time before the State Appellate Tribunal. A few aggrieved licants have already preferred appeals before the Tribunal against the order STA. The matter is sub-judice.

अजमेर स्थित कार्यालयों का स्थानान्तरण

4015. श्री बालराम रम सारण : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अजमेर स्थित रेलवे के कुछ कार्यालयों को वहां से स्थानान्तरित करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या रेलवे टिकट प्रिंटिंग प्रेस अथवा इसका कुछ भाग अजमेर से बम्बई अथवा अन्य किसी स्थान को स्थानान्तरित किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या बम्बई के स्थानीय स्टेशनों के टिकट रेलवे टिकट प्रिंटिंग प्रेस अजमेर में प्रिंट किये जाते थे और अब ये टिकट अजमेर के स्थान पर बम्बई में प्रिंट किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ) चूंकि यातायात में वृद्धि होने के कारण पश्चिम रेलवे में टिकटों की मांग अजमेर टिकट मुद्रणालय की उत्पादन क्षमता से बढ़ गयी है, अतः यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि अजमेर मुद्रणालय के कार्य-भार को प्रभावित किये बिना बम्बई मंडल के उपनगरीय खंड के लिए उपोक्षित टिकटों को महालक्ष्मी मुद्रणालय में मुद्रित किया जाये । यह व्यवस्था मांग पूरी करने में कारगर सिद्ध हुई है तथा उपनगरीय टिकटों के सम्बन्ध में अजमेर से इनके परिवहन में होने वाला विलम्ब भी समाप्त हो गया है ।

प्रयोजना अनुमान

4016. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रयोजनाओं के अनुमान तैयार करने में प्रायः कितना समय लगता है और रेलवे

बोर्ड द्वारा इनको कितने समय में मंजूरी दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या अपेक्षित वस्तुओं की कीमत तथा प्रायोजना पूरा करने में लगने वाला समय अनुमान तैयार करते हुए ध्यान में रखा जाता है ;

(ग) पूर्व रेलवे के कितने प्रायोजना अनुमान तथा नक्शे रेलवे बोर्ड के पास अलग-अलग एक वर्ष से तथा दो वर्षों से मंजूरी के लिए लंबित हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यापार क्या है ;

(घ) क्या पिछले दो वर्षों से लम्बित प्रायोजनाओं के अनुमानों की उन प्रायोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने से पूर्व संशोधित किया जाना होगा ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी नीति बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने का है जिसमें समयबद्ध परियोजनाओं की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया जाय ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) परियोजनाओं के लिए अनुमान तैयार करने तथा सूक्ष्म प्राधिकारी द्वारा उन्हें मंजूरी देने में लगने वाला समय प्रत्येक मामले में अलग-अलग होता है जो प्रत्येक मामले की विशिष्टताओं पर निर्भर करता है और इसका सामान्यीकरण संभव नहीं है ।

(ख) अनुमानों को तैयार करने के समय रहने वाली लागतों को ही अपनाया जाता है, क्योंकि मूल्यों में होने वाली भावी वृद्धि की दरों का पूर्वानुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता । परियोजना रिपोर्ट में यथा-प्रस्तावित किसी परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिए समय-निर्धारण में लागतों में होने वाली उस वृद्धि को ध्यान में नहीं रखा जाता जो उस अवधि में होती है ।

(ग) पूर्व रेलवे का कोई भी अनुमान रेलवे बोर्ड कार्यालय में एक वर्ष से अधिक समय से मंजूरी के लिए नहीं पड़ा है ।

(घ) मूल्य में होने वाली वृद्धि विभिन्न कारणों में से एक ऐसा कारण है जो किसी अनुमान की कुल लागत को प्रभावित कर सकता है । संगत रेल

संहिताओं में ऐसे नियम विद्यमान हैं जिनमें विभिन्न प्राधिकारियों द्वारा अनुमानों में संशोधन करने के लिए मंजूरी प्रदान करने के अधिकारों की सीमाएं निर्धारित हैं ।

(ङ) सभी परियोजना अनुमान कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए अपेक्षित समय का यथोचित ध्यान रखकर तैयार किये जाते हैं । लेकिन, योजनाओं के वास्तविक कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति, धनराशि और/अथवा अनिवार्य सामानों, जिनका अनुमान तैयार करते समय अथवा उसे मंजूरी देते समय पूर्वानुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता, की अनुपलब्धता के कारण काफी हद तक प्रभावित होती है और हो सकता है कि परियोजना को निर्धारित समय के भीतर पूरा करना सदा व्यवहारिक न हो ।

India-Sri Lanka Talks on Stateless Persons

4017. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement regarding the stateless persons of Indian origin, has since lapsed on October 21, 1981;

(b) if so, whether there has been fresh negotiations on this question with the Government of Sri Lanka; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c) The time frame for the implementation of the 1974 supplementary Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement regarding stateless persons of the Indian origin in Sri Lanka expired on 30th October, 1981. While no formal talks on the subject have been proposed, Government of India are in touch with Government of Sri Lanka in respect of the residual problem of statelessness and we hope that a comprehensive resolution of the question will be achieved, bearing in mind the desires of the persons concerned.

News-item captioned '\$14 m. Project to curb drop-outs'

4018 SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the news-item under the caption "\$14m. project to curb drops outs" as published in the *Time of India* dated the 22nd Feb-1982;

(b) if so, whether the problem of drops-outs in its entirety was discussed in New Delhi recently at a conference presided over by Education Secretary, and attended by officers of UNICEF, Planning Commission, NCERT, NIE-PA and Education Secretaries and Directors of Education from all States and Union Territories, and whether the main object of the Conference was to take stock of the present position and identify the bottlenecks in each State; and

(c) if so, the bottlenecks identified and the remedial measures that have been taken or are proposed to be taken in each of the States and Union Territories?

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

(b) and (c). The Conference of Education Secretaries held on February 17, 1982, discussed primarily the implementation of the innovative projects in education supported by UNICEF. These projects are aimed at making primary education more relevant to the needs and environmental conditions of children particularly in educationally backward areas. These projects while improving the quality

of education also help in reducing drop-outs at the primary level of education. The various bottlenecks in the implementation of these projects were discussed and remedial action was recommended.

The main bottlenecks were identified as follows:

- (i) Lack of adequate academic staff support at State Institute of Education (SIE)/State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) in the States which implement these projects.
- (ii) Lack of adequate counter-part funding to meet some of the essential expenditure.
- (iii) Lack of full-time accounts staff at the State level.

The States/UTs have agreed to take further suitable action to remove the bottlenecks and to make quarterly reviews of the implementation of these projects alongwith the reviews of universalisation of elementary education.

Running Allowance for Ticket Checking Staff

4019. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a letter dated 12-11-81 in support of the demand for restoration of running allowance to ticket checking staff; and

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A letter dated 12-11-1981 from Shri Samar Mukherjee, Member of Parliament was received who has been apprised of the position vide letter No. E(P&A) II-80/LG-3/10 dated 8-3-1982, copy attached as statement.

Statement

Copy of D.O. letter No. E(P&A)II-80/LG-3/10 dated 8th March, 1982 from the Minister of Railways to Shri Samar Mukherjee, Member of Parliament.

Kindly refer to your letter No. SM/2023/F-2/81 dated 12-11-1981 to Shri Kedar Pandey regarding the demand for the restoration of running allowance to Ticket Checking Staff.

A copy of the representation dated 25-11-1980 from the Indian Railways Ticket Checking Staff Association was received from the Lok Sabha Secretariat (Committee Branch) on 9-12-1980. The comments on the various points raised by the Association were sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on 30-1-1981. The Committee on Petitions have taken oral evidence on 6-1-1982 and the outcome of the deliberations of the Committee is awaited.

With best wishes.

प्राढ़ शिक्षा का विस्तार

4020. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष प्राढ़ शिक्षा के विस्तार पर सम्भवतः कुल कितना व्यय किया जायेगा;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले के उन दक्षिणी क्षेत्रों में जहाँ अधिकतर आदिवासी रहते हैं, कुछ प्राढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्र खोलने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने और कहाँ प्राढ़ केन्द्र खोले जायेंगे और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान प्राढ़ शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिये होने वाला संभावित कुल खर्च लगभग 21.09 करोड़ रुपए होगा।

(ख) मिर्जापुर जिले के आदिवासी बहुल दक्षिण क्षेत्र में प्राढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्र खोलने के

प्रश्न पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान विचार किया जाएगा, बशर्ते कि धनराशि उपलब्ध हो।

(ग) उपरोक्त क्षेत्र में केन्द्र खोलने के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लिये जाने के बाद ही प्राढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्रों की संख्या तथा उनके स्थान को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाएगा।

दिल्ली के सीनियर सेकेंडरी स्कूलों में हिन्दी के बारे में शिकायतें

4021. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग तथा मंत्रालय को दिल्ली के सीनियर सेकेंडरी स्कूलों में हिन्दी के बारे में तथा त्रिभाषाई सूत्र को लागू न किये जाने के बारे में अन्याय किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा मंत्रालय द्वारा 2-3 महीनों के बाद भी शिकायत का कोई प्रभावी उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता अथवा कोई समाधान नहीं किया जाता; और

(ग) शिक्षा अधिनियम और 1973 के नियमों के अनुसरण में त्रिभाषाई सूत्र के अन्तर्गत 9वीं और 10 वीं कक्षाओं में तीनों भाषाएं पढ़ाने के लिये शिक्षा विभाग ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं, तथा इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड को क्या निर्देश जारी किये गये हैं?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. थंगुन):

(क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, हिन्दी के अध्ययन के लिए सुविधाओं के संबंध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त होने पर, राजकीय तथा सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के सभी प्रमुखों को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनुदेश भेज दिए गए हैं कि जो छात्र हिन्दी पढ़ना चाहते हैं, उनको हिन्दी के अध्ययन के लिए सभी सुविधाएं अधिनियम तथा दिल्ली स्कूल

शिक्षा नियमावली के उपबन्धों के अनुसार प्रदान की जाए।

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में 6 से 8 तक की कक्षाओं के लिए तीन भाषाओं अर्थात् (i) हिन्दी (ii) अंग्रेजी तथा (iii) संस्कृत अथवा कोई क्षेत्रीय भाषा अथवा केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित कोई अन्य भाषा—के अध्ययन की व्यवस्था अनिवार्य आधार पर की जाती है। यद्यपि सभी छात्र कक्षाएं 9 और 10 में भी दो भाषाएं निरंतर अनिवार्य आधार पर पढ़ते हैं; फिर भी, बोर्ड ने कक्षा 8 के अन्त में तीसरी भाषा की परीक्षा पास करने के लिए सुविधा की व्यवस्था की है। यदि कोई छात्र कक्षा 8 के अन्त में तीसरी भाषा की परीक्षा पास नहीं करता है तो उसे बोर्ड की माध्यमिक स्कूल परीक्षा में बैठने से पहले कक्षा 9/10 में तीसरी भाषा का अध्ययन तथा इसकी परीक्षा पास करनी पड़ती है।

Late Running of K. K. Express

4022. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any improvement in punctuality of K. K. Express;

(b) how many times this train reached its destination, New Delhi and Trivandrum, in time during the last three months; and

(c) what are the steps taken to keep this train running on time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) There has been some improvement in the performance of 126 UP New Delhi-Trivandrum K. K. Express in the month of February '82.

(b) During the months of December '81 to February '82, 125 Dn K. K. Express reached destination right time on 7 days and 126 Up K. K. Express on 11 days out of 26 trips each.

(c) Close watch is being kept on the running of these trains at all levels with a view to improve their punctuality.

Demand of E.G.S. Employees Re. Medical Facilities

4023. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that women workers who constitute 62 per cent of the workers employed under Employment Guarantee Scheme have made a demand to provide medical facilities, mobile medical van and maternity benefits out of the fund to be created by the amount deducted from their wages; and

(b) if so, what action Government intends to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Government is not aware of any such demand.

(b) Does not arise.

सहायक लोको फोरमैन के लिए परीक्षा

4024. श्री दया राम शायक : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान इलाहाबाद डिवीजन और उत्तर रेलवे मुख्यालय ने 550-750 रुपये के बतनमान में सहायक लोको फोरमैन, पावर-कंट्रोल, ट्रैक्शन-फोरमैन (रनिंग) और ट्रैक्शन कंट्रोलर के पदों के लिए परीक्षा ली गई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो परीक्षा के लिए कितने-कितने कर्मचारियों/उम्मीदवारों को बुलाया गया था तथा उनमें अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कितने-कितने उम्मीदवार कर्मचारी थे।

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति से सम्बन्धित सभी कर्मचारियों/उम्मीदवारों को उक्त परीक्षा में

असफल घोषित कर दिया गया था, यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति के पदों को रिक्त रखा हुआ है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इन पदों को शीघ्र न भरने के क्या कारण हैं?

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

(ख) परीक्षा में बुलाये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है:-

सामान्य उम्मीदवार 96

अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवार 8

अनुसूचित जन जाति के उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं । अनुसूचित का एक उम्मीदवार पास हुआ ।

(घ) और (ङ) वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जन जाति के उम्मीदवार के लिए आरक्षित पदों को अनुवर्ती प्रवर्णों के लिए अग्रणीत किया गया है ।

Railway Employees

4025. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway employees of different categories and cadre category and cadre-wise) allocated as regular as well as irregular (permanent and temporary) actually working under railways as on 1st January, 1977 and 1st January, 1982; and

(b) the mode of recruitment of these employees from time to time during the last 4 years (year-wise)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENT AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There are more than 700 categories of employees on the Railways. The number of cadres is also large. It will be appreciated that collection of information category-wise and cadre-wise of permanent and temporary employees would be a voluminous task requiring considerable amount of labour all over the Railway Zones, Divisions, Production Units and other Offices and may not be commensurate with the object sought to be achieved in this connection. However, information in regard to total number of permanent/temporary employees as on 1-1-1977 and 1-1-1982 is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) Direct recruitment of Railway employees wherever provided for is made as follows:—

- (i) Group 'D' by regularisation of Casual Labour or from the open market to some extent in the case of Workshops or through the Employment Exchange on the N.F. Railway.
- (ii) Group 'C' generally through Railway Service Commission.
- (iii) Group 'B' by departmental promotion generally from Group 'C'.
- (iv) Group 'A' through U.P.S.C.

New Railway Lines in Kerala

4026. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) details of New Railway lines proposed in the State of Kerala;

(b) the lines under investigation; and

(c) the lines expected to be started in the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) In the State of Kerala, construction of a new Broad Gauge line, Ernakulam-Alleppey is in progress. A survey for extension of this line to Kayankulam and another survey for construction of Kuttipuram-Guruvayoor-Trichur line have been completed. In view of the acute shortage in availability of funds for construction of new railway lines, there is no proposal to take up these two railway lines in the current financial year.

Abolition of surcharge on Coir goods

4027. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any representation from the coir products manufacturers seeking the abolition of increased surcharge on coir goods;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken on that; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A few representations had been received from the Coir Products Manufacturers against an enhancement in freight rates for "smalls" consignments of "Rope or String or Yarn Coir" with effect from 15-2-1982.

(b) and (c). The enhancement effected in the freight rates for "smalls" consignments of "Rope or String or Yarn Coir" has since been withdrawn restoring the *status quo ante* in freight rates.

Third line from Bandel to Bhadreswar

4028. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering any proposal to set up a third line between Bandel and Bhadreswar in the Howrah Division of Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

New Health Scheme in Rural Areas During 6th Plan

4029. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a new health scheme in the rural areas during the 6th Plan; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof alongwith the targets fixed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). A new Health Guides Scheme replacing the old Community Health Volunteers Scheme has been introduced in the 6th Five Year Plan. Under this Scheme, it is proposed to train one Health Guide for an average of each 1000 rural population by 31st March, 1984. The Health Guide is a voluntary worker preferably a female, selected by the Community and trained to promote family planning to provide basic primary health care in the preventive and promotive aspects and to provide treatment for minor ailments and first-aid during emergencies.

विदेशी भाषा सीखने के लिये आम जनता के लिये स्कूल

4030. श्री टी. एस. नेगी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार फ्रेंच, रूसी तथा इंग्लिश आदि विदेशी भाषा सीखने के लिए आम जनता हेतु स्कूल खोल रही है और क्या ये स्कूल केवल रात को चलते हैं; और

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

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Derailment of Itarsi bound goods Train

4031. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two persons were killed and two were seriously injured when fourteen wagons of Itarsi bound goods train were derailed on 20th February, 1982;

(b) if so, whether these wagons were carrying military supplies, soap cakes and items of vegetables;

(c) if so, what was the outcome of the enquiry; and

(d) total loss suffered?

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

(c) According to the finding of the Inquiry Committee, this accident was due to the failure of railway staff.

(d) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 1,71,500/-.

Pak Allegation that Indian visitors do not return

4032. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been press reports published in Pakistan where it was stated that Indian visitors to Pakistan continue to stay on in Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether Indian Government have contradicted the reports;

(c) whether Indian has pointed out that more Pakistani visitors stay on in India;

(d) how many Pakistanis visited India during the last three years and how many returned back;

(e) the fate of those who have not returned; and

(f) whether Government would find them out and send them back?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (f). Government have seen press reports to this effect. While some Indian visitors may have stayed on in Pakistan even after expiry of their visas, a large number of Pakistani visitors stay on in this way in India. During 1979, 1980 and the first half of 1981, the number of Pakistani nationals staying on in India was more than 25 per cent of the number of Indian nationals staying on in Pakistan. During the period 1st January, 1979 to 30th June, 1981, 630, 178 Pakistani nationals entered India; out of which 584, 950 returned to Pakistan, during that period. Thus, 45, 228 Pakistani nationals are likely to have stayed on in India.

These facts have been pointed out by the Indian Embassy in Islamabad through official press releases. Action to trace them is a continuing exercise.

Travelling without tickets in passenger Trains

4033. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of passengers boarding the Indian Railways daily and what percentage of them board the all-stations-stopping passenger trains;

(b) the estimated incidence of ticketless travelling in the all-stations-stopping passenger trains and the resulting loss of revenue per year;

(c) whether on branch lines considered to be uneconomical, the arrangements of ticket sale on petty stations, checking in every bogie, collection from each alighting passenger and destruction of all tickets to prevent resale, are adequate;

(d) whether the steam-traction is being speedily eliminated and employees thus released will be gainfully engaged to improve the arrangements to prevent ticketless travelling;

(e) if so, how; and

(f) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Total number of passengers originating daily on Indian Railways during the year 1980-81 was 9.90 millions. Percentage of second class passengers travelling by ordinary stopping Passenger Trains to total is 90.

(b) On the basis of a sample check conducted on all Indian Railways during the year 1976-77, the loss on account of ticketless travel on non-suburban sections was estimated to be of the order of about Rs. 18 crores per annum.

(c) Arrangements exist for checking the tickets of outgoing passengers and for collecting the tickets of inward passengers. Arrangements also exist for the sale of tickets at the way side

stations keeping in mind the total economics of the station working. Squads of Travelling Ticket Examiners move and check the tickets of the passengers in the trains, on programmed basis.

(d), (e) & (f). Steam traction is being gradually replaced by diesel or electric traction. The running staff of steam traction are used in Diesel or Electric traction that replaced steam traction, and the maintenance staff are utilised on maintenance of Diesel or Electric locos or of carriages and wagons.

Contraband goods recovered from Ships

4034. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) value of contraband goods recovered from ships belonging to Shipping Corporation of India during the last two year; and

(b) what action has been taken against the officers and crew of ships from which contraband goods have been recovered?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Disquieting reports re: Indian Council of Medical Research

4035. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been some disquieting reports about the functioning of the Indian Council of Medical Research and some of its allied institutions, particularly the Institute of Diarrhoeal Diseases Calcutta; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the reaction of the Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). There have been some reports in a Section of the Press relating to the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and its institutes alleging that some foreign experts of dubious background are trying to involve themselves in the activities of the Council. The ICMR has reported that the aforesaid allegations are without any substance.

Development of Vadinar Port in Gujarat

4036. **SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State Government has made a proposal for development of Vadinar Port, near Jamnagar, as there is a great potential for being developed as one of the best ports;

(b) whether Government are aware that big steamers can be berthed near the shore of Vadinar Port as the sea water level is deep and there is no possibility of silting;

(c) whether in a recent visit to Gujarat by the Planning Commission Member, the State Government represented the matter to him, who assured for a sympathetic consideration; and

(d) if so, action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) The Government of Gujarat had urged the development of the Vadinar Port on account of excellent draft and other conditions. The Kandla Port Trust had prepared a proposal to construct a deep water cargo berth with a fully mechanised loading facilities for handling of bulk cargo at an estimated cost of Rs. 14 crores. The area is not served well by the railway system. A

detailed survey is to be carried out by the Ministry of Railways for ascertaining the technical feasibility and the cost estimate for providing broad gauge link to Vadinar.

(c) and (d). No such reference was made by the State Government of Gujarat during the visit of the Planning Commission Member to Gujarat in August, 1981 nor was any assurance given by him in this regard.

Existence of UNESCO—ILO Charter on status of Teachers

4037. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the existence of UNESCO—ILO charter on Status of Teachers passed by the special inter-Government conference on 5th October, 1966; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India are a signatory to the same and/or is committed to implement the provision thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). An instrument containing the recommendations concerning the Status of Teachers was adopted by the special inter-governmental Conference on the Status of Teachers, Paris, on 5th October, 1966. The question of the Government of India signing or committing to the same does not arise as this is in the nature of recommendations.

Inter State Movements of Light Motor vehicles like F-35 Matadors

4038. **SHRI SHED SHARAN VERMA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that light motor vehicles like F-35 Matadors registered with Delhi State Transport

Authority as 'Private Carriers' cannot enter the neighbouring States like Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan etc. without the payment of permit fees, which is not charged in Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the orders on the subject; and

(c) whether such vehicles can enter other States empty or with goods and with what restrictions and freedom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) to (c). The position with regard to the points raised in the Question is being ascertained from the concerned States.

Construction of over-bridges in Tamil Nadu

4039. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal from Government of Tamil Nadu for the construction of over bridges at Leigh Bazar-Salem Town, Central Theater-Salem Town and Bretts Road-Salem Town; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on the proposals?

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

(b) Does not arise.

जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस के सरूपगंज में रुकने की व्यवस्था करना

4040. श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद जाते हुए सरूपगंज स्टेशन पर रुकती है लेकिन अपनी

वापसी का यात्रा में यह वहां पर नहीं रुकती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यह अपनी वापसी यात्रा के दौरान भी वहां पर कब रुकना शुरू कर देगी?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां । 31 उप दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस सरूपगंज स्टेशन पर ठहरती है, जबकि 32 डाउन एक्सप्रेस वहां नहीं ठहरती ।

(ख) डाउन दिशा में 32 डाउन अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस का सरूपगंज स्टेशन पर ठहराने का यातायात की दृष्टि से औचित्य नहीं बनता ।

Proposed legislation on Indian Council of Para-Medical Rehabilitation Professions

4041. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 4268 on 17th December, 1981 regarding legislation on Indian Council of Para-medical Rehabilitation Profession and state:

(a) whether Director General Health services has since given his consent for the proposed legislation for the Indian Council of Para-medical Rehabilitation profession;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations; and

(c) when the procedural and other formalities are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The D.G.H.S. has recommended that to bring about uniformity in the training programme and to establish a code of conduct for para-medical rehabilitation professions, there is need to establish a Council of Para-medical personnel which includes Physiotherapists, Occupational therapists, orthotic and prosthetic engineers, psychologists.

medical social workers and vocational counsellors.

(c) This will arise only after the recommendation has been accepted by Government.

News item captioned "Passive Smoking also may lead to Cancer"

4042. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the report published in the 'Hindu' dated 3rd March, 1982 entitled 'Passive smoking also may lead to cancer'; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to enforce the anti-smoking legislation already passed by Parliament and see whether further measures to educate the public regarding the dangers of smoking are instituted soon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND): (a) Yes.

(b) Government have already taken steps for more effective implementation of the 'Cigarettes (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1975.' Adequate measures to educate the public against the hazards of smoking are in hand without any distinction between smokers and non-smokers (Passive smokers).

हज यात्रा

4043. डा. आशफक हुसैन : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में राज्य-वार कितने व्यक्ति हज यात्रा पर सऊदी अरब गए ;

(ख) राज्य-वार कितने व्यक्तियों ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में हज यात्रा के लिये आवेदन दिया;

(ग) इस अवधि में, वर्ष-वार कितने व्यक्तियों को हज पर जाने की विशेष अनुमति दी गई ;

(घ) इस अवधि में कितने व्यक्ति जलपोते से गये तथा कितने व्यक्ति हवाई जहाज से गये ; और

(ङ) क्या इस वर्ष कम संख्या में व्यक्तियों को जलपोते से यात्रा की अनुमति दी जा रही है और यदि हां, तो इसमें कितनी कमी की जा रही है ।

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एस टी-3079/82]

(ग) हज के जहाजों में 400 सीटों का और हज के चार्टर विमानों में 150 सीटों का कोटा केन्द्र सरकार का है । ये सीटें मुख्यतः हज से सम्बन्ध चिकित्सा दल सदस्यों के लिए हज कार्य के सिलसिले में सऊदी अरब जाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों, खुदम-उल-हुज्जाज (हज स्वयं सेवकों), हज सद्भावना शिष्ट मंडल के सदस्यों और नेपाली तीर्थ यात्रियों के लिए होती है । शेष सीटें अनुकम्पा के आधार पर उन वृद्ध व्यक्तियों को दी जाती है जिनके आवेदन कुर्र (लाटरी) में अस्वीकार कर दिए गए हैं ।

(घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एस टी-3079/82]

(ङ) जी हां, समुद्री जहाज द्वारा सऊदी अरब जाने वाले तीर्थ यात्रियों की कुल संख्या 1981 में 13,245 थी जो 1982 में घटाकर 9,915 कर दी जाएगी ।

UGC Directives to Rajasthan University

4044. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state whether the University Grants Commission has

given a directive to the University of Rajasthan regarding the time schedule for despatch of degree certificate by the University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): No such directive has been issued by the University Grants Commission. However, on receipt of a representation pointing out the delays in the issue of certificates by universities after the declaration of the results, the University Grants Commission has requested all universities, including the Rajasthan University, to ensure that successful candidates are awarded degrees soon after their results are declared.

Financial Assistance proposed to be given by Centre during 1982-83 under Rural Health Programme

4045. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres/Sub-Centres so far set up in the States/Union Territories of Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura; and

(b) the Central financial assistance proposed to be allocated to these States/Union Territories in 1982-83 under Rural Health Programmes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: (a) and (b). The information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

The number of Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres functioning as on 1-4-1981 and funds allocated under Rural Health Programmes for 1982-1983

Sr. No.	States/ U.Ts	No. of primary Health Centres	No. of sub-centres	Outlay for 1982-83 (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mizoram	14	132	36.78
2.	Nagaland	17	68	27.73
3.	Manipur	29	145	88.21
4.	Meghalaya	23	97	49.96
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	*79	78**	5.47
6.	Tripura	28	124	60.65

- NOTE: 1. Primary Health Centres are set-up by the State/UTs from their own plan allocations.
2. Outlay for Rural Health programme for 1982-83 from the Central Government under column 5 includes the following :
- (a) Rural Family Welfare Centres and Sub-centres established/to be established under the Family Welfare Programme.
 - (b) Training of Dais
 - (c) Centre's share of 50% of cost of Multi-purpose Workers Scheme.
 - (d) Health Guides Scheme.
 - (e) Cost of construction of Rural Family Welfare Centres.

3. *Arunachal Pradesh has health units only and no Primary Health Centres.

**Rural Dispensaries.

Guidelines to Revise History Books

4046. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the Guidelines for the radical revision of ancient history period text books any controversy has also been experienced regarding the text books written by well-known historians; 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) NCERT has prepared guidelines for evaluation of history textbooks prescribed/recommended in schools in all States/Union Territories from the national integration angle. There is no controversy in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of wagons for salt Transportation

4047. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the stations on Western Railways and Northern Railways from which wagons were allotted for transportation of salt during the last six months alongwith the category-wise number of wagons allotted and total number of wagons utilised out of them;

(b) the category-wise total number of wagons loaded with coal which arrived at Ahmedabad Railway station during the last six months; and

(c) the names of the parties which were allotted full trains and the rules for allotment of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI (MALLIKARJUN): (a) The total number of wagons allotted and loaded category-wise with salt from Western and Northern Railways from August 1981 to January 1982 are as under:—

Name of stations	Number of wagons in priority class							
	Allotted				Loaded			
	B	C	D	E	B	C	D	E
<i>Western Railway</i>								
BROAD GAUGE								
Borivli, Mira Road, Bhyandar, Bassein Road Nala Sopara, Palghar, Saphala, Dahanu Road, Kalva Road, Boisar, Vargaon hbr, Umbergaon, Sanjan, Bhilad, Vedchha, Vapi, Dungri, Kharaghoda, Patri, Halvad, Maliya Miyana, Gandhidham Chirai, Khakhrechi, Khambhat Bunder, Bharuch, Sayan, Dhrangadhra, Wind Mill & Hapa.	2345	16749	4435	1384	2345	12842	4408	1286
METRE GAUGE								
Gandhidham, Kandla, Chirai, Adesar, Samakhiali, Santalpur, Jamnagar, Mithapur, Salaya, Motikhavdi, Wawania, Lavanpur, Sika, Navlakhi, Khambhalia, Harij, Bhavnagar Con. Jetty, Bhavnagar Bunder, Bhavnagar Terminus, Rajula City, Pipavav Bunder, Kuda, Victor, Mahuva & Porbandar.	..	15308	4667	..	..	13419	4652	..

	Number of wagons in priority class							
	Allotted				Loaded			
	B	C	D	E	B	C	D	E
Northern Railway								
METRE GAUGE								
Sambhar Jheel, Nava Shahar, Gobindi Marwar, Thathiana Mithri, Kuchaman City, Marwar Walia, Phalodi, Pachpadra Salt Depot, Pokran & Sujangarh.	1931	10402	1229	182	1589	9156	1173	159

(b) The category-wise number of coal wagons received at Ahmedabad area from August, 1981 to January, 1982 (month-wise) are as under:—

Month	For Power House	For Textile Mills	For industries other than textiles
Aug. 1981	7346	972	2074
Sep. 1981	7652	1061	2188
Oct. 1981	7817	1018	1815
Nov. 1981	6875	1008	1858
Dec. 1981	6593	744	2147
Jan. 1982	5319	1418	3111
Total:	41602	6221	13193

(c) Normally coal is loaded in block rakes individually for Power Houses but for Textiles and other industries, whose allotment is less than one rake, their requirements are clubbed to form a full train.

Coal is moved to Ahmedabad area from a large number of fields like Jharia fields, Central India Coalfields, Pench, Chanda-Umrer, etc. and no list is maintained of parties which are allotted full trains.

The Director Movement (Railways) based at Calcutta addresses all the States and Central sponsoring authorities in October every year indicating the ceiling limits for each category of coal consumers. The sponsoring authorities then recommend quotas for

each consumer for the coming calendar year. The quotas are examined and accepted by Director Movement (Railways) with modifications as necessary, who then issues sanctions to all concerned. The allotment of wagons is made against these sanctions keeping in view the priorities, decided by the Central Government and availability of coal.

Broad Gauge and Metre gauge mileage under South Central Railway

4048. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of mileage of broad gauge and metre gauge rail tracks under South Central Railway;

(b) what is the number of Divisions and the rail tracks allotted to them;

(c) when the General Manager, South Central Railway and the Divisional Manager of Sikandrabad (metre gauge) visited Mudkhed-Adilabad, Khandwa-Purna sections during the last two years; and

(d) how many times DMR visited these tracks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The total kilometreage of Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge Tracks under South Central Railway is 3238.22 Kms. of Broad Gauge and 3693.50 Kms. of Metre Gauge: Total 6931.72 Kms.

(b) There are five divisions on South Central Railway and the kilometreage allotted to them as on 1-4-81 is as follows:

	Kilometreage allotted		
	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge	Total
1. Secunderabad (Broad Gauge)	1166.29	..	1166.29
2. Hyderabad (Metre Gauge) . . . . .	..	1551.03	1551.02
3. Vijayawada	981.52	426.11	1407.62
4. Guntakai	767.12	584.26	1351.38
5. Hubli	323.29	1132.10	1455.39
TOTAL	3238.22	3693.50	6931.72

(c) General Manager, South Central Railway has not visited Mudkhed-Adilabad and Purna-Khandwa sections during the last two years. Divisional Railway Manager, Hyderabad has inspected Mudkhed-Adilabad stations twice and Khandwa-Purna sections thrice after this sections taken over by South Central Railway on 1-4-881 from Central Railway.

(d) Nil.

All India National Permits issued during 1980-81 and 1981-82

4049. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of parties and persons which have been issued All India National Route permits more than two, three, five and ten, in number during 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(b) the reasons for which more than two permits have been issued in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESERI): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the National Permits for public carriers granted under provision of sub-sections 11 to 15 of Sec. 63 of M.V. Act, 1989.

Information as received from Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Manipur, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, U.P., Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry indicated that they have no cases, where more than two, three etc. National Permits have been issued to a person, during 1980-81 and 1981-82.

In Goa, Daman, & Diu, three National Permits were allotted to one person Shri Ashok Gupta, in terms of

the provision of sub-section 12 of Section 63 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

Information in respect of other States Government/Union Territories Administrations is awaited.

अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली रेलवे लाइन

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जोधपुर के रास्ते से होकर अहमदाबाद और दिल्ली के बीच तथा जोधपुर और मारवाड़ जंक्शन के बीच ब्रूड गेज रेलवे लाइनों बिछाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण कार्यों में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है, और

(ख) ये रेलवे लाइनों ब्रूडगेज रेलवे लाइनों में कब तक परिवर्तित की जायेंगी और इसके लिये निर्धारित किया गया चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) जोधपुर के रास्ते अहमदाबाद और दिल्ली के बीच बड़े आमान की लाइन बिछाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, जयपुर के रास्ते अहमदाबाद और दिल्ली के बीच वर्तमान मीटर आमान लाइन के आमान परिवर्तन का एक प्रस्ताव है। योजना आयोग ने इस प्रस्ताव को अभी स्वीकृत नहीं किया है। जहां तक लूनी के रास्ते जोधपुर से मारवाड़ तक रेलवे लाइन का संबंध है, एक प्रारंभिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है। सर्वेक्षण पुरा हो जाने और उसकी रिपोर्ट की जांच कर लिये जाने के बाद कोई निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

(ख) कार्यक्रम को चरणबद्ध करने का अभी प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Earmarking of amount of U.G.C. Towards Organisation Science Education

4051. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for University Grants Commission to-

wards organising science education in the country in the Sixth Plan period;

(b) what are the programme framed by U.G.C. for spreading science education in the country;

(c) the programmes under taken by the U.G.C. in various colleges of the country for the promotion of science education so far; and

(d) the works under the above programme proposed to be done in the remaining period of the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Out of the total outlay of Rs. 280 crores for the University Grants Commission, the tentative allocation for science education and research in the Sixth Plan is Rs. 102 crores.

(b) and (c). A list of programmes formulated by the University Grants Commission and implemented in Universities and Colleges is given in the attached statement.

(d) These programmes are proposed to be continued in the remaining period of the Sixth Plan.

Statement

List of programmes formulated by the University Grants Commission and implemented in universities and colleges.

1. Restructuring and vocationalisation of courses.
2. College Science Improvement Programme/University Leadership Projects.
3. Production of teaching aids.
4. Equipment for science laboratories:
 - (a) Universities
 - (b) Postgraduate Colleges
 - (c) Undergraduate Colleges
5. Selective support for Departments of Special Assistance/Centres of Advanced Studies.
6. Research projects (Departmental support Minor/Major).

7. Fellowships etc./Career awards.
8. Instrumentation Centres.
9. Central Sophisticated Instruments facilities.
10. Computer Centres.
11. Science Education Centres.

Indian's Relations with West Germany

4052. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state what note worthy developments, if any, have taken place in regard to India's relations with West Germany, during the last two months, in the cultural, economic and diplomatic fields?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Relations between India and the Federal Republic of Germany are multi-dimensional in nature and have flourished over the years. Cooperation between the two countries in a variety of fields has been both extensive and intensive.

Specifically, in the last two months, the following events have occurred in Indo-FRG relations:

(a) Lodi Estate Road No. 2 in South Delhi was renamed Max Mueller Marg as a tribute to the great German scholar who contributed so much to the Western world's understanding of India.

(b) An Exhibition of German expressionist paintings from the FRG was held in the National Gallery of Modern Art. The Exhibition was organised under the Indo-German Cultural Exchange programme.

Bad condition of National Highway Nos. 4, 7 and 40

4053. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that many

National Highways like National Highway Nos. 4, 7 and part of 40 are in bad shape and require urgent attention to make the roads pucca; and

(b) whether Government propose to take immediate steps to repair the roads and bridges on these National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) and (b). Government of India are aware of the general condition of all the National Highways as it is their responsibility to look after their development and maintenance. The National Highways are being constantly improved and maintained in a traffic-worthy condition within the over-all financial constraints.

National Highway Nos. 4, 7 and 40 are in a traffic-worthy condition. Strengthening of stretches on these National Highways, in a phased manner, is already in progress. Special repairs and flood damage repairs are sanctioned wherever stretches get heavily damaged due to monsoons etc.

छपरा जंक्शन से चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियां

4054. प्रो. संत्यदेव सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर पूर्व रेलवे के छपरा जंक्शन से पूर्व और पश्चिम की ओर जाने वाली रेलगाड़ियां रोजाना पांच से छः घंटे विलम्ब से चलती हैं;

(ख) क्या लोको शेड से इंजनों के आने में विलम्ब होने से ऐसा होता है; और

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

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) से (ग). लोको शेड से इंजनों के चलने में देरी के कारण छपरा स्टेशन से गाड़ियों के विलम्ब से प्रस्थान के कुछ मामले हुए हैं।

शेड से इंजन की विलम्ब में निकसी की घटनाओं को न्यूनतम करने तथा छपरा से गाड़ियों के सही समय पर प्रस्थान में सुधार लाने के लिए इंजनों और लोकोशेडों का निरीक्षण गहन करने के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाये गये हैं।

Capitation fee charged by Engineering Colleges

4055. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Engineering colleges in the country which charge capitation fees;

(b) amounts charged per student and how these amounts are collected;

Andhra Pradesh Rs. 25,000/-per student

Karnataka Rs. 5,000/-per student (for Karnataka student

Rs. 10,000/-per student (for Non-Karnataka students including foreign student).

(d) Most of the States where such advised the State Governments about the undesirability of charging capitation fees for admission.

(d) Most of the States where such institutions do not exist have fully agreed with our views.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh have informed that they have

(c) advice tendered in this regard to the concerned State Governments; and

(d) comments received from different States on Centre's advice?

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

(a) As per information available with the Central Government the names of Engineering Colleges charging capitation fees are as per statement attached.

(b) The exact amount collected per student in these colleges is difficult to ascertain. However, the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka had in earlier years prescribed the following capitation fees:

issued instructions to their various departments to keep this in view while framing policies. The State Government of Karnataka has replied that they are looking into the matter. The Government of Bihar has already promulgated 'Bihar State Engineering & Pharmacy Education Institution (Regulation & Control) Ordinance, 1981, to stop this unhealthy practice.

Statement

List of Engineering Colleges collecting Capitation fees in the country.

Andhra Pradesh

1. Siddhartha Engineering College, Vijayawada.
2. N.B.K.R. Institute of Tech. & Science, Vakadu, Nelloer District.
3. Chaitanya Bharathi Institute of Technology, Hyderabad.
4. S.R.R. College of Engineering, Bhimavaram.
5. College of Engineering Shrieceramnagar, Garividi.
6. K.S.R. Memorial College of Engineering Cuddappah.

7. Muffakhan Jah College of Engineering & Technology, Hyderabad !.
8. College of Engineering, Machillipatnam.
9. Kakatiya Institute of Technology.
10. Konary Lakshmaiah College of Engineering, Tadepalli (at Vijayawada).
11. Gandhi Institute of Technology and Management. Visakahpatnam.
12. College of Engineering, Ranga Reddy District, Management; Vasavi Educational Society, Hyderabad.
13. College of Engineering, Ranga Reddy District, Management; Mctrusri Educational Trust, Hyderabad.

Bihar

1. Jagannath Mishra Institute of Technology, Darbhanga.
2. Magadh Engineering College, Gaya.
3. Indian Engineering College, Motihare.
4. Vaishali Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur.
5. Patna Institute of Technology, Patna.
6. Sir Saiyad Institute of Technology, Bahera, Darbhanga.
7. Jawahar Lal Institute of Technology, Darbhanga.
8. Chhotanagpur Institute of Technology, Darbhanga.
9. Indian Institute of Technology, Patliputra, Patna.
10. Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Technology, Dalmianagar, Rohas.

Karnataka

1. M. Ramaiah Institute of Technology, Bangalore.
2. R.V. College of Engineering, Bangalore.
3. Sri Siddaganga Institute of Technology, Tumkur.
4. Manipal Institute of Technology, Manipal.
5. Dayananda Sagar College of Engineering, Bangalore.
6. Bangalore Institute of Technology, Bangalore.
7. Islamia Institute of Technology, Bangalore.
8. Sri Siddartha Institute of Technology, Tumkur.
9. Bapuji College of Engineering & Technology, Davange.
10. H.K.E. Engineering College, Raichur.
11. Banjunathaswara Engineering College, Dharwar.
12. K.L.E. Engineering College, Belgaum.
13. K.L.S. Engineering College, Belgaum.
14. Ghewsia Engineering College, Ramanagaram.
15. Dr. Ambadkar Institute of Technology, Bangalore.
16. N.E.S. Engineering College, Shimoga.

17. ADI Chunchanagari Institute of Technology, Chickmagalur.
18. S.J.M. Engineering College, Chitradurga.
19. Vijayanagar Engineering College, Ballary.
20. Anjuman Engineering College, Bhatkal.
21. K.E.S. Engineering College, Gulbarg.
22. Gurunanak Dev. Engineering College, Bidar.
23. B.L.D.E.S. Engineering College, Bijapur.
24. R.T.C. Engineering College, Juliketi.
25. S.T.D.E. Engineering College, Rans, Bennur.
26. B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bangalore.
27. N.I.E. College of Engineering, Mysore.
28. Sri S.J. College of Engineering, Mysore.
29. P.E.S. College of Engineering, Mandya.
30. Mahad College of Engineering, Hassan.
31. B.V.B. College of Engineering, Hubli.
32. Basavesnwara College of Engineering, Bagalkot.
33. Engineering College, Gulbarga.

Aided Engineering colleges which collect capitation fees on 20% of intake.

**Complaints received by director of
Vigilance Ministry of Railways**

4056. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints the Director of Vigilance, Railways Ministry received during the months of January to December, 1981;

(b) how many of these were from Members of Parliament;

(c) what action the Railway Administration has taken on those complaints?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-**

**MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-
LIKARJUN):** (a) 1379.

(b) 108.

(c) 65 complaints forwarded by Members of Parliament have already been finally disposed of and those found guilty have been taken up suitably under the Discipline and Appeal Rules. The remaining 43 complaints are under various stages of finalisation and action as warranted will be taken against defaulting staff.

**Strike of Seamen on the Steamship
Chidambaram**

4057. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was recently a strike of seamen on the steamship Chidambaram;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has agreed to post a Senior Officer of the Corporation in the office of the SCI's Agent in Madras, as demanded by the striking seamen; and

(d) if so, the duties assigned to the senior officer of the SCI who will be in the office of the Shipping Agent at Madras?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The seamen on board the ship m.v. Chidambaram had gone on strike from 31-12-1981 to 7-1-1982.

(b) The strike was against the alleged harassment and intimidation ashore of the ship's crew by the followers of the National Union of Seafarers of India, Madras who had been demanding the employment of Madras based crew on S.C.I.'s vessels m.v. Chidambaram and T. S. Nancowry.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. There was no decision to post any officer of the Corporation in the office of S.C.I.'s Agent in Madras. However, it was agreed that an SCI representative would be present at Madras during the stay of its passenger vessels to look into problems, if any, relating to the crew working on them.

Indo-Pakistan Cultural Exchanges

4058. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility in the current talks at the level of Foreign Ministers of giving Indo-Pak relations a sounder base by expanding mutual trade; and

(b) will the Government take up with the Pakistan Government question of having a free exchange of cultural delegations and films to create

closer ties between the peoples of the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Government continue to explore the possibilities of expanding trade relations between India and Pakistan provided Pakistan agrees to resume trade on a non-discriminatory basis.

(b) Government have proposed an annual cultural exchange programme to step up cultural contacts. The Pakistani side stated that it would examine these proposals.

“जहाजों से माल की डिलीवरी लेने में विलम्ब”

4059. श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे : क्या नावहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ व्यापारी जहाजों में अपने माल की डिलीवरी लेने में जानबूझ कर विलम्ब करते हैं और इस प्रकार पत्तनों को गोदामों के रूप में इस्तेमाल करते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई विशेष उपाय कर रही है कि जहाजों में माल की डिलीवरी निर्धारित समय पर ले ली जाये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

नावहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) बम्बई और कलकत्ता पत्तनों को छोड़ अन्य किसी भी बड़े पत्तन पर व्यापारियों द्वारा अपने माल की डिलीवरी जानबूझ कर देर से लेने की समस्या नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). बम्बई और कलकत्ता के पत्तन अपने यहां से व्यापारियों द्वारा शीघ्र माल के उठाए जाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठा रहे हैं:-

दम्बई पत्तन: पत्तन ने अभी हाल में फ्री-टार्म के बाद एक महीने विलम्ब तक यदि माल न उठाया जाए जो उसके बाद विलम्ब शुल्क 50 प्रतिशत और दो महीने बाद 100 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिया है।

कलकत्ता पत्तन: (i) फ्री-टार्म के बाद सामान्य किराया वसूल करने के अलावा अधिक मात्रा वाले माल पर, जो युक्त अवधि के बाद वह पड़ा रहता है, तीन गुणा दंडात्मक किराया वसूल किया जाता है।

(ii) जो माल वहां से उठाया नहीं जाता उसे ऊसरी शेडों और याडों को भेजना और माल उठाए जाने का सम्बंधित व्यापारियों से किराया वसूल करना।

(iii) जहां आवश्यक हो, सीमा शुल्क विभाग की स्वीकृति लेने के बाद आयात किया हुआ माल यदि दो महीनों के अन्दर नहीं उठाया जाता, तो उस की सार्वजनिक रूप से नीलामी की जाती है।

Shifting of Diesel Locomotive Engine Construction Plant from Chittaranjan

4060. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HELDER Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that after Minister's assurance still the Railway Board is persisting the policy to shift the Diesel Locomotive Engine Construction Plant from Chittaranjan to elsewhere in the country, thus creating the problems and shrinking the job potentiality of the West Bengal;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the Railway Board is not giving order for manufacture of Diesel engines to the Plant at Chittaranjan;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, why and

(d) steps taken by Government by placing order and issue necessary instructions so that the confusion created by the Railway Board will be removed and to strengthen the Plant in the interest of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is no proposal to shift the diesel engine/locomotive manufacturing plant from C.L.W. to anywhere else in the country.

(b) An order has been placed on C.L.W. for undertaking manufacture of 25 Diesel Locomotives and Repower Packing of 10 Diesel Locomotives during 1982-83.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As mentioned above, order for manufacture of Diesel Locomotives/engines has already been placed on C.L.W. (Chittaranjan Locomotive Works).

Amount to be spent on Illiteracy

4061. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount proposed to be spent on implementing the eradication of illiteracy during the sixth plan period;

(b) whether Government have made any latest survey of the total illiterate persons living in the country (State-wise);

(c) if so, their total number (State-wise);

(d) the amount earmarked for each state for implementing the above programme in the sixth plan period;

(e) the progress made so far in this programme in the current plan period; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to achieve the target in the remaining period of the sixth plan period (year-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) An amount of Rs. 128 crores has been earmarked in the sixth plan for

Adult Education for eradication of illiteracy in the age-group 15-35.

(d) and (c). Yes, Sir. The latest figure of illiterate persons in the country (State-wise) in all age-groups (including 0-4) according to the 1981 Census is given in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3680/82].

(d) Statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3680/82].

(e) The enrolment so far in the Adult Education Programme in the current plan period is as follows:—

1980-81 23.53 lakhs

1981-82 19.9 lakhs

(Position as on
30-9-81)

(f) No target under Adult Education Programme has been fixed in the Sixth Five Year Plan. However, efforts are being made to cover as many adult illiterates as possible in the age-group 15-35, within the allocations made for this programme. Towards this end, the Adult Education Programme had been included as a component of elementary education under the Minimum Needs Programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Eradication of adult illiteracy has also been included in the new 20-points economic programme.

U.S.-China Military Relationship

4062. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing military relationship between US and China; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government with regard thereto particularly in view of the threat to peace with China's growing military power in the Asian sub-continent?

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

(b) All developments relevant to Indian security are kept under constant review.

Trains Running without Alarm Chain Apparatus

4063. SHRI BALASAHIB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI.

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of mail, express and passenger trains in various Railways are running without alarm chain apparatus;

(b) if so, the names of such trains;

(c) since when these trains are running without alarm chain apparatus and the reasons therefor; and

(d) steps taken or proposed to be taken to check robberies and other incidents in such trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Alarm Chain Apparatus has been partially blanked off on 1524 trains to prevent wanton misuse of this facility. The position in this regard is periodically reviewed.

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

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

(iii) Engine crews have instructions to resort to repeated whistling in case

of out of course stoppage of any train to alert escort party;

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

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

With a view to ensuring better co-ordination in the working of the Railways and the State Government in prevention of crime on Railways, Standing Committees at State level as well as local level consisting of Police, RPF, GRP, Railway Administration and State Governments are being formed.

Recommendation by Bar-Council of India

4064. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bar Council of India has recommended derecognition of Kanpur University Law Degrees;

(b) what is the basis of giving such recommendation; and

(c) the efforts made for the implementation of the recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) According to information furnished by the Bar Council, no such recommendation has so far been made by them.

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

D.T.C. Bus between Janakpuri and South Delhi

4065. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bus services between Janakpuri and South Delhi are far from adequate keeping in view the size and population of the colony and commuters have to depend upon private operators;

(b) whether it is also a fact that of late there has been further deterioration in services especially on Route No. 711 which connects the colony with the office and hospital complexes at R.K. Puram, NDSE and Safdarjung; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to augment the service on the route and to provide alternative service connecting Janakpuri with other parts of South Delhi, such as Nehru Place, Malaviya Nagar, IIT and J.N.U.?

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

(b) The bus services have shown improvement and the percentage of missing trips has declined from 20 per cent in December 1981 to 15 per cent in March, 1982.

(c) Existing services of route No. 711 which operates at a frequency of 10/20 minutes (peak/non-peak period) between Janakpuri and Lajpat Nagar via Dhaula Kuan are adequately catering to the traffic for South Delhi from Janakpuri. There is no proposal to connect Janakpuri with Nehru Place, Malviya Nagar, I.I.T. and J.N.U. in South Delhi with direct bus service as the commuters can conveniently reach any place in South Delhi by availing change-over facilities at Dhaula Kuan.

Inland Container Depot at Tughlakabad

4066. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up an Inland Container depot at Tughlakabad and another depot at Pragati Maidan in New Delhi; and

(b) the functions of these depots?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) It has been decided to

set up a regular Inland Clearance Depot at Tughlakabad during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. Pending its establishment, it has been decided to set up a depot, on pilot project basis, at Pragati Maidan Siding, New Delhi which is expected to be commissioned shortly.

(b) Handling of I.S.O. containers, stuffing/destuffing of export/import cargo and Customs clearance thereof will be the main functions of this depot.

Steps to Check Consumption of Alcoholic Drinks

4067. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey conducted under the Aegis of the WHO in some parts of the country has revealed that consumption of alcoholic drinks is on the increase and the number of regular addicts is increasing; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed by the Government to check the habit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No such survey has been conducted in India by the World Health Organisation.

(b) Does not arise.

Loan Assistance for Bridges under Inter-State or Economic Importance in Punjab

4068. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have requested his Ministry to include seven important bridges under Inter-State or Economic Importance Scheme for sanctioning 100 per cent loan assistance for these works in view of the State being situated near the International Boundary and being surrounded by the border States of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, his Ministry's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) and (b). In January, 1982 the Punjab Government have proposed seven bridges for loan assistance under the Central aid Programme of State roads of inter-State or economic importance as part of the Sixth Plan (1980-85). A final view on the proposals submitted by various State Governments, including Punjab is, however, yet to be taken.

Beas-Goindwal Line

4069. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government has approached his Ministry for the construction of a rail link from Beas to Goindwal Sahil in view of the fact that the Goindwal Nucleus Industrial project has been planned to spread over an area of 4,000 acres with an industrial belt of 900 acres over which 1,000 industrial units would be established with an urban settlement for 1.50 lakh persons;

(b) whether the State Government also offered to provide some inputs towards early construction in order to facilitate its commissioning within the 6th Five Year Plan period itself; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(c) The Government of Punjab has been advised of the Railways' inability to accommodate this proposal as the work is not justified on financial considerations and on operational grounds.

Widening of National Highway No. 1 into four lanes

4070. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of National Highway No. 1 into four lane standards passing through Punjab;

(b) how long will it take to cover upto Amritsar;

(c) the total funds released for this project during the current financial year;

(d) whether in view of the high incidence of daily accidents on this busy thoroughfare, the execution of proposed widening of this Highway is urgently needed; and

(e) if so, what special steps are being taken in this behalf by his Ministry to monitor the progress so far made and to adhere to the construction schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) to (e). Four laning of National Highways is undertaken according to traffic intensity and availability of resources, attention being given in the first instance to sections on different National Highways having the heaviest traffic. Accordingly four laning of National Highway No. 1 in Punjab has been taken up in a phased manner. In the first instance, four laning of 4 kms. of the highway passing through congested towns of Khanna and Rayya costing Rs. 28.5 lakhs has already been completed and work is in progress on another 22.5 kms. costing Rs. 497.81 lakhs on the Ludhiana-Goraya Section is expected to be completed by March, 1984. Subject to availability of resources, the 1980-85 Plan also provides for four laning of Goraya-Jullundur (34 Kms) Section and some other heavily trafficked stretches in the Jullundur-Amritsar Section (22 Kms), estimated to

cost Rs. 15 crores. Rupees 112.5 lakhs have been earmarked for release during 1981-82 for the work in hand. Progress of these works is being watched through quarterly progress reports, frequent periodic review of works and inspections.

Declaration of State Roads as National Highways in Punjab

4071. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Centre for the conversion of some important State Roads into National Highways;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) to (c). Since the beginning of Sixth Plan (1980-85) the Punjab Government have proposed the following two State routes for being declared as National Highways:—

(i) Chandigarh-Ludhiana-Moga-Ferozepur-Fazilka road; and

(ii) Chandigarh-Patiala-Sangrur-Barnala-Bhatinda road.

However, owing to financial constraints and other priority considerations, it has not been possible to accede to the State Government's request.

Operation of Unremunerative Lines

4072. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Railway lines which have been found to be unremunerative in their operations during

the past three years for each one of the three gauges—Broad, metre and narrow;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to convert these into remunerative lines by connecting them to the main network of the railway system in their neighbourhood;

(c) if so, the nature of the steps taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether any such steps would be taken in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3681/82*].

(b) and (c). There are no branch lines in isolation and these are always connected to the main lines at junction points. Steps such as reduction in staff expenditure, stoppage of night working, one engine system etc. are taken to minimise the losses. Engineering-cum-Traffic Surveys for gauge conversions, are also undertaken wherever considered justified, to examine the desirability of changing over to the gauge of contiguous main lines.

(d) Does not arise.

National Goods permits issued to persons and Transport Companies in Delhi

4073. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) details of the persons/Transport companies to whom National Goods Permits have been sanctioned in the Union Territories of Delhi during the past three years, separately for each year;

(b) whether there have been complaints against the sanction of these permits; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof and the steps taken to redress the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Promotion of Physical Education in various States

4074. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid emphasis on the promotion of physical education in various States;

(b) if so, the total amount allocated to each State in 1980-82;

(c) whether his Ministry have a proposal to enhance annual allocation to the undeveloped States in 1982-83;

(d) if so, the total amount proposed to be allocated for the promotion of Games and Sports to Orissa in 1982-83; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir. In the National Policy on Education approved by Parliament in 1968 due emphasis has been laid on promotion of a country-wide programme of physical education and sports.

(b) to (e). Since, as in the case of Education, the primary responsibility for promotion of physical education and sports rests with the State Governments, it is for the State Governments to make suitable annual budget allotments for the purpose in the

context of the priority allotted to it by them in the over-all educational structure. The Central Government does not, therefore, make any Statewise allocation of funds for the various States including *inter-alia* Orissa, for implementation of States programmes of physical education and sports. Similarly, even in respect of the funds allocated for implementation of Central Schemes of physical education and sports no Statewise allocation is made by the Central Government. Financial assistance to States under these schemes is extended depending upon the proposals being received from them in accordance with the approved pattern of assistance of the Schemes.

Target and achievement of Sterilisation during 6th Plan

4075. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed by his Ministry for the sterilisation during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the target of sterilisation fixed for different States;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to assess the success made in this regard;

(d) if so, the details about the survey reports; and

(e) the efforts made by his Ministry to achieve the family planning target for the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A target of 24 million sterilisations is tentatively envisaged for the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

(b) to (d). State-wise targets are not fixed for an entire plan period. These are fixed annually taking into consideration the performance during the previous year. State-wise targets fixed for sterilisation for 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the percentage achievements thereof are given in the attached statement.

(e) The performance of various States under the National Family Planning Programme is regularly monitored and reviewed at various levels and necessary action by way of (i) appropriate advice to the State Government authorities regarding the remedial steps; as also (ii) steps to solve the problems experienced by the States in the implementation of the programme, is being periodically taken. Efforts have also been intensified to spread the message of small family norm by process of education and motivation.

The village Health Guide Scheme which was hitherto a shared scheme between the Centre and State on a 50:50 basis, has been brought under the Family Welfare Programme and made a wholly centrally funded scheme and it has been decided that the Health guides who will be predominantly women will be responsible for providing supplies of non-clinical, family planning methods to the people at their doorsteps and also motivate the people to accept the small family norm. The available services and supplies under the Family Planning Programme are being strengthened and expanded.

Statement

State-wise targets and percentage achievements of sterilisation during 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Sl. No.	State/U.T./Agency	1980-81		1981-82	
		Target	Percentage achievement	Target	Percentage achievement of proportionate target (April, 81 to January, 82)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,44,100	95.6	2,44,100	100.6
2	Assam	60,400	39.6	60,400	27.8
3	Bihar	2,75,900	33.5	2,75,900	35.1
4	Gujarat	1,62,300	123.6	1,62,300	121.1
5	Haryana	53,700	60.6	53,700	66.3
6	Himachal Pradesh	15,800	94.3	15,800	109.2
7	J & K	22,700	46.4	22,700	40.3
8	Karnataka	1,90,400	75.1	1,90,400	100.0
9	Kerala	1,00,000	113.0	1,00,000	106.5
10	Madhya Pradesh	2,46,400	52.7	2,46,400	72.4
11	Maharashtra	2,95,500	105.5	2,95,500	151.1
12	Manipur	6,100	35.0	6,100	35.7*
13	Meghalaya	5,500	4.8	5,500	4.2*
14	Nagaland	..	..	..	..
15	Orissa	1,15,600	78.1	1,15,600	77.4
16	Punjab	65,700	72.5	65,700	72.5
17	Rajasthan	1,34,000	75.0	1,34,000	103.5
18	Sikkim	250	120.0	250	135.9**
19	Tamil Nadu	1,82,200	72.0	1,82,200	81.6
20	Tripura	7,000	7.4	7,000	8.7**
21	Uttar Pradesh	4,12,400	19.1	4,12,400	28.1
22	West Bengal	2,30,000	91.3	2,30,000	77.3
23	A & N Island	600	89.7	600	90.4*
24	Arunachal Pradesh	2,300	7.0	2,300	5.4**
25	Chandigarh	1,750	77.5	1,750	82.7
26	Dadar & N. Haveli	600	70.0	600	78.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Delhi	15,000	104.0	15,000	124.1
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	4,900	47.3	4,900	41.0*
29	Lakshadweep	250	10.0	250	11.2*
30	Mizoram	1,200	149.6	1,200	134.4**
31	Pondicherry	2,350	178.4	2,350	189.1
32	M/O Defence	15,000	144.7	15,000	129.2***
33	M/O Railways	26,000	47.9	26,000	55.2
All India		2,895,900	70.0	2,895,900	80.3

\$Provisional.

*Upto December, 1981.

**Upto November, 1981.

***Upto October, 1981

No target has been fixed for Nagaland.

Revenue earned from passenger Traffic

4076. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of revenue earned from passenger traffic in the year 1981-82;

(b) total subsidy given on the passenger traffic in that year; and

(c) total amount of money earned as revenue from freight traffic and the subsidy given thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The total passenger earnings during the year 1981-82 are anticipated at Rs.988.97 crores as per revised estimates.

(b) The subsidy on any stream of traffic may be defined as the loss in-

curred on its operation. The loss on the operation of coaching services i.e. passenger and parcel services together during 1981-82 is expected to be Rs. 416.09 crores. Separate data for passenger traffic alone is not available.

(c) The total earnings from freight traffic for 1981-82, as per revised estimates are estimated at Rs. 2357.77 crores. There is no subsidy on the goods traffic as a whole. However, the loss on goods services catering to low rated commodities is expected to be Rs. 119.12 crores.

इंडियन रेडक्रास सोसाइटी द्वारा कपड़े की बिक्री

4077. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इण्डियन रेडक्रास की दिल्ली ब्रांच प्रत्येक महीने के पहले शनिवार को उस कपड़े की बिक्री

करती है जो उसे विदेशों से उपहार के रूप में प्राप्त होता है;

(ब) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह कपड़ा उसे गरीब लोगों को मुफ्त बांटने के लिए प्राप्त होता है; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में कितने मूल्य का कपड़ा बेचा गया और इस धनराशि को किस प्रयोजन के लिये उपयोग में लाया गया ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द) : (क) नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) . ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Opening of Public Health Centres in U.P. and Expenditure thereon

4078. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Public Health Centres opened in Uttar Pradesh during 1979-80 and 1980-81 under the Rural Health Service Scheme sponsored by the Central Government; and

(b) the number of additional Public Health Centres to be set up during 1981-82 and the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Probably the reference is to the Primary Health Centres. The establishment of Primary Health Centres is in the State sector. There were 907 Primary Health Centres functioning in Uttar Pradesh as on 1-4-80. According to the State Government, ten additional Primary Health Centres have been added during the year 1980-81 and thirty-two are likely to be established during 1981-82. The following norms of expenditure, on the establishment of new Primary Health Centres, have been approved by the Planning Commission:

(a) Construction of building . Rs. 4 lakhs

(b) Equipment & Furniture . Rs. 50,000

(c) Recurring Expenditure . Rs. 1.5 lakhs

सब-स्टैंडर्ड पेनिसिलीन आंख-मरहम का पकड़ा जाना

4079. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल में कुछ सब-स्टैंडर्ड पेनिसिलीन आंख-मरहम पकड़ी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मरहम की सप्लाई करने में दोषी पाई गई फर्मों के और उसके कर्मचारियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त उस फर्म की शाखा का नाम क्या है जो इस मरहम का निर्माण करती है और बाजार में कितनी मात्रा में सप्लाई की गई है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द): (क) इस मंत्रालय को घटिया पेनिसिलीन आइ आइंटमेंट के स्टॉक पकड़े जाने की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) और (ग) . ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Sale of Tickets in Passenger Trains between Dhanbad Marafari and Chandrapura and Marafari

4080. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) average sale of tickets per day in the month of January, 1982 in the Dhanbad—Marafari passenger train and the same between Chandrapura and Marafari;

(b) whether it is a fact that the sale of ticket between Chandrapura and Marafari is less compared to the distance the whole train has to go;

(c) whether it is possible to divide the train at Chandrapura and one

part going to Marafari and the other to Bermo Fushra benefiting both the area and also the railways;

(d) whether there has been already demand to this effect from various social organisations; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Since train-wise statistics relating to sale of tickets are not maintained, the information is not readily available.

(c) to (e). The feasibility of bifurcating 1/2 DCB and 3/4 DCB Dhanbad locals at Chandrapur has been examined but not found feasible due to inadequacy of terminal facility at Chandrapur and Bermo.

Number of Bogies attached to Asansol-Varanasi Passenger train

4081. SHR A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of compartments supposed to be in the Asansol-Varanasi Passenger 129 Up) and the same actually there in the month of February, 1982 with the date wise figures in details;

(b) whether there was accident causing death injury to the passengers due to heavy rush within the same period; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The scheduled load of 129 Up Asansol-Varanasi Passenger train is 13 coaches. The number of coaches 129 Up ran with during the month of February '82 was 8 on 9 days, 9 on 8 days, 10 on 2 days, 11 on 3 days, 12 on 4 days and 13 on 2 days.

(b) No.

(c) Due to acute shortage of coaches the train has been running with lesser number of coaches. With improvement in availability of coaches, its normal composition will be restored.

Basic Amenities to Dhanbad, Marafari and Chandrapura Passenger Train

4082. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of lights, fans and water taps in the Dhanbad Marafari and Dhanbad Chandrapura passenger trains in the Eastern Railway and the same actually existing and working as on 1 March, 1982;

(b) number of the same replaced and repaired in the year 1981 and the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) whether there is any improvement in the basic amenities to the passengers in the last six months; and

(d) if not, steps taken therefor?

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

(a) Total light points provided	361
Total fan points provided	198
Total light existing/working	280
Total fan existing/working	143
Total tap existing/working	124/120

(b) Repaired and replaced in the year 1981 lamps	1261
Cage Guards	50
Taps	1380

Material cost of replacement

for train lighting material	Rs. 3098
for tap	Rs. 13000
	<u>Rs. 16098</u>

(c) and (d). Due to continued large scale theft of train lighting materials and vandalism in these trains there had been sometimes inconvenience to passengers. As such efforts made to improve the basic amenities, have been partly nullified by miscreant activities. In order to overcome this situation it has been decided to change the train lighting system in the 2 rakes for these services to mid-on-generation system. This system is less prone to vandalism and thefts and is expected to bring about improvements.

Office of Railway Service Commission of S. E. Railway in Orissa

4083. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for opening an office of the Railway Service Commission of S. E. Railway in Orissa is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, when the above proposal is expected to be implemented; and

(c) the details about the location of such office in the State of Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A proposal to set up a Railway Service Commission at Bhubaneswar in Orissa is under examination. Every effort is being made to take an early decision on the proposal.

दिल्ली फार्मैसी परिषद् द्वारा पंजीकृत फार्मासिस्ट और कौमिस्ट

4084. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली फार्मैसी परिषद् द्वारा वर्ष 1978 से 1981 के दौरान पंजीकृत फार्मासिस्टों और कौमिस्टों की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि फार्मैसी परिषद् ने अपने राजपत्र में पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों का क्रमांक दिया है जबकि उसमें उसके नाम और पते दिये जाने थे और क्या यह सच है कि लखनऊ फार्मैसी परिषद् के पंजीकरण का नवीकरण किया गया है जबकि बंगाल फार्मैसी परिषद् के पंजीकरण का नवीकरण नहीं किया गया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने पहले ही वर्ष 1974 में फार्मासिस्टों के नए पंजीकरण बंद करने के आदेश दिये हैं और यदि हां, तो परिषद् रजिस्ट्रार द्वारा नए पंजीकरण करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने फार्मैसी परिषद् दिल्ली के क्रियाकलापों की जांच की है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द): (क) अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ख) दिल्ली फार्मैसी परिषद् द्वारा कोई राजपत्र प्रकाशित नहीं किया जाता है । यह परिषद्, फार्मैसी अधिनियम की धारा 29(3) के अन्तर्गत फार्मासिस्टों का एक रजिस्टर रखती है जिसमें रजिस्टर किए गए फार्मासिस्टों के नाम, अर्हताएं और पते होते हैं । अधिनियम की धारा 32(1) (ख) के अधिन, पश्चिम बंगाल फार्मैसी परिषद् को छोड़कर उत्तर प्रदेश फार्मैसी परिषद् और अन्य राज्य परिषदों के सदस्यों का पंजीकरण पारस्परिक आधार पर किया जाता है । परिषद के अनुरोध पर पश्चिम बंगाल के सदस्यों का पंजीकरण इस परिषद् द्वारा ऐसे पंजीकरण के आवेदनों का सत्यापन हो जाने तक रोक दिया गया है ।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा ऐसा कोई आदेश जारी नहीं किया गया था ।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

फार्मैसी अधिनियम, 1948 के विभिन्न उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली फार्मैसी परिषद्

ने 1978 से 1981 के दौरान निम्नलिखित फार्मसिस्टों को पंजीकृत किया :—

1978 :	446
1979 :	368
1980 :	200
1981 :	220

Appearing of Students in National Talent Search Scheme

4085. SHRI G. NARASIHMA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present a great bulk of the urban students only are able to appear in the National Talent Search Scheme conducted by NCERT;

(b) whether the rural students do not generally have the means to reach the centres for tests;

(c) if so, whether NCERT would open there such centres in rural or semi-urban areas so that intelligent students from such areas can be benefited; and

(d) if so, how many such centres will be located in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTERIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). Centres for conducting the examination for the National Talent Search Scholarships are set up in consultation with State Governments. Generally there is at least one centre at each district headquarter.

It has been the experience that more urban students tend to benefit from the scheme. However, available information shows that students from rural areas also appear in the examination. Nevertheless, NCERT has a proposal under consideration to decentralise the scheme to provide better opportunities to students from rural areas.

According to the proposal, the first stage selection will be made at the State level to ensure greater involvement of the State Governments in the selection procedure. It is hoped that this will help in broadbasing identification of talent and result in a large number of students from rural areas and weaker sections coming up for final selection.

श्रमिकों की समस्याएँ

4086. श्री सत्यनारायण अजिदिया: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालय के नाम परिपत्र जारी किया है जिसके अधीन रेल व कर्मचारियों के पंजीकृत कार्य संगठनों को श्रमिकों की समस्याएँ रेलवे अधिकारियों की जानकारी में लाने के निषिद्ध कर दिया है, और यदि हाँ तो इसका क्या कारण है और इस सम्बन्ध में जारी किये गये परिपत्र में उल्लिखित बातों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या रेल कर्मचारियों के पंजीकृत श्रमिक संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों को कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं के बारे में सक्षम अधिकारियों को सूचित करने के अवसर दिये जाते हैं?

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

(ख) ऐसे संगठनों के साथ कोई पत्र-व्यवहार अथवा वार्ता नहीं की जाती जो रेल प्रशासन द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं हैं ।

Loss Suffered by DTC due to Accidents

4087. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state loss Suffered by Delhi Transport Corporation due to accidents of buses during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): Loss suffered by the D.T.C. as a result of D.T.C. buses having been damaged in accidents during the last three years is given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Year	Cost of damage
1979-80	8.53
1980-81	16.11
1981-82 (Upto Dec '81)	11.68
	36.32

Appointment of Sub-Committee for periodic review of progress of Family welfare programme

4088. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government has appointed a high-powered sub-committee for periodic review of the progress of the family welfare programme;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that many States have crossed the targets and most other States are lagging behind;

(c) if so, what are the States and Union Territories which have crossed the target and what are the State which are lagging behind;

(d) whether it is also a fact that overall performance shows that the 70 per cent of the targets has been achieved by the Union and State Governments so far; and

(e) what are the functions of this sub-committee?

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

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the position in respect of various methods of contraception and mater-

nal and child health programme is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3682/82]

(d) Achievement in respect of sterilizations and IUD insertions during the period April 1981—January 1982: is more than 80 per cent of the proportional targets for this period. In respect of conventional contraceptive users, the achievement is 76.4 per cent of proportional targets upto December 1981. Achievement in respect of immunization for expectant mothers, D.T. immunization for children, and Prophylaxis against nutritional anemia amongst children, is above 70 per cent of proportional targets upto December 1981.

(e) Does not arise.

रेल की पटरों का बदला जाना

4089. श्री आर. पी. शास्त्री: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चक्रधरपुर रेलवे हास्पिटल आफिसर्स क्लब में रंग व धुलाई आदि का कार्य तथा चक्रधरपुर स्थित पुरानी रेल पटरी को बदलने का कार्य दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के पी. डब्लू. आई. विभाग द्वारा बिना निविदाएं आमंत्रित किए एक पार्टी को दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस अधिकारी ने बिना निविदाएं आमंत्रित किए ये कार्य माण तथा किन-किन पार्टियों को यह काम सौंपा गया; और

(ग) यदि कार्य के लिए निविदाएं आमंत्रित की गई थीं तो इसकी तारीख क्या है और किन-किन पार्टियों ने निविदाओं में भाग लिया और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने क्या दर दी थी?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) चक्रधरपुर में रेलवे अस्पताल और आफिसर्स क्लब की रंगाई, सफेदी और डिस्टेंपर तथा चक्रधरपुर यार्ड में रेल-पथ परिपथन

के लिए वर्तमान धातु स्लीपरों और धातु कासंग स्लीपरों के बदले लकड़ी के स्लीपरों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए स्थानीय ठेकेदारों से कोटेशन मांगे गये थे ।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया बोर्डिये संख्या एल टी-3683/82]

Left Over Properties of Indian National Migrants from Erstwhile East Pakistan

4090. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are aware of the fact that Government of Bangladesh have taken possession of all the left over properties in Bangladesh owned by the Indian nationals (migrated from the erstwhile East Pakistan) under the authority of Rule No. 45 of 1974 promulgated by Government of Bangladesh in supersession of No. 1 Pakistani Ordinance 1969 and follow up instructions issued in May, 1977 to Tehsildars/Bangladesh nationals to find out the so-called concealed vested properties and that they (Government of Bangladesh) have leased away these properties to Bangladesh nationals without paying any compensation to the real owners (Indian Nationals) in total disregard of the Nehru-Liaquat pact, 1950;

(b) if so, whether Government of India have taken up the issue with the Government of Bangladesh; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Bangladesh Government enacted the Enemy Property (Continuance of Emergency Provisions) (Repeal) Act, 1974 which provided for the repeal of Ordinance No. 1 of 1969 with effect from 23 March 1974, on which date the new Act was deemed to have into force and also for vesting in the Government of Bangladesh of all enemy Property vested in the Custodian of

Enemy property. In answer to a question the Bangladesh Minister for Land Administration and Reforms stated in the Bangladesh Parliament on the 21st April, 1981 that 841,192.44 acres of land and 21,926 houses were at present listed in Bangladesh as vested property. It is understood that the Bangladesh authorities have been taking over and leasing vested property without setting the question of compensation. Government of India have no precise information regarding the proportion of these properties already taken over by the Bangladesh Government of the number of these properties leased to Bangladesh nationals, nor regarding follow up instructions issued in May 1977 by the Bangladesh Government. We are aware from press reports that the Enemy property Act Resistance committee in Bangladesh has demanded restoration of property to legal owners who are evicted under the Act. Under the Nehru Liaquat pact 1950, migrants from erstwhile East Pakistan retained their proprietary rights in their properties left behind by them and could sell, exchange or dispose of their properties in any manner they liked.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have taken up at the highest level the question of Indian nationals not being allowed to retain properties in Bangladesh and of directly disposing of their properties to others in Bangladesh and also of eviction of the Bangladesh relatives left behind by them from these properties. The Bangladesh Government indicated that it would consider any specific cases that might be brought to their attention. The matter is kept under constant review by the Indian Government.

Inquiry into Sewa Nagar fly over Tragedy in Delhi

4091. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA. Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have instituted any inquiry into the December 9, 1981 Sewa Nagar Fly over tragedy in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the findings of the said enquiry, if any;

(c) if not instituted, the reason for the same; and

(d) steps taken to prevent the occurrence of such happenings in future and details thereof?

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

A high power committee has been appointed to go into the cause of the accident and recommend remedial measures.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Chief Engineer (Const) has been instructed to execute all temporary works in a sound and workman like manner and to take all precautions to ensure that collapse of centring/shuttering does not take place in other spans in future.

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वृद्धावस्था पेंशन देना

4092. श्री राम लाल राही: क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या असहाय विधवाओं को वृद्धावस्था पेंशन अथवा रोजगार देने के लिये 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कोई नई नीति बनाने के लिये एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 में असहाय विधवाओं को वृद्धावस्था पेंशन देने के लिये सरकार ने कितने मामलों में निर्णय लिया है और इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. थुंगन):

(क) से (ग). असहाय विधवाओं को रोजगार या पेंशन या वृद्धावस्था पेंशन देने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के पास नहीं है।

हालांकि 20 राज्य और 7 केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश निश्चित संवर्गों के व्यक्तियों, जिसमें विधवाएं भी सम्मिलित हैं, को वृद्धावस्था पेंशन प्रदान कर रहे हैं। राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में लाभान्वितों की संख्या के बारे में उपलब्ध जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दर्शाई गई है।

विवरण

1979-80 के दौरान कुछ राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में लाभान्वितों के बारे में उपलब्ध जानकारी नीचे दिए गए अनुसार है:—

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश का नाम	लाभान्वितों की संख्या
1. बिहार	34,365
2. हरियाणा	10,116
3. हिमाचल प्रदेश	24,695
4. गुजरात	11,074
5. गोवा, दमन और दीव	2,500
6. कर्नाटक	3,07,454
7. केरल	1,34,600 (1978-79)
8. मिजोरम	200
9. उड़ीसा	51,227
10. पंजाब	89,312
11. तमिलनाडु	1,00,071
12. उत्तर प्रदेश	30,246
13. पश्चिम बंगाल	28,000

हाजीपुर स्टेशन पर आरक्षण सुविधाएं

4093. श्री राम विलास पासवान: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाजीपुर स्टेशन पर जिन रेल गाड़ियों के लिए आरक्षण सुविधा उपलब्ध है, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) सरकार शेष रेल गाड़ियों के लिए आरक्षण सुविधा कब तक उपलब्ध कराने का विचार रखती है?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) और (ख) हाजीपुर रेलवे स्टेशन को 2 डाउन ए. टी. मील, 16 डाउन वाराणसी-गुवाहाटी एक्सप्रेस, 191 अप सोनभद्र एक्सप्रेस में दूसरे दर्जे की 2-2 शयिकाओं का और 78 डाउन पटना एक्सप्रेस में दूसरे दर्जे की 6 शयिकाओं का कोटा आबंधित किया गया है। मांग, यातायात और उपयोग के वर्तमान स्तर को पूरा करने के लिए वर्तमान कोटा उपयुक्त समझा जाता है।

वाराणसी-आसनसोल यात्री गाड़ी में चौदह डिब्बों का लगाया जाना

4094. श्री राम धिलास पासवान :
श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाराणसी-आसनसोल यात्री गाड़ी पूर्व रेलवे में ग्रांड कोर्ड रेलवे लाइन पर गया और धनबाद के बीच आने वाले छोटे स्टेशनों के यात्रियों के लिये 24 घंटों में केवल एक ही गाड़ी है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पहले इस गाड़ी में यात्रियों के लिये 14 डिब्बे लगाये जाते थे जबकि अब केवल 6-7 डिब्बे लगाये जाते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि गया-धनबाद लाइन के दोनों ओर मोटर चलने लायक सड़क नहीं है जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप इस लाइन के दोनों ओर के छोटे स्टेशनों के यात्रियों को बहुत कठिनाइयां होती हैं और दुर्घटनाएं नियमित रूप से होती रहती हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस गाड़ी में पुनः 14 डिब्बे लगाने और एक नई यात्री गाड़ी चलाने का है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(ख) से (च). 129/130 आसनसोल-वाराणसी सवारी गाड़ी में डिब्बों की निर्धारित संख्या 13 है। सवारी डिब्बों की कमी के कारण, यह गाड़ी कम सवारी डिब्बों के साथ चल रही है। सवारी डिब्बों की उपलब्धता में सुधार हो जाने पर, इस गाड़ी को निर्धारित डिब्बों के साथ चलाया जायेगा। सवारी डिब्बों की कमी तथा मार्गवर्ती खंड पर लाइन क्षमता की कमी के कारण, कोई अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

धनबाद तथा गया के बीच सीधी सड़क नहीं है, लेकिन गाड़ी दुर्घटनाएं इस कारण से नहीं होतीं।

Senior Eye Specialist Under C.H.S.
Operating for Cataract

4095. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Senior Eye Specialist under C.H.S. who has been operated upon for cataract;

(b) if so, what are the particulars and did he inform the Government in this respect;

(c) has he been subsequently examined by the Board of competent Eye Surgeons if he is fit to do fine eye surgery;

(d) if not, the reasons why Government did not deem it necessary to observe this steps in view of keeping the safety of patient's eyes; and

(e) if the Board of Competent Ophthalmologists has already checked him in term of his natural visual accuracy to perform the delicate eye surgery what is their report?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). There is one Senior Eye Specialist working in Dr. R. M. L. Hospital, New Delhi. He underwent cataract operation of one eye during the leave sanctioned to him for urgent personal reasons.

(c) to (e). The officer was not subjected to a further medical examination to confirm his fitness. No complaint with regard to the failure of any operation done by the said officer has been reported to the Government.

Five Year Plan of DTC

4096. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the DTC's five year plan 1980-85; and

(b) when was the plan instituted and what has been the progress made therein so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) and (b). DTC's Sixth Five Year Plan for the period April 1980 to March, 1985, has the approved financial Outlay of Rs. 68 crores and envisages purchase of 1600 buses, setting up of Second Central Workshop at Okhla, creation of allied infrastructure of depots and providing of passenger amenities like bus queue shelters, etc. Token provision for introduction of a new scheme of Electric trolley buses has also been made in the Plan. In implementation of the plan schemes, 921 bus chassis have been purchased and the body-buildings excepting in the case of 96, have been completed. The body-building work in respect of 96 will be completed in a few days time. The work at Second Central Workshop is progressing and it will be commissioned in 4-5 months; During this period, the number of depots have gone up from 21 to 23 and the land for 5 depots has been acquired. The bus queue shelters constructed during this period so far number 190. About 201 more are nearing completion.

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

4097. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

PING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) when construction work on the second Central Workshop started at Okhla;

(b) what is the progress made therein so far;

(c) whether the progress is going in accordance with the plans drawn;

(d) if not, reasons therefor and steps taken to complete the work on time;

(e) progress made in improving the existing Central Workshop at Kingsway Camp;

(f) whether the body-building of DTC buses would also be included in the programme to avoid outside contractors; and

(g) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) November, 1980.

(b) The progress of work is nearly 60 per cent.

(c) and (d). The work is slightly behind schedule, due to shortages of cement, non-availability of required sections of structural steel and shortage of technical staff.

(e) to (g). The existing workshop which has a built up infra-structure for feeding of 1200 vehicles is now over-congested. The changes in the set-up will be possible only when the work at the Central Second Workshop is completed and certain activities being done at existing workshop are shifted. It has been planned that while the Second Workshop will take care of overhauling of aggregates of various makes of vehicles, for feeding all the depots on two tier system, the activities of chassis renovation and body-reconditioning will be at the existing Central Workshop. The plans are also being drawn up to start bus-body construction by DTC at its existing premises to avoid fabrication of bus bodies by outside contractors.

Inconvenience to passengers of Super Fast trains due to boarding of local passengers

4098. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the long distance passengers going to Howrah, Patna, Jamshedpur, Gaya etc., have to face lot of difficulties in boarding the III tier and II tier compartments in the evening super fast and fast trains at Delhi and New Delhi stations due to large number of local passengers especially of Aligarh, travelling daily by these trains; and

(b) whether Railways propose to start local express trains upto Tundla in morning and evening and enforce restrictions atleast upto 300 Kms. in the trains like 191 Up and 192 Dn Sonbhadra Express 167 Up and 168 Dn Vikramheela Express, 153 Up and 154 Dn Jayanti Janta Express and 81 Up and 82 Dn and 103 Up and 104 Dn. AC Delux Express and 175 Up and 176 Dn Neelachal Express?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Cases of unauthorised passengers entering reserved coaches have been reported. The TTEs and Coach Attendants manning reserved coaches have instruction to prevent entry of unauthorised passengers in such coaches. At times, however, it becomes difficult for the staff to control unruly passengers. Intensive surprise checks are conducted from time to time deploying large number of TTEs, Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police personnel with Railway Magistrates and unauthorised passengers travelling in reserved coaches are dealt with as per rules. Cases of deliberate negligence on the part of railway staff are viewed seriously and appropriate action is taken against them.

(b) Introduction of additional trains is not possible at present for

want of requisite resources. Restrictions for travel by certain Mail/Express trains are imposed by the Railway Administration taking into consideration the occupation of such trains to avoid inconvenience to long distance passengers vis-a-vis the availability of other train services for short distance travellers.

बड़ी शिक्षण संस्थाओं द्वारा छात्रों से अनुचित पैसा लिया जाना

4099. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बहुत-सी शिक्षा संस्थाएं पंजीकरण फार्म के नाम पर प्रवेश लेने के लिए छात्रों से तथा रोजगार के इच्छुक उम्मीदवारों से पोस्टल आर्डर के रूप में अथवा आवेदन-पत्र के फार्म की लागत के रूप में पैसे लेकर काफी पैसा बना रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस को रोकने का है?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कान्त) : (क) और (ख). विभिन्न स्रोतों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Essential Qualifications for Doctors for appointment under different system of medicine in CHS and CGHS

4100. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of doctors appointed in Central Health Service and C.G.H.S. belonging to all systems of medicines and the minimum essential Diploma/Degree qualification in each system possessed by them;

(b) the categories of doctors who have been taken without possessing any experience and also those in whose case five years experience has been prescribed as essential qualification;

(c) whether the essential qualifications are different for appointment of doctors of different systems of medicines; and

(d) if so, the detailed reasons therefor and whether Government propose to bring those at par for the sake of uniformity?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The mini-

(a)	CHS	CGHS
Allopathic	3041	1089
Ayurvedic . . . .	..	102
Homoeopathic . . . .	..	77
Unani . . . .	..	6

mum essential Diploma/Degree qualification in each system is enclosed as per statement attached.

(b) No Physician has been appointed on regular basis in any of the systems, who does not possess the requisite experience.

(c) Yes.

(d) The qualifications for appointment of doctors under different systems of medicines have necessarily to be different keeping in view the requirements of each system.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Essential qualifications
I	2
Doctors of Allopathic systems	
1. G.D.M.O. Grade II	M.B.B.S.
2. G.D.M.O. Grade I	G.D.M.O. Grade II with five years regular service in the grade are eligible for promotion to GDMO Gr. I. It is 100% subject to the availability of vacancies.
3. Supertime Grade II	50% of the vacancies of this grade are filled by promotion from GDMO Grade I, with not less than 10 years regular service in the grade and Specialist Grade Officers with not less than 8 years regular service in the grade in the ratio of 2 : 3 on the recommendation of D.P.C. on the basis of merit and seniority of the officers concerned. The remaining 50% vacancies are filled by direct recruitment according to rules.
4. Supertime Gr. I	The vacancies are filled by promotion on hundred per cent basis from eligible Supertime Gr. II officers having at least 6 years service in the grade and qualifications & experience requisite for the post. In case no eligible officer is available from within the service, the posts are filling up by direct recruitment through U.P.S.C. or by deputation.
Ayurvedic Physicians	
1. Sr. Ayurvedic Physician. . . .	Degree or Diploma in Ayurvedic from a University Statutory State Board/Council/Faculty in Indian Medicine.
2. Medical Officer-cum-Superintendent.	
3. Ayurvedic Physicians. . . .	do.

1

2

Homoeopathic Physicians :

1. Sr. Homoeopathic Physician A degree or diploma of not less than 4 years' duration included in the second Schedule to the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, and enrolment on a State Register or the Central Register of Homoeopathy.
2. Homoeopathic Physicians Same qualifications as mentioned for the post of Sr. Homoeopathic Physician.

Unani Physicians :

1. Unani Physicians Degree or Diploma in Unani Tibb from a University or a Statutory State Board/Council/Faculty/Examining Body in Indian Medicine recognised in Part II of the second Schedule and in the Third Schedule to the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 (48 of 1970) duration of the training course being four years and above.

उत्तर रेलवे में पेंशन के लम्बित मामले

4101. श्री के. लक्ष्मा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पित्तीय सलाहकार तथा मुख्य लेखा अधिकारी, उत्तर रेलवे के पास 10 फरवरी, 1982 के दिन पेंशन तथा क्लेम के कुल कितने मामले अन्तिम निर्णय के लिए लम्बित थे;

(ख) इन का निपटान अब तक न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन मामलों का निपटान कब तक किया जायेगा?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) 10-2-1982 को 6 मामले बकाया थे, जिनमें 3 पेंशन तथा 3 दावे के मामले थे।

(ख) कार्यकारी कार्यालयों से स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता के कारण।

(ग) छः मामलों में से पांच को निपटाया जा चुका है। मात्र शेष मामले के सम्बन्ध में सेवा के व्यौरों से सेवा की निरन्तरता स्पष्ट रूप से सिद्ध नहीं होती, इसीलिए इस मामले की पुनः जांच की जा रही है।

Railway accidents due to non-examination of hot box

4102. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train accidents, goods and passengers, as a result of hot box during last three years, year-wise; and

(b) whether it is a fact that these accidents could have been avoided if the hot box would have been examined on the intermediate stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The number of train accidents due to hot-box during last 3 years is shown below:

Year	Passenger carrying trains	Goods trains	Total
1979-80	..	25	25
1980-81	1	45	46
1981-82 (Upto Jan.)	..	39	39

(b) Train examination is done at suitable intervals. Beside, the staff at stations, level crossing, etc., are required to watch all trains closely while they pass through stations, level crossing etc., and take action to stop any train if any hot axle or any other dangerous condition comes to their notice.

Modification of Examination Schedule of Trains

4103. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schedule of examination of trains, goods and passengers has been modified recently; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the curtailment of examination schedule is the main reason for avoidable accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The schedule of examination of passenger trains has not been revised or changed in the recent past.

As far goods trains, end to end running of trains without any intermediate examination enroute has been introduced since December, 1980. This has been done only for trains comprising of special stock fitted with roller bearings, centre buffer couplers and slack adjusters etc. Wagons having such special features are segregated into separate rakes and moved as block rakes avoiding hump yards etc. and thus are saved from damages due to humping or loose shunting. To ensure safe running of these rakes, Railways have been instructed to maintain slack adjusters and made good all the brake gear deficiencies, intensively examine all the trains and feel axle boxes for hot/warm running at all traction changing stations. To arrest roller bearing failures on run, special examination of roller bearing of wagons

overdue scheduled inspection has also been organised in about 20 years on the Indian Railways. It cannot, be stated that curtailment of examination schedule is the main reason for avoidable accidents.

Number of goods train accidents during last three years

4104. SHRI R.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of goods trains accidents during the last three years, year-wise?

(b) total hours of blockage of traffic as a result of the above accidents, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The number of goods train accidents during the last three years and hours of blockage due to these accidents are shown below:

Year	Number of goods train accidents	Total hours of blockage
1979-80 . . .	570	3589
1980-81 . . .	667	4194
1981-82 . . . (Upto Jan.)	639	4434

Trains running without the sanctioned load of coaches in NER

4105. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trains are running underload in number of coaches on Katihar-Barauni and Darbhanga-Samastipur sections in Sonpur Division of NER;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this is the main reasons of over-crowding and consequent accidents; and

(c) what steps are being taken by the Government to see that sanctioned

load of coaches are provided in these sections?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, some trains are running underload on Katihar-Barauni and Darbhanga-Samastipur sections in Sonpur Division of N.E. Railway.

(b) Underload running of trains is one of the reasons for overcrowding but not for accidents.

(c) Necessary steps are being taken to run the trains with full load as early as possible.

पिथौरागढ़ में आउट एजेंसी

4106. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पिथौरागढ़ शहर में कोई आउट एजेंसी खोली गयी है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) पिथौरागढ़ में एक आउट एजेंसी पहले से ही कार्य कर रही है जो पार्सल और माल यातायात को सम्हालती है ।

लखनऊ-टनकपुर लाइन पर लखनऊ-मैलानी जिम कारबेट गाड़ी को नियमित रूप से चलाया जाना

4107. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लखनऊ-पीलीभीत-टनकपुर-लाइन पर यात्रियों की भीड़भाड़ को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार लखनऊ-टनकपुर लाइन पर लखनऊ जिम कारबेट गाड़ी को नियमित रूप से चलाने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो पीलीभीत-टनकपुर-पिथौरागढ़ तथा नेपाल के लोगों को यात्रा सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार का क्या वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख). पीलीभीत-टनकपुर-खंड पर तीन जोड़ी यात्री गाड़ियां चल रही हैं । इनके अलावा, दूसरे दर्जे का एक शयन यान भी प्रतिदिन लखनऊ और टनकपुर के बीच 7/8 नैनीताल एक्सप्रेस और 147/148 यात्री गाड़ी से चल रहा है । गर्मी के मौसम में तथा त्योहारों के अवसर पर इनके अलावा 2526/ लखनऊ-मैलानी एक्सप्रेस को काठगोदाम तक बढ़ा दिया जाता है तो टनकपुर के यात्रियों की भी आवश्यकताएं पूरी करती है ।

Derailment of Madras Jammu-Tawai Janata Express

4108. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi bound Madras Jammu-Tawai Janata Express derailed on 6th February, 1982 between Itarsi-Nagpur Section;

(b) if so, how many persons were injured and what were the causes of derailment; and

(c) how many derailments have taken place since January, 1982?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The accident occurred on 7-2-82.

(b) In this accident one person sustained grievous injuries. The cause of the accident is under investigation by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Central Circle, Bombay.

(c) During the period 1-1-82 to 28-2-82 there were 139 train derailments on all the Railways.

Panel of five Railway Board Employees

4109. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Panel of 5 Railway Board employees

was received from the UPSC in December, 1981 for promotion/posting as Section Officers;

(b) if so, how many of them belonging to SC/ST have been promoted/posted as Section Officers so far;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates selected by the U.P.S.C. have been superseded by posting unpanelled general candidate as Section Officer; and

(e) if so, under what rules?

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

(b) and (c). both the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates included in the Panel have now been posted as Section Officers.

(d) and (e). The question of Supersession of candidates selected by U.P.S.C. by unpanelled candidates does not arise.

Bridge over Damodar

4110. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any letter dated 15 December, 1981 from the Members of Parliament regarding a rail-cum-road bridge over the river Damodar;

(b) if so, the salient points raised in the said letter; and

(c) detailed steps taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (c) The letter referred to has not been received in this Ministry. However, the question of constructing a bridge over

the Damodar between Mejhia and Raniganj as part of a scheme for a new Broad Gauge from Bankura to Raniganj via Majhia is under Government's consideration. The survey for this project which had been carried out a few years ago is now being updated. A final view in the matter will be taken in the light of the updated survey report, with due regard to feasibility and viability of the scheme and availability of resources.

Misuse of railway concession to students

4111. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering steps to stop the rampant misuse of railway travel concession facilities meant for the genuine students, by some persons who are actually not students but style as such through manipulations of documents;

(b) whether Government have any plan to have age-limit for student concession to restrict the misuse of the facility;

(c) if so, the detailed steps proposed to counter the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No specific case of manipulation or misuse has come to the notice of the Ministry of Railways.

(b) Only students upto the age of 25 years are entitled to concession, relaxable to 27 years in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Introduction of the Schemes of University services and Instrumentation Centres by the UGC

4112. SHRI LAKSHMAN MAILICK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has introduced the Schemes of University Services and Instrumentation Centres in Universities;

(b) if so, the names of the universities where such Instrumentation Centres have been introduced; and

(c) the details about the functions and the purpose of introducing such new schemes?

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

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The Scheme was initiated with a view to assist the Universities to maintain and repair equipment and also to pool together costly and sophisticated equipment which can be used as a common facility by various departments. The functions of the Centre equipment which can be used as a common facility by various departments. The functions of the Centres are: to repair and service instruments; to design and fabricate attachments for or provisions to existing equipment; to train instrument scientists and technicians; to promote instrument research and development; and to provide analytical services by pooling together major equipments in different departments under a common centre.

Statement

Names of Universities which have been sanctioned University services and Instrumentation Centres.

1. Allahabad
2. Andhra
3. Banaras Hindu
4. Bangalore
5. Bhagalpur
6. Bhopal
7. Burdwan

8. Calicut
9. Cochin
10. Delhi
11. Dibrugarh
12. Gauhati
13. Gujarat
14. Guru Nanak Dev
15. Himachal Pradesh
16. Indore
17. Jabalpur
18. Jadavpur
19. Jawaharlal Nehru
20. Jiwaji University
21. Jodhpur
22. Kalyan
23. Karnatak
24. Kashmir
25. Kerala
26. Kumaun
27. Kurukshetra
28. L. N. Mithila
29. Madras
30. Madurai Kamaraj
31. Magadh
32. Marathwada
33. Mysore
34. Nagpur
35. North Bengal
36. Osmania
37. Punjab
38. Patna
39. Poona
40. Punjabi
41. Rajasthan
42. Ravi Shankar
43. Roorkee
44. Sambalpur
45. Sardar Patel
46. Saugar
47. Shivaji
48. South Gujarat
49. Sri Venkateswara
50. Udaipur

51. Utkal
52. Vikram
53. B.I.T.S. Pilani
54. Jammu
55. Calcutta
56. Nagarjuna

Happenings in Ramjas College, Delhi

4113. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding the happenings in the Ramjas College of Delhi.

(b) if so, details of the said representation; and

(c) the steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Delhi University has received representations from various College Staff Associations condemning the attack on one lecturer of the Ramjas College on 16th February, 1982 and urging the Vice Chancellor to take steps to prevent recurrence of such incidents and to recommend to the Lt. Governor of Delhi to entrust the case of 16th February to the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(c) According to the information furnished by the Delhi University, the incident of attack on the lecturer is under investigation by the Delhi Police, who have apprehended the culprits. The College Governing Body has appointed an Officiating Principal in place of the regular Principal who has proceeded on leave. The college is now functioning normally.

New Zealand's Decision to Close Mission

4114. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that New Zealand had taken a decision to close its High-Commission in New Delhi;

(b) whether a formal decision had been conveyed to the Government in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the Government on the action of a fellow-member of the Commonwealth?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Government of New Zealand have conveyed to the Government of India their decision to cease resident diplomatic representation in New Delhi in order to cut government expenditure. The Government of India have conveyed their disappointment at this decision.

कोटा जंक्शन में अति विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों के लिये व्यवस्था है

4115. श्री चतुर्भुज: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा जंक्शन में अति विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों के लिए ठहरने की व्यवस्था है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यांरा क्या है और वहां पर कितने अति विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों को ठहराया जा सकता है और इसके लिए व्यक्ति शुल्क क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) और (ख) कोटा जं. में यात्रियों के उपयोग के लिए तीन सार्वजनिक विश्रामकक्ष और एक डार्रीम्टरी की व्यवस्था की गयी है । विश्रामकक्षों के लिए 12 रुपये से

18 रुपये के बीच तथा डारमिटरी में प्रत्येक पलंग के लिये 8 रुपये प्रभार लिये जाते हैं।

कोटा जंक्शन पर कोटा-बीना गाड़ी का विलम्ब से पहुंचना

4116. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा-बीना यात्री गाड़ी गत तीन महीनों के दौरान कोटा जंक्शन पर किन-किन तारीखों को समय पर पहुंची;

(ख) यह गाड़ी किन मुख्य कारणों से वहां देर से पहुंची; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, कि यह गाड़ी कोटा जंक्शन पर समय पर पहुंचे, ताकि देहरादून एक्सप्रेस का मेल करा सके, क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) दिसम्बर 1981 से फरवरी 1982 तक अवधि के दौरान, 92 अप बीना-कोटा-पैसेंजर 16-12-81, 20-12-81, 26-1-82, 28-1-82 और 23-2-82 को ठीक समय पर कोटा पहुंची।

(ख) 92 अप के विलम्ब से चलने का मुख्य कारण बीना में 5 डाउन पंजाब मेल के साथ मेल लेने के लिए बीना से इसका

विलम्ब से चलना तथा फलतः दूसरे पथ से चलना था।

(ग) 92 अप बीना-कोटा पैसेंजर तथा अन्य गाड़ियों के चलन पर कड़ी नजर रखी जा रही है और समय-पालन में सुधार लाने के लिए पूरा प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

व्यापारियों द्वारा मांगे गये वैन सप्लाई किये गये वैन

4117. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो महीनों के दौरान छावरा, कवई, अटरा, बरी, अण्टा, भवानी मंडी, रामगंज मण्डी, चीमाला, बाड़ा, और मीदक स्टेशनों पर व्यापारियों ने कितने-कितने रेलवे-वैन की मांग की थी और इस मांग की तुलना में उन्हें कितने-कितने वैन सप्लाई किए गए; और

(ख) मांग के अनुसार वैन सप्लाई न करने के क्या कारण हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी स्टेशन-वार व्यास क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) पिछले दो महीनों, अर्थात् जनवरी तथा फरवरी, 1982 के दौरान अतरू, वारां, उंता, चामहला, भवानी मंडी, रामगंज मंडी तथा मोरक स्टेशनों पर व्यापारियों द्वारा मांगे गये माल डिब्बों की कुल संख्या और उन्हें सप्लाई किये गये माल डिब्बों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

मांगे गये माल डिब्बों की संख्या	सप्लाई किये गये माल डिब्बों की संख्या
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महीना

जनवरी, 1982	1,484	912
फरवरी, 1982	1,665	1,356

(ख) उच्चतर प्राथमिक वाले यातायात, अर्थात् सीमेंट, उर्वरक तथा अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं की ढूलाई को तरजीह दिये जाने के कारण, लदान मांग के अनुरूप नहीं रहा है।

फरवरी, 1982 के अंत में इन स्टेशनों पर बकाया मांगों की संख्या तथा पार्टियों द्वारा अपवर्तित। रद्द की गयी अथवा वापस ले ली गयी मांगों की संख्या नीचे दी गयी है।

स्टेशन	बकाया मांगों की संख्या	अपवर्तित / रद्द/वापस ले ली गई मांगों की संख्या
1	2	3
उतर	—	16
बारां	74	36
अंता	4	23
चौमहला	—	1
भवानी मण्डी	4	38
रामगंज मंडी	183	38
मोरक	44	5

भालावाड़-भोपाल रेल लाइन के लिये सर्वेक्षण

4118. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भालावाड़-भोपाल, भालावाड़-उज्जैन तथा भालावाड़-शिवपुरी रेलवे लाइनों का सर्वेक्षण करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उनका सर्वेक्षण चालू योजना में सम्मिलित करने का विचार है और इस बारे में पूर्ण ब्यौरे क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) से (ग) . प्रस्तावित लाइनों के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है । साधनों की स्थिति की वर्तमान कठिनाई सर्वेक्षणों को प्रारम्भ करने की अनुमति नहीं देती ।

Jeypore-Malkonguri Line

4119. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposal from the Government of Orissa for the construction of a railway line between Jeypore and

Malkonguri in Koraput district of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether the above proposal is expected to be implemented during the Sixth Plan period;

(c) what is the latest estimated cost of the above rail link; and

(d) the progress made, so far, in implementing the above proposal?

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

(b) No. The paucity of resources does not permit the scheme being taken up for consideration at present.

(c) No survey for this line has so far been carried out. On a rough estimate, however, the suggested line will cost Rs. 55 crores, approximately.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to Part (b).

Proposal for construction of a Museum at Patnagiri

4120. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the construction of a Museum at Ratnagiri of Orissa;

(b) if so, the total amount of central assistance earmarked for the above purpose;

(c) the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 37,16,000/- which will be met by the Central Government.

(c) and (d). The requisite estimate for construction of the Museum Building, duly approved by the Archaeological Survey of India, has already been forwarded to the C.P.W.D. The construction work is to be taken up by that Department after floating the necessary tenders.

Loss on container Services due to port Constraints

4121. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian container Lines (ICL) Ships were losing heavily on container services, when in fact container services should have worked out cheaper than break-bulk ships;

(b) whether this is due to various constraints at our ports;

(c) if so, what the Government propose to do to rectify the situation; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons for these losses, and the steps taken or proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) It is true that Indian Container Lines (ICL) ships are losing on container services. It is, however, not true that shipping services by container vessels worked out cheaper than break-bulk services.

(b) The loss on container services is partly due to following constraints at our ports:

(1) Lack of infrastructure facilities;

(2) Insufficient stuffing and destuffing facilities;

(3) Comparatively higher labour manning as compared to labour manning at foreign ports;

(4) Competition from foreign lines which have capacity of 800 and more TEUs whereas ICL have capacity of 400 TEUs;

(5) The consignees of cargoes at Indian ports take 30 to 40 days to clear their cargoes whereas in foreign ports cargoes are cleared within 5 to 7 days. Because of this delay the shipowners lose heavily.

(c) and (d). In the 6th Plan, large funds have been allocated for containerising the ports by acquisition of specialised equipment for handling containers and for establishing yards for handling and storage of containers. The basic thrust is for building up of a Container Terminal at Madras in the Bharati Dock which would be the most modern Terminal in the country and would be in a position to handle all types of container ships. This Terminal would be ready for commissioning in mid-1982. It is also proposed to establish a Container Terminal at Bombay at Ballard Pier and Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Indira Docks. Owing to various constraints at the ports, mainly due to lack of space, it may not be possible to have a very modern terminal. Efforts are also being made at Bombay to establish Container Freight Station outside the Dock.

At the proposed new port of Nhava-Sheva, a very modern Container Terminal is also being planned to cater to the International Shipping.

Bangalore Inland Container Depot-cum-Dry Port Project

4122. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for shelving the Bangalore Inland Container Depot-cum-Dry port project; and

(b) whether the project has been found not feasible?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Pilot Inland Clearance Depot at Bangalore Cantonment has already been established and is operational.

(b) Does not arise.

परिवार नियोजन के लिए नई योजना

4123. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए परिवार नियोजन की एक नई योजना तैयार की है;

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

(ग) उसकी क्रियान्विति के क्या परिणाम प्राप्त होने की आशा है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द) : (क) और (ख). निम्नलिखित उपाय करने का प्रस्ताव है :—

(1) बहु प्रचार साधनों और परस्पर व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क नीतियों का कारण और व्यक्तिगत उपयोग कर छोटे परिवार के सिद्धान्त के बारे में जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने और जानकारी देने के लिए गहन प्रयास किये जाएंगे।

(2) परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं और सामग्री स्वीकारकर्ताओं के घरों के यथासम्भव निकट सुलभ की जाएगी।

(3) महिला साक्षरता को तेजी से बढ़ाने की सुविधाओं और प्रयासों का तेजी से विस्तार किया जाएगा।

(4) स्कूलों, कालेजों तथा उनके बाहर युवकों को जनसंख्या शिक्षा दी जायेगी। इसे सरकारी विभागों/एजेंसियों तथा संगठित क्षेत्र द्वारा कर्मचारियों के लिए आयोजित किये जाने वाले सभी शिक्षण तथा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में शामिल किया जाएगा।

(5) सभी स्तरों, सबसे निचले स्तर, ग्रामीण संगठनों, स्वैच्छक संगठनों आदि पर लोगों के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को घनिष्ठ रूप से सहायता, प्रोत्साहन, और सहयोग प्रदान किया जाएगा।

(6) जो राज्य कार्यनिष्पादन में पीछे रह गये हैं उनके लिए विशिष्ट क्षेत्र नीति अपनाई जाएगी।

(7) लड़कियों तथा लड़कों के विवाह की न्यूनतम आयु से सम्बन्धित कानून के बारे में लोगों को शिक्षित कर के उसे लागू किया जाएगा।

(ग) इन उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप आशा है यह कार्यक्रम गति पकड़ लेगा जिससे छठी योजना के अन्त तक 36 प्रतिशत दम्पतियों को सुरक्षित करने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया जा सके।

Railway Accident between Adderley and Hill Groove Station in Southern Railway

4124. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the causes of accident which occurred between Adderley and Hill Groove stations in Southern Railway when a train with a coal wagon and a second class compartment cap-sized, and fell into a river from a bridge;

(b) the number of persons killed;

(c) the details of the compensation paid;

(d) whether any enquiry was conducted; and

(e) if so, what were the main findings of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a), (d) and (e) The accident which took place between Adderley and Hillgrove stations on 21-2-82 has been inquired into by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Southern Circle, Bangalore. He has submitted his preliminary report. According to his provisional finding, the accident was due to failure of equipment brought about by failure of railway staff.

(b) Eight railway employees were killed.

(c) Payment of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act is under process. An ex-gratia relief of Rs. 1,000/- has been given to the next of kin of each of the dead.

Impact of Dieselisation and Electrification on staff strength

4125. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the time of introduction of dieselisation in the year 1961 there was an agreement between the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and the Railway Ministry to the effect that staff strength would not be reduced and promotional chances would not be hampered;

(b) if so, why the strength of Loco Workshops on Indian Railways is depleted and staff stagnated;

(c) what proposals his Ministry have to maintain employment potentiality on the Indian Railways;

(d) whether due to rapid dieselisation and electrification, 'A' and 'B' class staff of the Mechanical Department are rendered surplus;

(e) if so, whether there is any proposal to give them conventional train-

ing in the Electrical and Diesel departments; and

(f) if so, how many of them have since been trained and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The records have been gone into but it has not been possible to lay hands on any such agreement of 1961 as referred to.

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

(d) No staff belonging to groups 'A' and 'B' of the Mechanical Department have been rendered surplus.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Demand of Ayurvedic Students Action Committee, Delhi

4126. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN:

SHRI E. BALANANDAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the attention of the Government has been drawn by the Ayurvedic Students Action Committee, Delhi through a representation regarding their problems;

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

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to fulfil their demands; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) (i) Immediate release of financial assistance to the private Ayurvedic Colleges in Delhi;

(ii) Holding of 2 annual examinations during February and October 1982 by the Examining Body of the

Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine to save loss of one year of the students of these colleges;

(iii) Recognition of B.A.M.S. degree awarded by the Examining Body;

(iv) Arrangements for hospital duty and internships for the students;

(v) Immediate closure of Dhanwantri Ayurvedic College, Mundka and migration of the students on its rolls to other Ayurvedic Colleges; and

(vi) Establishment of a Directorate of Ayurveda in the Delhi Administration and appointment of a full time Secretary for the Examining Body.

(c) and (d). Action for recognition of BAMS degree awarded by the Examining Body of the Ayurveda and Unani Systems of Medicine, Delhi, by the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi has already been initiated, and the affiliation of the Dhanwantri Ayurvedic College, Mundka has been withdrawn by the competent authority. It has however not been found possible to accede to holding of two examinations during one year because of administrative reasons. The Delhi Administration is seized of such other matters as release of financial assistance to the private colleges, making arrangements for hospital duty and internship to the students, migration of students of the disaffiliated Dhanwantri Ayurvedic College and the question of establishment of a Directorate of Ayurveda in Delhi Administration and the appointment of a full time Secretary for the Examining Body.

Electrification of Madras-Trivendrum Lines

4127. SHRIMATI SUSELLA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether electrification of Madras-Trivandrum line is proposed to be considered in near future;

(b) if so, when the electrification process is expected to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Electrification of Madras-Arkonam main line is in progress. Electrification of Arkonam-Jollarpettai section has recently been sanctioned. Electrification of Madras-Arkonam-Jollarpettai section is likely to be completed in the VI Plan depending on availability of fund. There is no proposal at present to electrify the remaining portion beyond Jollarpettai.

Proposal to Insure Passengers in view of increasing Fatal Accidents

4128. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

SHRI MAGANGHAI BAROT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider the proposal to insure the passenger in view of the increase in fatal accidents in Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The entire concept of payment of compensation is already based on the principle of Insurance. A nominal surcharge ranging from 0.05 paise to Re. 1 on single journey tickets and from 0.25 paise to Rs. 1.50 on monthly suburban tickets is levied and is credited to a special Fund out of which the compensation is paid to the kin of those killed as also to the injured.

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

Number of Workers in Hindustan Latex Trivandrum

4129. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of regular workers employed in Hindustan Latex, Trivandrum and how many of them were present on 19th January, 1982;

(b) the total number of casual workers recruited during the last four months and the month-wise details thereof; and

(c) how many of the casual workers were present on the 19th January, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The total number of regular workers is 710. Details of casual workers recruited during the last four months as reported by the Company are given below:

November, 1981	23
December, 1981	330
January, 1982	63
February, 1982	446
Total -	862

Figures of attendance on the 19th January, 1982 are being ascertained from the Company.

Complaints made by U.K. Indians about representation on Committees for "Festival of India"

4130. SHRI S. M. KRISHANA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the complaints made by the Indians in U.K. regarding the representation on the various committees for "Festival of India" to be held in London because of indifference on the part of Festival's Indian Organisers

and the Indian High Commission there;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaints made; and

(c) his reactions in the matter and the steps being taken to give fuller representation to the Indian living there?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The High Commission has not received any complaints from Indians in Britain of indifference by the organisers of the Festival of India about their participation. On the contrary, efforts by the High Commission to mobilise Indian community and get them involved in the Festival have met with an enthusiastic response from the community.

Alleged 50 per cent Railway Accidents due to Equipment Failure

4131. SHRI S. M. KRISHANA:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to Press reports which appeared in Economic Times of 19 February, 1982 highlighting that 50 per cent of railway accident have been caused by equipment failure, non-supply of safety devices on time and sub standard safety equipment procured by the railways;

(b) if so, whether a suitable probe is proposed to be made in the state of affairs like this; and

(c) the steps that are being taken to improve the situation?

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

(b) and (c). No probe is proposed to be made in this regard. For the components vitally connected with

safety in running, railways have been advied to make a list of approved suppliers who will be able to supply quality items of procure the items only from such suppliers.

Proposal to add new routes from Vikaspuri to other points of the city

4132. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state what steps Government propose to take to increase the frequency of the existing routes to 20 minutes or so and add new routes from Vikaspuri DDA Colony of West Delhi to other important points like ITO, Karol bagh, Railway Station, Mandi House etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): Keeping in view the growing transportation requirements of residents of Colonies including Vikaspuri, which are in developing stage, the periodical surveys are carried out to assess traffic requirements. As and when any inadequacy is revealed by such surveys, efforts to augment the services will be made.

Railway Service Commission Office at Trivandrum

4139. SHRI NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Railway Service Commission Offices are there within the Southern Railway;

(b) which are they;

(c) whether there is any Railway Service Commission Office at Trivandrum; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to take steps for starting a Railway Commission Office at Trivandrum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) and (b). There are two Railway Service Commissions one at Madras and the other at Bangalore. The latter also caters to recruitment needs of Hubli Division of South Central Railway and Wheels and Axle Project Bangalore.

(c). No.

(d) A proposal to set up a Railway Service Commission at Trivandrum is under examination.

Trivandrum-Ambassamudvam Line

4134. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme regarding the construction of Trivandrum-Nedumangadh-Ambassamudvam railway line has been considered;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Neither a survey for the suggested line has been carried out nor does the funds position permit taking up of this line at present.

Goods Transport Service at National Level

4135. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are running any goods transport service at National level;

(b) if not, whether the Government are having any plan to start any goods transport service at National level; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Nationalisation of Goods Transport Companies

4135. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many Goods Transport Companies are there at present in India;

(b) whether Government are having any plan to nationalise any of the Goods Transport Companies; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) Goods Transportation Industry is predominantly in the un-organized private sector and the bulk of operators are single truck owners. The information of exact number of such operators is not available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

अप तथा डाउन साँवालपुर हिसार गाड़ियों का रद्द किया जाना

4137. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब के लुधियाना डिवीजन में साँवालपुर से हिसार तक और हिसार से साँवालपुर तक चल रही दोनों गाड़ियाँ रद्द कर दी गयी हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन गाड़ियों के रद्द किये जाने के विस्तृत कारण क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख). 1 एच एस/2 एच एस और 3 एच एस/4 एच एस साँवालपुर-हिसार यात्री गाड़ियों को कोयले की कमी के कारण रद्द किया गया था। इन गाड़ियों को पुनः 11-1-82 से प्रारम्भ किया जा चुका है।

Proposal to Increase the Frequency of K. K. Express

4138. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) there is any proposal to increase the frequency of the K. K. Express running between New Deuhl and Tri-vandrum/Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Advance given by D.T.C. to a Private Firm to Study Delhi's Transport Problem

4139. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DTC has given an advance of Rs. 60,000 without proper sanction to a private company to study Delhi's transport problem;

(b) if so, have Government made any investigation into such transaction by DTC; and

(c) what are the overall transport arrangement that have been planned to cater to the expected traffic during ASIAD games in Delhi effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) To cater to additional traffic in Delhi during Asian Games, requisite number of buses are planned to be had from the transport undertakings of neighbouring States.

Use of untested Aluminium Phosphate Cholera Vaccine

4140. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether (i) a new drug manufactured by Hoffmann Roche of Switzerland called FANSIL and (ii) an untested aluminium phosphate cholera vaccine was used by WHO through the National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases in Calcutta to prevent occurrence of Cholera in family contacts;

(b) whether the Indian Drug Controller was consulted or informed of this highly toxic sulfa compound to be used on trial basis in India;

(c) whether Government have verified, if this drug is included in any standard Pharmacopoeia in India or elsewhere;

(d) whether the Drug Scientists of NICE as well as the Indian Council of Medical Research had acquainted the Government against the hazards and after-effects of this drug; and

(e) whether the usual norms of Import, manufacture, distribution and experimentation of a new, untested drug were followed in this case and if not, the reasons and action taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The ICMR have informed that a field trial with Fanasil

was conducted in Calcutta by the Cholera Research Centre (now National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases) 1974 in collaboration with the WHO and the Government of West Bengal to determine the effectiveness of this drug on the transmission of V. Cholera among family contacts of cholera cases.

An aluminium phosphate adjuvanted cholera vaccine which was prepared by the Central Research Institute, Kasauli and certified by the said Institute to be free from toxicity, was used in a trial conducted by the Cholera Research Centre in collaboration with the Government of West Bengal.

(b) The drug used in the trial was not toxic in the single dose administered by the Cholera Research Centre (now National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases). No significant adverse toxic reaction was reported.

(c) The drug is included in the British Pharmacopoeia.

(d) Question does not arise as there was no hazard when the drug is administered in the single dose, as was done in this trial.

(e) Fanasil was supplied by the WHO and the Aluminium Phosphate Cholera Vaccine by Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

Khalistan move to gain U.N. Recognition

4141. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 7th February, 1982 captioned "Khalistan move to gain U. N. recognition";

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

(c) what steps are being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) whether this issue is connected with the recent granting of Visa to Dr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan by U.S.A.?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in the 'Indian Express' of the 7th February, 1982.

(b) However, the Government is not aware of any information substantiating the report that the so-called Khalistan movement has sought recognition from the United Nations.

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

Functioning of Drug Testing Laboratories in States

4142. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the names of the States in which Drugs Testing Laboratories are functioning under the control and guidelines of the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The following Drugs Testing Laboratories under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are functioning under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act.

1. Central Drugs Laboratory, 3-Kyd Street, Calcutta (West Bengal).
2. Central Research Institute, Kasauli, (Himachal Pradesh).

3. Central Indian Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Raj Nagar, Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh).

Loss incurred by D.T.C. due to mob violence

4143. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many D.T.C. buses were set on fire or damaged in mob violence during the last two years; and

(b) extent of loss suffered by DTC thereon?

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

(a) and (b). The number of D.T.C. buses burnt/damaged during the last two years and the resultant losses suffered by D.T.C. is given below:

Year	No. of buses		Approximate cost of damages. (Rs in lakhs)
	Burnt	Damaged	
1980	Nil	115	0.83
1981	Nil	116	0.39

Series of Lectures in AIIMS on Health Hazards and their Remedies

4144. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has organised a series lectures by eminent experts on various health hazards and their remedies;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to deliver such lectures in the educational institutions also to guide the younger generation on various health precautions; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Various medical and research institutions organise lectures, seminars, workshops etc., from time to time to keep up with the latest advances in specified fields. Such efforts are also organised by various professional bodies and associations.

Physical Assaults on Delhi University Professors

4145. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to recent cases of physical assaults on some of the Delhi University college professors by some persons;

(b) whether such cases of assaults on professors are on the increase because of politics and student violence in the educational institutions; and

(b) whether such cases of assaults on taken by Government to check recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) Except an isolated incident of physical assault on a college teacher in the middle of February, 1982, no instances of assaults on Professors of Delhi University have come to Government's notice.

(c) The February incident is under investigation by Police who are reported to have apprehended the culprits.

Setting up of Road Transport Development Finance Corporation

4146. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Road Transport Development Finance Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the aims and objects of this Corporations?

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

(a) to (c). A proposal to set up a Road Transport Development Finance Corporation is under consideration. The idea be-

hind the proposal is to have a specialised Central Institution to assault the State Transport Undertakings by loan finance to augment transport services.

Terms of reference of Medical Education Review Committee

4147. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state: what are the terms of reference of the Medical Education Review Committee?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): A statement indicating the terms of reference of the Medical Education Review Committee is attached.

Statement

Terms of reference of the Medical Education Review Committee:

(i) to review the current admission procedures (including entrance tests) and domiciliary restrictions for admissions to under-graduate and post-graduate courses and to make suitable recommendations separately in regard thereto;

(ii) to suggest measures aimed at bringing about overall improvement in the under-graduate and post-graduate medical education paying due attention to;

(a) institutional goals;

(b) content; relevance and quality of teaching and training and learning settings; and

(c) evaluation systems and standards;

(iii) to recommend the optimum duration of under-graduate and post-graduate courses of study separately;

(iv) to examine the existing Internship programmed and to recommend its future pattern;

(v) to review the working of the Residency Scheme along-with the Housemanship programme and to make recommendations regarding a uniform pattern of post-graduate training.

(vi) to examine the current requirement of Thesis or Dissertation as an essential part of post-graduate medical education and to make usable recommendations in regard thereto; and

(vii) to examine the feasibility of a period of service in the rural areas for medical graduates and post-graduates.

2. The Committee will also evolve realistic projections of medical manpower recruitments (MBBS doctors, general specialists and super specialists) during the Sixth Five Year Plan and beyond, taking into consideration;

(a) the needs of Government based health care programmes;

(b) the requirement of doctors in the private sector;

(c) the needs arising from bilateral agreements, international commitments and Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries; and

(d) necessity to redress regional imbalances in the distribution of medical manpower.

3. The Committee may also consider and make its recommendations in regard to any other related matter.

Increased Amenities in Neelachal Express

4148. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been demands to provide increased amenities in Neelachal Express a superfast express train to facilitate the long-distant travelling passengers; and

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

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

have been received for provision of additional quota of berths by Neelachal Express for certain stations in Orissa. Besides there was a request for increase in the halt of the train at Cuttack. The stoppage of the train at Cuttack is proposed to be increased from 7 minutes to ten minutes from 1.5.82. The demands for additional quotas were considered but found not justified.

Steps to check travelling without ticket in South Central Railway

4149. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increase in the number of travellers are travelling without tickets in the express trains in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the steps being taken to counter this menace in South Central Railway; and

(c) the reasons for not conducting surprise raids?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The assumption that the number of passengers travelling without ticket in Express Trains in Andhra Pradesh has increased, is not borne out by facts as the booking window sale of tickets over South Central Railway, which serves major portion of Andhra Pradesh has registered a substantial increase of 11.47 per cent during the period 1.4.81 to 31.1.82 when compared to the corresponding period of last year (Statistics of ticketless travel are not maintained state-wise).

(b) During the period 1.4.81 to 31-1-82 the South Central Railway conducted 30,365 special checks as against 23,104 checks conducted during the corresponding period of last year.

The following steps have been taken to check ticketless travel:

1. Special massive checks against ticketless travel are conducted by

mobilising a large force of ticket checking staff, Railway Protection Force, Government Railway Police and Local police personnel under the supervision of senior railway officers.

2. Joint drives against ticketless travel are undertaken in co-ordination with the State Government.
3. Incognito checks by travelling ticket examiners in plain cloths are conducted.
4. Frequent concentrated surprise checks, especially by moving the checking parties accompanied by Railway Protection Force/Police and Railway Magistrates by road transport, are conducted.
5. Replacement checks are conducted by headquarters and divisional ticket checking squads by intercepting the trains in mid-sections.
6. The ticket checking staff of one railway system are deployed for ticket checking on another system.
7. Educative propaganda against ticketless travel is carried out among the travelling public particularly among the student community.

(c) Does not arise.

Introduction of a train between Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad

4150. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the in-sufficient number of trains between Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad; and

(b) the steps being taken to introduce a new train to cope up with the existing passenger traffic between the Northern Andhra area and Hyderabad?

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

from Visakhapatnam can avail of the 2 pairs of trains from Waltair for Hyderabad|Secunderabad viz. 19|20 Konarak Express and 7|8 Godavari Express besides the 5 through coaches between Howrah and Secunderabad by 45|46 East Coast Express and 5|6 Krishna Express.

The load of 7|8 Godavari Express was augmented by one second class sleeper coach from 1-7-81 and also one first class coach was replaced by one AC 2 tier from 5-6-81, thereby increasing accommodation in both Second and First class in order to cope with the traffic.

Due to shortage of coaching stock and line capacity constraints on sections en-route it is not feasible to introduce an additional train between Visakhapatnam|Waltair and Hyderabad.

Refusal to admit the patients in a South Delhi Hospital

4151. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to the "Monday Diary-Horror Story" published in the Indian Express of 28th December, 1981 regarding taking of a seriously injured scooterist to a South Delhi Hospital around 8 A.M. and refusal to admit the injured on the plea of not having Head X-Ray machines and administering first-aid, etc;

(b) if so, what are the details of the case and which is the Hospital in question, together with the reasons to why such undesirable treatment should be meted out to the patients, and details of action taken; and

(c) steps taken to ensure that the behaviour of the doctor incharge of wards is cordial and satisfactory towards the patients and their relatives who come to see them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Yes. The newspaper report does not mention the name of the patient or the hospitals connected

with the incident. No such incident has been reported from the hospitals in South Delhi under the control of the Central Government.

Privately owned stage carriages in Delhi

4152. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Motor Vehicles Act 1939 provides that in privately owned stage carriages within the Municipal Limits and such other areas and places as may be prescribed, passengers or goods shall not be taken up or set down except at specified points;

(b) if so, how a large number of such buses ply and violate the provisions of the Act in Delhi;

(c) whether seats and doors of such buses have been removed to accommodate large number of passengers in standing and in competition with D.T.C.; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to check the violation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) to (d). A stage carriage as defined in Section 2(29) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, means a motor vehicle carrying or adapted to carry more than six persons excluding the driver which carries passengers for hire or reward at separate fares paid by or for individual passengers, either for the whole journey or for stages of the journey.

Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration have intimated, that there has been no case within their knowledge where any bus plies in contravention of the provisions of the Act. The private buses which operate under DTC are not issued Stage Carriage Permits for individual operators. These permits are issued in favour of DTC. The doors of these private buses have been removed for the convenience of passengers but the seating system has not been disturbed.

Steps proposed to clear the draught of navigational channel of Hooghly river

4153. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what steps the Government propose to take in the Sixth Five Year Plan to clear the draught of the navigational channel of the Hooghly river for the smooth running of the Calcutta and Haldia Ports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VIRENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The Calcutta Port Trust has made a proposal, based on hydraulic and mathematical model studies, for the improvement of drafts in the navigational channel leading to the ports of Calcutta and Haldia. The project contemplates the execution of capital dredging over Balari Bar, provision of river training works and installation of shore terminals for disposal of dredged spoil. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 33 crores. A provision of Rs. 12.50 crores has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan, for the project.

(c) Does not arise.

Accident of Pilgrim Special from Bangladesh

4154. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pilgrim Special from Bangladesh for attending Urs at Midnapur met with an accident;

(b) if so, what was the date of accident and number of casualties;

(c) whether the loco of the said train is generally used for shunting purpose and for carrying goods train and not passenger train;

(d) whether the driver of the same loco on that day was a goods train driver;

(e) whether all aspects of this accident have been enquired into; and

(f) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) The accident occurred on 18-2-1982 and resulted in the death of one railway employee.

(c) The loco of the Pilgrim Special was a passenger fit loco. It is not meant for shunting purposes or for hauling goods trains.

(d) Yes.

(e) and (f). This accident has been inquired into by a Committee of Railway Officers and their report is awaited.

शिक्षा निदेशालय, दिल्ली में कर्मचारियों की संख्या

4155. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिक्षा निदेशालय, दिल्ली में तथा उसके सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में अध्यापकों,

प्रयोगशाला सहायकों, पुस्तकाध्यक्षों, लिपिकों तथा चपरासियों की अलग अलग संख्या क्या है और उनमें से अनुसूचित जनजातियों और पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों की अलग अलग संख्या क्या है; और

(ख) उसमें अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आरक्षण को पूरा करने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. धुंगन) :
(क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, लिपिकों के पद दिल्ली प्रशासन अधीनस्थ सेवा संवर्ग के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, जिनके लिए भर्ती शिक्षा निदेशालय द्वारा नहीं की जाती है। जबकि अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए पद निर्धारित कोटा के अनुसार आरक्षित किए जाते हैं, किन्तु पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए पदों का आरक्षण नहीं किया जाता है। शिक्षा निदेशालय द्वारा संचालित राजकीय स्कूलों में शिक्षकों, प्रयोगशाला सहायकों, पुस्तकाध्यक्षों तथा चपरासियों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है:—

1-3-1982 को नियुक्त अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या व्यक्तियों की संख्या

श्रेणी

शिक्षक	18705	40
प्रयोगशाला सहायक	1061	10
पुस्तकाध्यक्ष	443	2
चपरासी	3431	72

सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर यथाशीघ्र रख दी जायेगी।

†

अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के न मिलने के सम्बन्ध में खुला-बिज्ञापन देने तथा उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार लेने के लिए राजगार कार्यालय को मांग-पत्र भेजने और संबंधित अनुदेशों के अनुसार आरक्षित रिक्त स्थानों को आगे ले जाने जैसे उपचारी उपाय निदेशालय द्वारा

किये जा रहे हैं ताकि अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा को पूरा किया जा सके।

गर्भ की चिकित्सीय समाप्ति अधिनियम, 1971 में संशोधन

4156. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गर्भ-कानूनी गर्भपात के लिये कठोर दंड की व्यवस्था

करते हुए गर्भ की चिकित्सीय समाप्ति अधिनियम, 1971 में संशोधन करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द) : (क) और (ख). इस प्रयोजन के लिए गर्भ का चिकित्सीय समापन अधिनियम को संशोधित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। अवैध गर्भपातों के विरुद्ध भारतीय दण्ड संहिता में पहले ही कड़े दण्ड की व्यवस्था है।

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम में निवेशित पूँजी

4157. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या नावहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम में अब तक कुल कितनी पूँजी लगाई जा चुकी है ?

नावहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीता राम केसरी) : चूँकि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के पास कोई इक्विटी पूँजी नहीं होती है, इसलिए इसे इक्विटी ऋण के रूप में अब तक 82 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि दी जा चुकी है।

राष्ट्रीय प्राइम शिक्षा कार्यक्रम

4158. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय प्राइम शिक्षा कार्यक्रम की पुनरीक्षा करने और उसमें सुधार के लिए सुझाव देने हेतु एक समिति की स्थापना की गई है; यदि हां, तो इसकी स्थापना कब की गई थी और इसने अपनी रिपोर्ट कब प्रस्तुत की थी तथा समिति द्वारा दिये गये सुझावों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा ये सुझाव किस तारीख को कार्यान्वित किये गये थे और इन्हें कार्यान्वित करने का तरीका क्या है तथा उसके प्राप्त अथवा प्राप्त होने वाले परिणाम क्या हैं ?

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

(क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय प्राइम शिक्षा कार्यक्रम की सभी पहलुओं से समीक्षा करने के लिए सरकार ने अक्टूबर 1979 में एक समिति नियुक्त की थी। समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट 13 अप्रैल, 1980 को प्रस्तुत कर दी थी। इस समिति द्वारा की गई मुख्य सिफारिशें दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। ये सिफारिशें सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय प्राइम शिक्षा कार्यक्रम से संबंधित समीक्षा समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशें:—

(1) प्राइम शिक्षा बुनियादी न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम का अभिन्न अंग होना चाहिए।

(2) 15--35 आयु वर्ग के सभी निरक्षर व्यक्तियों को प्राइम शिक्षा कार्यक्रम में कम से कम सम्भव समय में शामिल कर लिया जाना चाहिए।

(3) कार्यक्रम की विषय वस्तु गहन और विस्तृत होनी चाहिए।

(4) साक्षरता को विकास के साथ जोड़ने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयास किए जाने चाहिए।

(5) यह कार्यक्रम लचीला और शिक्षकों की आवश्यकताओं तथा स्थानीय पर्यावरण से सम्बद्ध होना चाहिए।

(6) कार्यक्रम में महिलाओं द्वारा भाग लिए जाने पर बल दिया जाना चाहिए।

(7) अनुसूचित जातियों से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रम में उनकी विशेष समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

(8) अनुसूचित जन-जातियों से सम्बन्धित प्राइम शिक्षा कार्यक्रम में, जहाँ भी आवश्यक हो, जन-जातीय भाषाओं का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए और उसमें उनकी विशेष सांस्कृतिक दाय और दस्तकारी की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

(9) इसमें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों को शामिल

किये जाने पर बल दिया जाना चाहिए। उन्हें अपने उत्थान के लिये सरकार की योजनाओं की ओर सचेत किया जाना चाहिए और उनका प्रयोग करने के योग्य बनाया जाना चाहिए।

(10) शारीरिक रूप से विकलांगों के लिए प्रांठ शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

(11) राष्ट्रीय प्रांठ शिक्षा बोर्ड स्थापित होना चाहिए और केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री इसका अध्यक्ष होना चाहिए।

(12) यदि एक सुविचारित नीति का अनुसरण किया जाए और स्वीच्छक एजेंसियों को अपने कार्यकरण में सुधार लाने में सहायता करने हेतु कदम उठाए जाएं तो इससे प्रांठ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम में एक महत्वपूर्ण योगदान मिल सकता है।

(13) ऐसे इलेक्ट्रानिक माध्यम और फिल्म की क्षमता का इस कार्यक्रम में उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए, जिसमें भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह, फिल्म दूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी शामिल हैं।

(14) उत्तर-साक्षरता और सतत-शिक्षा के लिये अपेक्षित साहित्य तैयार करने के लिए कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए।

(15) कार्यक्रम की दक्षता और कौटि एक सतत प्रक्रिया होनी चाहिए।

(16) समुदाय को शामिल किया जाना चाहिए और आदर्शवाद निष्ठा और लोगों, विशेषकर युवकों के प्रति वचनबद्धता में, भागीदार बनाया जाना चाहिए।

रेल भूमि का अतिक्रमण

4159. श्री मूल चन्व डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न जोनल रेलवे की ऐसी भूमि का क्षेत्र कितना कितना है जिसका अतिक्रमण किया गया है, इस प्रकार की भूमि पर किन व्यक्तियों ने अतिक्रमण कर रखा है और ये अतिक्रमण किस किस तारीख को किये गये;

(ख) क्या इनको खाली कराने के लिए गत दो वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही की गई थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वापस ली गई भूमि का, व्यक्तिवार, क्षेत्र कितना है, और उनमें मुआवजे के रूप में कितनी धन-राशि वसूल की गई; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Discovering of ancient rock shelters in Shivpuri (M.P.)

4160. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOJ: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether ancient rock shelters have been discovered in Shivpuri district of Western Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of rock shelters and the number of those explored so far with the details of future programme for their exploration?

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

(b) At Chorpura, District Shivpuri, about 10 rock shelters with paintings and painted writings, of the first-second and fourteenth centuries executed in red ochre, were found.

(c) The total number of rock-shelters explored and reported to the Archaeological Survey is about 10. There is no specific programme at present to explore more rock-shelters in this district.

फरखाबाद तथा दिल्ली के बीच सीधी गाड़ी

4161. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में फरखाबाद के लोगों

की ओर से फरूखाबाद से दिल्ली तक एक सीधी रेल गाड़ी चलाये जाने हेतु कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या निर्णय किया गया है?

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

(ख) दिल्ली और फरूखाबाद के बीच कोई अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना मार्गवर्ती खंड पर लाइन क्षमता की कठिनाइयों, दिल्ली क्षेत्र में टर्मिनल सुविधाओं की अपर्याप्ता और कोचिंग स्टाक की कमी के कारण परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

पोर्ट ब्लेयर तथा अन्य बन्दरगाहों के बीच चलने वाले जहाजों पर कोबिनों बंकों की संख्या बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव

4162. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'सी' कोबिन के यात्रियों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या तथा उनके द्वारा उठाई जा रही बहुत सी कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार का विचार पोर्ट ब्लेयर और अन्य बन्दरगाहों के बीच चलने वाले जहाजों पर कोबिनों और बंकों की संख्या बढ़ाने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल): (क) और (ख). देश में पोर्ट ब्लेयर और अन्य पत्तनों के बीच चलाये जा रहे जहाजों पर बंकों और कोबिनों की संख्या बढ़ाने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि पोर्ट ब्लेयर और मुख्य भूमि पत्तनों के बीच चलाए जा रहे यात्री व माल जहाजों के बंकों और कोबिनों की यात्री ले जाने की मौजूदा क्षमता का पूरा पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो रहा सिवा गर्मियों में अग्रेल से जून तक की अवधि में

यातायात अधिक होता है और वह भी केवल पोर्ट ब्लेयर से मुख्य भूमि तक ।

Drop-outs in primary classes in the country

4163. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of drop-outs in primary classes during a year in the whole country with the State-wise break-up;

(b) whether the main reasons have been identified;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the NCERT has chalked out any plan to solve this problem; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) A Statement-I is attached as Annexure-I.

(b) and (c). The main reasons are socio-economic factors, inadequacy of schooling facilities, deficiency of physical facilities, centralised formulation of curriculum, etc.

(d) and (e). NCERT has been implementing a few experimental Curricular Reform Projects in collaboration with SCERT/SIE in States/Union Territories, namely, Nutrition/Health Education and Environmental Sanitation, Primary Education Curriculum Renewal and Comprehensive Access to Primary Education under which relevant and need-based curricula for primary education both through formal and non-formal channels are being prepared. Besides, NCERT has also been engaged in running 238 experimental centres of Non-Formal Education for Elementary Age-group Children through its four Regional Colleges of Education and Field Advisers located in various States.

A Statement-II is attached as Annexure-II detailing the other measures taken/recommended.

Statement

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DROP-OUTS

State/Union Territory	Enrolment Class I 1974-75	Enrolment Class V 1978-79	Number of drop- out at Primary Stage 1978-79
1. Andhra Pradesh	1405779	528621	877158
2. Assam	916956	234126	682830
3. Bihar	1928233	636281	1291952
4. Gujarat	997708	496874	500834
5. Haryana	271067	194966	76101
6. Himachal Pradesh	114691	81928	32763
7. Jammu & Kashmir	124803	65062	59741
8. Karnataka	1227808	446692	781116
9. Kerala	642794	571470	71324
10. Madhya Pradesh	1279461	539833	739628
11. Maharashtra	2268879	960666	1308213
12. Manipur	121773	21069	100704
13. Meghalaya	70913	15410	55503
14. Nagaland	38101	11960	26141
15. Orissa	955386	290296	665090
16. Punjab	498145	275044	223101
17. Rajasthan	738464	291305	447159
18. Sikkim	—	3127	N.A.
19. Tamil Nadu	1486093	877137	608956
20. Tripura	72491	23234	49257
21. Uttar Pradesh	4337215	912535	3424680
22. West Bengal	2229592	576904	1652688
23. A. & N. Islands	4790	3154	1636
24. Arunachal Pradesh	15978	3491	12487
25. Chandigarh	5638	5632	6
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4902	938	3964
27. Delhi	133086	97378	35708
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	42253	25436	16817
29. Lakshadweep	1565	1041	524
30. Mizoram	25447	8818	16629
31. Pondicherry	15531	11928	3603
INDIA	21975542	8212356	13763186

Statement-II

In the context of the programme of universalisation of elementary education comprehensive steps have been taken and various measures suggested to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, in particular to reduce the drop-out rates. These are:

(i) 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.

(ii) Opening of primary and middle schools within easy walking distance covering the needs of all habitations.

(iii) Intensifying the utilisation of existing schooling facilities.

(iv) Conversion of single-teacher schools into two-teacher schools.

(v) Improvement of physical facilities of primary and middle schools.

(vi) Providing non-formal part-time education on an extensive scale.

(vii) Appointment of woman-teachers on a larger scale and provision of creches/pre-schools as adjuncts to primary and middle schools.

(viii) Improvement of teacher competence through application of better standards of educational qualification and inservice training.

(ix) Special attention to girls and to target groups like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, landless labourers and slum-dwellers.

(x) Adequate provision of incentives like free textbooks and stationery, free uniforms particularly for girls, attendance scholarships particularly for girls and mid-day-meals.

(xi) Improvement of quality of education through centralisation of curricula making them relevant to the needs, life-situations and environments of children in diverse social, economic, cultural and geographical conditions.

(xii) Introduction of ungraded school system and elimination of stagnation

so that every child shall complete one class each year and will be promoted to the next higher class till he completes class VIII, but with adequate safeguards by way of periodical assessment and evaluation on a continuing basis.

(xiii) Provision of multiple-point entry into any class in the elementary stage.

(xiv) Concentrated efforts in the nine educationally backward States, augmented by special Central assistance for non-formal programme in these States, and also in backward areas/pockets in each State.

(xv) Monitoring of attendance in primary and middle schools.

(xvi) Strengthening of the supervisory machinery and decentralisation of administration of Elementary Education down to the block-level.

(xvii) Parental education to overcome their apathy towards the education of children especially girls and setting up of school committees in all schools particularly in the rural and backward areas.

(xviii) Greater use of mass media for elementary education including teacher training.

(xix) Constitution of the National Committee on Elementary Education to guide the implementation of the programme of Universalisation in nine educationally backward States and setting up of State Task Forces for Elementary Education, in these States.

(xx) Central paper assistance to all States/Union Territories for the production of teaching and learning materials for non-formal education programme for elementary age-group children.

Financial Allocations for Railways

4164. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that railway financial allocations for 1982-83 have touched a new low with a cut of Rs. 38 crores from the approved plan out of Rs. 1,170 crores;

(b) if so, whether in a directive the Planning Commission has asked the Ministry to take up certain new lines on a top priority basis and also contribute Rs. 30 crores to the State Road Development Corporation;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Railways;

(d) whether because of a cut in outlays several new projects have been pruned; and

(e) if so, what are the schemes that will be affected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. it is not a new law, nor has any cut been made to approved Plan. The cut was on our proposal.

(b) and (c). No directive has been issued by the Planning Commission. But in a meeting, priorities have been fixed because of shortage of funds.

Contribution to State Road Transport Corporations is also not at the behest of the Planning Commission. It is an arrangement of Central Government to contribute towards the investment of State Road Transport Corporations through the Ministry of Railways.

The break-up of the Plan Outlay is approved by the Planning Commission and in the approved break-up, provision has been made of Rs. 30 crores for investment in State Road Transport Corporations.

(d) and (e). Allocations to different projects have been made keeping in view their inter-se priority and the allocation for different projects has been given in the Budget papers.

Ships held up at Calcutta Port

4165. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he approached the Chief Minister of West Bengal on 18th February, 1982 to intervene in

the deadlock in the Calcutta Port where large number of ships have been held up by a section of seamen;

(b) if so, whether there was a congestion due to the stop over of ships in the Calcutta port;

(c) whether the ship owners suffered a loss ranging from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. Rs. 1.00 lakh a day; and

(d) if so, what steps were taken by the Union Government to clear the port?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. I sent to telex to the Chief Minister, Government of West Bengal, on 17th February 1982, requesting for his intervention.

(b) There was no congestion in the Calcutta Port as such and the direct impact on the operation of this Port was marginal. However, the sailing of seven ships was affected due to the agitation by a section of Seamen.

(c) Yes, Sir. The shipowners whose ships were affected, suffered approximately a loss of Rs. 40,000/- per day per ship on account of standing charges.

(d) Pursuant to my request to the Chief Minister of West Bengal, he held a meeting on 19-2-1982 attended, among others, by the Deputy Director General of Shipping who was deputed to Calcutta for this purpose. The ships in question were allowed to sail from 20-2-1982.

Sino-India Relations

4167. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK:

SHRI BALKRISHANA WANK:

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister in his recent visit to India expressed a hope for a helpful

and positive attitude for the boundary issue negotiations likely to be held in near future;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the talks are also going on to strengthen relations in economic, cultural and other fields between the two countries;

(c) whether any time had been decided about the resumption of talks between the two countries; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. During his visit to New Delhi from February 20 to 24 to attend the South-South consultations Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Pu Shou Chang was reported to have expressed the view in an interview with PTI that the official talks in Beijing in December, 1981 had been helpful and that he believed that further rounds would also prove to be helpful.

(b) The talks that were held in Beijing in December covered the full range of bilateral relations including the boundary question as well as the continuing development of relations in the economic, cultural and other fields. Follow-up

action is being initiated in mutually agreed fields.

(c) and (d). The dates and other details pertaining to further talks with the Chinese Government are to be determined through diplomatic channels to the convenience of both sides.

Electrification during 6th Plan

4168. PROF. NARIAN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the railway lines approved for electrification during the 6th Five Year Plan alongwith the outlay on each one of these railway lines during the past three years;

(b) whether any target dates for the electrification of these lines have also been fixed; and

(c) if so, the dates and the estimated cost in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKURJUN): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

(a) to (c)

STATEMENT

Name of Section approved for electrification during 6th Plan.

Estimated Cost.
(In Crores)

Outlay provided during the past three years (In Crores of Rs.)

Targets based on availability of funds to complete these projects.

1	2	3	4
1. Delhi-Mathura-Jhansi including Delhi Ring Railway.		45.05	28.27 1982-84
2. Vadodara-Ratlam including Godhra-Anand.		36.38	20.74 1983-84
3. Trivellore-Arakkonem		3.86	2.64 1982-83
4. Mathura-Gangapur City		18.24	2.25 1984-85
5. Coal & Steel belt area of Chandrapura Complex.		14.53	2.02 1984-85
6. Sitarampur-Danapur-Mughalsarai.		86.61	0.01 1988-89
7. Vijayavada -Balharshah		76.75	5.49 1986-87

(1)	(2)	3	4
8. Jhansi-Bina-Itarsi		63.65	0.50 1985-86
9. Gangapur City-Ratlam		70.46	0.50 1984-85
10. Bhusaval-Nagpur		60.43	1.00 1986-87
11. Arakkonam-Ranigunta-Gudur		21.50	1.66 1984-85
12. Itarsi-Nagpur		34.61	— 1987-88
13. Balharshah-Wa. Ra.		21.56	— 1986-87
14. Bhopal Nagda		29.00	— 1986-87
15. Itarsi-Bhusaval		48.23	— 1985-86
16. Kazipet-Secunderabad-Hyderabad-Vikarabad including Maula Ali-Sanatnagar Bye-pass line.		28.00	— 1986-87
17. Arakkonam-Jollarpettai		24.37	0.25 1984-85

Use of Hindi by Indian Embassies abroad

4169. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Missions/Embassies abroad using Hindi for official use; and

(b) steps taken to encourage and popularise Hindi there and names of the Missions/Embassies where Hindi Officers/Translators have been appointed?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Most of our Missions are using Hindi in their official work as per the Government's instruction's on the subject. We have supplied necessary literature in Hindi, typewriters with Hindi type faces, Devanagri charts, Lingua-phone records and Hindi-English/English-Hindi dictionaries to all our Missions. The Official Language Implementation Committee has also been set up in some of our larger Missions. Hindi books in large numbers have been supplied to the libraries of our Missions and Hindi newspapers and magazines are also being regularly sent to all of them.

At present we have posts of Hindi Officers in our Mission in Mauritius, Fiji and Trinidad and there is a Hindi Translators working in our Embassy in Kathmandu.

Consideration of integrated Child Welfare Scheme

4170. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are considering the proposal of launching about 600 Integrated Child Welfare Service Schemes/Projects in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the State-wise details of these schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). It has decided to expand the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Programme so as to reach a target of 1000 projects by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Earlier only 600 Projects were so envisaged in the Sixth Plan. An expenditure of about Rs. 80 crores is likely to be incurred by Government of India for implementation of the Programme during the Sixth Plan. This does not include expenditure on supplementary nutrition which is borne by the State Government/Union Territory Administrations.

The number of Integrated Child Development Services Projects already sanctioned from 1975-76 to 1981-82, the number of projects approved for the

remaining period of the Sixth Plan and are located or to be located, are shown in the attached statement.

Statement

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of projects sanctioned upto 1981-82	Number of projects approved for the remaining year of Sixth Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	49	70
2.	Assam	10	22	32
3.	Bihar	23	71	94
4.	Gujarat	16	29	45
5.	Haryana	9	12	21
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5	5	10
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	5	10
8.	Karnataka	17	31	48
9.	Kerala	14	21	35
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21	49	70
11.	Maharashtra	22	62	84
12.	Manipur	5	5	10
13.	Meghalaya	5	5	10
14.	Nagaland	5	5	10
15.	Orissa	16	24	40
16.	Punjab	9	17	26
17.	Rajasthan	16	29	45
18.	Sikkim	2	—	2
19.	Tamil Nadu	3	57	60
20.	Tripura	5	5	10
21.	Uttar Pradesh	24	120	144
22.	West Bengal	21	52	73
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2	4
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	6	10
25.	Chandigarh	1	—	1

1	2	3	4	5
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	.	1	—	1
27. Delhi	.	8	9	17
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	.	4	5	9
29. Lakshadweep	.	1	—	1
30. Mizoram	.	3	3	6
31. Pondicherry	.	2	—	2
TOTAL :		300	700	1000

समर्पित बाल कल्याण योजना पर किया गया व्यय

4171. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 के दौरान समर्पित बाल विकास योजना के लिए जिला वार कितने अनुदान दिये गये तथा उस पर कितना व्यय किया गया;

(ख) उसे जिला वार कितने बाल लाभान्वित हुए; और

(ग) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा 1981-82 के लिये इस योजना हेतु राज्य सरकारों को राज्य-वार कितनी राशि दी जानी है?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. भुंगन):
(क) समर्पित बाल विकास सेवा कार्यक्रम के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को वर्ष 1978-80 और 1980-81 के दौरान परियोजना-वार दिए गए अनुदान नीचे दर्शाए गए हैं:—

क्रम सं०	सं० बा० वि० से० परियोजना	जिला	विमुक्त की गई धनराशि	
			1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5
			रु०	रु०
1.	शंकरगढ़	इलाहाबाद	2,88,000	2,88,000
2.	दलमाऊ	रायबरेली	2,88,000	2,88,000
3.	जावन	अलीगढ़	2,88,000	2,88,000
4.	रेवतीपुर	गांजीपुर	2,88,000	2,88,000
5.	नागल	सहारनपुर	2,88,000	2,88,000
6.	मुरादाबाद	मुरादाबाद	3,65,400	3,68,600
7.	गोरखपुर	गोरखपुर	3,65,400	3,68,600

1	2	3	4	5
8. लखनऊ	.	लखनऊ	1,62,500	3,68,600
9. हलदौर	.	बिजनौर	1,28,100	2,88,000
10. मानिकपुर	.	बांदा	1,28,100	2,88,000
11. बैरहाल	.	देवरिया	1,44,000	1,28,000
12. सिद्धौर	.	बाराबंकी	1,44,000	1,28,000
13. सोहावल	.	फैजाबाद	1,44,000	1,28,000
14. इलाहाबाद	.	इलाहाबाद	1,60,200	1,62,400

(ख) समेकित बाल विकास सेवा कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 6 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों तथा गर्भवती और दूध पिला ने वाली माताओं को समेकित रूप में अनेक सेवाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं। मार्च, 1980 और मार्च, 1981 के सम्बन्ध में मिली सूचना के अनुसार प्रत्येक समेकित बाल विकास सेवा परियोजना में पूरक पोषाहार और स्कूल-पूर्व शिक्षा पाने वाले बच्चों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

क्रम सं०	मंजूर करने का वर्ष	स.बा० वि० से० परियोजना		0-6 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग में पूरक पोषाहार पाने वाले बच्चे	3-6 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग में स्कूल पूर्व शिक्षा पाने वाले बच्चे	
		खण्ड	जिला		मार्च 1980	मार्च 1981
1.	1975-76	शंकरगढ़	इलाहाबाद	60067	8,901	3,759
2.	1975-76	दलमाऊ	रायबरेली	8,003	9,412	3,032
3.	1975-76	जावन	अलीगढ़	11,566	6,502	10,573
4.	1978-79	रेबोतीपुर	गाजीपुर	—	5,685	—
5.	1978-79	नाराल	सहारनपुर	—	6,301	—
6.	1978-79	गोरखपुर	नगर	—	5,656	—
7.	1979-80	हलदौर	बिजनौर	—	7,680	—
8.	1979-80	मानिकपुर	बांदा	—	5,800	—
9.	1979-80	अलीगंज	लखनऊ	—	7,970	—

1978-79 की परियोजनाएं 1980-81 में पूरी तरह चलने लगी थीं। 1979-80 की परियोजनाएं 1980-81 में पूरी तरह नहीं चलने लगी थीं।

(ग) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान समेकित बाल विकास सेवा कार्यक्रम को चलाने के लिए राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश-वार भारत सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली धनराशियां नीचे दर्शाई गई हैं :—

क्रम सं.	राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	1981-82 के लिए धनराशि (रुपए लाख की राशियां में)
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1	2	3
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	55.15
2.	आसाम	39.36
3.	बिहार	53.36
4.	गुजरात	57.81
5.	हरियाणा	29.31
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	15.28
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	19.69
8.	कर्नाटक	48.84
9.	केरल	31.74
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	39.26
11.	महाराष्ट्र	57.33
12.	मणिपुर	13.79
13.	मेघालय	13.91
14.	नागालैंड	11.50
15.	उड़ीसा	37.77
16.	पंजाब	19.26
17.	राजस्थान	40.68
18.	सिक्किम	6.53
19.	तमिलनाडू	9.79
20.	त्रिपुरा	20.38
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	49.54
22.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	49.40
23.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	3.45
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3.63
25.	चंडीगढ़	4.79

1	2	3
26.	दादरा नगर हवेली	2.94
27.	दिल्ली	34.35
28.	गोवा, दमन और दीव	3.47
29.	लक्षद्वीप	0.98
30.	मिजोरम	9.50
31.	पांडिचेरी	4.93

Setting up of Centres in Backward and Rural areas for NCERT tests

4172. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether NCERT is proposing to set up some centres particularly in the backward and rural areas so that students from those areas can compete for the Talent Search tests conducted by NCERT; and

(b) if so, the number of such centres that are to be located in Karnataka and their locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURAL AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEELA KAUL): (a) and (b). The centres for conducting examination for the National Talent Search Scholarships are set up in consultation with the State educational authorities. Generally, there is at least one centre at each district headquarter. For the examination to be held in 1982, the locations of the centres have already been finalised and there is no proposal to set up new centres.

A proposal to decentralise the scheme under which the first stage selection will be made at the State level to ensure greater involvement of the State Governments in the selection procedure, is under consideration of NCERT. It is hoped that this will help in broadcasting identification of talent and result in a larger number of students from rural areas and weaker sections coming up for final selection.

Number of Players and amount of estimated income concerning Asian Games, 1982

4173. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of players in India likely to attend or participate the Asian Games 1982; and

(b) the total amount of estimated income from the Games and total amount of expenditure incurred so far under different heads for the preparation for Asian Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) It is estimated by the Indian Olympic Association that the number of Indian players likely to participate in the IX Asian Games, 1982 will be between 475 and 500.

(b) According to the latest estimates of the Special Organising Committee for Asian Games the total amount of income from the Games is expected to be about Rs. 9 crores. The total of expenditure booked upto 15.2.82 under different heads of Asian Games is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Item	As approved in November 1980	Expenditure booked upto 15-2-82
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1	2	3	4
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(Figure in crores of Rupees)

(A) Construction Works :

1. New Stadium to be constructed at Lodhi Road Complex, including Electric Sub-Station.	16.21	}	9.19
2. Renovation of National Stadium	2.47		
3. New Lawn Tennis Stadium at Hauz Khas.	0.20		
4. New Indoor Stadium at Rajghat	6.00		4.80
5. Accommodation in Pragati Maidan for holding Boxing and Table Tennis events.	1.75		Nil
6. New Cycle Velodrome constructed at Rajghat Sports Complex.	1.00		0.72
7. New Shooting Ranges to be constructed.	0.70		0.70
8. New Swimming Pool to be constructed at Talkatora Garden.	6.50		3.74
9. Improvement of existing stadia in Delhi to be used for Asian Games.	2.00		0.35

TOTAL : 36.83 19.50

(B) Other Items :

1. Organisation of games, staff, art exhibition miscellaneous.	6.00	2.24
2. Health and sanitary arrangements.	0.70	Nil
3. Security, law and order arrangements.	1.50	Nil

1	2	3	4
4. Information and Communication arrangements.	.	4.20	0.08
5. Equipment	.	2.00	0.72
6. Preparation of Indian Teams	.	1.50	0.40
7. Furnishing etc. of Sports Village	.	1.50	Nil
8. Transport	.	0.60	Nil
TOTAL :		18.00	3.44
TOTAL (A & B) :		54.83	22.94

एशियाड परियोजनाएं

4174. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र :

डा. ए. यू. आजमी :

प्रो. मधु बंडवते :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा एशियाड 82 के लिए अलग अलग क्या कार्य किया जा रहा है और कार्य के प्रत्येक मद पर कितना व्यय किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) ये कार्य कब तक पूरे होने की संभावना हैं?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, दिल्ली प्रशासन और दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा एशियाई खेल, 1982 के लिए शुरू की गई परियोजनाएं, जिन्हें पूर्णतया अथवा आंशिक रूप में एशियाई खेल बजट में से वित्त पोषित किया जाना है, इन परियोजनाओं पर किया जाने वाला खर्च और इनके पूरा होने की सम्भावित तारीख संलग्न विवरण में दर्शाई गई है।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	नाम	परियोजना का नाम	अनुमानित लागत करोड़ रु०	पूरी होने की सम्भावित तिथि	कैफियत
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण	(1) राजघाट खेल परिस्कर में अंतरंग स्टेडियम)	15.35 (संशोधित 25.83)	31-7-82	6 करोड़ रु० एशियाई खेल बजट में से और शेष दि० वि० प्रा० के बजट से बहन किया जाएगा।

1	2	3	4	5
	(ii) साईकल वेलो- ड्रैम राजघाट खेल परिसर	0.72	30-6-82	एशियाई बजट से पूर्ण रूप : से वित्त पोषि
	(iii) निशानेबाजी रेंज तुगलकाबाद	0.70 (संशोधित 0.74)	30-6-82	—वही—
2.	दिल्ली प्रशासन माडल टाउन स्टेडियम का नवीकरण	0.14	30-6-82	—वही—
3.	दिल्ली गगर निगम डा० अम्बेदेकर स्टेडियम दिल्ली गेट का नवी- करण ।	0.53	30-6-82	—वही—

Falling of standard of Education at the middle and high schools

4175. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the standard of education of the middle and high schools in the country is falling year by year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government will consider to appoint a committee to look into the matter and make suggestion to improve the standard of education; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). The concept of standard of education is very comprehensive. Taken in its totality, there has been a definite thrust towards upgrading standards of school education by bringing about enrichment of curricula, production of quality textbooks, upgradation of teachers' competencies, and reformation of evaluation techniques.

Educational reform, however, is a continuous process. Efforts are being made, both at Central and State levels, by various organisations to improve the standard of education at the school stage.

Various Committee have from time to time made an in-depth studies of different aspects of this question and their recommendations have been circulated to the State Governments. There is no proposal to appoint another committee to look into the matter.

Work done and its completion regarding ASIAD

4176. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of the work done in regard to ensuing Asiad;

(b) how much works were earmarked upto date, and how much of it is done; and

(c) how much money has been spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). An overall estimate of expenditure of Rs. 54.83 crores to be borne by Government was approved by it in November, 1980, for the Asian Games, 1982. An idea of the percentage of work done on different activities relating to the ensuing Asiad can be had from the fact that an expenditure of about Rs. 38 crores is likely to be incurred by the end of the current financial year. The bulk of the expenditure yet to be incurred is earmarked for the actual holding of the Games at the appointed time late in 1982. Almost the entire budget provision of Rs. 31.24 crores earmarked for the Asiad in the current financial year will have been spent within it.

In any case the different facilities needed for the holding of Asiad, 1982, are expected to be available well in time for that event.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 22.94 crores had been booked upto 15th February, 1982.

Policy of Government regarding non-viable and financially sick colleges of the country

4177. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the University Grants Commission has stated that about 30 per cent of the 4600 colleges in the country are academically non-viable and financially sick;

(b) whether Government have considered that such sick colleges should be closed to use the buildings for evening classes and other short-term courses;

(c) what are the norms and policy of Government in granting permission for new colleges to be opened to ensure academic viability and financial soundness; and

(d) how many colleges are located in (a) metropolitan areas, (b) urban cities having over 25 lakhs population and (c) in under-developed or tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Chairman, University Grants Commission had stated that nearly 30 per cent of about 4,500 colleges in the country were academically non-viable.

(b) The Central Government has not considered any such proposal.

(c) Decisions on the establishment of new colleges are taken by the State Governments and the Universities concerned. The Central Government and the University Grants Commission have not laid down any specific norms for the consideration of such proposals by the State Governments. However, as a matter of general policy, it has been suggested to State Governments and Universities that great restraint should be exercised in the establishment of new institutions which should not normally be set up except in backward areas. They have also been advised to ensure that the need for new institutions is clearly established on sound academic considerations and that adequate resources should be made available to them if they are set up.

(d) This information is not collected and maintained in the form in which it has been sought.

Setting up of new engineering colleges in Haryana

4178. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of engineering colleges in the country (State-wise);

(b) whether there is only one engineering college at present in Haryana;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up one more engineering college in Haryana;

(d) whether any request has been received from Haryana Government to set up one more engineering college; and

(e) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) to (e). There are 2 Engineering Technological Institutions in Haryana viz. Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra and Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani. No proposal or request for the establishment of a new Engineering College has been received from the State Government of Haryana.

Statement

Number of Engineering Technological Institutions in the country (State-wise offering first degree courses or equivalent as per Survey Report (1980)).

Name of the State	No. of Engineering/Technological Institutions
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1	2
---	---

Northern Region

1. Chandigarh	4
2. Delhi	5
3. Haryana	2
4. Jammu & Kashmir	1
5. Punjab	3
6. Rajasthan	5
7. Uttar Pradesh	14
	<hr/> 34

Eastern Region

8. Assam	3
9. Bihar	7
10. Orissa	2
11. Tripura	1
12. West Bengal	14
	<hr/> 27

Western Region

13. Gujarat	8
14. Madhya Pradesh	11
15. Maharashtra	19
16. Goa	2
	<hr/> 40

1	2
<hr/>	
<i>Southern Region</i>	
17. Andhra Pradesh	20
18. Kerala	8
19. Tamil Nadu	17
20. Karnataka	42
	<hr/> 87

Implementation of non-formal education through semi-Government agencies

4179. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to implement non-formal education through semi-Government agencies like Panchayats, Panchayat Samiti and whether Government have started thinking in that direction;

(b) whether any State Government have sent any suggestion in regard to implementation of non-formal education; and

(c) if so, the nature of such suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Centrally sponsored scheme of non-formal education for elementary age-group children does not envisage setting up of a parallel system of administration. It is to be implemented through the same administrative structure as for the formal system, because the formal and the non-formal channels are complementary and, in the long run, are expected to support, strengthen, and enrich each other.

However, the scheme also provides for assistance to non-governmental organisations for running non-formal education centres.

(b) and (c). Suggestions for liberalising the norms of Central assistance and making the scheme more flexible have been received.

एशियाड, 82 में खेले जाने वाले खेल और उनमें भाग लेने वाली टीमों

4180. श्री बालंत राम सारण : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अगले एशियाड में खेले जाने वाले खेल क्या-क्या हैं, और इन खेलों में भाग लेने वाले देश, खिलाड़ी तथा टीमों कौन-कौन हैं,

(ख) उन खेलों में शामिल होने वाले कबड्डी, खो खो आदि के अलावा अन्य भारतीय खेल कौन-कौन से हैं;

(ग) क्या कहीं खेल संगठनों ने एशियाई खेलों में भारतीय खेलों जैसे कबड्डी, खो-खो को शामिल करने की मांग और उनके प्रदर्शन के कार्यक्रम जानने की मांग की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यापार क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या नीति अपनाई गई है तथा क्या निर्णय लिया गया है?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ख). नौवें एशियाई खेल, 1982 में खेले जाने वाले खेलों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है। कबड्डी को एक प्रदर्शन खेल के रूप में शामिल किया गया है। इन खेलों में किसी अन्य पारम्परिक भारतीय खेल को शामिल नहीं किया गया है। विशेष संचालन समिति को अभी निमंत्रण पत्र जारी करने हैं अतः इस स्तर पर उन देशों, खिलाड़ियों और टीमों के नामों का उल्लेख करना सम्भव नहीं है कि एशियाई, 82 में कौन-कौन भाग ले सकेंगे।

(ग) और (घ). कबड्डी, खो-खो, मलखाम्ब और साइकिल पोलो जैसे अन्य भारतीय खेलों की राष्ट्रीय संघों ने इन खेलों को नौवें एशियाई खेलों में शामिल करने हेतु विशेष संचालन समिति से अनुरोध किया था। एशियाई खेल संघ के नियमों के अनुसार, प्रदर्शन खेलों के रूप में केवल दो ही खेल शामिल किए जा सकते हैं। एशियाई खेल संघ द्वारा यथा स्वीकृत कबड्डी, एक भारतीय खेल और सेपाक

तेकरा एक मलयालम खेल को एशियाड 1982 के लिए प्रदर्शन खेलों के रूप में शामिल किया गया है।

विवरण

खेल

- 1-तीरंदाजी
- 2-एथलेटिक्स
- 3-बैडमिंटन
- 4-बास्केटबाल
- 5-मुक्केवाजी
- 6-साइकिल चलाना
- 7-घुड़सवार
- 8-फुटबाल
- 9-गोल्फ
- 10-व्यायाम
- 11-हैण्डबाल
- 12-हाकी
- 13-नौका विहार
- 14-निशानेबाजी
- 15-तैराकी
- 16-टेबल टेनिस
- 17-लान टेनिस
- 18-वाली बाल
- 19-भारोत्तोलन
- 20-कूश्ती
- 21-नौकायन

प्रदर्शन खेल

- 1-कबड्डी
- 2-सेपाक तेकरा

Promotion of Classical Languages

4181. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for the promotion of classical languages namely Sanskrit, Pali and Arabic;

(b) if so the nature of the steps taken and whether Government have also made any arrangements for honouring the writers including those engaged in translation, every year alongwith their achievements; and

(c) if so, the names and the addresses of the writers honoured during the last 3 years, in each one of these languages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) A list of schemes that have been operated by Government of India for promotion of Sanskrit and Arabic is given in the attached statement. The Government of India is financing the Indian Centre for preparation and publication of critical Pali Dictionary, a Project executed with international collaboration by the Royal Danish Academy, Copenhagen and the Centre is located at Government Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

The school of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh and Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi autonomous organisations fully financed by Government of India set up for study of Buddhist Philosophy also provide for study of Pali.

(b) The Sahitya Academy is honouring Sanskrit authors for creative or critical works in Sanskrit; three such authors have so far been honoured. However, there is no scheme for honouring those engaged in translation work.

(c) The following Sanskrit writers were honoured during last three years;

1981 : Shri Jagannath Pathak, Ganganath Jha Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Allahabad.

Work : *Kapishayani* (Poetry)

1980 Shri P.C. Devassia, Jayabharatam Trivandrum.

Work : *Krishtubhagavolam* (epic)

1979 : Shri K.N. Ezhuttachan "Durgamandir" Pattambi P. O. : Palghat Distt.

Statement

1. Grant-in-aid to the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous body set up by this Ministry.

2. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations engaged in the propagation and development of Sanskrit.

3. Production of Sanskrit Literature including purchase and publication of Sanskrit Books.

4. Establishment of Adarsh Sanskrit Pathshalas.

5. Award of Scholarships:—

(i) Scholarships for Post-Matric Studies in Sanskrit.

(ii) National Scholarships for students pursuing Shastri and Acharya Courses.

(iii) Research Scholarships to the products of traditional Pathshalas.

6. Holding of All-India Sanskrit Elocution Contests.

7. Holding of Vedic Convention.

8. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Bodies and Research Institutes for Publication of Rare Sanskrit Manuscripts.

9. Preservation of the Tradition of Vedic Recitation.

10. Grant of financial assistance to Sanskrit Pandits in indigent circumstances.

11. Modernisation of Sanskrit Pathshalas and Provision of facilities for teaching of Sanskrit in Secondary Schools.

12. Award of Scholarships to the Students studying Sanskrit in Secondary School. Grants to State Governments for implementation of schemes for promotion of Sanskrit.

13. Utilization of services of eminent Sanskrit Scholars in Adarsh Pathshala and other Voluntary Organisations in order to preserve the indepth study of Shastras.

14. Award of Certificate of Honour by the President to eminent Sanskrit Scholars.

15. Award of research scholarships to products of traditional Madarsas of Arabic and Persian.

16. Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations engaged in the propagation and development of Arabic and Persain.

6 Preservation of Fine Arts and Cultural Heritage

4182. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government realise the importance of preserving dialect folk songs, folk literature and rich cultural heritage, spread throughout the nook and corner of the country particularly backward rural and hilly areas of the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government so far to preserve it; and

(c) if not, whether Government will devise ways and means to preserve the dialects and folk songs which are fading with the spread of education and new civilisation by providing for necessary staff equipped with tape-recorders etc., at least at the tehsil/taluka level?

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

(b) An Advisory Committee for the Preservation and Promotion of Tribal and Folk Arts considered the question of preservation of tribal art and culture and its recommendations which were approved at the Conference of Ministers of States and Union Territories in-charge of Art and Culture at a meeting held in New Delhi on July 2, 1979 were forwarded to the concerned State Government/Union Territories for implementation.

The Central agencies e.g. Central Institute of India Languages, Mysore, Sangeet Natak Akademi have schemes of promotion and development of tribal and other border languages including dialects and for documentation of various forms of tribal dance and music. There is a scheme of collection and preservation of folk and tribal music by All India Radio Stations.

(c) No Sir.

Economic Cooperation between India and South Korea

4183. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that South Korean Foreign Minister has expressed satisfaction at the expansion of volume of economic exchanges between India and South Korea; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to encourage economic co-operation between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The India-Korea Business Committee is to identify areas of mutual interest in the commercial and economic fields. Government will examine its recommendations with a view to facilitating their implementation. Efforts are being made to identify and expand areas of economic cooperation.

(Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, there is an adjournment motion on Kerala.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur). Sir, the Kerala Assembly has been dissolved on the eve of the Rajya Sabha elections. (Interruptions) Rajya Sabha elections are due. On the eve of the Rajya Sabha elections they have dissolved the Assembly.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, one by one you allow the Members to make their submissions and you can give your ruling.

(Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): जब वहां मैजोरिटी खत्म हो गई थी तो अपोजीशन को वहां सरकार बनाने का मौका क्यों नहीं दिया गया?

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ता. 22 को डिस्कशन शुरू होने वाला है ।

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ता. 22 को डिस्कशन होने वाला है ।

...(व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you standing in the corridor?

(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Neither you are able to listen to what we are saying nor are we able to listen to what you say.

(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will you at least listen to us one by one what we have to say in the matter? You allow us to make out a case.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): You listen to us. The Constitution has been violated.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have confidence that we can convince you provided you listen to us.

(Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : परसों तो आप कह रहे थे कि डिस्मिस क्यों नहीं करते ।

(Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड्स आ रही हैं उन पर डिस्कशन हो जायगा ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why don't you listen to us? We can convince you that there is a case.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In the Home Ministry's Demands we have to discuss law and order.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We cannot discuss the Constitutional questions at that time.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of adjournment motion.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is a question of upholding the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: No question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Can't we discuss Constitutional questions?

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Will you allow the Government to violate the Constitution?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): The Members of two States have been deprived of the opportunity of electing their representatives to the Rajya Sabha.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is the harm in listening to our submission? Can't we do that?

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Ministry's Demands are coming up. I have given you the opportunity in the Demands of the Home Ministry.

(Interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In the Demands of the Home Ministry we have to discuss law and order.

MR. SPEAKER: No question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This is a new development.

MR. SPEAKER: That can also be discussed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now Papers Laid on the Table. Shri Veerendra Patil.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER MAJOR PORT
TRUSTS ACT AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING
AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEEREN-
DRA PATIL): I beg to lay on the
Table

(1) A copy of the Major Port Trusts
(Procedure at Board Meetings) Rules,
1981 (Hindi and English versions)
published in Notification No. G.S.R.
725 in Gazette of India dated the 1st
August, 1981, under sub-section (3) of
section 122 of the Major Port Trust
Act, 1963.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English
versions) showing reasons for delay in
laying the notification mentioned at
(1) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT—
3550/82)

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON
FOR 1980-81, ANNUAL REPORT OF AND
REVIEW ON LALIT KALA AKADEMI (NA-
SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI, NEW DELHI
TIONAL AKADEMI OF ART), NEW DELHI
FOR 1980-81, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION
AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WEL-
FARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):
I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual
Report (Hindi and English ver-
sions) of the Sangeet Natak Aka-
demi, New Delhi, for the year 1980-
81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi
and English versions) by the Gov-
ernment on the working of the
Sangeet Natak Akademi, New
Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(2) A statement (Hindi and
English versions) showing reasons
for delay in laying the papers men-
tioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
3551/82.]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Re-
port (Hindi and English versions)
of the Lalit Kala Akademi (Na-
tional Academy of Art), New Delhi,
for the year 1980-81 along with
Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi
and English versions) by the Gov-
ernment on the working of the
Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi,
for the year 1980-81.

(4) A statement (Hindi and
English versions) showing reasons
for delay in laying the papers men-
tioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
3552/82.]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual
Accounts (Hindi and English ver-
sions) of the University Grants
Commission, New Delhi, for the
year 1980-81 together with Audit
Report thereon, under sub-section
(4) of section 19 of the University
Grants Commission Act, 1956.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and Eng-
lish versions) showing reasons for
delay in laying the documents
mentioned at (5) (i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
3553/82]

(6) A statement (Hindi and Eng-
lish versions) showing reasons for
delay in laying the Annual Reports
and Audited Accounts of the Board
of Apprenticeship Training (South-
ern Region), Madras, @Board of
Practical Training (Eastern Re-
gion), Calcutta@@ and Board of
Apprenticeship Training (Northern
Region), Kanpur@@ for the year
1980-81.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
3554/82.]

@The Report was laid on the Table on 25th February, 1982.

@@The Reports were laid on the Table on 5th March, 1982.

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3555/82]

12.09 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

‘I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held today, the 17th March, 1982, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1978:

“That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1978 be further extended up to the last day of the Hundred and twenty-second Session (April-May, 1982) of the Rajya Sabha.”

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 17th March, 1982 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Kerala, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 254(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1982, under article 356(3) of the Constitution.

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the

17th March, 1982 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 255(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1982.

(2) A copy of the Report dated the 17th March, 1982 of the Governor of Kerala to the President (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3660/82.]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has a point of order.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको अलाउ करता हूँ। I allow you.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर को इस बात की इजाजत दे रहे हैं कि वे सभा पटल पर उस प्रोक्लमेशन की कापी रखें जो कि 17 मार्च को जारी किया गया है और जिसके अनुसार संविधान के आर्टिकल 356 के अन्तर्गत केरल में राष्ट्रपति राज लागू कर दिया गया है।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): You have to listen to our submission also in justification of the action taken. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu): The purpose and the Governor's action are perfectly justified.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास केरल के गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट आयी है?

एक माननीय सदस्य : आयी है। (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या उस रिपोर्ट (व्यवधान) ... आखिर वह जो प्रोक्लमेशन जारी किया गया है (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have got written notice from him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can also raise, I do not object, Mr. Banatwalla.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: The action is perfectly justified.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I want to make submission on a point of order.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): He has not finished yet.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए । (व्यवधान) आप क्या कर रहे हैं? I have not allowed you.

मैं यह कह रहा था कि मेरे पास जो विधि के अनुसार लिख कर आता है, उसी के अनुसार काम किया जाता है । इन्होंने मुझे लिख कर दिया था कि इस आइटम पर मैं अपने विचार रखूंगा । अगर कोई और रखेगा तो उनको भी अलाउ कर दूंगा । (व्यवधान)

I have allowed them.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको कब बंद किया है?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: We must be allowed to express our own views.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको कब बंद किया है? Have I disallowed you, Mr. Banatwalla?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: We should also be allowed to speak. This is our submission. As soon as he has made his submission we should also be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: Have I disallowed you?

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको मना तो नहीं किया । अब आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं?

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दो बातें कहनी हैं । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भई यह क्या कर रहे हैं? आप बैठिये । आप अपोज़ कीजिए । (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : ये डबल रोल कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): What is this double role?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप इनको एक रोल करने दीजिए अगर ये हमारे डबल रोल पर बाधा न करें तो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि अगर केरल की सरकार अल्पमत में रह गयीं थीं तो वहां विरोधी दल बहुमत में हो गये थे ।

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you later.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं औरों को भी इजाजत दूंगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां पर विरोधी दल को सरकार बनाने का मौका नहीं दिया गया । सरकार बनाने के बाद वे अपनी तकत का परीक्षण विधान सभा में कर सकते थे, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया, क्योंकि विरोधी दल का मामला है, कांग्रेस पार्टी का मामला नहीं है ।

मेरी दूसरी आपत्ति है कि अब राज्य सभा के चुनावों की प्रक्रिया शुरू हो गई है, नोटिफिकेशन जारी कर दिया गया है । केरल से भी राज्य सभा के लिए सदस्य चुन कर आने वाले हैं । नामिनेशन फाइल हो चुके हैं । ऐसे समय में असेंबली सस्पेंड की जा सकती थी और राज्य सभा के चुनावों के बाद सारी परिस्थिति पर विचार किया जा

सकता था, लेकिन विरोधी दल का कोई मੈबर राज्य सभा में न जाने पाए, इसलिए यह कदम उठाया गया है।

इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि यह प्राक्लेमेशन सदन के पटल पर नहीं रखा जा सकता। यह संविधान के खिलाफ है। आप इसके लिए मना करिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आपकी बात सुन ली है, औरों की भी सुन लेने दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सब की बात सुन रहा हूँ, आपकी भी सुनूंगा। यस मिस्टर बनातवाला।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The copy of the proclamation that is being laid on the table of the House, is quite in accordance with the Constitution.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The situation in Kerala is so fluid...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों बीच में बोलते हैं ? प्लीज सिट डाउन।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले उनको सुन लेने दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Please wait. This is very bad.

अभी मैं इनको सुन रहा हूँ, फिर चन्द्रजीत यादव जी को सुनूंगा। एक-एक करके...

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: What I have got to do? No. This is not the proper way. How can you force me? You

cannot put down my throat in whatever way you like.

आप लोग क्यों बोल रहे हैं? क्या हो रहा है यह?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर ठीक नहीं होगा तो मैं ओवर रूल करूंगा, आप कैसे करेंगे?

(व्यवधान)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I congratulate the Government... (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It is perfectly in order, Sir. (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भई आप बीच में क्यों बोलते हैं। One by one.

(व्यवधान)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I may be allowed to speak.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: This is the voice of Kerala. Let him speak. (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों बोलते हैं, उनको बोलने दीजिए, आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनको सुन रहा हूँ, इनका सुनने के बाद...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर कुरियन आप क्यों आपस में बात कर रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब वक्त आएगा तो करूंगा। आप मुझ पर दबाव नहीं डाल सकते।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: There is no possibility of forming any alternative viable Ministry. This only way is President's rule. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot proceed the way you like. You have your own time.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The present situation in Kerala is such that no alternative Ministry could be formed. It is an impossibility.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Therefore, the only alternative was to proclaim President's rule. The question is why the Assembly was dissolved. An allegation has been made, and I must submit that it is an allegation not *bona fide*, in nature. That is totally not... (*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Without my permission, not a word should go on record. Whatever they have said is without my permission.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The representation in the Rajya Sabha arising from the present Assembly would have been totally illegal, undemocratic, immoral... (*Interruptions*) The people of Kerala can be called upon to have the Assembly and then a proper representation can be given in the Rajya Sabha. I can quote a precedent. A precedent is there that Delhi representation was to be taken in the Rajya Sabha... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right now. You have made a point. It cannot be debated. Shri Chandrajit Yadav.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The act of the Governor of Kerala in dissolving the Kerala Assembly at this stage is from two points of view, against the well-established parliamentary practice and the norm. Firstly, the same Governor appointed Congress (I) Chief Minister and allowed

the Government formation with a majority of one member. If that member crossed over and joined the Opposition, it was obvious that the other side got the majority of one member. On the same standard, the Governor should have allowed the Opposition to form the Government. The Governor has applied double-standard. Secondly—would you quote a single example?—when a notification for Rajya Sabha elections has been issued, at that time to dissolve the Assembly and not to provide the right to the members of the Assembly to elect their representatives to the Rajya Sabha, is against the Constitution. It is not a question of parties. An impression going round the country is that the Central leadership of the ruling party is using Governors and they are pressurising the Governors to misuse their powers. This is a serious thing for democracy. It is a serious danger to democracy. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kunhambu.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I am coming to you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am calling one by one. एक एक करके आऊंगा। ये हैं वह नहीं हैं? यह बात थोड़े हुए? इस तरह से आप लोग क्यों करते हैं?

Why should you be in haste? I can listen to you if you have a point.

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Cannanore): The Governor's action is perfectly justified. She has not allowed any horse-trading... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Put your point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बीच में बोलते हैं, यह बुरी आदत है ।

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: The Governor's action is perfectly justified. She has not allowed any horse-trading. Her action is fully constitutional. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I am raising a point of order regarding two aspects of the present Constitutional crisis.

MR. SPEAKER What have you to say in addition to that?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You may say addition or subtraction. But it is something new.

There are two aspects which I would like you to consider and to give your considered ruling.

The first aspect is this: Before the fall of the present Government, the strength was 70:70 and the Government was sustained not by the mandate of the people on the strength of the Assembly but it was sustained by the Speaker's casting vote.

The second aspect is that at one stage one Member defected and the very arithmetic of the Assembly shows that if one Member has defected, that means, if the Government has gone into minority. What was formerly the minority has become the majority.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to propagate this?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No, no. I do not want to propagate this.

It is a return of the prodigal. It is not defection. It is return of the prodigal.

I must complete my point of order.

The first aspect is that the wishes of the Members have to be ascertained on the floor of the Assembly.

About General Elections and about indirect elections, it can be said, as a democratic norm that once the electoral processes for any election had begun, they cannot be intercepted by any action of the Government. Already nominations for Rajya Sabha have been filed in certain States and therefore,.....

MR. SPEAKER: I have already heard.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is only disturbing the election process.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am coming one by one to each Member. How can it be steam-roller?

एक एक करके ही नम्बर आयेगा । सब को एक साथ में कैसे सुन लूंगा?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): The Governor of Kerala has perfectly upheld the provisions of the Constitution and he has correctly assessed the situation. The Governor's post is not a post-office and the powers of the Governor are also not tantamount to the functions of the post-office. The Governor assessed the situation correctly and he has found that there is horse-trading of the Opposition. This horse-trading of the Opposition is going on in Kerala. Therefore, the Governor of Kerala is perfectly right in upholding the dignity, the rights and the provisions of the Constitution and the action of the Governor is in accordance with and perfectly in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution. The Governor submitted the report. The popular will of people prevails in elections. Why should not the Governor go by the popular will of the people ?

On the contrary, the Opposition is always acting against the popular will of the people. The Opposition is always playing against the popular will.

SHRI GEORGE FARNANDES : I support all the points raised by my

Hon. friends here and points on the Point of Order raised by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I would like to make one submission. The Rajya Sabha elections have been announced. The filing of nomination is on. The Election Commission is concerned with the holding of elections. I would like to know as to whether by this one single act, the Government is not impinging on the authority of the Election Commission because, when the Election Commission had taken all the steps that were needed to hold the elections in various States where they were due, they were also taken care of in Kerala. When the Government takes a decision and denies to the 141 legislators who are elected....

MR. SPEAKER : Why this change in the stand ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The Kerala Assembly is the electoral college. They are the people who are entitled to vote. 141 Members were to exercise their vote on the 29th of this month. Therefore, I would like the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs to place....

(Interruptions)

When you are denying this right to vote, my submission is that it is unparliamentary and it is an infringement of the Constitution.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): I have heard that a bachelor's memory is supposed to be the best, but today, after hearing Mr. Vajpayee, I have to change my impression.....

AN HON. MEMBER : He is not a bachelor.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: He is a bachelor. In 1977-78, they dissolved the Delhi Metropolitan Council when the notification for the Rajya Sabha election had been issued. They dissolved the Metropolitan Council so that our candidate for Rajya Sabha could not win from the Delhi territory. Today he is saying that the Kerala Assembly has been dissolved

purposely because of Rajya Sabha election. I only want to remind him of their action.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is not true.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is a well established parliamentary practice that, if there is any doubt, the Governor will ascertain the majority in the Legislature, and once he is satisfied he will make a report. Here this Constitutional provision has not been adhered to.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : My second point is this. Please listen to me, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : The same point.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Not the same point. (Interruptions) Allow me, Sir, to make my submission about my second point. In democracy every voter, during the election, has the right to vote.

(Interruptions)

When they shout, you are carried away by that.

MR. SPEAKER: I am carried away by only reason. I have heard you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The constituency is denied its right to vote. Don't you think that the Central Government is utilising the Governor as its agent to destroy democracy in a State? It is a shame on the part of the Central Government...

MR. SPEAKER Nothing goes on record. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: If this is the way the hon. Member behaves, what can I do? Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): The central point you have to consider is this. While it is true that we in the Opposition have been demanding dissolution of the House and, therefore, we cannot say that the House should not be dissolved...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: No; we did not demand dissolution.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चक्रवर्ती जी भूल गये, इनको याद कराना ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If this is the attitude of the Communists they deserve to be dissolved.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever is said without my permission will not go on record. I have allowed only Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. Nothing else goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: My commitment to democracy is well established and this country knows about it. I do not need any certificates from them.

While it is true that we demanded dissolution and while it is also true that the Governor has a right to decide when it is viable and when it is not the question is that a constituency has been suddenly evaporated; while the electoral process has been initiated, the constituency of that electoral process has been evaporated by this action. This is the central point you have to consider; whether this is not, therefore, an infringement of the democratic process in the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Niran Ghosh.

SHRI NIRON GHOSH (Dum Dum): The point I have to make is...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या हो रहा है आपको ? आप सड़ रहे हैं, आपको भी टाइम मिल जायेगा ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हर पार्टी को टाइम देना चाहिये...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छी बात है, मैं आपको बिल्कुल नहीं बुला रहा ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई डाक्टर ने बताया है कि आपको पहले टाइम दिया जाये ?

(व्यवधान)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The new point that I want to make is this. Kindly consider this. Well, it is true that under Article 174, a Governor can dissolve a Legislature. But, when? The C.E.C. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This I have heard. Is there any more point?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The point is that there is a Supreme Court judgment that when such notifications.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard about that. Shri Shastri. (Interruptions)...

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The electoral process cannot be disturbed in this way. Government action is against the judgement of the Supreme Court.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शास्त्री ।

श्री रानावतार शास्त्री : मेरा निवेदन यह था कि हमारी पार्टी के सदस्य को भी अलाउ किया जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मैं श्री राजन को अलाउ करूँ? श्री राजन ।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Apart from various points raised, my case is that it is a calculated attempt and an illegal-attempt against the Constitution just when the electoral process was... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard about this...

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: That is why we oppose it.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Jethmalani.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): I have only three sentences to utter.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: First of all, when the President of India initiates the electoral process, the Governor destroys the electorate itself. This is one sentence. The second sentence is that the Governor's action may be justified according to the letter of the Constitution. But, so far as the spirit is concerned, he has murdered it. The third sentence is that there can be no greater degradation for Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) than to seek justification for... (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी गलत बात न करें ।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record. Whatever is being spoken is without my permission. I have not allowed anybody. (Interruptions) Shri Ram Jethmalani was already on his legs. Sit down. Please sit down. Please take your seat. Shri Jethmalani.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: How can I?

MR. SPEAKER: We will take care of that.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है । अगर चुनाव न भी हो, तो भी हम यह नहीं करने देंगे । हम इस सदन की मान-हानि नहीं होने देंगे ।

I cannot countenance these things. You should also not countenance these things.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं गुस्से इस लिए हो रहा हूँ कि सदन की मान-हानि न होने देना आपका और मेरा सब का कर्तव्य है ।

(व्यवधान)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शर्म आना चाहिए आपको । यह अच्छा नहीं लगता है । आपको गाली देंगे तो क्या होगा?

(व्यवधान)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप समझाते क्यों नहीं हैं इनको?

Nothing is going on record.

(व्यवधान)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा करना अच्छा नहीं है । यह अच्छा नहीं लगता है, शोभा नहीं देता है ।

(व्यवधान)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक बात सदन से कहना चाहता हूँ । विचार धारा में फर्क हो सकता है और विचार धारा अलहदा अलहदा होना, जनतन्त्र की निशानी है । जनतन्त्र में अगर विचार धारायें अलहदा नहीं होंगी तो जनतन्त्र खत्म हो जायेगा । इसकी तो मैं कद्र करता हूँ लेकिन कृपा करके भगवान के लिए गाली-गलौज मत कीजिए । सदन के सामने जो भी कोई कुछ करता है यहां आकर वह बहुत बुरा

करता है । वह जनतन्त्र का रक्षक नहीं है बल्कि जनतन्त्र के लिए घातक है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए । मैंने आपको नहीं कहा है । मैंने तो सिर्फ इतना कहा है कि आपस में गाली-गलौज मत करिए ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो शब्द कोई बगैर मेरी परमीशन के हाउस में बोले, मेरा आर्डर है एक भी रिकॉर्ड पर न जाए । Only the Member who gets my permission will be allowed. As long as I am entrusted with this task and I occupy this Chair I will follow this.

बाकी यहां पर कोई भी ऐसा शब्द या अपशब्द कहना अच्छा नहीं है । मैंने यह जनरल अपील की है । अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I say that nobody should approve of this somewhat unfortunate and regrettable interruption of the proceedings of the House. If it brings peace to him I will apologise on behalf of everybody.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record. It is so irrelevant and without permission; not a single word forms part of the proceedings.

That is all... ..

Mr. Jethmalani, please conclude.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I was saying that the Governor's action may have been justified according to the letter of the Constitution, but it is really a murder of the spirit of the Constitution. The electoral process was initiated by the President of India. By an improper order, the Governor prevented that process by abolishing the electorate itself in this particular case. (Interruptions.)

The third sentence which I want to add is this: This particular decision has been taken by the ruling party in consultation with and under instigation of Mr. Banatwalla's Muslim

League; there can be no greater degradation for the country than this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Now the hon. Minister.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I say that this particular action of the Governor is unconstitutional. Rajya Sabha elections were declared to be held. The Governor of Kerala should have ascertained the majority; he should have verified whether opposition had the majority and opposition leaders should have been called to form a Government. It was not done. Therefore I oppose this laying of the Paper on the Table of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER I have called all the three names.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): I have only to say three sentences.

MR. SPEAKER : You are following Mr. Jethmalani ? Three sentences I will allow.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: In Kerala all the Parties except the Congress-I, that is, the present opposition parties, demanded election and dissolution of the Assembly till yesterday. My second point is this. Let me say this. (Interruptions) I heard you with patience. You must hear me. Mr. Karunakaran formed a Government with 71 out of 141. All these persons who advocated forming a new Government, condemned it saying that the Government is surviving on casting vote. How can these 71 Members now form a Government without casting vote? Let me say this. (Interruptions) One more sentence: The Primary function of a legislature is not for electing Rajya Sabha members. When the legislature ceases to execute or operate its primary function, should the legislature be retained for operating a secondary function,

which is yet to come in the future ? That is the question.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattipuzha): Under Article 74 the Governor has not the power to dissolve the Assembly. The Chief Minister was enjoying majority. So, he advised dissolution of the Assembly; another thing is, horse-trading was going on. The State Assembly elections are coming and afterwards they can elect the Rajya Sabha Members. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I called members from your party. Please sit down.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasargod) : Kerala Members should be allowed to express their views.

(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record. Not allowed. I called 4 members. You should abide by my ruling.

Mr. Laskar.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : I would at the outset like to say that everything in this regard has been done as per the provisions of the Constitution. Sir, they are all learned people and they know very well about this. Some of their friends in the Opposition parties also say the same thing. Under Article 174 of the Constitution the Governor has independent powers of dissolving a Legislative Assembly. It is there in the Constitution. Please see the Constitution. (Interruptions) The Constitution empowers the Governor to exercise his discretion and he is the best judge of the situation.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Whatever he says will not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: Mr. Vajpayee asked whether we have received the Governor's report. Yes, we have definitely received the Governor's report. The Governor of

Kerala ordered dissolution of the Assembly on being personally satisfied that there was no possibility of forming an alternate, viable and stable Government. (Interruptions). She was personally satisfied that there was no possibility of forming an alternate Government. (Interruptions). Under the circumstances, she came to the conclusion that in the best interest of the State the Assembly should be dissolved and fresh mandate obtained from the people which is in accordance with high democratic traditions.

The next point that was raised is about the Notification for Rajya Sabha Elections. Sir, the notification for the Rajya Sabha Elections from Kerala has been issued on 10th March. But when it is clear that the present Assembly is in such a state that it cannot sustain a stable Government and it has been decided to seek fresh mandate from the people, it is perfectly in keeping with the spirit of democracy that a legislature freshly elected by the people should have the opportunity to choose the representatives of the State for the Rajya Sabha (Interruptions). Sir, it is not proper that—in this connection my friend Prof. Kurion has also said—an Assembly which is unable to function effectively and form a Government for the State should elect representatives for the Rajya Sabha. Therefore, there was no point in keeping the Assembly under suspended animation for a few days merely for holding elections to the Rajya Sabha and therefore it was dissolved.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have listened to the points made by the Members on the subject. I would like to draw attention in this connection to Article 356(3) of the Constitution which reads as follows:

"(3) Every Proclamation under this Article shall be laid before each House of Parliament...."

The Minister is required to lay the Notification on the Table of the House

[Mr. Speaker]

in compliance with the provisions of Article 356(3) of the Constitution.

As regards other issues, these could be raised when the Demands for the Ministry of Home Affairs come up for discussion on 22nd March, 1982.

(At this stage some Hon'ble Members left the House).

RE-NEED FOR REPORTING BY PRESS AFTER VERIFYING FACTS

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday, a report was published in the press about the killing of seven army jawans by Assam Rifles personnel in Ukhrul area of Manipur East district on 9th March, 1982. This gave rise to considerable agitation in the minds of the public and Members. This matter was also sought to be raised through notices of Adjournment Motion to which I had withheld my consent.

A news report has been published in today's newspapers that Defence authorities have denied the killing of army jawans by Assam Rifles personnel and the press release issued in this regard has termed the report as 'malicious and a figment of imagination'.

It is rather unfortunate that such baseless and sensational reports are published in the press without proper verification of facts, which agitate the minds of the Members and the public alike. I need hardly emphasise that the news agencies and papers are expected to exercise every check about the veracity of such serious incidents before giving them currency.

12.52 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DELAY IN PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO FARMERS FOR LAND ACQUIRED NEAR HINDON IN GHAZIABAD, U.P.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Inordinate delay in payment of compensation to farmers whose land was acquired for the construction of an airstrip near Hindon in Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh".

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, an area of land measuring 2221.73 acres of land in some villages near Ghaziabad was first requisitioned under Section 29 of the Defence of India Act, 1962 on 2-11-1963 for construction of Hindon Air Field. The same was subsequently acquired under the said Act on 30-3-1965, excluding an area of 119.24 acres which was de-requisitioned.

The Special Land Acquisition Officer (Defence Projects) divided the land into three parts for the purpose of assessment of compensation. The total compensation assessed by the Land Acquisition Officer was about Rs. 1 crores 30 lakhs which was disbursed to the land owners in 1968-1969.

Some of the farmers, who were dissatisfied with the amount of compensation awarded by the Special Land Acquisition Officer, requested for the appointment of an Arbitrator. The Government of Uttar Pradesh which is the Competent Authority accordingly, appointed the Arbitrator in 1977. Out of 840 cases referred to him, the Arbitrator has so far given his award in respect of 350 cases only. The remaining 490 cases are yet to be decided by him.

Against the total compensation of around Rs. 1.30 crores paid under the award given by the Special Land Acquisition Officer, the additional compensation payable as per the award of the Arbitrator would be Rs. 4.12 crores. The Government considered the compensation awarded by the Arbitrator on the high side apart from the awards suffering from certain legal infirmities and, therefore, decided to contest the awards. A number of cases are now pending decision in the various Courts of Law. Thus, it would be observed that among other things the quantum of compensation is pending adjudication by Courts and

discussion of the matter on the floor of the House may not be appropriate.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the statement very carefully.

12.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The hon. Minister of Defence, who is known for his preciseness, forthrightness and open-mindedness has unfortunately given a very confusing statement. This confusion has been purposely created to cover the inordinate delay. The confusion is very patent by the last sentence which has been used in the statement, "and discussion of the matter on the floor of the House may not be appropriate". We are not going into the merits of the case of compensation. The entire purpose of the calling attention notice was to draw attention to the inordinate delay, and that has been very cleverly covered up.

This is a single instance of avoidable delay and avoidable expense at the cost of the Treasury.

For the benefit of the House, I would put the chronology of the entire episode once again.

The Requisition Notice for acquisition for public purpose was issued in 1963. According to the practice, the price of that day is to be paid as compensation. When the Notification is issued, the process starts. In 1965, the acquisition proceedings took place. The land was acquired. The Acquisition Officer in the first stage awarded a compensation of only Re. 1/- per square yard. But there are established norms to determine the price to be paid as compensation. For instance, the sale in the vicinity during that period, and there should not have been much difference in the price which was offered to the poor villagers whose seven to eight villages were taken away. The Army Jawans are drawn from the poor farmers, from our villages.

And in the second stage, the sole Arbitrator who was appointed by the District Judge, Meerut, awarded com-

pensation of Rs. 2.60 per yard, i.e., 160 per cent more than what the Government was offering. This was a gross difference. This was an awarded price under the Award. But that was not paid. The Award also had stated that interest at the rate of 6 per cent should be paid. If we calculate the entire expense to the Government of the compensation amount as on this date and also the interest that they are now required to pay, and which was an avoidable expense, it would become clear how much more would it cost to the Treasury. And then these poor farmers of these villages have been sent from pillar to post to claim their rightful price of land after 11 years.

After the second stage, the Government went in appeal before the High Court, Allahabad, against the Arbitrator's Award, because as, the Statement says, "they found it on the high side". The High Court dismissed the Government's plea with cost in 1980. There is no word dismissed here anywhere. The Central Government then appealed to the Supreme Court. Again there was an avoidable delay sending the farmers constantly from pillar to post and making them suffer expenses from their own pockets. But, the Supreme Court also dismissed the appeal with costs in January 1982.

These three stages could have been easily avoided. Even after the Supreme Court also had dismissed the Government appeal fresh writ applications in certain selected cases have now been filed so that the entire process is again toppled.

My question to the Government is whether any assessment was made as to what price the Government expect to give? Because the price of Re. 1/- itself was a price of 1963, when the Notification was issued. It was already less. And it was the Award of the Arbitrator who granted Rs. 2.60 per square yard as compensation: it was not claimed by the farmers. And thereafter the Government constantly goes in appeals, which were dismissed three times.

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]

Sir, I would like to know from the Government how much cost or how much total disbursement would have been made if the interest was paid as per the Award? Secondly, what made them go to the High Court and the Supreme Court to waive the interest? It has been the established practice. It is part of the law.

13 hrs.

Thirdly, a general question arises out of such matters brought before the House; viz. every state has a Requisition and Rehabilitation Commissioner who decides these cases. The moment land is acquired, 50 per cent of the amount is given to them in cash; and the remaining is given after the award, with interest. Why was not this procedure followed in this case? Particularly in the case of the Defence Department—I again repeat—our young villagers join and become Jawans etc. They have given away their land without going to the courts. They could have stalled the proceedings. The acquisition procedure is such that once land acquisition proceedings start, they have no other go except to accept the price.

Therefore, will the Defence Minister answer the question about the delay, and about the unnecessary and avoidable expenditure to the Treasury?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I will give a few facts. The original compensation fixed by the Special Officer for Land Acquisition was Rs. 1.30 crores. It has been paid; about it, there is no question. The only question is about the enhanced compensation. The additional compensation, which is fixed by the Arbitrator, was Rs. 1.86 crores, and the interest thereon comes to Rs. 2.27 crores. Government was advised that the rate of compensation, the method of fixing compensation, the parameters and the various factors which are taken into consideration for fixing compensation were incorrect. Government was advised to file an appeal.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : (New Delhi) : By whom?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It was your Government that filed the appeal.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Now you withdraw the appeal. You do something different. Don't keep on telling these things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr Vajpayee, you wanted to know, by whom.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : A certain land was acquired in 1972. I wanted to know whether it was done by the Law Ministry. A political decision has to be taken. You cannot leave these matters to the bureaucrats. And if we had committed any mistake, why do you repeat that mistake?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You wanted to know, by whom.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I did not want to know whether it was my Government or their Government. I wanted to know whether it was done under the advice of Law Ministry.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I am sorry to have hurt my esteemed friend. It was forced on me. Normally, I don't make a distinction between one Government and another, because I think Government is continuous. But when you challenge and say : "Why did you file an appeal?" I have to say your Government filed the appeal. (Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : How can Janata Government advise them?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : This is again a matter which that Government must explain.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You find out from the records. You are the Minister-in-charge. Don't take it in a non-serious manner.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : You don't shift the ground.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
 I have gone through the whole case. I know that the Janata Government committed a mistake in this case ? but now it is for them to rectify that mistake.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Please sit down. It is a different story now. On record, Government was advised that the parameters fixed, under which the award was given, were not correct; and that the award of interest was also not proper. Therefore, they were advised to file an appeal. They made a technical mistake. They filed an appeal.

The Government had filed an appeal in the High Court of Allahabad. In the meanwhile the Defence of India Act had been replaced by the Acquisition and Requisition Act 1965—not 1965; it is on a later date. When this Act was replaced, under the new Act, there was no provision for appeal of acquisition though there was an appeal for requisition. The persons, who ever advised, they advised that an appeal can be filed and they filed an appeal and the High Court held that they had no right of appeal. Then this matter was taken to the Supreme Court on the legal advice where they had confirmed that they had no right....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
 When was the matter taken to the Supreme Court ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN In our time because it is a continuation of what you had started.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
 Now it is a continuation and at that time it was a departure.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN It is a continuation of what was done.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
 It is a continuation of the mistake.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : All right, if you admit it a mistake, I have no objection. That is exactly what I was trying to show that you
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are trying to palm off your mistake as mine. That is all I am trying to show. Now the point is if the Government had taken under advice a particular stand, they cannot give it up unless they get a decision in the court in one way or the other. Now, if we say that we will give the money, we are liable to be questioned by the Audit as to on what ground you gave up your claim which you yourselves had made earlier. Therefore, it is not such an easy thing for the Government to go on shifting their ground. All I can help and I certainly want to help is to see that if the court upholds our contention with regard to the interest, we will not go forward fighting about the enlarged compensation; that offer I can make on behalf of the Government and I think that it should be satisfactory to the members. I do not know whether any compromise could be effected in a case like this. If it is possible, on behalf of the Government I will be able to make an offer that if the interest is waived, the enhanced compensation could be settled subject to this being accepted by the various authorities concerned. We do not want, as I said, to deprive the people of the enhanced compensation which has been given; if it is possible, we will give it.

Then the point which was raised was that we have taken this matter to the court by way of writ. There again there is a long proceedings. Some of the land owners tried to have the execution of the order under the law; unless the order is made a rule of court, it cannot be executed. Therefore, we said that you cannot execute this; mere award of arbitration cannot be executed and it has to be made a rule of court; and any order of execution on the basis of an award of arbitration cannot be done. Therefore, we have taken this matter to the High Court. The point really is that the Government are not interested in adding to the difficulties of the farmers. We will try to be as sympathetic as we can; and this is a matter which can be worked out, if any settlement

[Shri R. Venkalaraman]

can be reached on the basis of which I have suggested we would also be willing to consider.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, the hon. Defence Minister has tried to shelve his responsibility by referring to the fact that for a short duration the Janata Party was voted to power. But this is not a matter which has happened after 1977. The land was acquired 18 years back. But there is something basically wrong with our land acquisition law proceedings that farmers do not get compensation in time. They do not get fair compensation. They have to run from pillar to post. There is no derth of sympathy for farmers. A rally was organised by the ruling Party and the Prime Minister offered her blood. You are not prepared here even to pay compensation. And the Defence Minister has made an offer that 'if the farmers are prepared to waive interest....' Why should the farmers waive interest? Interest is a part of the Land Acquisition Act. If there is delay, and in this case nobody can deny that there has been inordinate delay, the farmers are entitled to interest. Why should there be a settlement which will deprive the farmers of the interest which is due to them? The Land Acquisition Officer offered one rupee per yard. Do you know what is the price of land in that area now?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: But it was in 1963.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Yes, it was in 1963.

SHRI R. VENKTARAMAN: You must have a look at the 1963 price, not today's price.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You did not pay immediately. Farmers had every right to approach the Government to appoint an arbitrator and the farmers were justified and they have to get enhanced rate. But the Government did not like the farmers to get even two rupees and sixty paise

per yard; and you are talking of farmers!

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is you.... (Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The land has been acquired. This is not an isolated case. Mr. Venkataraman, you are new to this Ministry and to this acquisition case. But this is happening all over the country. The Minister for Agriculture had given a solemn assurance on the 19th March, 1981 when Members had raised the question of acquisition of land in the Union Territory of Delhi. The Minister said that the Government was considering amendment to the Land Acquisition Act. Now, one year has passed. We are in March 1982. The Government has not come forward with an amendment. Farmers still continue to suffer. Why was there an appeal against the award of the arbitrator? The appeal was rejected by the High Court. Why did the Government approach the Supreme Court? Whether we approached or you are approaching is not very significant, Mr. Venkataraman. You know, it is the bureaucracy which is running the country. I do not blame the Ministers. Ministers may not even know what is happening. That is why I say that there is something wrong with our method of dealing with cases of land acquisition. If they get Rs. 2.60 per yard, they have lost their land. They have not been given any facilities like those which have been offered by D.D.A. that if jobs are created with the help of the land acquired from the farmers, their sons will be accommodated first. Even that offer has not been made. In certain cases it is being done. Farmers are getting priority and jobs if something comes up on the land which had belonged to them. Is it not possible for the Government to direct its machinery to withdraw the cases from the Supreme Court? I do not understand. I had studied law, but I have never practised it. They have been withdrawing all sorts of cases. I do not want to go into the details. Am I to understand that if the Govern-

ment approaches the Supreme Court saying, "Look, we have decided that the arbitrator's award should be implemented, and we do not want to pursue the case any further", will the Court decline?

AN HON. MEMBER: Never!

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But the Minister is not prepared to do that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do you know that? He has not replied.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He has already said, no interest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made your point. You must wait for the reply from him.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Under the Land Acquisition Act as amended in 1975:

"When the amount of such compensation is not paid or deposited on or before taking possession of the land, the Collector shall pay the amount awarded with the interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the time of so taking possession until it shall have been so paid or deposited."

I do not know why the Government should not pay full compensation plus interest. It should be done immediately. The time has come to amend the Land Acquisition Act. The Government functions on the basis of joint responsibility. The Defence Minister should not shirk his responsibility and tell the House that he will speak to his colleague. The matter was to come up before the Cabinet, but one year has passed. The Delhi farmers are agitated. These farmers have been ruined. Why do we want our farmers to knock at the door of the court?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How many farmers are involved in this?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: 10,000 bighas of land—five villages. For the Minister to say that the case is in the court of law and so, the discussion will not be appropriate....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I said, on the merits.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I would like to thank the Speaker for admitting this motion. The Speaker must have taken care of the fact whether the discussion will be appropriate or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As a farmer our Speaker is always in favour of farmers. He is a farmer himself.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The last sentence here says that the discussion will not be appropriate. Are we doing something inappropriate in this House? Is the Speaker a party to this inappropriate action? That sentence should have been excluded. The other day when we met the Defence Minister, he was good enough to receive a delegation of the farmers. He gave an assurance that day which was something different from what he is telling now. Let him categorically tell the House that this matter will not be allowed to hang fire any more. Let him fix a time limit by which the farmers will get full compensation. When I say 'full compensation', I mean compensation as increased by the arbitrator plus interest.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The hon. member read from the Land Acquisition Act. Interest is payable from the date on which the amount should have been deposited. In this case, the amount had been deposited and disbursed. It is only in respect of the enhancement that the dispute is now pending. Originally the Land Acquisition Officer fixed 'X' amount as compensation and that amount has been deposited. That has been disbursed to all the people. Then they said, they were not satisfied with the compensation. They went in for

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

arbitration proceedings. The arbitration proceedings have not become final. That is the position now. The arbitrator gave an award over which, if the other Government had not filed an appeal, we would have been barred by this time. 30 days or 90 days would have elapsed by that time. They initiated the appeal and filed the appeal. Once you file an appeal and you get a decision, the law experts advise whether the appeal should be continued or not. We have to go by that advice. Otherwise, we would have been criticised for not accepting the various advices given by the particular experts in that field. This is the position. So far as filing of appeal is concerned, we are governed by the advice which is given. On merits, I said, Government are not satisfied that the award of interest in this case is justified. And, therefore, we are contesting that position. The award of interest is according to us, not proper in this particular case because the original compensation, which is payable, has been deposited. In respect of the enhanced amount which is still in dispute, we have said that we are disputing both the amount as well as the interest. I thought that if the interest on which the Government think there is no case for the farmers, is given up, there would be a way out. But I did not suggest it as a compromise. I said, this is the contention of the Government. Whereas the Government have no objection to pay the enhanced compensation, Government have objection to the payment of interest, which according to their legal advice, is not payable and we are bound by that advice.

So far as the Land Acquisition Act is concerned, I agree that it has to be amended. The proceedings are dilatory and prolonged and it causes lot of inconvenience to the people. We all agree on this. The matter has already been taken up by my esteemed colleague and we are in the process of it. I may assure the House that the proposed amendment to the law will be coming up soon.

I would again repeat what I told Vajpayeeji. I will give my personal attention to this matter and see that it is settled as early as possible.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But you have been misled by your officers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already extended his hand of cooperation.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है वह अभी भी संतोषप्रद नहीं है। किसानों को 18 वर्षों तक पंचायत और कोर्ट के दायरे में रखकर परेशान किया गया, उनकी फजीहत की गई जिसके कारण किसान लड़ने के लिए कटिबद्ध हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि मामला अभी भी न्यायालय में लंबित है लेकिन इसकी अपील तो सरकार ने हाई कोर्ट में की थी। अलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट से 10 अक्टूबर, 1980 को यह कोस खारिज हुआ और 21 जनवरी, 1982 को सुप्रीम कोर्ट से खारिज हुआ। इसलिए पंचायत का जो फैसला था, मध्यस्थ का वह बिल्कुल उचित होना चाहिए था।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में डिफेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट की धारा (3) को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

"Whenever in pursuance of section 29 the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, requisitions any immovable property, there shall be paid to the persons interested compensation the amount of which shall be determined by taking into consideration the following namely:—

(i) the rent payable in respect of the property or if no rent is payable, the rent payable in respect of similar property in the locality;

(ii) if in consequence of the requisition of the property the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of

business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change;

(iii) such sum or sums, if any, as may be found necessary to compensate the person interested for damage caused to the property on entry after requisition or during the period of requisition, other than normal wear and tear.

Provided that where any person interested being aggrieved by the amount of compensation so determined makes an application within the prescribed time to the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, for referring the matter to an arbitrator, the amount of compensation to be paid shall be such as the arbitrator appointed in this behalf by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, may determine."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has there been any infringement of this Act?

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मेरठ जिले के जज जो कि आर्बिट्रेटर के रूप में नियुक्त हुए थे, उन्होंने फैसला दिया था। 16 मार्च, 1979 को इस बारे में फैसला हुआ है। मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जनता सरकार ने ऐसा कैसे किया है, लेकिन जनता सरकार 1979 में समाप्त हो गई थी। आर्बिट्रेटर ने फैसला किया कि 2.60 पै. और 6 प्रतिशत ब्याज के साथ एवाड किया तो सरकार को यह बात मान लेनी चाहिए थी। धारा में स्पष्ट बताया गया है कि इसको बदला नहीं गया। जो आदमी विस्थापित हुए, डिस्प्लेस्ड, हुए उन लोगों को पंचाट के फैसले के अनुसार कम्पेंसेशन देने से क्यों मुक़र रही है। इसके क्या कारण हैं?

पंचाट को 840 मामले सुपुर्द किए गए थे, जिनमें से 350 मामलों का निर्णय हुआ और अभी भी 490 मामले ऐसे ही पड़े हुए हैं। यह सब बिलकूल कानून के तहत किया गया है। कानून के प्रावधान के अनुसार अगर यह उचित नहीं होता तो कोर्ट एडमिट नहीं करता। डी. डी. ए. ने बांदली गांव में जो जमीन ली है, उसका 4.28 पै. पर-स्क्वेयर यार्ड दिया गया है।

यह दूरी भी काफी है। गाजियाबाद के पास करहेरा, पसाँदा, सिकन्दरपुर, निस्ताली, मेबला, आगरी, असारतपुर, रजापुर, बम्बहेरा, रइसपुर, सदरपुर, चिपयाणा, डुंडाहेड़ा आदि स्थानों से किसानों से जो जमीन ली गई है, उसका मुआवजा एक रुपया प्रति यार्ड के हिसाब से देना निश्चित किया गया था। क्या इससे वह अपने बाल-बच्चों का पालन-पोषण कर सकता है? मंत्री जी अपनी ओर से कोई जवाब नहीं देते हैं, कहा जाता है कि विचार किया जाएगा। इसलिए किसानों के ये कितने हमदर्द हैं, यह इनके बयान से साफ जाहिर होता है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि (1) क्या सरकार प्रभावित किसानों को 2.60 पै. प्रति गज और 6 रु. प्रति सैकड़ा सूद की दर से मुआवजा देगी, जो कि डिफेंस आफ इंडिया के सेक्शन 30 का उपधारा 1, 11, 3 के अनुसार अधि-निर्णय किया है, कब तक पूरा भुगतान करेगी?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are speaking about the future. You may say that interest must be paid to these people.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : दूसरा, जो किसान प्रभावित हैं, उनके आश्रितों को पुनर्वास हेतु सरकार एल. आर्. जी. फलैट बनाकर देना चाहेगी? (3) सेना में उन प्रभावित किसानों के बच्चों को, जो कि योग्य हैं, उनकी एक पेनल लिस्ट बनाकर उनको सेना में भर्ती करना चाहेगी? (4) जिस तरह से डी. डी. ए. के फलैट्स बनाने के लिए बांदली गांव में रोहिणी प्रोजेक्ट के लिए जमीन ली गई और 4.28 पै. कम्पेंसेशन दिया गया तो क्या सरकार उन किसानों को भी उसी तरह से मुआवजा देने का विचार रखती है?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Unfortunately, we are projecting our present state of mind to a thing which happened in 1962-63. At that time, according to the Special Officer, the land value in that area was only one rupee per square yard and that is why that decision was taken. Now it may be worth Rs. 6.

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Sir, that is not....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is mentioning the rate fixed by the Special Officer; not his rate.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Then the hon. Member asked me whether the Government would pay Rs. 6. Government have no power to pay Rs. 6 or Rs. 60. Whenever the Special Officer assesses the value and the market value is fixed, we are bound by it. We would pay according to it. Wherever the matter is under dispute, it goes to the authorities specified under the law and their decision becomes final and we obey it accordingly.

Then, he asked: When will the payment be made? The payment will be made as soon as the cases are decided. Until then we cannot make any payment.

The third question is whether dependents will be provided jobs. I do not know under what conditions at that time the land was acquired. Therefore, I am unable to give any undertaking on this.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Sir, the story goes that a boy was standing by the side of a pond and was stoning the frogs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the story you heard from Vajpayee?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: You too would have gone through this story when you were about 8 years old. And the frogs were crying and they complained that 'the boy is stoning us'. The boy told them, 'It is a play to me'. But the frogs told, 'What is play to you is death unto us.'

Sir, the Government is playing with the poor farmers. Since 1962 the game is on. Men may come and men may go, but the game goes on for ever. You know that in the year 1962 our country was attacked by China. At that time you were taking land for

the defence of this country and these farmers had come forward to play a part in the defence service for the motherland. There is a bengali proverb:

बामन गेलो घर तो लागल तुले घर

"When the Brahmin goes away, the kisan says, 'I have no more work'." Naturally, the danger being over now, you are playing with the kisans.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why blame the brahmin?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: That is the proverb. Brahmins are the root of all troubles, you know!

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He means that 'Brahmin' means supervisor of the land. He is not a brahmin by cast, he is a supervisor of the land. When the supervisor of the land goes away, the farmer does not work. (Interruptions).

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: It is really a matter of concern and as Shri Vajpayee has stated very correctly, it is not only a thing which is particular in nature, but it is a continuation of the general policies of the Government in such matters. Just now my Punjab comrades have said to me that the same thing has happened in Punjab. They have not yet got the compensation and the Defence Department is again the defaulter. And the Minister correctly stated, he has expressed his inability, he cannot do anything without that person, the great man who can fix up the price of land. The Government cannot do anything. He must follow what is fixed by the gentleman who is supposed to fix the price for the land. Actually there is something wrong in our system and the system is that bureaucracy rules a priori, and they dominate in several fields. Naturally, the time has come for the Government to think as to how to end it. He has asked for one

peculiar thing. Of course, I am a member of the Communist Party and we are told, we do not abide by democracy. But they are democrats. They always abide by the rules of law and actually, why should the poor peasants not ask for interest? Why should they not? It is also a part of the Act which he is quoting. Now you ask for compromise that 'give up your interest, I give you the enhanced rate of compensation'. Is it justified? I do not think it is justified.

Sir, I am neither the supporter of the Janata Party nor the supporter of your Party. Janata Party might have made a mistake. You are continuing the mistake. (*Interruptions*)... Now even in the Supreme Court they have lost the case. The case is dismissed for technical reasons.

AN HON. MEMBER: High Court.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: No, in the Supreme Court too. Now you have filed a writ petition. What a good intention towards the peasants you are showing! I ask you one thing: Why don't you withdraw the case? If you could withdraw the Maruti case started by the Janata Government through a Commission, whether that was right or wrong, good or bad, it is for you to decide. But you had withdrawn many cases started in the tenure of two years. And if that be so, why do you not withdraw the case which will benefit the peasants? Can you withdraw the case as you have withdrawn the case in the case of Maruti, or not? (*Interruptions*) Maruti was he national thing.

Our kisans are not anti-nationals, I do not think so. That may be the case of 1962-63. At least I know from my personal experience in Bengal that when people lose land, whatever job is created there, if it is possible for their sons to get any appointment there as per their suitability, they are given those jobs. If it is pure and simple Defence Department affair, I do not know what can be done for them. But I would ask you whether such jobs can

Can they be taken in those jobs?

The last point I want to ask you is in such manner how many households had to be evacuated. How many belong to the backward classes, Scheduled Caste? Have you the knowledge or not as to where they have gone, where they are living now and what have you done to construct houses for them?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The hon. Member asked why we should not withdraw the cases. We have been advised that the interest is not payable. Unless the court decides one way or the other, we cannot withdraw the case.

The second point he asked was whether....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You can have second legal opinion.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Shall I send it to you?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I would like it to be sent to my friend Shri Jethmalani. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): Whether they are entitled in fairness, the law will not tell you.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The second point was raised that under the law it is payable. If under the law it is payable, I will not be such a fool to contest. The law under which it was acquired is the Defence of India Act. The law which was cited by you and Shri Vajpayee is the Land Acquisition Act. Therefore, the question has arisen whether it is payable under the Defence of India Act: If it is payable under the law.... (*Interruptions*). There is real legal dispute on this matter.

The third point is about the number of backward and....

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: It is not a question of law, but one of propriety and fairness

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The hon. Member knows and Shri Vajpayee knows that if there is a certain nothing in the file. If you want to get it reversed, you must find legal argument for it first. Therefore, when they say it is not payable it is not open to any Minister to forego revenue. It is very difficult.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You know Shri Jethmalani will argue on both sides.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You must pay some compensation for with holding it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We are paying compensation. I have explained everything. We have paid compensation. The dispute is only with regard to enhancement of rates. It is not with regard to compensation.

The third point which the hon. Member raised is—what is the number of backward class people? We have no information on this. It is a matter which relates to 1962-63. It is not possible to get the information.

13.39 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till forty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: in the Chair.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need for adequate supply of wheat by Central Government to Rajasthan for distribution from fair price shops.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We, now take up matters under rule 377.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर): देश में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत आवश्यक वस्तुओं की उचित मूल्य की दुकानों में केन्द्र सरकार प्रतिवर्ष वृद्धि कर रही है, परन्तु बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या के अनुरूप केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्यों को उचित मूल्यों की दुकानों के खोलने के लिए अनाज, कपड़ा, सीमेंट, कारोसीन व खाद्य तेल आदि का आवंटन नहीं किया जा रहा है। अनाज का आवंटन आदि दस किलो प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से किया जाए तो सात प्रतिशत जनता की आवश्यकता की भी पूर्ति नहीं होती।

राजस्थान में भारत सरकार के खाद्य विभाग ने जनवरी 81 में 6000 मै. टन गेहूँ का आवंटन किया जो बढ़ा कर 20,000 टन दिसम्बर 81 में किया गया। परन्तु राज्य की 1981 की जन संख्या जो 3 करोड़ 41 लाख है, के लिए अपर्याप्त है और सात प्रतिशत जनता की आवश्यकता की ही पूर्ति कर सकता है। राज्य के रीगस्तानी क्षेत्रों में चार वर्षों से सूखा है और अन्य हिस्सों में तीन वर्षों से सूखा है। प्रान्त की आधी जनसंख्या की आवश्यकता के अनुसार भी राज्य में अनाज पैदा नहीं हुआ है।

अनाज की उचित मूल्य की दुकानों कम-जोर वर्ग के लोगों के लाभ के लिए खोली जाती हैं परन्तु ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जहां कम-जोर वर्ग के लोगों एवं गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे लोगों की अधिक संख्या है, को लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है क्योंकि अधिकांश ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अनाज नहीं भेजा जाता है। अनाज का लाभ नगर और शहर की ही जनता उठा रही है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र उक्त लाभ से बिल्कुल वंचित है।

अतः कृषि मंत्री जी से आग्रह-पूर्वक निवेदन है कि राजस्थान प्रान्त की चार वर्ष से लगातार अकाल की विषम परिस्थिति को देखते हुए एक लाख मीट्रिक टन गेहूँ प्रतिमाह आवंटन किया जाए ताकि अकाल पीड़ित गांवों में दस किलो प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से सस्ता गेहूँ दिया जा सके।

- (ii) Reduction in the number of Government of India holidays for 1982 and need for declaring Maharashtra, Ramanavami and Valmiki Jayanti as Gazetted holidays.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a matter for deep regret that the Government of India has reduced the number of holidays for 1982 by deleting three major Hindu holidays—Mahashivratri, Ramanavami and Valmiki Jayanti. These festivals are sacred to crores of Hindus throughout the country, and there is no justification for the unilateral action taken by the Government. Even if it was felt that the total number of holidays needed to be reduced, it is not fair that only those holidays which are sacred in to the Hindu community should be unceremoniously dropped in this manner.

The Government has in fact gone one step further. In a circular issued by the Press Information Bureau on 19th November, 1981, it has been stated that out of the 16 closed holidays, Central Government offices located outside Delhi/New Delhi would treat only 11 of these holidays as compulsory. The House will be astounded to know that these 11 exclude every single Hindu holiday. It is thus theoretically possible for a Central Government office situated outside Delhi not to observe a single Hindu holiday throughout the year.

This is a blatant case of reverse discrimination against a community constituting 80 per cent of the population of India. While certainly minority sentiments must be respected and safeguarded, is it Government's view that the majority community are devoid of any sentiments? I would appeal to you, Sir, and through you to the Government to rectify this glaring anomaly and reinstate the deleted holidays. In particular Ramanavami is being celebrated on a big scale

in Delhi and other towns and cities with a massive procession. It would be most unfortunate if a holiday is not declared on that day, 2nd April.

- (iii) Crisis in Silk industry in Karnataka.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udipi): The import of raw silk and increased productivity of Cocoons have resulted in an unprecedented crisis in the silk industry in Karnataka. With the prices of yarn crashing down to new low-levels, the weavers in Bangalore, Doddaballapur and other prominent silk-producing centres expressed their protest in the form of demonstrations and dharnas. The weavers, on Tuesday the 23-2-82, refused to take their bags of silk to the Marketing Centres for auction. For the last few days, the rates of silk yarn are crashing down steeply. Due to this trend, many merchants and weavers are not coming forward to buy the silk. The defective system of auctioning is also proving a damper to them.

The rate of 1 kg silk had reached Rs. 650 but now it has come down to Rs. 350. The demand for chiffon material has declined very much. Daily, about ten tonnes of silk would come to silk marketing centre. But now reelers are not interested to send silk to the marketing centre. At the same time, the silk exchange would not allow them to sell it outside. In Cubbonpet in Bangalore silk worth two crores of rupees was lying unsold. The main reasons for this critical situation is due to the stoppage of purchase of silk by the silk-marketing Board. According to the Board, they do not have adequate funds for the purchase of silk.

One of the Directors of Karnataka Silk Marketing Federation and the Vice-President of Reelers Union have demanded vigorously support price. Therefore, I urge the Minister to look

[Shri Oscar Fernandes]

into the matter and help the reelers and weavers to get the support price. Here, I would also suggest that the import duty on the silk yarn from outside should be levied so that the price of indigenous yarn does not come down. I would like to know the steps being taken by the Government to meet the entire demand of the weavers by indigenous production. The silk exchange centre needs radical reformation so that it becomes instinctively responsive to the weavers and the reelers.

(iv) Demand for declaring 14th April, the birthday anniversary of late Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, a Gazetted holiday.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डा. बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर भारत के करोड़ों शोषित दलित के मसीहा हैं। वे संविधान के जनक हैं। काफी असें से डा. अम्बेडकर के जन्म तिथि 14 अप्रैल को राष्ट्रीय अवकाश दिवस (National Gazetted Holiday) घोषित करने की मांग हो रही है।

अतः आग्रह है कि करोड़ों दलित समुदायों की भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार 14 अप्रैल को राष्ट्रीय अवकाश (National Gazetted Holiday) घोषित करे। और उनके निवास स्थान एवं उनके सामान को राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय National Monuments सुरक्षित रखा जाय।

(v) Need for relief measures for the poor farmers who has suffered loss due to damage to crops from hailstorm in Bharatpur district of Rajasthan.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): Recently there has been a heavy hail-storm in Bharatpur district (Rajasthan) and the crop of nearly 24 villages in Tehsils Nagar and Kama have been totally damaged and in some of the villages the crops have

been totally damaged. The farmers are in complete loss, even the seed which they have put in the fields is not returnable after this damage. I urge upon the Government to announce immediate relief to these farmers and also to get the loss in that area assessed by an independent committee and the farmers should be compensated for the loss which was unforeseen and as the farmers in that area have already suffered during the last year because of the drought conditions and with this loss the farmers of this area are fully ruined.

I urge immediate intervention by the Government and relief measures to be announced, so that these poor farmers could be helped from this unprecedented natural calamity.

(vi) Need for payment of adequate compensation to the farmers of Chauhan Patti village of Delhi for the loss to their crops due to construction of anti flood devices.

श्री जैनस बज्जर (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के चौहान पट्टी गांव में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के लगभग एक हजार किसान यमुना नदी के किनारे रेतीली भूमि को भाड़े पर लेकर वहां खरबूजे तथा करेले की खेती करते हैं। दिल्ली में बाढ़ कंट्रोल करने वाले विभाग की तरफ से उक्त क्षेत्र में बन्ध तथा नाले बनाये जा रहे हैं। वहां उन्होंने अचानक यमुना नदी की धारा को मोड़ने का प्रयास किया। यह कार्य बिना पहले किसी को बताए या सूचित किए हुए किया गया। इसका नतीजा यह निकला है कि इन किसानों की खरबूजे और करेले की खेती बरबाद हो गई और इनका बहुत काफ़ी नुकसान हुआ है।

गत 11 मार्च को मैं चौहान पट्टी गांव में गया था। वहां मैंने उस स्थान को देखा, जहां खरबूजे और करेले की खेती होती है। मैंने इस खेती की बरबादी के दृश्य को भी देखा। बाढ़ नियंत्रण का कार्य करने वाला विभाग बड़ी लापरवाही से काम कर रहा है। यमुना की धारा को

मोड़ने का जो प्रयत्न उन्होंने किया है, वह भी असफल प्रतीत होता है। उक्त क्षेत्र में यमुना की बाढ़ आ गई है और नदी के पानी ने खरबूजे और करले की खेती करने वाले किसानों की भूमि और उनकी भोंपड़ियों को चारों तरफ से घेर लिया है। यमुना नदी का तेज बहाव अभी भी खेतों को काट रहा है और फसलों को बरबाद कर रहा है।

बाढ़ नियंत्रण विभाग ने फसलों की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए किसानों को मुआवजा देने की कार्यवाही की है, लेकिन एक तो इसमें बहुत थोड़े किसानों को लिया गया है और दूसरे मुआवजे की रकम काफी कम रखी गई है और मुआवजा देने की कार्यवाही में काफी देर का जा रही है। बहुत से किसानों को, जिनकी फसल बराबर हुई है, उनको मुआवजा नहीं दिया जा रहा है, इससे वहां बड़ा असंतोष है। साथ ही साथ बाढ़ नियंत्रण के कर्मचारी इन किसानों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार कर रहे हैं और उनके साथ मानवीय सलूक नहीं कर रहे हैं। यहां तक कि अपनी भोंपड़ियों तक आने जाने के लिए यमुना और उसकी उप-धाराओं को पार करने के लिये वे नाँका भी उन किसानों को नहीं देते।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इन किसानों की क्षति का ठीक प्रकार से अन्दाजा लगाया जाए। इनको मुआवजे की रकम बाजार भाव से दी जाये तथा यह रकम उनको भीष दी जाए ताकि जिन लोगों की खेती बरबाद हो गई है, वह मुआवजा लेकर अपने घरों को वापस जा सकें। साथ ही साथ वहां खेती करने वाले किसानों के लिये यमुना और उसकी उप-धाराओं को आर-पार करने के लिये नाँका की व्यवस्था की जाये। वहां सस्ते गल्ले और मिट्टी के तेल की दुकान खोली जाये तथा उनकी चिकित्सा के लिये चलते-फिरते हस्पताल भेजे जायें।

(vii) Measures for assistance to small and regional newspapers.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिला स्तर पर प्रकाशित होने वाले छोटे और भाषायी समाचार-पत्रों की जो दुर्दशा इस समय हो रही है,

वैसी पहले कभी नहीं थी। दिन-प्रतिदिन कागज और छपाई के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। समाचार-पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार के कार्यालय में उपलब्ध रिकार्ड का अध्ययन करने से पता चलता है कि जिला स्तर पर प्रकाशित होने वाले कई समाचार-पत्र एक दो अंक निकालने के बाद ही बन्द हो जाते हैं। इसका प्रमुख कारण यही है कि सरकार द्वारा लघु समाचार-पत्रों को उचित सहायता नहीं दी जाती है। लघु समाचार-पत्रों को छोटे उद्योगों की श्रेणी में रखा जाना चाहिये।

यह दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि संचार के सभी माध्यम या तो सरकार के नियंत्रण में हैं या बड़े-बड़े उद्योग समूहों के नियंत्रण में हैं। लोकतंत्र की सुरक्षा के लिये यह अति-आवश्यक है कि छोटे और भाषायी पत्रों को सब प्रकार की सरकारी सुविधा प्रदान की जाये।

1. सरकार को चाहिये कि लघु समाचार-पत्रों को प्रेस लगाने के लिये एक लाख रुपये तक की राशि आसान शर्तों पर दीर्घकालीन ऋण के रूप में दी जाये।

2. छोटे अखबारों को लघु उद्योग मानकर उन्हें सभी केन्द्र शासित राज्यों व सभी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा वारियता के आधार पर प्रेस लगाने के लिये औद्योगिक शैड या रियायती दर पर भूमि आबंटित की जाये।

3. छोटे अखबारों को सरकारी विज्ञापन देने के लिये न्यूनतम अवधि को (पत्र प्रकाशन के बाद) चार महीने से घटाकर एक महीना किया जाये।

4. सरकारी विज्ञापन की कुल निर्धारित राशि का एक उचित भाग लघु समाचार-पत्रों के लिए सुरक्षित किया जाये।

5. लघु समाचार-पत्रों को जो डाक-शुल्क देना पड़ता है उसमें कमी की जाये। वह शुल्क वर्तमान शुल्क के आधे से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिये।

(viii) Inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Sir, under rule 377, I would like to mention the following matter of urgent public importance in the House:

A large number of Nepali-speaking people are living in our country since long. These people as well as several organisations are demanding the recognition and inclusion of the Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution for a long time. The Congress(I) Party in the Centre assured that the Central Government was considering the demand to include the Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule, but so far nothing has been achieved. It is still lying on the paper. The Sahitya Academy also recognise Nepali as a modern language of India.

In West Bengal, the Ruling Front Government have fulfilled the aspirations of the Nepalese by giving recognition to the Nepali language in the State. Not only the West Bengal Government recognised the Nepali language, but they have started using the language for official purposes also. The West Bengal Legislative Assembly passed two Resolutions and urged upon the Central Government to recognise the Nepali language and include it in the Eighth Schedule of Constitution.

The inclusion of this language in the Eighth Schedule will fulfil one of the major aspirations of the Nepali speaking people residing in West Bengal, Sikkim and other parts of the country and will accelerate their cultural and literary advancement.

Under these circumstances, I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps in this matter and fulfil the legitimate demand of the Nepali-speaking people without further delay.

I also demand that the Minister concerned make a statement in the House in this regard as early as possible.

15 hrs.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, Shri Venkatasubbaiah, while replying to my Bill for inclusion of the Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule assured the House that the Prime Minister was seized of the matter. Months have passed but we have not heard anything about this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Madhukar.

(ix) Need for making inquiry into the dacoity in Assam Mail on 15th March, 1982 Payment of compensation to the looted passengers and taking safety measures on the railways.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दिनांक 15-3-82 को असम मेल ट्रेन में अपने भतीजे के साथ मुजफ्फरपुर से दिल्ली के लिए यात्रा कर रहा था। मुजफ्फरपुर से ही एक प्रथम श्रेणी तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी का संयुक्त रेल डिब्बा मॉर्ये एक्सप्रेस में जोड़ दिया गया, जो कि बराँनी में आने पर असम मेल में जोड़ दिया गया। प्रथम श्रेणी में भी काफी यात्री थे और दूसरी श्रेणी में भारी भीड़ थी। गाड़ी बराँनी से चली और बराँनी तथा मांकासा के बीच में ही डकैतों के एक जत्थे ने, जो करीब पंद्रह थे, द्वितीय श्रेणी के डिब्बे में घुस कर पिस्टल और छुरे दिखा कर करीब सत्तर के आस-पास यात्रियों के जेबरात, घड़ियां तथा नकद रुपये का लूट लिया। लूट का सामान लाखों में रहा होगा। लोग बिलबुलते रहे, हो-हल्ला करते रहे, रोते-कलपते रहे, लेकिन पुलिस के कोई सिपाही वहां फटक नहीं पाए। हमारे भतीजे के हाथ की घड़ी भी डकैतों ने छीन ली।

रेल-यात्रा बढ़ती हुई डकैतियों के कारण अब बिलकुल सुरक्षित नहीं रह गई है। इससे जन-जीवन पर भयंकर प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि असम मेल में हुई 15 मार्च की रात की डकैती की पूरी छान-बीन कराई जाए तथा दोशियों को सजा दिलाई जाए। मुझे संदेह है कि इसमें रेल अधिकारी भी भागीदार हैं।

लूटे गए यात्रियों को मुआवजा दिया जाए तथा रेल-यात्रा सुरक्षित बनाई जाये।

(x) Reported notice for termination of services of some employees by the daily Maharashtra Herald of Pona.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Sir, I want to make a statement under Rule 377.

The Daily Maharashtra Herald of Poona has given notice to 40 of its employees terminating their services on the ground that the firm running the newspaper has purchased new imported photo composing machine. It is reported that other newspapers like Sakal and Tarun Bharat in Poona and several other newspapers in the country are similarly going in for modern printing technology which will result in large scale unemployment in newspaper industry. It is also apprehended that introduction of machines like visual display Terminal, phototypesetter, composing/edit machines will do away with hot metal type production of composing and printing newspapers. At least in some cases, it is suspected that the big newspapers are going in for this kind of automation, with a view to avoid implementation of the Palekar Award. These big newspapers depend on the Government for newsprints, advertisements etc. and on nationalised banks for loans for buying such new machines. I request the Government to intervene in the matter and deny these facilities to them unless they agree to the principle of modernisation without hardship to the existing employees.

15.04 hrs.

CENTRAL SILK BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we come to the next item on discussion and voting on the Central Silk Board (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

Shri Shiv Kumar Singh has already taken six minutes. The balance left for this Bill is one hour and nine minutes. The Minister will reply at about 3-45 P.M. So, the speeches will conclude by that time. You may take one or two minutes more.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): There are a number of Members who want to participate on this. You will kindly extend the time by half-an-hour more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time has already been allotted. How can I alter it?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: You can alter it. The other bills are not important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You move an amendment.

Shri Shiv Kumar Singh.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल इस बिल पर चर्चा करते हुए मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस उद्योग में नए लोग नहीं आ रहे हैं। इसका सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि हमारी पुरानी कलाओं को सीखने से नौजवान लोग थोड़ा घबराते हैं। यह उद्योग एक लेबर-इन्टेन्सिव इंडस्ट्री है और उसमें पूरे समय या आधे समय के लिए काफी काम लिया जा सकता है।

इस उद्योग को यह भी कठिनाई है कि इसमें मास्टर वीवर्ज काफी आ गए हैं, जो पैसों के बल पर ऐसी व्यवस्था करते हैं कि पावरलूम और हैंडलूम चलाने वाले एक्चुअल मजदूरों को अपने काम का पूरा लाभ नहीं मिलता है। इससे भी उन को उत्साह खत्म हो जाता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रैस-इन्फार्मेशन-ब्यूरो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि :

"During the year 1977-78, Central Government sanctioned intensive Sericultural Development Schemes to be implemented as Central sche-

[ठाकूर शिव कुमार सिंह]

mes by the State Governments during the period 1977-78 and 1978-79 in the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and U.P. These schemes involving a total outlay of Rs. 4.4 crores have resulted in additional production 4.9 lakh kgs. of raw silk of the value of Rs. 13.5 crores and additional employment of one lakh persons. These schemes have been transferred to the respective State Governments with effect from 1st April, 1979".

इसके अनुसार सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने एक ही साल में नए एक लाख लोगों को रोजगार का अवसर दिया है। इस प्रकार 4.5 करोड़ रु. का लाभ इस स्कीम के तहत मिला है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि लाभ केवल इने-गिने चारों राज्यों को जो परम्परागत स्लिकका उत्पादन करते हैं, उनको मिलता है। आज हमारे देश में मध्य प्रदेश के बुरहानपुर, इन्दौर, जोजैन, रायगढ़, चांपा-बिलासपुर, बस्तर आदि क्षेत्रों में और महाराष्ट्र के इचलकरंजी, मालगांव, भिवण्डी, शोलापुर तथा इसी के साथ उत्तर प्रदेश में बनारस, कानपुर, महानाथभंजन, जहां पर पावरलूम और हैंडलूम भी है तथा बिहार में भागलपुर, जहां पर इस उद्योग को पनपाने और चमकाने के लिए काफी नए क्षेत्र उपलब्ध हैं, परन्तु प्रचार की कमी के कारण आज हमारे देश के किसान इस काम को नहीं करते हैं। जैसा कि मैंने कल निवेदन किया कि तमिलनाडू और कर्नाटक में कपास और अंगूर की खेती को खत्म करके उन्होंने सिल्क की खेती करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। वहां के किसानों को इससे काफी आय होने लगी है और वह अब इसकी फसल में रुचि लेने लगा है। जिस तरह से किसानों ने नई-नई वैराइटीज कांटन की एच-4, वरलक्ष्मी, जे के एच-1 और 11 तथा ज्वार की शानदार खेती की, उसी तरह से यदि सिल्क में नई-नई वैराइटीज हों, तो वे सिल्क की भी शानदार खेती कर सकते हैं। इसी तरह से वे गन्ने और केले की भी दूसरी फसलों में रुचि ले रहे हैं। यह विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, जैसा कि अभी आपने कहा कि केवल दो मिस्ट की चर्चा की जाए, लेकिन बहुत से माननीय सदस्य

इस पर अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं, इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनको इस बिल पर बोलने के लिए अवसर दिया जाए। सिल्क की खेती को बढ़ाकर हम बहुत सा फारन एक्सचेंज उससे अर्जन कर सकते हैं।

सिल्क बोर्ड का आफिस, जो कि बम्बई में है, उसको बंगलौर शिफ्ट करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसको शिफ्ट करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यदि इसको शिफ्ट करके साउथ ले जाया गया तो उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के किसान जो सिल्क का उत्पादन करते हैं, उनको बहुत परेशानी हो सकती है। यदि इसको शिफ्ट करना बहुत ही आवश्यक है तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश, जो देश के मध्य में पड़ता है या फिर बनारस में जहां पर कि सिल्क काफी बनाई जाती है या बिहार के भागलपुर—ऐसे क्षेत्रों में इसका सेंट्रल आफिस शिफ्ट किया जाए या उसके जोनल आफिससे बना दिए जाएं, जिससे कि सिल्क की खेती करने वाले किसानों को लाभ मिल सके।

इसके साथ-साथ जैसा कि टैक्सटाइल की पॉलिसी में कहा गया है कि नए स्पन मिल सापित किये जाएंगे मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे वर्तमान तीन स्पन मिल काम कर रहे हैं और तीनों एक शिफ्ट में काम कर रहे हैं। यदि इनको ठीक ढंग से चलाया जाए और तीनों शिफ्टों में काम किया जाए, तो हमारे देश में बहुत सा सिल्क यार्न बन सकता है। एग्नी-कल्चर के सब-ग्रुप ने 260 करोड़ रुपये इस उद्योग को देने के लिए सिफारिश प्लानिंग कमीशन से की थी, लेकिन मझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस उद्योग को प्लानिंग कमीशन की ओर से 167 करोड़ रु. दिया गया है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करते हुए, प्लानिंग कमीशन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस उद्योग को बढ़ाने के लिए, फारन-एक्सचेंज को प्राप्त करने के लिए इस में काफी संभावनायें हैं, क्षमताएं हैं, इसलिए इसको अधिक से अधिक पैसा दिया जाए। अभी हमारे ट्रेडिशनल बायर्स मलेशिया, हांग-कांग, एडिन

फिजि, आयरलैंड और कोनिया है और इसका मार्केट यू. एस. ए., वेस्ट-जर्मनी, स्वीटजरलैंड, इटली, कनाडा, साउथ-अरब, जापान आदि है, इन जगहों पर हमारा बहुत सा सिल्क भेजे जाने के चांसेस हैं।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सिल्क बोर्ड का जो अमेण्डिंग बिल लाया गया है उस में मेरे छोटे-छोटे पांच सुझाव हैं। मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि जो बिल लाया गया है उस की धारा 4 में आप जो अमेण्डमेन्ट लाये हैं वह इस प्रकार है--

"6(a) The Central Government may terminate appointment of the Chairman after giving him notice for a period of not less than three months."

इस में कहा गया है कि चेअरमैन की सर्विसज को टर्मिनेट करना है तो उस को तीन महीने का नोटिस दिया जाना चाहिये। मेरा कहना है कि यदि कोई आदमी भ्रष्ट है, भ्रष्टाचार करता है, पैसा खाता है या सिल्क बोर्ड का संचालन अपनी पूरी क्षमता से नहीं करता है तो उसे तीन महीने तक अवसर क्यों दिया जाए ? मेरी दृष्टि में ऐसे आदमी को रखने से पैसे की हानि होती है, उस को तीन महीने का नोटिस देने की आवश्यकता नहीं होनी चाहिये, उस को तत्काल डिस्मिस किया जाना चाहिये।

2. मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि सदस्य का जो तीन वर्ष का कार्यकाल रखा गया है इस में यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि जो मंत्री एक बार बन चुका है वह री-इलेक्ट होगा या नहीं होगा।

3. तीसरा सुझाव--इस बोर्ड में केवल उड़ीसा, आसाम, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और कर्नाटक के सदस्य आते हैं, जब कि यू. पी. में बनारस, बिहार में भागलपुर और मध्य प्रदेश में रायगढ़, चांपा तथा विलासपुर में

सिल्क का काफी उत्पादन होता है। इन प्रदेशों के प्रतिनिधियों को और खास कर किसानों को, इस बोर्ड में लिया जाना आवश्यक है।

4. अभी हाल में कर्नाटक में ककून में पेस्ट का आक्रमण हो गया है, कीड़ा लग रहा है तथा धीरे-धीरे यह रोग आन्ध्र प्रदेश की तरफ बढ़ रहा है, जिस से सिल्क की पैदावार खराब हो रही है। एग्रीकल्चर विभाग तुरन्त इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही करे और फसलों का संरक्षण करे।

5. न केवल मेरी तथा कई अन्य माननीय सदस्यों की यह भावना है कि जब से सिल्क बोर्ड बना है--1948 में यह अधिनियम पारित हुआ था और 1950 में यह बोर्ड बना था--तब से इस का चेअरमैन साउथ से आता है। सेंट्रल इन्डिया और नार्दन इन्डिया का भी इस में अवसर दिया जाय ताकि यह उद्योग एक सीमित क्षेत्र तक ही न रहे, इस का काम देश के किसानों को ही न रहे, इस का लाभ देश के किसानों को मिले और देश में अधिक से अधिक

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of D.M.K., I wish to say a few words on the Central Silk Board Amendment Bill. The parent Act was passed in 1948 in which there was no provision stipulating the tenure of the office of Chairman and also no procedure had been enumerated therein for the removal of Chairman. All these 34 years the Central Silk Board had been functioning with this drawback and the Government had all along been helpless to terminate the services of Chairman who had not proved his worth. Now this deficiency is being sought to be removed by this amending Bill.

[Shri Era Mohan]

I can enumerate numerous instances to substantiate my contention that the Central Silk Board has not been functioning effectively all these years. The recent proof is that for the past three months the Board is literally non-existent. The orders shifting the Office of the Board from Bombay to Bangalore had been passed some three years ago. Since then the employees and the officials are on virtual strike. They do not want to go to Bangalore. All the work in the Board has come to a standstill. I wonder how the Government is putting up with this kind of wayward behaviour of the staff of the Board. Some three months more may be given to them for making up their mind. Even after that if they do not move out of Bombay, then all of them must be transferred to some other Central Government department and new staff must be posted in the Board and it should be shifted to Bangalore. In a vast country like ours, these decisions are taken in the interest of industry and those engaged in the industry. We should not allow the dangerous portends to gather roots in our country.

The very fact that now we are importing huge quantities of silk yarn from China is the proof positive for the Central Silk Board's callous neglect of the industry all these 34 years. When this could have been developed into a potential cottage industry, generating employment in the rural areas where crores and crores of people are unemployed, we are in the unfortunate situation of importing silk yarn. The price of imported silk yarn is much lower than that of indigenous yarn. That means China has taken great interest in developing this industry and the Chinese silk yarn has flooded our country. In fact this is proving a death-knell for the indigenous silk industry. The price of indigenous yarn cannot be brought to the level of imported Chinese yarn because of steep increase in input costs. Then there are many deficiencies in the system of

distribution of the imported yarn. The genuine weavers are not getting silk yarn. In Tamil Nadu more than 10,000 families are dependent on silk yarn. They are all on the verge of losing their livelihood for want of adequate supplies of yarn. The hon. Minister should bestow his personal attention in this matter and ensure proper distribution of silk yarn.

Indian silk used to be a proud possession in foreign countries. We were the leading exporters of silk. Today we are gradually killing this industry by our importing silk yarn, by improper distribution of the imported yarn, and by not effective steps to augment silk yarn production. Even the master-weavers have become so disillusioned that they may call it a day. At this juncture, there is a rumour that the Government is thinking of constituting in a Silk Export Promotion Council. When there is no possibility at all for the export of silk, I wonder why should there be an Export Promotion Council. On the first day of this Session of Lok Sabha, there was a starred question about this and the hon. Minister replied in detail to all the supplementaries. We will be doing wrong by setting up this Export Council for silk. Instead, there is need for a Silk Development and Financing Council. Adequate funds are not available for the development of silk industry. The commercial banks do not extend loans. Similarly the nationalised Banks do not extend loans. There should be a financing institution at the highest level for this industry alone so that required financial assistance is given to the people engaged in the industry. I urge upon the hon. Minister not to take this suggestion casually. He must look into this and do the needful. He must order immediately the examination of the possibilities, and necessary steps must be taken in setting up this body.

Like Bangalore, many towns in Tamil Nadu have got salubrious climate for sericulture. Particularly Coimbatore is best suited for this purpose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Coimbatore is in your parliamentary constituency.

SHRI ERA MOHAN: Yes, Sir. I am very proud of that. When the Office of the Central Silk Board is set up in Bangalore, a regional office should be opened in Coimbatore so that necessary incentives are given to those interested in sericulture. Coimbatore is just like Bangalore in climatic conditions.

With these words, I support this amending Bill on behalf of my party, the D.M.K. and conclude my speech. I hope that the hon. Minister will pay attention to the suggestions I have made.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill has been brought forward in this House for a limited purpose. While supporting the Bill, I would like to make a submission to the hon. Minister who is doing his job very efficiently.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have got a certificate from him. The beginning itself is silken.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I am giving him silken compliments. Sir, whenever we talk about silk, the name of Karnataka and Bangalore are always mentioned.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Mysore also.....

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Karnataka includes Mysore also. But, Sir, other places which are either producing silk or consuming silk and silk products are conveniently being forgotten. The reality is that Karnataka is not so important either in the production of silk or in the consumption of silk. I will give you figures in so far production of silk and silk products are concerned:—

Tasar Silk. 70% produced in Bihar and the balance in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

Eri Silk . 80% produced in Assam and balance in Bihar and Orissa.

Muga Silk . 100% produced in Assam.

Mulberry Silk. 50% in Karnataka and balance in West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

So far as consumption of silk and silk products are concerned, the figure are as follows:

75% of Raw Silk output is consumed by weavers of Banaras, Bhagalpur and Malda.

Three places are consuming 70 per cent of silk. Eighty per cent silk handlooms are in U.P., Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. And you are talking all the time about Bangalore, Karnataka whenever the question of silk comes up. On the top of it, the Central Silk Board always provides 70 per cent of its research, science, technological and extension strength to the State of Karnataka. Seventy per cent of the Central Silk Board budget is always earmarked for Karnataka at the cost of others.

Today, Karnataka sericulturist earns Rs. 10,000 per year from one acre of mulberry whereas lakhs and lakhs of adivasis in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Assam hardly earn Rs. 500 per year by rearing Tasar silkworms. We owe more responsibility towards these underdogs to whom the 20-point programme is addressed.

There is a controversy about the location of the head office of the Central Silk Board about which my friend from Tamil Nadu was also talking. The head office of the Central Silk Board is being transferred from Bombay to Bangalore? Why? Karnataka is not such an important centre.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is because important M.Ps. are from there.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: An important MP from Assam is also there; Assam produces 100 per cent muga silk.

The head office should remain in Bombay.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): But it is not working because of the controversy.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: There is a very strong lobby to shift the office from Bombay to Karnataka. I urge upon the hon. Minister to look into this matter. The head office of the Central Silk Board should be located at Bombay.

Now, I come to the zonal offices. There are some zonal offices situated at Srinagar, Bombay, Bangalore, Madras and Calcutta, but no zonal office is situated in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, UP or in Assam, where more than 75 per cent silk is being consumed. I urge upon the Minister that at least a zonal office should be set up at Varanasi. Varanasi and its adjoining areas account for more than 50 per cent consumption in the country. One zonal office should also be situated at Bhagalpur, because sericulture has not been developed in those areas. In fact, it has not been allowed to develop in the areas, where the consumption of silk is more, because of certain vested interests. Sericulture should be developed in these areas; the climate is very suitable. In fact, everything else is suitable, but the encouragement is not being given, training is not being given, and consequently, sericulture is not being developed at places where the consumption is more.

Now, I come to the problems of Varanasi.

During the Winter Session, I raised a matter in this august House under Rule 377 that more than five lakh silk handloom weavers are out of jobs. The looms were closed because of the abnormally high prices of silk yarn. The prices increased by 50 per cent and the handloom weavers were out of the job. There was a strike in Banaras. It was not because silk was not available, but because the Silk Board or the other Agency of the Karnataka Government, which is responsible for the silk development and the sale of silk had so managed that some big people cornered the entire stock of

silk and they raised the prices abnormally high. Since Banaras uses silk mostly from Karnataka and the prices went high to the extent of 50 per cent, there was the strike.

I am thankful to the Government. They have come to the rescue. They arranged some import from China and the other countries to meet the situation. Yet the situation remains the same. The reason is that the Varanasi sarees need certain grade of silk, but that has not been supplied to them. I have heard that the silk which is needed here in Varanasi has been supplied to Bhagalpur, which needs a different grade of silk. The U.P. Handloom Corporation has invested crores of rupees to buy the imported silk and the stock of the silk is piling at Varanasi, since it is not for the benefit of the weavers there. Therefore, I urge upon the Hon. Minister to kindly look into the matter and to arrange the supply in such a manner that the grade needed by the Varanasi Silk weavers is made available to them.

Sir, I am not against the South. I like South very much. I am rather devoted to South. But it so happens that the Central Silk Board is always dominated by the people of South, particularly of Karnataka. And they do not see the interests of the Northern States.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. George is from Karnataka.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Yes, both the Fernandes are from Karnataka. But he is moving round the country and you are stuck there.

Therefore, I urge upon the Hon. Minister to kindly see to it that when the Board is constituted, different parts of the country which produce silk or consume silk are also represented on it. And the Hon. Minister should at least ensure that the Chairman of the Board should be from the silk consuming area. I am not offering myself, but anybody from the silk consuming area must be appointed Chairman on the Board.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Sir, I came from Karnataka which supplies the bulk of raw silk. Furthermore, I represent a constituency which is the nerve centre for silk trade.

Sir, I cannot understand why my Hon. friends have started this controversy. From time immemorial Karnataka has been producing almost all the raw silk required by the whole of the country. Of late, Tamil Nadu has taken steps to see that it also has good production of raw silk production. But I am not so narrow-minded as some of my friends are. I would say that the Silk Board should be situated in a State which has the highest silk production and the highest quantum of trade. Tamil Nadu is also near Karnataka States, and I would request my Hon. friend from Tamil Nadu, let us not quarrel so that it is sent to Kashmir.

Sir, Bangalore is a place where its main industry is situated and it is the biggest market in the world. Furthermore, there are a large number silk weavers working in Bangalore. Therefore, I humbly appeal to the Government and my hon. friends to see that it should be located in Karnataka for the present. And when the silk industry spreads and other States come forward to produce more of silk, then they can ask for it. But let them not do anything in a hurry, because industry is already suffering. And I don't want this industry to further suffer by premature transfer from Bangalore to some other place. Bombay is neither a silk producing area, nor has it got silk industry. So, I don't understand why there is such a cry to take the Silk Board away to Bombay.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is this part of the speech, the Minister will find very difficult to reply. He is supporting Bombay and you are supporting Bangalore.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Sir, this Act should have been amended long ago.

The Silk Board has not helped much to the silk trade and the silk industry. Nor has it done anything for its development or for its research work. Last year the silk production was affected because of the destruction of the silk crop by the Hoozi fly. Therefore, the silk industry had to suffer a lot and the silk prices were fantastically high at that time. The Silk Board had not come up with any remedy to overcome or avoid the havoc caused by the Hoozi flies. Therefore, I charge the Silk Board for having been completely unhelpful as far as the development of the silk industry is concerned. The job of the Silk Board is to see that research is made so that we may be able to have quality silk at a lesser cost.

The Silk Board as it has been constituted now, is to be scrapped. I recommend that the Board must be constituted on the pattern of the Coffee Board where the interests of all the people connected with the silk industry are taken on it. The Silk Board should also see that the industry as a whole develops properly and that these engaged in this industry benefit economically. I am dare say that silk industry can give employment to lakhs of people. In the same way it can help a great deal in earning a lot of foreign exchange through foreign trade also. Therefore, the Silk Board has to be rejuvenated on proper lines, to see that the silk industry develops on right lines. The silk industry can solve the unemployment problem to a great extent. Furthermore, it will fetch foreign exchange if we export silk.

The silk industry is a very important industry. Once I was the Chairman of the Central Beggar Relief Committee. In order to see that the beggars were given some employment, we engaged some beggar boys and engaged them on silk twisting. We were paying them Rs. 2 per day. After receiving training, these boys were taken by the silk twisting factories where they were paid Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 a day.

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

There is ample scope in the country for the silk industry to develop. World Bank has given a large sum for silk development. It may be expended on the silk industry.

It is unfortunate that the Silk Board and the Karnataka Government have not taken proper steps. They have made a mess of the whole thing. Silk which was selling at Rs. 250 a Kg. went up to Rs. 720 per Kg. not only in Karnataka, but also in Tamil Nadu. The weavers were put to great hardships—in Kancheepuram in Tamil Nadu, Dharmavaram in Andhra, Banaras in U.P. and in Kashmir. The weavers suffered very much on account of the high cost of raw silk. The weavers' plight was miserable.

I have raised this matter in Parliament under rule 377, interpellations and Calling Attention. But nothing has been done.

There is now a crash in the market, in respect of silk. The State Government of Karnataka, instead of taking measures to alleviate the sufferings of weavers, have formed a Silk Exchange which consists of vested interests. So, they went on raising silk price, and they have now stored about Rs. one crore worth of raw silk. Four months back, the price was ranging between Rs. 600 and Rs. 720. Now it has come down to Rs. 350. This has hit the silk weavers of different States. I am quite sure that because of this fall in prices, many people in the silk industry, particularly weavers, will be put to great hardship.

In the interests of growers, consumers and weavers, the silk industry should be rationalized to such an extent that the industry will be able to provide not only employment, but also help in the economic development of the country.

My friend Mr. Oscar Fernandes was just saying in Kannada, that the silk industry must be re-organized, so that it might develop well. As a consumer I have to tell you this: the silk saree is a must, so far as South Indian ladies

are concerned—whether they belong to the middle class, or upper class. I have five daughters. For the first daughter's marriage, I spent Rs. 2,000 on silk sarees. For the last daughter of mine whose marriage I have celebrated recently, I had to spend Rs. 10,000 on silk sarees. But the quality and weight of the sarees costing Rs. 10,000 now are far inferior when compared to the earlier low-priced sarees.

The silk industry has become a gamble in the hands of vested interests. Unfortunately, instead of helping the grower or the consumer, the Government is helping the middlemen, who are making huge profits, at the cost of the other two classes. Lakhs of rupees are amassed by middle men. Unless the middle men are removed and we arrange for cooperatives or some other suitable organization, silk industry cannot be developed well.

In the meantime, Karnataka Government has started what-is-called the Silk Exchange. Instead of helping the silk weavers, the Silk Exchange has begun to compete in the bazar. Furthermore, there is the vested interest of moneyed people. They have managed things in such a way i.e. to see that only they are benefited, and not the grower, consumer or the weavers. These middle men make huge profits. They have virtually begun to gamble with the silk industry—and the Government must be careful about it and see that the silk industry develop on modern lines so that the interest of the growers, the interest of the weavers, the interest of the reelers and lastly the interest of the consumers is safeguarded. They should also see that the middle man somehow or other is removed. Then they should also see that the silk industry is not given in the hands of the politicians. When Mr. Devraj Urs was removed from the Ministry, he became the Chairman of the Silk Board. He had no time to devote for the development of the silk industry. After him, another person from the Ruling Party became the Chairman of the Silk Board. Afterwards, when the Janata Party came

to power, they brought their own man and he become the Chairman of the Silk Board, who is the present Chairman. I am quite sure, if the Silk Board is manned by politicians, it will not do any good to the silk industry and to the people also. Therefore, I appeal to the Government that the silk industry must never be given in the hands of the politicians for serving the national interest. For Heaven's sake, do not bring any politicians in the Silk Board and politics in the silk industry.

I appeal to the Government that, for the good development of the silk industry, a Karnataka man who knows the silk trade very well, silk business very well, should be appointed Chairman of the Silk Board. I again appeal to the Government not to bring any politician on the Silk Board. Our experience shows that wherever these politicians are on the boards, they have used their position for their personal ends, for their own benefit and not for the development of the industry and the good of the people. Therefore, whatever may be the plea of the other hon. members about the silk industry, I strongly appeal to the Government not to bring any politician in the silk industry.

There is a lot of scope for development of the silk industry. In Tamilnadu, they have started the production of raw-silk. Likewise, it should be developed in Andhra Pradesh, in Bihar, in Assam and in many other places in the country where the conditions are favourable for the growth of the mulberry.

The World Bank has given a large fund to the Government. I appeal to the Government to see that the silk industry should be developed on modern and scientific lines so that it considered as a national industry having national outlook. I once again appeal to the hon. Minister and the Central Government to see that there is no party politics, as far as the silk industry is concerned. It should be

developed in a scientific way so that we may get the maximum advantage out of it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Oscar Fernandes.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: I seek your permission to speak in Kannada.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

*SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udipi): Mr. Speaker, I come from Karnataka, the birth place of the silk industry. Mysore, the premier city of the State, is synonymous with silk. Recently there had been a problem because of the danger of the flies which infested mulberry plants.

It is not a matter of happiness that we had to import silk from China for meeting our requirements.

I am grateful to the Government for having shifted the headquarters of the Silk Board from Bombay to Bangalore the place where the silk industry has been developing fast. The move will help research for the development of the industry and also the silk growers and users of silk yarn.

The Karnataka Government has received a loan/assistance of Rs. 80 crores from the World Bank for the development of the silk industry and the State Government are doing their best to modernise the industry. The development of the industry will go a long way towards solving the problem of unemployment in our country.

My hon. friend Shri Zain-ul-Basheer mentioned the fact that the Karnataka Silk growers earned about Rs. 10,000 on one acre of cultivation whereas the growers in Maharashtra got about Rs. 500. I would like to say that if the Maharashtra and Assam growers also worked on scientific lines as the

*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

[Shri Oscar Fernandes]

Karnataka growers they could increase their income to the level of Karnataka silk growers. If scientific cultivation is undertaken we should be in a position to export silk instead of importing it. If the Central Government helped this industry to develop properly and also ensured remunerative prices for the growers, the industry would benefit as would the common man and the country.

The workers of the Central Board are facing certain problems because of the lack of any specific recruitment and service rules the field workers are treated as casual labourers. Government should look into the matter so that the workers can give their best. Another problem which the Board is likely to face in spite of the shifting of its headquarters to Bangalore is the shortage of field staff which is particularly, acute in my constituency, South Canara. A similar shortage of field staff is in evidence in the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Tamilnadu and others. It must be removed for the better functioning of the Board.

If the money spent on the import of silk could be diverted to research we should be able to increase the production in our country to an extent which would deliver us from the necessity to import. The fly which infest mulberry leaves should be dealt with first of all. A stable market mechanism should be established so that the fluctuations in the price of silk are minimised. We must also ensure the payment of remunerative prices to the growers as we do in the case of other agricultural commodities like cotton. If that is not done, the growers may switch over to other commodities.

I think that it is best to leave the selection of Chairman of the Central Silk Board to the Government. We should trust the Central Government to choose a suitable person for the

post. The State to which the Chairman belongs should not cause any worry; what is important is whether he is a fit person to hold the post, having the background and expertise needed for the job.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, रेशम उद्योग के विकास के लिये 6ठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में विशेष रूप से प्रकाश डाला गया है और इस बात का उल्लेख उस योजना के हिन्दी संस्करण के 173वें पृष्ठ पर है। इस समय चार प्रकार का रेशम हमारे देश में पैदा होता है—शहतूत, टसर, एरी, मोंगा। ये प्रायः देश के सभी राज्यों में, खास कर कर्नाटक, पश्चिमी बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, आसाम, मध्य प्रदेश आन्ध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, प्रायः सभी जगहों पर, परन्तु इन राज्यों में विशेष रूप से, रेशम की पैदावार होती है। बिहार का भागलपुर सिल्क के लिए बहुत मशहूर स्थान है। वाराणसी और बैंगलोर में साड़ियां और दूसरे वस्त्र बहुत ही अच्छे किस्म के मिलते हैं...

एक माननीय सदस्य : लुंगी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : लुंगी से लेकर कंचुकी तक।

15.58 hrs.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV in the Chair]

हमारे मुल्क में सब से ज्यादा रेशम शहतूत का रेशम होता है, 80 प्रतिशत उस की पैदावार देश में है और आप की छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में भी कहा गया है—“शहतूत के अतिरिक्त अन्य किस्म के रेशम उद्योग के विकास पर पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है”। यह सरकार की योजना कह रही है। इस का यह अर्थ हुआ कि अन्य प्रकार के रेशम के विकास की तरफ सरकार का ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान जाना चाहिये, लेकिन इस का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि शहतूत के रेशम के विकास पर कम ध्यान दिया जाय। इस समय हमारे यहां जो रेशम पैदा होता है—1979-80 में 48 लाख किलोग्राम

पैदा हुआ और 6ठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक 90 लाख किलोग्राम हो जाने की आशा की जाती है। ठीक इसी तरह से निर्यात भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा करना है ताकि हमको विदेशी मुद्रा मिल सके। इस लिये उसको 49 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ा कर 100 करोड़ रुपये तक ले जाना चाहते हैं—छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में। इस समय इस उद्योग में लगभग 16 लाख लोग काम करते हैं आप इनको बढ़ा कर साढ़े इक्कीस लाख तक ले जाना चाहते हैं। तो यह कैसे होगा। इस के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि अनुसंधान का काम रेशम के कीड़ों के सिलसिले में किया जाए और ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस को विकसित कर के सब जगहों पर इसकी पैदावार को बढ़ाया जाए। जितने स्थानों पर हमारे मुल्क में रेशम होता है, वहां पर इस की पैदावार को बढ़ाया जाए लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि खुद बनारस में 5 हजार करघे बेकार पड़े हैं।

16 hrs.

श्री जैनुल बशर : 5 लाख करघे बेकार पड़े हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह तो मैं बहुत कम कह रहा था। हमारे भागलपुर में भी हजारों करघे बेकार हैं और हर स्थान पर जहां रेशम की पैदावार होती है, वहां पर करघे बेकार हैं। आप को ऐसा इन्तजाम करना चाहिए कि रेशम के धागे उनको मुनासिब दाम पर मिलें क्योंकि इसमें भी मुनाफाखोरी चलती है जैसी हमारे सूती करघों के व्यापार में गड़बड़ चल रही है। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग रेशम का उत्पादन करते हैं, उनको कच्चे रेशम का अगर आप मुनासिब दाम नहीं दिलवाएंगे, उन के सामान को आप खरीदेंगे नहीं, तो धागे बन कर तैयार हो जाएंगे और उनके खपत की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी। बनारस, बंगलौर, भागलपुर आदि जो प्रमुख केन्द्र हैं, उनको अगर आप अच्छे किस्म का रेशम नहीं देंगे, तो हमारे देश का नाम जो फपड़ों के मामले में है, साड़ियों के मामले में है, यहां पर मटका, मुंगा, एरी और टसर जो इतनी अच्छी होती है, और ये नहीं बन पाएंगे, तो हमारे देश की बदनामी होगी।

अगर आप सचमुच में बोर्ड के जीरे इस को विकसित करना चाहते हैं, तो बोर्ड का मतलब यह होता है कि वह इस बात को देखें कि जो रेशम उपजाने वाले हैं, उनको मुनासिब दाम मिले, इस उद्योग में 16 लाख से अधिक लोग काम करते हैं और उनके परिवारों के करोड़ों लोग इस व्यवसाय पर जिन्दा हैं। तो मजदूरों की स्थिति कैसी है, यह भी आप को देखना होगा। मजदूरों को ट्रेड यूनियन कानूनों के मुताबिक तन्खाह मिले और अगर नहीं मिलती है, तो ऐसे कानूनों को वहां पर लागू करवाइए ताकि यह न हो सके कि उन का शोषण बड़े पैमाने पर किया जाए। श्रम मंत्री जी भागलपुर से आते हैं। वह उन का क्षेत्र है और वे जानते हैं कि मजदूरों के साथ क्या हो रहा है। उन की यूनियन हैं, उन के संगठन हैं लेकिन उन की कोई सुनता ही नहीं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : संगठन नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : भागलपुर में तो है। और जगहों के लिए आप सही हो सकते हैं। अगर यूनियन और संगठन नहीं हैं, तो वे बनने चाहिए ताकि मजदूरों का शोषण न हो। एक तरफ आप उत्पादक-कर्त्ता को अधिक दाम दीजिए और दूसरी तरफ जो कपड़ा बनाने वाले मजदूर हैं, उन को ठीक से मजदूरी दीजिए। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तो जाहिर बात है कि इस व्यवसाय का, इस उद्योग का विकास नहीं हो सकेगा। इस उद्योग का भविष्य बड़ा ही उज्ज्वल है। इसलिये इस बात को दिमाग में रख कर इस की उज्ज्वलता के लिए अगर आप उचित कदम नहीं उठाएंगे, तो जाहिर बात है कि यह उद्योग उन्नति नहीं कर सकेगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक ही कहा है कि केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड जो है, उस को राजनीति का अखाड़ा मत बनाइए। जो लोग सचमुच में इस उद्योग को विकसित करने में दिलचस्पी रखें, ऐसे लोगों को ही इस का अध्यक्ष बनाइए। अभी तो जिस के लिए मन बना जाता है, अपनी स्वार्थ-सिद्धि के लिए, उसी को अध्यक्ष बना दिया जाता है। पब्लिक सैक्टर में हम देखते हैं कि जो

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

पब्लिक सैक्टर के कारखाने हैं, उन में उन लोगों को, जिन की पब्लिक सैक्टर की फिलोसफी नहीं है, चेंबरमेन और मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर आदि बना दिया जाता है और नतीजा यह होता है कि वे उद्योग घाटे पर चल रहे हैं।

श्री राम प्यार पनिका (राबर्ट्सगंज) : वेस्ट बंगाल में क्या किसी कांग्रेसी को आप को सरकार ने किसी अन्डरटैकिंग का चेंबरमेन बनाया है ?

सभापति महोदय : शास्त्री जी क्या आप ईल्ड कर रहे हैं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : नहीं नहीं। मैं यह कह रहा था कि इस बोर्ड का चेंबरमेन सचमुच में ऐसा हो जो इस उद्योग के विकास में दिलचस्पी रखता हो और इसका जानकार हो। नहीं तो आप राजनीतिक स्तर पर किसी को बहाल करेंगे तो इसका विकास नहीं होगा।

जैसा कि हमने इसके बारे में संशोधन दिया है जिस पर कि हम बाद में विचार करेंगे, लेकिन अगर चेंबरमेन को हटाने की जरूरत पड़े तो कारण जरूर बताइये। बिना कारण के किसी को मत हटाइये। अगर जब चाहेंगे तब आप हटा देंगे तो इस उद्योग को नुकसान होगा। इसी तरह से अगर किसी चेंबरमेन की अवधि को बढ़ाना चाहें तो बढ़ा सकते हैं लेकिन उसकी अवधि बढ़ाते समय यह चीज ध्यान में रखी जानी चाहिए कि उसका काम संतोषजनक रहा है या नहीं। इस उद्योग के विकास के लिए चेंबरमेन की कालावधि बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है या नहीं।

आप इन दो बातों को ध्यान में रखें। अगर आपने ठीक तरीके से काम किया तो हम सभी चाहते हैं कि इस उद्योग की वृद्धि हो, उत्पादकों को मुनाफा हो और जो मजदूर इस में काम करते हैं, जिन पर कि यह उद्योग निर्भर है उनकी रोजी-रोटी ठीक से चले और उनको वाजिब तनखाह मिले। अगर इन सब बातों पर आप ध्यान रखेंगे तो इस बोर्ड से आप लाभ उठा सकेंगे।

वैसे यह जो बिल बनाया गया है यह कंट्रोवर्सियल नहीं है लेकिन इन बातों की तरफ सरकार को जरूर ध्यान रखना चाहिये।

श्री समीन्द्रबीन (गोड्डा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेशम की बहुत सी किस्में हैं। मूंगा, टसर, मालवरी और एरी इत्यादि। अगर सारे हिन्दुस्तान का जायजा लिया जाए तो सब से ज्यादा टसर की पैदावार बिहार में है और मूंगा 100 फीसदी असम में होता है। और मालवरी 50 फीसदी बंगलौर कर्नाटक में होती है। वैसे तो थोड़ा-बहुत रेशम और जगहों में भी होता है मगर ये तीन जगह ऐसी हैं जहां यह सब से ज्यादा होता है। मगर अफसोस की बात है कि हमारे सिल्क बोर्ड के क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र कश्मीर, बम्बई, बंगलौर, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में है। जहां बिहार में 80 फीसदी टसर होता है वहां इसका कोई सेंटर नहीं है। इसी तरह 100 फीसदी मूंगा असम में होता है लेकिन वहां भी कोई क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र नहीं है। कलकत्ता में जो क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र है उसके साथ यू.पी., बिहार, असम, नागालैण्ड और सिक्किम इत्यादि को शामिल कर दिया है। जरूरत इस बात की थी कि जहां 80 प्रतिशत टसर पैदा होता है, वहां सेंटर होना चाहिए था। इस लिए असम में भी इसका सेंटर होना चाहिए। अफसोस की बात है कि सिल्क बोर्ड का केन्द्रीय सेंटर बंगलौर में है लेकिन इन जगहों पर क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र भी नहीं है। इस सदन को यह देखना है कि पैदावार के लिहाज से जहां सब से ज्यादा टसर होता है वहां पर कम से कम क्षेत्रीय सेंटर होना चाहिए। पहले नम्बर पर असम में होता है और दूसरे नम्बर पर बिहार में होता है और तीसरे नम्बर पर बंगलौर में होता है। लेकिन बंगलौर में तो है और बिहार और असम को नजरअन्दाज कर दिया गया है। इनको नजरअन्दाज नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

बम्बई एक्सपोर्ट के लिहाज से बहुत बेहतर है। इसलिए बंगलौर केन्द्रीय सेंटर के मीरिट में नहीं आता—न पैदावार में और न एक्सपोर्ट में, लेकिन बंगलौर के लिए पैरवी हुई, क्योंकि नुमाइंदगी बंगलौर की

ज्यादा है। केन्द्रीय सेंटर को लेकर मौजूदा चेयरमैन किसी को आसाम भेज रहे हैं, किसी अधिकारी को गोहाटी भेज रहे हैं, लिहाजा ये कि परेशान किया जा रहा है। यह सब नहीं होना चाहिए। हम तो कहेंगे कि एक्सपोर्ट के लिहाज से बांबे दुरुस्त है और पैदावार के लिहाज से आसाम ठीक है और बंबई और बंगलौर की लड़ाई के बीच सारी बातों को छोड़ कर इसको दिल्ली में रख दिया जाए ताकि किसी को किसी तरह की आपत्ति नहीं हो।

बिहार पैदावार ज्यादा करता है, फिर भी बिहार में कोई क्षेत्रीय आफिस नहीं खोला गया है, यह अप्सोसनाक बात है। इसलिए बिहार में और आसाम में क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय होने चाहिए। सेंट्रल आफिस सारे झगड़ों को बलाएताक रख कर दिल्ली में होना चाहिए।

अभी रामावतार शास्त्री जी कह रहे थे कि मजदूरों को यह मिलना चाहिए, वह मिलना चाहिये, मगर मैं कहता हूँ कि असल चीज के बारे में उन्होंने तबज्जह नहीं दिलाई है। आज चाइना से सिल्क आ रहा है और यहां के सिल्क से उसकी बनावट अच्छी है और 1/4 किफायत भी मिलती है। फिर कपड़ा बुनने वाला क्यों दूसरा सिल्क लेगा। मैंने नागपुर में यह प्रस्ताव रखा था कि इंपोर्ट बंद किया जाए। चाइना की यह एक पालिसी है कि वह किफायती दामों पर सिल्क एक्सपोर्ट कर रहा है, जिससे हमारे यहां सिल्क का उत्पादन घट जाएगा और यहां का मजदूर भी बेकार हो जाएगा।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं पार्लियामेंट की तरफ से सिल्क बोर्ड में मेंबर हूँ। मैं जब वहां पर सूरतों देखता हूँ तो पाता हूँ कि बोर्ड में मजदूरों की नुमाइंदगी नहीं है। और सिल्क पैदा करने वालों की नुमाइंदगी नहीं है, बल्कि बड़े-बड़े एक्सपोर्टर लोग उसके नुमाइंद हैं और यही वजह है कि बिहार और आसाम सिल्क के मामले में तरक्की नहीं कर रहा है और न उनको किसी किस्म की रियायतें मिल रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सिल्क पैदा करने वालों की नुमाइंदगी इसमें होनी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा मैं एक चीज की तरफ आप के माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे आसाम सिल्क पैदा करता हो, चाहे बिहार या बंगलौर पैदा करता हो या कोई भी प्रदेश पैदा करता हो, लेकिन कपड़ा तैयार करने वाले बनारस और भागलपुर के हैं लेकिन बनारस और भागलपुर की ओर से बड़े-बड़े साहूकारों की नुमाइंदगी है, कपड़ा तैयार करने वाले बुनकरों की नुमाइंदगी नहीं है। आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि कपड़ा तैयार करने में भागलपुर और बनारस 80 फीसदी सिल्क तैयार करते हैं। जहां 80 फीसदी सिल्क कपड़ा तैयार होता है वहां की नुमाइंदगी बोर्ड में न हो, यह बहुत अप्सोसनाक बात है। मेरी तज्वीज है कि बुनकरों की भी उस में नुमाइंदगी होनी चाहिये।

1951-52 में सिल्क बोर्ड कायम हुआ था। लेकिन आज तक इसका जो चेयरमैन होता आ रहा है वह दक्षिण भारत से बनता रहा है जहां कम पैदावार होती है, मतलब यह कि साउथ से ही बनता रहा है। आप देखें कि टस्सर बिहार में पैदा होती है, मूंगा सौ फीसदी आसाम में पैदा होता है, मलबरी बंगलौर में पैदा होती है। टस्सर अस्सी परसेंट बिहार में होती है। इतने साल हो गए हैं लेकिन एक बार भी चेयरमैन नार्थ का नहीं हुआ है, यही वजह है कि आज बिहार और आसाम आगे बढ़ नहीं पाया है। आप क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय जैसे बम्बई, बंगलौर, मद्रास में खोलते हैं इसी तरह से आसाम, बिहार वगैरह में भी खोलें। साथ ही चेयरमैन जिस को सरकार नामजद करती है और जिस का चुनाव नहीं होता है, किसी ऐसे इलाके से उसको नामजद किया जाए जो पसमांदा हो, बिहार से करें, आसाम से करें, या काश्मीर से करें, कहीं से भी करें लेकिन वह उत्तर भारत का होना चाहिये, दक्षिण भारत का नहीं। जो मौजूद चेयरमैन है उनकी मद्दत करीब करीब खत्म हो चुकी है। दूसरा चेयरमैन नार्थ से होना चाहिये साउथ का चेयरमैन करीब तीस साल तक रह चुका है। अब तो कम से कम नार्थ का चेयरमैन होना चाहिए।

[श्री समीन्द्र दीन]

मैं इस सिल्क बोर्ड (संशोधन) बिल को ताईद करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जो बातें मैंने सरकार के सामने रखी हैं उन पर गौर किया जायेगा और उनको अमली-जामा पहनाया जाएगा।

श्री ठमन अन्दिन (कोठे) :

अबदेकहस मेहोद - रیشम की بہت سی قسمیں ہیں - مونگا، مالوری اور ابوی - اگر سارے اندوستان کا جائزہ لیا جائے تو سب سے زیادہ تسر کی پیداوار بہار میں ہے اور مرنکا ۱۰۰ فیصدی آسام میں ہوتا ہے - مالوری ۵۰ فیصدی بیلنگور کیناٹک میں ہوتا ہے - مگر یہ تین جگہ ایسی ہیں جہاں یہ سب سے زیادہ ہوتا ہے - مگر افسوس کی بات ہے کہ سارے ملک ہرقے کے چھیتریہ مرکز کشمیر، بہٹی بیلنگور کلکتہ اور مدراس میں ہے - جہاں بہار میں ۸۰ فیصدی تسر ہوتا ہے وہاں اس کا کوئی سہلتر نہیں ہے - اسی طرح ۱۰۰ فیصدی مونگا آسام میں ہوتا ہے - لیکن وہاں بھی کوئی چھیتریہ مرکز نہیں ہے - کلکتہ میں جو چھیتریہ مرکز ہے اس کے ساتھ یو - پی - بہار آسام ناگابلیت اور سکم وغیرہ کو شامل کر دیا ہے - ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ جہاں ۸۰ پورٹسٹ تسر پیدا ہوتا ہے وہاں سہلتر ہونا چاہئے آسام میں بھی اس کا سہلتر ہونا چاہئے - افسوس کی بات ہے کہ

ملک ہرقے کا کھلدریہ سہلتر بیلنگور میں ہے لیکن ان جگہوں چھیتریہ کھلدریہ میں نہیں ہے - اس سدن کو یہ دیکھنا ہے کہ پیداوار کے لحاظ سے جہاں سب سے زیادہ تسر ہوتا ہے وہاں پر کم ز کم چھیتریہ سہلتر ہونے چاہئیں - پہلے نمبر پر آسام میں ہوتا ہے اور دوسرے نمبر پر بہار میں ہوتا ہے اور تیسرے نمبر پر بیلنگور میں ہوتا ہے - لیکن بیلنگور میں تو ہے اور بہار اور آسام کو نظر انداز کر دیا گیا ہے - ان کو نظر انداز نہیں کیا جانا چاہئے -

بہٹی ایکسپورٹ کے لحاظ سے بہت بہتر ہے - اس لئے بیلنگور کھلدریہ سہلتر کے مڈرٹ میں نہیں آتا - نہ پیداوار میں اور نہ ایکسپورٹ میں اس کی بیلنگور کے لئے بہتری ہوتی ہے کہونکہ نمائندگی بیلنگور کی زیادہ ہے - کھلدریہ سہلتر کو لے کر موجودہ جیڈ میں کو آسام بھیج رہے ہیں - کسی ادھکاری کو گھسائی بھیج رہے ہیں - لہذا یہ کہ پریشان کیا جا رہا ہے - یہ سب نہیں ہونا چاہئے ہم تو کہیں لے کہ ایکسپورٹ کے لحاظ سے ہامہ آسام کی اوائی کے بیچ ساری بانوں کو چھوڑ کر اس کو دلی میں رکھ دیا جائے - تاکہ کسی کو کسی طرح کی آپتی نہیں ہو -

بہار پیداوار زیادہ کرتا ہے - یہ
 یہی بہار میں کرؤ چھتریہ افس
 نہیں کھولا گیا ہے - یہ افسوس ناک
 بات ہے - اس لئے بہار میں اور
 آسام میں چھتریہ کاریاں ہونے
 چاہئیں - سہنگول افس سارے
 جھگڑوں کو بالائے طاق رکھ کر دلی
 مہر ہونا چاہئے -

ابھی رام اوتار شاستری جی کہہ
 رہے تھے کہ بلدوروں کو یہ ملنا
 چاہئے وہ ملنا چاہئے مگر میں
 کہتا ہوں کہ اصل چوڑے کے بارے
 میں انہوں نے توجہ نہیں دلائی -
 آج چائنا سے سلک آ رہا ہے اور
 یہاں کے سلک سے اس کی بلات
 اچھی ہے اور ۱/۴ کمائی ہوئی ملتا
 ہے - پھر کھڑا بلے والا کہوں دوسرا
 سلک لیتا - میں نے ناگپور میں
 یہ پرستار رکھا تھا کہ امرت ہلد
 کھا جائے - چائنا کی یہ ایک
 پالوسی ہے کہ وہ کمائی دامنوں پر
 سلک ایکسپورٹ کر رہا ہے جس سے
 ہمارے یہاں کا انہادن کھٹ [جائے گا
 اور یہاں کا مزدور بھکار ہو جائے گا -

دوسری چیز میں یہ کہنا چاہتا
 کہ میں پارلیامینٹ کی طرف سے
 سلک بورڈ میں ممبر دوں - میں
 جب وہاں پر صورتیں دیکھتا ہوں تو
 پایا ہور کہ بورڈ میں مزدوروں کی
 نمائندگی نہیں ہے - [اور سلک پیدا
 کرنے والوں کی نمائندگی نہیں ہے -

بلکہ بڑے بڑے ایکسپورٹر لوگ اس کے
 نمائندے ہیں اور یہی وجہ ہے کہ
 بہار اور آسام سلک معاملے میں
 ترقی نہیں کر رہا ہے اور نہ ہی کو
 کس قسم کی رعایتیں مل رہی
 ہیں - میں چاہوں گا کہ سلک
 پیدا کرنے والوں کی نمائندگی اس
 میں ہونی چاہئے -

اس کے علاوہ میں ایک چیز کی
 طرف آپ کے ماحول سے سنی کا
 دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ چاہے
 آسام سلک پیدا کرتا ہو چاہے بہار
 یا بلدور پیدا کرتا ہو یا کوئی بھی
 پردیہر پیدا کرتا ہو لیکن کھڑا تیار
 کرنے والا بنارس اور بھاگلپور کے ہیں
 لیکن بنارس اور بھاگلپور کی طرف
 سے بڑے بڑے ساہوکاروں کی نمائندگی
 ہے کھڑا تیار کرنے والے بلکروں کی
 نمائندگی نہیں ہے - آپ کو تعجب
 ہوگا -

کہ کھڑا تیار کرنے میں بھاگلپور
 اور بنارس ۸۰ فیصدی سلک تیار
 کرتے ہیں - جہاں ۸۰ فیصدی سلک
 کھڑا تیار ہوتا ہو وہاں کی نمائندگی
 بورڈ میں نہ ہو یہ بہت افسوس ناک
 بات ہے - مہر تجریز ہے کہ
 بلکروں کی بھی اس میں نمائندگی
 ہونی چاہئے -

۱۹۵۱-۵۲ میں سلک بورڈ قائم
 ہونا تھا - لیکن آج تک اس ہ جو

چیمبر مین ہوتا آ رہا ہے وہ دکشن بھارت سے ملتا رہا ہے جہاں کم پیداوار ہوتی ہے - مطلب یہ کہ ساروتھ سے ہی ملتا رہا ہے - آپ دیکھیں کہ تیسرے بہار میں پیدا ہوتی ہے - مونکا سو قہصدی آسام میں پیدا ہوتا ہے مالوری بلنگلور میں پیدا ہوتا ہے - تیسرے اسی پرسیلٹ بہار میں ہوتی ہے - اگلے سال ہو گئے ہوں لیکن ایک بار بھی چیمبر مین نارتھ کا نہیں ہوا ہے - یہی وجہ ہے کہ آج بہار اور آسام آگے بڑھ رہے ہیں یا نہیں - آپ چھوڑ دیے کریا یہ جو سے ہمیں پانگلور مدراس میں کھولتے ہیں اسی طرح سے آسام بہار وغیرہ میں بھی کھولیں - ساتھ ہی چیمبر مین جس کو سرکار نامزد کرتی ہے اور جس کا چناؤ نہیں ہوتا ہے کسی ایسے علاقے سے اس کو نامزد کیا جائے جو پسماندہ ہو بہار سے کریں آسام سے کریں یا کشمیر سے کریں کہیں سے بھی کریں لیکن وہ اتر بھارت کا ہونا چاہئے دکھن بھارت کا نہیں - جو موجود چیمبر مین ہوں ان کی مدت قریب قریب ختم ہو چکی ہے - دوسرا چیمبر مین نارتھ سے ہونا چاہئے - ساروتھ کا چیمبر مین قریب تیس سال تک رہ چکا ہے - اب تو کم از کم نارتھ چیمبر مین ہونا چاہئے -

میں اس سلک بورڈ (سلسیون مین) ہل کی ٹانڈ کرتا ہوں اور امید کرتا ہوں کہ جو باتیں میں نے سوکار کے سامنے رکھی ہیں ان پر غور کیا جائے گا اور ان کو عملی جامہ پہلایا جائے گا -

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा (पाली) : सब से पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो एमंडमेंट्स हम रखते हैं क्या डिपार्टमेंट उनको देखता है या जो हम बोलते हैं क्या उनको पढ़ा जाता है, उनको स्टडी किया जाता है? एमंडिंग बिल तो आप ला कर रख देते हैं लेकिन क्या इस तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाता है? सिल्क बोर्ड एक्ट 1948 में बना। सेंट्रल सिल्क बोर्ड की एनुअल रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने यह कहा है :

This is the decision of the Board:

“The Member suggested that the present Central Silk Board Act should be amended to give more powers to play a greater role in the quickening of the pace of development and certain other things.”

कामर्स मिनिस्टर भी तथा दूसरे मंत्री भी नए आए हैं। इनको समझने में समय लगेगा। आप 1949 के एक्ट को एमंड करने जा रहे हैं। चेयरमैन के बारे में आप कहते हैं :

“The Central Government may terminate the appointment of the Chairman after giving notice for a period of not less than three months.”

कौन चेयरमैन बन सकता है? कोई भी बन सकता है।

The Chairman is to be appointed by the Central Government. The Board shall constitute of the following Members. The Chairman is to be appointed by the Central Government.

कोई कह रहा है कि नार्थ का चेयरमैन होना चाहिये और कोई कह रहा है कि साउथ का होना चाहिये ।

कोई चेयरमैन बन जाय चाहे राजस्थान का ही हो जहाँ कि सिल्क पैदा नहीं होती । चेयरमैन की क्या क्वालिफिकेशन्स होगी, कुछ मालूम नहीं । न एक्ट में है और न रूल्स में है । चेयरमैन को क्यों हटाया जाएगा कोई रीजन्स नहीं दिए हुए हैं । एक सेन्टेंस लिख दिया कि :

"The Central Government may terminate the appointment of the Chairman after giving notice for a period of not less than three months."

अगर वह चेयरमैन ईमानदार नहीं है चरित्र का गया गुजरा है बोर्ड को नुकसान पहुँचा रहा है तो उसको 90 दिन का समय क्यों देते हैं आप ? उसको तुरन्त हटाइयें । आबजेक्ट्स और रीजन्स में क्या लिखा है ? चेयरमैन को हटाने के लिये 3 महीने का नोटिस दिया जायगा । क्या कामर्स डिपार्टमेंट में ऐसा कानून है ? मेरी समझ में नहीं आया ।

It may terminate the services of a Chairman, after giving a notice for a period of not less than three months. It means 90 days. Chairman has got wide powers.

तो 90 दिन में तो वह 90 लाख रु. खर्च कर देगा । चेयरमैन को 10,000 रु. तक की पावर्स खुद को है । तो चेयरमैन को किस कारण पर हटायेंगे ? दूसरी क्लोज अमोड किया है :

"Subject to the proviso of the Act, the term of office of the Member shall be such period as not exceeding three years."

Further it has been stated, "as may be prescribed".

आप एक कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं, डेली-गेशन करने जा रहे हैं । कानून बनायें तो 3 साल से कम मੈम्बर की मियाद नहीं होनी

चाहिए । तो यह जरूरत क्यों हुई । आप जरा पढ़ें क्या लिखा है :

"Except as provided in sub-rule (2) of Rule 8, every Member of the Board shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of his appointment, nomination or election as a Member of the board, under section 4(3) of the Act."

आपने पहले ही रूल्स में प्रेस्क्राइब कर दिया 3 साल की मियाद । फिर एक्ट में क्यों लाये ? एक्ट को पढ़िये, क्या जरूरत है इन चीजों को लाने के लिये ?

Subject to the proviso of the Act, the term of office of the Member shall be such period as not exceeding 3 years. It is already provided in the rules. The rules are in force.

आपके रूल्स प्रोमलगेट होने के बाद फोर्स में आ गये और रूल्स 1955 में प्रोमलगेट हुए और आज अमैंडमेंट आ रहा है मੈम्बर की मियाद 3 साल होगी । तो वह रूल्स क्यों बनाये गये ?

Not exceeding three years, as may be prescribed. Already, it has been prescribed under certain rules. Rules have already been framed and they have been published. They are statutory rules.

तीसरे आपने अमैंडमेंट किया :

"It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may notify in the official gazette."

ला डिपार्टमेंट क्या देखता है ? जब आल-रेडी यह एक्ट फोर्स में है 1948 से...

(व्यवधान)

They have already framed the rules. They say, "as prescribed". They have already prescribed. It has already come into force.

कमेटी आन सर्वोर्डिनेट लैजिस्लेशन ने मेरे ख्याल से दूसरी लोक-सभा में यह बात कही थी कि हरके बिल जो एक्ट बन चुके

[श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा]

हैं, उनमें आप इस प्रकार का संशोधन कर दें, लेकिन आज 20, 25 साल के बाद ये अमेंडमेंट यहां लाये हैं। मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि क्यों आवश्यकता पड़ी। एक कारण तो चेयरमैन को हटाने का था लेकिन इसमें यह कोई प्रावीजन नहीं है कि चेयरमैन कौन बनेगा, कैसे बनेगा। चेयरमैन टर्मिनेट कर दिया जायेगा, लेकिन क्यों किया जायेगा, यह कुछ पता नहीं है।

मेरा कहना यह है कि जो कुछ आपने बिल बनाना है, सोच समझकर बनाना चाहिये, उसमें पावर्स के बारे में होना चाहिये, मेम्बर्स की क्वालीफिकेशन के बारे में होना चाहिये। इसके बोर्ड में लेबर का भी कोई रिप्रैजेंटेटिव नहीं है। जो बेचारा सिल्क बनाता है, जो तैयारी करता है, उसका कोई रिप्रैजेंटेशन नहीं है, लेकिन कुछ अफसरों की जमात की जमात हो गई है और साथ ही लोक-सभा के 4 सदस्य और राज्य-सभा के दो सदस्य इसमें आ गये हैं और एक कर्नाटक का आ गया है।

इसमें 66 लाख रुपये एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर खर्च होता है, यह बोर्ड आफ पैराडाइज है, जहां चेयरमैन को काम कम करना है और आराम ज्यादा करना है। इसमें यह भी नहीं है कि इसकी एनुअल रिपोर्ट सदन के पटल पर रखी जायेगी ताकि लोग जांच सकें कि पैसे का किस प्रकार उपयोग होता है। इस सारे एक्ट में यह प्रावीजन नहीं है कि हर साल आडिटेड रिपोर्ट सदन के पटल पर रखी जायेगी। सरकार जो एक्ट बनाती है, उसे सारी बातें देखनी चाहियें।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद बर्मा (कांडरमा) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो विधेयक आया है, वस्तुतः मंत्री जी ने इसे अपना उल्लू सीधा करने के लिये यहां पर रखा है। जहां तक इस उद्योग के विकास का सवाल है, उस दिशा में मंत्री जी ने कोई संशोधन का प्रावधान नहीं किया है। मंत्री जी चाहते हैं कि सारी ताकत इनके हाथ में आ जाये, केंद्रीभूत कर रहे हैं। उद्योग को अपनी मुट्ठी में लाने के लिये अध्यक्ष को हटाया

जाये, किस को लाया जाये, कौन जी-हुजरी में रहेगा, यह बात इसमें मुख्य है।

इन्होंने यह नहीं सोचा कि रेशम उद्योग कृषि पर आधारित श्रम प्रधान कुटीर उद्योग है जिसमें 35 लाख लोग काम कर रहे हैं, यह अल्पकालिक या पूर्णकालिक रोजगार पा रहे हैं लेकिन इसमें 10 लाख अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लोग काम कर रहे हैं। इतने बड़े पैमाने पर यह उद्योग चल रहा है, इसका वैज्ञानिक ढंग से किस प्रकार विकास किया जाये, इस दिशा में कोई चिन्तन इन्होंने नहीं किया है। इस इंडस्ट्री के विकास तथा प्रगति की उन्हें कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। उन्हें तो केवल इस बात की चिन्ता है कि जो कुछ करे, अध्यक्ष करे, जब चाहे किसी को अध्यक्ष बना दें और जब चाहे तीन महीने का नोटिस दे कर उसको हटा दें।

उस ओर न जा कर इस उद्योग के विषय में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेशम उद्योग भारत का बहुत प्राचीन उद्योग है। ईसा की दूसरी शताब्दी में भारत में बंगाल काफी मात्रा में रेशम निर्यात करता था। उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी में भी उसका काफी निर्यात हुआ। इस समय भी हमारे देश में जो रेशम पैदा होता है, वह बहुत अच्छी किस्म का है। भारत को यह सौभाग्य प्राप्त है कि प्राकृतिक रेशम के चारों प्रकार—शहतूत, एरी, टसर और मूंगा—भारत में हैं। जहां तक शहतूत के उत्पादन का सवाल है, भारत का विश्व में पांचवां स्थान है, टसर में दूसरा स्थान है और मूंगा के सम्बन्ध में भारत को एकाधिकार प्राप्त है। अगर भारत सरकार इस उद्योग में अभिरूचि ले, श्रम-प्रधान उद्यमियों को अधिक से अधिक सुविधाएं दे, अनुसंधान की व्यवस्था करे और अन्य प्रकार की अधिक से अधिक सुविधाएं मुहैया करे, तो यह देश के लिए बहुत लाभदायक होगा।

देश में रेशम का उत्पादन 30 लाख किलोग्राम प्रति-वर्ष है, जिससे 50 करोड़ रुपये की आय होती है। अगर इस उद्योग को बढ़ाया जाए, तो 100 करोड़ रुपये के उत्पादन की सम्भावना हो जाती

है। इस उद्योग के विस्तार की काफी गुंजाइश है। सारे देश में इसके लायक वातावरण है। बिहार, कर्नाटक, बंगाल, आसाम और मणिपुर आदि सब जगहों में इसका अधिक से अधिक विस्तार किया जा सकता है। रांची में रेशम उद्योग अनुसंधान केन्द्र है, जो कि उत्तर भारत का एक ही केन्द्र है, मगर वहां पर जो काम होना चाहिए, उसका अभाव है।

कई कारणों से कई जगहों में रेशम उद्योग के कारोबार में गिरावट आ गई है। कर्नाटक में 600 सिल्क इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, जिनमें से 80 परसेंट सिक होने जा रही हैं, क्योंकि वहां से सिल्क का डाइवर्सन दूसरी जगह कर दिया जाता है। इसी तरह से अन्य जगहों में भी इस उद्योग की हालत खराब है। पिछले साल सरकार ने सिल्क उद्यमियों को आश्वासन दिया था कि ढाई लाख किलोग्राम बाहर से इम्पोर्ट किया जाएगा और उनकी आवश्यकता पूरी की जाएगी। लेकिन पता नहीं, उसमें कहां तक प्रगति हुई है। पिछले वाणिज्य मंत्री, श्री प्रणव मुकजी, ने बनारस के सिल्क उद्यमियों की एसोसियेशन को आश्वासन दिया था कि हम इस उद्योग को डूबने नहीं देंगे और उसमें गति लाने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास करेंगे। लेकिन पता लगा है कि अभी भी उन लोगों को सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जा सकी हैं। सरकार को इस बारे में शीघ्र पहल करनी चाहिए।

सैंट्रल सिल्क बोर्ड का कार्यालय बम्बई में हो या किसी अन्य जगह, लेकिन उसको किसी केन्द्रस्थ स्थान पर रखना चाहिए। माननीय सदस्य, श्री समीनूद्दीन, ने कहा है कि 1948 में यह कानून बनाया गया था और तब से आज तक जो अध्यक्ष बनाए गए हैं, वे साउथ के ही रहे हैं, इस लिए उत्तर भारत में सब जगह यह उद्योग गिर रहा है। उनका भी कहना मैं यथार्थ समझता हूँ और उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

जहां तक सिल्क बोर्ड का सम्बन्ध है, इसमें हर वर्ग के लोगों, खास कर इस उद्योग में लगे हुए, को इस बोर्ड में अवश्य शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। यह नहीं कि राजनीतिक दृष्टि से कांग्रेस प्रेरित

होकर केवल अपने ही लोगों को अनुचित लाभ उठाने के लिए शामिल कर लें। इसमें श्रमिकों का खासकर आदिवासी हरिजन और जंगलों में निवास करने वाले लोगों का कल्याण इस उद्योग में संभव है, इसलिए इस उद्योग में लगे लोगों का कल्याण होना चाहिए। जिस तरह से कोयला उद्योग में बैलफेयर आर्गैनिजेशन है, लोह उद्योग में है और दूसरे उद्योग में भी है, उसी तरह की बैलफेयर आर्गैनिजेशन सिल्क उद्योग में भी होनी चाहिए। जो श्रमिक भी इस उद्योग में लगे हुए हैं, उनको आधुनिक ट्रेनिंग देने की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। उनके बच्चों को पौष्टिक-आहार, शिक्षा की व्यवस्था और उनके स्वास्थ्य की चिन्ता—इन सब दृष्टिकोणों पर भी विचार होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to get into any controversy over the Amendment. When Government has brought it, they will get it passed. So, I would like basically to concentrate on certain problems of Assam.

As many Members have said, Assam produces the rare quality, moga, which is the monopoly of the Assam cultivators, they export almost 80 per cent of it outside the country. The growers are in abundance not only in Assam but also in Meghalaya from which the Deputy Minister of Commerce comes as well as Manipur. But most unfortunately the Silk Board which has been formed to encourage and develop this particular industry which is basically a labour-oriented cottage industry, is not functioning well in our part of the country. It does not matter whether the headquarters are in Bombay or Patna or Calcutta, but if the Ministry keeps an eye and places an efficient person at the right place, then it can function well and develop the industry.

[Shri Santosh Mohan Dev]

In one of the Consultative Committee meetings I drew the attention of the hon. Minister, and I would again draw his attention now, to the question of finance. This is a cottage industry and banks should give finance to the growers, but unfortunately though there are so many co-operatives in this particular trade in Assam, they do not get any help from the nationalised banks. It should be looked into. On certain occasions I have written to the Commerce Ministry giving the names of the banks, but even then no tangible result has come. These growers are investing either their own money which is very small in quantity or they are getting finance from private persons at high interest. In order to help the growers, there should be an effective Purchase Board so that the growers can get back the money which they invest for growing this.

I had been to China about seven months back and saw their silk industry. They have introduced many types of designs to compete in the world market in moga and other silk products. The Silk Board should come forward to give market intelligence about the different designs which are coming up in the world market in the silk industry, in the moga industry, and to develop these designs in the field in our country by employing experts in the Silk Board, so that they can go and know the marketing intelligence and technical know-how.

Another thing I would say is that in the Silk Board, as many Members have said, there is no representative of the interests of the growers. I do not know whether it is possible to do that. When trade fairs are being held in various parts of the country as well as abroad, the growers who have proved their efficiency of their products should be encouraged to go and participate in that. Unfortunately, the officers go and come back by col-

lecting their products. They exhibit their products there. It is not fair. The growers should go there and they should be encouraged to go there to find out how their products are displayed there and it is only by that they will be able to learn many things.

With these words, I request the hon. Minister to note down the suggestions of mine. He should also implement them and they should remain in cold storage as is the case in the past.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा):
सभापति महोदय, मैं सिल्क बोर्ड अमेंड-
मेंट बिल का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा
हुआ हूँ। तथा चन्द सुभाव जो
मेरे दिमाग में हैं आप के सामने
प्रस्तुत करता हूँ। बोर्ड की फार्मेशन
के सम्बन्ध में जिस प्रकार की मेम्बर-
शिप इसमें होनी चाहिए, उस का उल्लेख
आप ने आन्ज क्ट्स एण्ड रोजन्ज में किया
है—

“The Board has members representing various interests associated with the silk industry.”

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना
चाहता हूँ—जब आप ने आन्ज क्ट्स एण्ड
रोजन्ज में खास तौर से इस बात को कहा
है कि वीरियस-इन्टररेस्ट्स को इस में एं-
शियेट किया जायेगा, तो अब तक जितने
सिल्क बोर्ड बने हैं उन में कौन-कौन से इन्टे-
रेस्ट्स को शामिल किया गया है? जैसा अभी
बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, इस में
वीवर्स का इन्टररेस्ट शामिल रहता है, क्या
वीवर्स का कोई प्रतिनिधि अभी तक इस
में शामिल किया गया? इस में मजदूरों का
इन्टररेस्ट रहता है, क्या मजदूरों का कोई
प्रतिनिधि इस में शामिल किया गया? क्या
गोअर्स का कोई प्रतिनिधि इस में शामिल
किया गया? यदि इन लोगों को इस में
शामिल किया जाता तो जिस प्रकार का
शोषण आज हो रहा है, जिस में मिडिल-
मैन सारा प्राफिट खूद हड़प जाता है, गोअर्स,
कन्ज्यूमर्स, लेबर, वीवर्स सब सफर कर रहे
हैं, वह न होता। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना
चाहता हूँ कि अब आप जो नया बोर्ड बनायें
इस बात का खास तौर से ध्यान रखें कि वह

सब का प्रतिनिधित्व रखने वाला बोर्ड हो जो इस उद्योग से सम्बन्धित सब के इन्टरस्ट को वाच करेगा।

मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि यह बोर्ड इस तरह का होना चाहिये जो इस में काम करने वालों के इन्टरस्ट को वाच करे। बोर्ड यह देखे कि इस में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को पूरी मजदूरी मिलती है या नहीं। इस इण्डस्ट्री में काम करने वाले मजदूर, वीवर्स, ग्राउन्स, उन को क्या-क्या फैसिलिटी सिल्क बोर्ड की तरफ से इन इण्डस्ट्री को पनपाने के लिये दी जानी चाहिये उन बातों पर यह बोर्ड ध्यान दे तथा उन को वे सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराये। जब तक इस तरह का काम बोर्ड नहीं करेगा, तब तक यह इण्डस्ट्री नहीं पनप सकेगी।

यहां पर यह कहा गया है कि हमारी यह इण्डस्ट्री बहुत पुरानी इण्डस्ट्री है, हजारों वर्षों से चली आ रही है, इसकी तरफ ज्यादा तवज्जह न देने की वजह से यह इण्डस्ट्री खत्म होती जा रही है। दूसरे मुल्क इस दिशा में आज हम से ज्यादा बढ़ रहे हैं। यदि हम ने अभी से इस दिशा में सही कदम न उठाये तो इस से आगे चल कर इस उद्योग को बहुत नुकसान पहुंच सकता है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस में काम करने वाले लोगों को तरह-तरह की सुविधायें, जैसे मैडिकल फैसिलिटी तथा अन्य फैसिलिटीज की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय। उन की वेलफेयर एक्टिविटीज, उन की एजुकेशन, उन की हेल्थ, रीक्रिएशन तथा अन्य सुविधायें उन को मिलनी चाहिये जिस से उनका विकास हो और यह इण्डस्ट्री आगे बढ़ सके।

बोर्ड के सदस्यों की अवधि आप ने तीन साल रखी है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि तीन साल की अवधि तो ठीक है, लेकिन अलग-अलग लोगों को इस में शामिल किया जाना चाहिये। जैसे अभी बताया गया कि देश में बहुत से राज्य इस उद्योग में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं उन सारी स्टेट्स के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स को, चाहे वीवर्स हों, मजदूर हों, एक्सपर्ट्स हों, जितने भी इन्टरस्ट्स इस में शामिल किये जा सकते हैं उन को यहां पर लेना चाहिये, खास तौर से जहां पर बहुत ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन होती है उन को इस में

शामिल करना चाहिये। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो यह बोर्ड ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से चल पायेगा और इस इण्डस्ट्री के पनपाने में ज्यादा योगदान देगा।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह भी है कि एक दफा मेम्बर बन जाने के बाद तीन साल के बाद उन्हीं मेम्बरों को रिपीट नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। उन के स्थान पर नये लोगों को चान्स दिया जाना चाहिए, जिस से वे और ज्यादा मुस्तैदी से इस बोर्ड की एक्टिविटीज को बढ़ाने में अपना योगदान दें। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

अगला मेरा सुझाव चैयरमैन के सम्बन्ध में है। चैयरमैन के लिए आप ने जो यह प्रावधान किया है, कि उस को हटाने के लिए तीन महीने का नोटिस दिया जाएगा, यह ठीक नहीं है। जैसा हमारे डागा जी ने कहा कि किसी मजदूर को हटाने के लिए, किसी अधिकारी को हटाने के लिए आप एक महीने का नोटिस देते हैं, तो चैयरमैन को हटाने के लिए आप ने तीन महीने के नोटिस का प्रावधान क्यों किया है। तीन महीने का समय बहुत ज्यादा होता है। किसी चैयरमैन पर सरकार का विश्वास नहीं है, तो उस को इतना लम्बा समय देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। उस को तुरन्त हटाना चाहिए और अगर आप कानून की खानापूरी ही करना चाहते हैं, तो उस को एक महीने का नोटिस दिया जाना काफी है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि 3 महीने का जो समय आपने रखा है, वह बहुत ज्यादा है।

अलग मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अगर कोई चैयरमैन खुद पदमुक्त होना चाहता है, तो उस के लिए भी तीन महीने का समय आपने रखा है। यह बहुत ज्यादा है। कोई आदमी रहना नहीं चाहता तो वह अनमने मन से काम करेगा और उसको आप तीन महीने का और समय देंगे। इस से इण्डस्ट्री खराब होगी और बोर्ड की जो एक्टिविटीज है, उन में सुस्ती छा जाएगी और वह कोई काम नहीं करेगा। इसलिए यह जो तीन महीने समय रखा है, इस को भी एक महीना किया जाए। ये मेरे सुझाव हैं, जिन पर माननीय मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे, ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members for having supported the Bill and also for having shown great interest in the development of silk industry in the country.

Sir, although the amendment confines to a limited issue of laying down a procedure for the removal of a Chairman yet in the course of the debate the hon. Members have practically covered all the aspects pertaining to silk industry. I do not propose to deal with all those aspects which have been raised by the hon. Members especially in view of the fact that very soon the House will have another opportunity of discussing it when the Demands for grants pertaining to the Ministry of Commerce will be taken up for discussion in this House. However, since some hon. Members have raised certain important issues, I will try to touch upon a few things. Many hon. Members have said that the production of silk has not come up in the country and it has not progressed so far. I may point out that this particular statement may not be completely correct. In fact, the production of silk in this country has gone up from 900 m. tonnes in 1951 to 5041 m. tonnes in 1981. In the field of exports also whereas in 1951 our export was to the tune of Rs. 53 lakhs, in 1980-81 it has gone up to Rs. 53 crores. We hopefully expect that our export figure of 1981-82 will be to the tune of Rs. 65 crores.

Then, I must also inform the House that the investment that we have made for the development of sericulture industry has gone up considerably, from the First Five Year Plan to the Sixth Five Year Plan. During the First Five Year Plan our allocation was Rs. 45.97 lakhs and, as the hon. Members are aware for the Sixth Five Year Plan our allocation is Rs. 167.37 crores. Out of this the allocation under the State Plan is Rs. 136.37 crores and under the Central project the allocation is Rs. 31 crores. I am

giving this figure so that the hon. Members may bear in mind that the development of sericulture industry or the Silk Industry is the primary responsibility of the States and our function in this industry is to see that the Central Government helps the State Governments and promote and give all sorts of guidance and assistance to the State Governments. I can assure the House that as far as our Ministry is concerned, we shall not be found lacking in our effort to develop this industry.

Now, I will touch upon a few points which have been raised by the hon. Members. Many hon. Members have raised the question as to why this particular amendment to the Act has been brought forward now. Mr. Daga has also raised this question that since the Board was constituted in 1949 under the Act of 1948, which was the necessity of bringing forward this Amendment at this time and not earlier. Sir, the fact is that when this Silk Board was constituted, it was chaired by the Minister in-charge of the Commerce Ministry and the first Chairman was Dr. Shayama Prasad Mukherjee and at one stage we had Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the Chairman of the Central Silk Board. After that, this Silk Board was chaired by the Textile Commissioner who is an official within the Ministry. I was only in 1968 that this practice was discontinued and a non-official Chairman was appointed and even now we are having a non-official Chairman. Therefore, the question of removing the Chairman at that time did not arise.

Then, Sir, Mr. Daga has raised a particular point of not prescribing the qualifications for the Chairman. In this connection, I would like to clarify as to why there is no prescription of qualifications for the Chairmanship. One thing I want to make clear here is that this is a post which is normally a part-time job and the Chairman is not recruited by the UPSC or any other body. Therefore, the

question of prescribing the qualifications does not arise and when the Chairman is appointed by the Government it is always borne in mind that the person who would be the Chairman of this Board has to be a public man of known eminence and reputation and he has to be a person who should be having a background in silk and sericulture industry. I am mentioning this point because one hon. Member has said that when the Chairman is appointed the Government should see to it that he has got good knowledge in sericulture, interest in sericulture, etc. I think Mr. T. R. Shamanna made this point

16.54 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH .. CHATTERJEE—
in the Chair]

I do agree with the hon. Member and Government will always bear this in mind whenever it appoints a Chairman.

Then there are some Members who have raised the question about the representation of the labour member and a weaver in the Central Silk Board.

May I draw the attention of the hon. Members to Section 4, sub-section (j) of the Central Silk Board Act, which provides that eight persons shall be nominated by the Central Government, of whom one shall represent the spun silk industry, one the silk throwing and twisting industry, one the silk weaving industry, one labour and two of them shall be experts in sericulture. Therefore, the Act already provides for representation of the weavers as also for the labour. One thing should be borne in mind that sericulture and the silk industry is a cottage industry, it is a rural industry. Therefore, it is the village people, the rural people who are themselves engaged in this industry and, therefore, the question of having more labour representation or workers representation in this Board does not arise. It already exists.

The hon. Member, Shri Zainul Basher, gave some production figures of silk in different States and said that Karnataka is not a State which produces the maximum quantity of silk. Now, there are four varieties of commercially known silk, they are categorised mainly into two categories, mulberry and non-mulberry. Shastriji has pointed this out. We produce the maximum quantity of mulberry silk. As far as the non-mulberry silk is concerned, Shri Zainul Basher's contention may be correct. Out of the total production of 5041 metric tonnes of silk during 1980-81, the production of mulberry silk was 4593 metric tonnes, and that of non-mulberry silk 448 metric tonnes only. And out of 4593 metric tonnes of mulberry silk, Karnataka produces 2800 metric tonnes. The argument of the hon. Member was that since Karnataka does not produce much of silk, it is not necessary to shift the headquarters of the Central Silk Board to Bangalore. Many hon. Members have said that the Government is going to shift the headquarters from Bombay to Bangalore. It is not a fact that the Government is going to shift the headquarters from Bombay to Bangalore, but the fact is that it has already been shifted.

Further, some hon. Members have alleged that during the last three months, Silk Board has not been working and nobody has gone to Bangalore. This is not a fact. The Silk Board has been functioning, but there are some employees who are still in Bombay; they have expressed their difficulties to move and we are trying to sort out this problem.

Shastriji and some other hon. Members have mentioned about the problems that the weavers have at Varanasi. We are aware of that. The particular type of yarn that is required at Varanasi is not available at the moment, but as the House is aware, we are importing 250 metric tonnes of silk from China. Some quantity has already arrived, but this

[Shri P. A. Sangma]

particular yarn has not arrived. We hope that by the end of April or early May, this particular consignment will arrive. As and when it arrives, we shall distribute this yarn to the Varanasi weavers, and we hope that their problems can be taken care of to a certain extent.

Hon. Members. Prof. Pal, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, and a few other hon. Members mentioned about Assam and north-east region and also added that I come from that region. I would like to assure the hon. Members that the Government of India particularly the Prime Minister herself is paying special attention to the development of the north-east region.

17 hrs.

As far as the Commerce Ministry is concerned, I can assure the Hon. Members that in the matter of silk, handlooms or handicraft or plantations we shall do our best for their development in the North-Eastern region so that they do not lag behind. In fact, last year, 1981-82, we have taken a number of steps in respect of the silk industry. I think it is a long thing. I don't think I will have much time to read out to show what has been done. I think I will inform Shri Dev privately. I will submit to him all the information he wants. I don't want to take time of the House. Otherwise I can read it out. There is no problem.

As far as this particular amendment is concerned as I have said at the very beginning when I was moving the Bill for consideration, it is a small amendment, a minor amendment to correct the lacuna in the existing Act, as it does not prescribe a procedure in the situation when we have to remove the Chairman. It simply gives the procedure. Therefore, I would request all the hon. Members, in view of the support that they have extended, to withdraw their amendments and pass this Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st March, 1982." (5)

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Motion for consideration to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—(Amendment of section 4)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up Clause 2. There are some amendments.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1,—

after line 16, insert—

"Provided that the Chairman is given reasons for his removal" (3)

Page 2, —

after line 5 insert—

"Provided that the same Chairman may be appointed for a second term if his work as Chairman is satisfactory." (4)

SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI (Contai): I beg to move:

Page 1, line 16,—

after "months" insert—

and "the opportunity to defend himself against the charges on the basis of which such termination is made;" (8)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move.

Page 1,—

after line 12, insert—

“(5A) No person shall be chosen second time as a Member of the Board”.

“(5B) One member shall be elected by the members of the labour unions in the silk industry”. (10)

Page 1, line 15,—

after “him” insert—

“reasons and” (11)

Page 1, line 16,—

for “three” substitute “two” (12)

Page 1,—

after line 16, insert—

“Provided that the reason for the removal of the Chairman shall be intimated to him in writing and shall not be other than a technical or professional one.” (13)

Page 2, line 2,—

for “three” substitute “two” (14)

Page 2,—

after line 5, insert—

“Provided that the Chairman may be appointed for a second term if his work as Chairman is found to be satisfactory and deemed necessary for the development of the activities of the Board but no person shall be appointed as Chairman for more than two terms.” (15)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: मैंने एमंडमेंट नम्बर 10 में एक धारा जोड़ने के लिए कहा है। यह पंक्ति ग्यारह के बाद है। यह एमंडमेंट इस प्रकार है:

5 (क) एक सदस्य रेशम उद्योग में श्रमिक संघों के सदस्य निर्वाचित करेंगे।

अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस बात की व्यवस्था है और मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि बोर्ड में रखे जाएंगे। यह तो मान लिया। लेकिन उसका निर्वाचन कौन करेगा? अगर सरकार करेगी तो मैं इसे पसन्द नहीं करता। इसका निर्वाचन उस उद्योग में काम करने वाले मजदूर संघों को करना चाहिये और यही मेरा एमंडमेंट है। यह नहीं कि ऊपर से थोप दें या आई एन टी यू सी के आदमी को ला कर बिठा दें। यह नहीं होने दिया जाएगा। इसलिये जितनी यूनियनों है या संगठन है जो इस उद्योग के अन्दर काम करते हैं सब की राय लेनी होगी और जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली के मुताबिक जिनको ज्यादा वोट आयेगा वह चुना जायेगा, किसी को शिकायत नहीं होगी। यही मेरा संशोधन है।

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: There is a conflict between the individual and the State, ever since the inception of the State itself. When a very serious conflict goes on, the State must preserve the independence of the individual. If the freedom of the individual cannot be preserved, he cannot perform his duty properly.

How can this independence be secured? For those who are in service, some service conditions must be prescribed, according to which they can perform their duty with dignity and independence. I have brought this amendment with the idea that the independence of the Chairman must not be taken a way by the Government, in order to fulfil their own vested interests.

Nowadays, we find that political patronage is being bestowed on those whom Government blesses. And some occasions may arise when the Government may remove a Chairman, and appoint another, new Chairman in order to bestow some political patronage on somebody.

I do not support the view that the Chairman should remain there, at the cost of efficiency; i.e. if there is an inefficient Chairman he must be kept

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

there. I don't support him. But I think no one should be appointed to that post in order to give some political patronage. Natural justice demands that whenever a Chairman is being removed, he should be charged; and he should also be given the chance to defend himself against the charges.

In the amending Bill, there is no such provision, that the officer or the Chairman whom Government is going to remove, will be given any chance to defend himself. So, I have brought this amendment so that whenever the Chairman is removed, or notice of termination of his services is served on him, he will be given a chance to reply.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: As far as Mr. Ramavatar Shastri's point is concerned, I have already answered it. I have nothing more to say, because the Act itself provides that there will be representation of labour. Therefore, I have drawn your attention to the relevant provisions of the Act. Mr. Giri has spoken about natural justice and said that he should be given an opportunity. The mere fact that we are giving him three months shows that we are not arbitrary. On this side the members have said, why are you giving him three months' notice; it should have been only one month; and we have rejected that amendment—and we are saying that we do not want to be arbitrary and therefore, we are giving him three months' time; three months notice is there. Therefore, the question of taking arbitrary action does not arise; and this is the stand taken by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put all the amendments moved by the hon. members to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clause 3. There is no amendment. The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title and commencement)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I beg to move:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1981" substitute "1982" (2)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1981" substitute "1982" (2)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formule

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I beg to move:

"For "Thirty-second" substitute—"Thirty-third" (1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"For "Thirty-second" substitute—"Thirty-third" (1)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Enacting Formula. as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): I beg to move:

"That the Bill as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.14 hrs.

MOTION RE. CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As the House is aware, at about 12.35 hours today, six visitors calling themselves Keshar Sharma, Bhagat Ram Gupta, Anil, Shyam Lal Garg, Mahabir Singh and Ravinder Pal Singh shouted slogans from the Visitors' Gallery and tried to throw some leaflets on the Floor of the House. The Watch and Ward Officer took them into custody immediately and interrogated them. The visitors have made statements but have not expressed any regret for their action.

I bring this to the notice of the House for such action as it may deem fit.

AN. HON. MEMBER: One year. *(Interruptions)*

ANOTHER HON. MEMBER: One month. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please please.

Mr. P. Venkatasubbaiah.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to move:

"This House resolves that the persons calling themselves Keshar Sharma, son of Shri Tep Ram Sharma, Bhagat Ram Gupta, son of Shri Ram Kumar Gupta, Anil, son of Shri P. C. Mittal, Shyam Lal Garg, son of Shri Hazari Lal, Mahabir Singh, son of Shri Chandagi Ram and Ravinder Pal Singh, son of Shri P. P. Singh, who shouted slogans at about 12.25 hours today from the Visitors' Gallery and attempted to throw some leaflets from there on the floor of the House and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately, have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of this House.

This House further resolves that the said Weshar Sharma, Bhagat Ram Gupta, Anil, Shyam Lal Garg, Mahabir Singh and Ravinder Pal Singh be sentenced to simple imprisonment till 6 P.M. on Wednesday, the 24th March, 1982, for the aforesaid contempt of the house and sent to Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi.

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no, no. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Del. e Sadar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Today only.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I want to raise a point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I want to say something before Mr. George Fernandes says something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your motion...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you completed your motion?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Yes. (Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I want to speak before Mr. Fernandes speaks.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a notice of substitute motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. JAGDISH TYTLER: I want to speak before Mr. Fernandes speaks.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Suraj Bhan, you want to move a motion?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I want to say something before that

AN. HON. MEMBER: The information you have given is not enough. You must also... (Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): The information you have given is inadequate.

AN. HON. MEMBER: We want to know the names of those who have signed the visitors' passes for them.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: We want to know the names of the M.Ps. who had the passes.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I want to say something.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): We want to know the names of those Members who signed the... (Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: It is not only the Members also who signed them, but... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him move the substitute motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, may I make an appeal to Shri Suraj Bhan that this is a matter that concerns the dignity of the House, the dignity and decorum of the House? Every hon. Member of this House must uphold the dignity and decorum of the House. The House should not be divided on political or some personal motives. I would only appeal to him not to move the substitute motion. The motion given by me may be passed. The motion which I have given may be passed. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Suraj Bhan, please, please.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: We want to know the names of the M.Ps. who have signed the passes.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. Mr. Suraj Bhan.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Under what rule? I would like to know under what rule this motion is being moved. (Interruptions).

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I do not know whether you were present in the morning when these pamphlets were thrown and disturbance was

created. You must have seen the reaction from this side. Who were the people who were practically supporting them? It is the Members who were sitting here in the opposition side who are responsible for that. (Interruptions). That also you should take into consideration.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: All facts must be taken into consideration. I entirely agree with the hon. member. What is the rule under which this motion has come?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: They have shouted slogans, they have thrown leaflets. According to the watch and ward...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am on my legs, on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is giving you information.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Before the Minister refers us to the watch and ward, we would like the House to concern itself with certain rules. Then we shall listen to him about the watch and ward. What is the rule under which this motion has been moved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): A point of order has been raised here and the hon. member wants to know under what rule this is being done. There are provisions in the rules for this House to protect its dignity and even if there are no specific rules, there are residuary powers available to this House and the hon. Speaker to protect the honour and dignity of this House. If we are speaking, all the time saying that democracy should be protected, the parliamentary institution should be protected, we do not understand as to why there should be any objection to punish those who have committed an offence, in front of all the members sitting here, raising technical points and not trying to allow this House to protect its dignity.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: My point of order has not been disposed of. Under rule 1, there is a List of Business. If there is any change that is being made in so far as the List of Business for the day is concerned, which requires the Government or the Minister of State for Home Affairs to come forward with a specific motion on which also he has made no submission, excepting moving the motion and excepting what you have read, we have not been told what were the slogans they shouted, what were the leaflets they threw, what is it that they did, etc. He has not told us any of these things. Before we come to that motion, assuming there are residuary powers. I would like to know whether the Speaker has applied his mind, whether there has been a suspension of the rules in so far as they pertain to the Order of Business before the House and so on and so forth. I would like to have clarification on this issue from the Chair. It is important. I am not saying, 'You do not bring forward a motion'. I am only saying observe the rules when you bring forward a motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you opposing the motion?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will come to the motion once you have established that it is a valid motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The motion has been moved and I shall put the motion to the vote of the House. (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Raipur): There is a substitute motion.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I want to speak on the motion. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On the substitute motion, you can speak.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We want to speak on the motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Both the motions are before the House. You can speak on the motion.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If there is a motion before the House, anybody can speak on it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us hear him first.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Under which rule has the motion been moved? Is it in order? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The motion is in order. I have already ruled.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I will read out the rule. Rule 222 says:

"A member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the House or of a Committee thereof."

There is a breach of privilege of this House. A member is raising this issue. The rule is there. Even if this rule is not there, the residuary power is available to the hon. Speaker.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am also on Rule 222 which the Minister has now pointed out. (*Interruptions*) The hon. Minister of Commerce has read Rule 222 wherein it says that the Member may with the consent of the Speaker, etc. etc. Then he must proceed to Rule 223. What does it say? It says:

"A member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give notice in writing to the Secretary-General before the commencement of the sitting on the day the question is proposed to be raised. If the question is based on a document, the notice shall be accompanied by the document."

On the very rule on which the Minister relies, there is a procedure laid

down. So, this matter can come tomorrow morning.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I am saying that this is not the first time that the Lok Sabha is doing this. On 15 occasions before, the Lok Sabha had already sentenced such persons. I am saying that on 15 December, they did it; on 9th April they did it. This is the convention in the House. I am not quoting the rule. This rule is already there. We are doing it all the time. Therefore there is no question of doing anything else. This has been done under the supreme power of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am rising on a point of order. You have already given your ruling. But unfortunately, the Commerce Minister came to your help and misguided you. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad gave you the correct guidance. But in between the Commerce Minister, unfortunately for you tried to misguide you. He is trying to convince you that the question of privilege is raised. If the question of privilege is raised, since I myself have raised so many privilege issues, though they have been rejected a number of times, I can tell you that the notice is to be given under Rule 223. The consent is to be secured under Rule 222 and only when the consent is given, the question of privilege is raised. When the consent is given, then the privilege motion is moved and then the rest of the procedure follows. It may be that if it is the privilege motion, it might be decided upon then and there or as Satish Agarwal did the other day, it can be referred to the Privileges Committee. That procedure is different. Really speaking, the hon. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad has rightly pointed out that there are different lines on the basis of which the issues are dealt with. I want to point out to you that none of us on the side of the opposition also wants that the dignity of the House should be violated. We are

one with you. It is not a question of the ruling party or the opposition. It is a question of the dignity of the entire House right from the Prime Minister to the Leader of the Opposition. We stand together. That is our attitude. Therefore, in the past, I would just urge the Minister, whenever such incidents have occurred—as someone has rightly said that before the entire House the incident has taken place—two dimensions are involved, the sense of hearing and the sense of sight. We have seen the incident happening and we have also heard the slogans 'you must hold the elections in Delhi'. That was the slogan that we heard. I tell you that our hearing capacity is still normal. Since we heard the slogan, I would say that even if a right type of thing is to be done, it must be done in a right type of way from the correct forum. That is our attitude. And, therefore, in the past even for a case for which the entire country is disturbed, if anybody tries to do it, no doubt the House has taken cognisance of that. They have adopted a resolution and they have punished them. But even while doing that knowing that the motivation was not to create hooliganism but they were disturbed and were under provocation even when an act of murder is committed, when the matter goes to the court of law... (*Interruptions*). Let me complete. I am building up the case.... (*Interruptions*). Do not brush it aside like that. I will conclude in one minute. In the past, we have... (*Interruptions*). He has quoted 15 instances in the past. I agree with Shri Azad. If we go by the precedents, we should go... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: In 1979, when Shri Fernandes and Prof. Dandavate were on this side and we were on the other side, it had happened...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I never interfered with your submission. Therefore, I agree with him. We should go by the precedent, and

the precedents very often show that, taking note of the motivation, we have always passed a resolution that till the rising of the Lok Sabha let those people be kept here...

(*Interruptions*)

That is what we have been doing...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have allowed him. I will allow all members.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): When he says there is no motivation, I differ from him.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I have raised a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already ruled out your point of order. I have already said that. Your point of order is not under discussion now. There is no point of order.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What is under discussion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The motion, which has been moved, is being discussed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The substitute motion has already been moved. On that he wanted to say something. Therefore, I am allowing him; it is not on the point of order.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We would like to take our submission on that also... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have ruled out your point of order. But I will give you an opportunity.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, before the Minister makes the statement at the appropriate stage, I would like you to give your ruling whether the question of privilege has been raised, due notice has been given and you are treating it as a privilege motion moved.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHRIVRAJ V. PATIL: ... Procedure, allow me to say something, which is in the interest of the procedure we are following. I will be supported ... (Interruptions) He has allowed me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will hear everyone. I have allowed Shri Shivraj Patil.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He is making the submission the third time ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Let me make my submission. If there is any point of order to be raised by the hon. Member let it be raised fully and that point of order can be decided by the hon. Presiding Officer. If it had been made fully, we would have answered it also fully. Now I am reading from Kaul and Shakhder, which is based on decided rulings. It says:

"Where the matter is of immediate nature and there is no time for notice being given, the Speaker has permitted a member to raise a question of privilege without previous notice given."

This is the ruling given by this House. There are rulings given by other Houses also that it is not necessary always to give notice and, under the some provision of law, it can be done.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Prof. Dandavate said there was no motive. If you see the time, it happened at the same time—at 12.24 in the Lok Sabha and at 12.24 in the Rajya Sabha. It was planned. No one can say there was no motive. They have done it in both Houses. It is not in Lok Sabha alone they have done it; they have done it in both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, and they have synchronised the time. So, the motive cannot be hidden. There was the motive... (Interruptions). You cannot say there was no motive.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I said it is a disturbance. I never said there was no motive. I said there is a motive... (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Before it comes in the House, let us try to resolve it. We want to avoid voting. We do not want it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. Let us not get excited. Everybody is agitated over this. It should not have happened. Everybody is one about it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Everybody is concerned about not holding the elections.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not concerned about your elections and all that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, so far as the question of the House taking serious note of what has happened is concerned, I am not going into that. I yield to none in maintaining the dignity and decorum of this House and therefore, there is no good being lectured by the other side that they alone are the repository of the dignity and decorum of the House. We are also concerned. The point is, what is the procedure to be followed. Let us not, in our anxiety to do something good, take recourse to a procedure which has not so far been adopted. Therefore, I agree with our Labour Minister that in view of the precedents in the House, in a matter which has happened in front of the House and the Members the elaborate procedure of Chapter XX may not be taken recourse to. It may not be appropriate but if it is under Rule 222 you cannot just brush aside the rules which have been laid down unless one goes to Rule 228. But nobody has referred to Rule 228 at all. Therefore, let us go into the question as to what is

the proper procedure. It has happened in front of the House before the Members. Therefore, we take note of it and in the exercise of our authority as a House, as an institution, we take action in view of the precedent.

Secondly, the question which is really agitating the Members, at least some of us on this side, is the quantum of punishment that has been provided. For that I do not know whether any consultation, any discussion has taken place, whether anybody has asked any of us what is the proper quantum of punishment. That is why the resistance is coming. Why don't you follow the usual method? Sir, the quantum of punishment should not be decided upon because a particular slogan is raised. That is what we are saying. (*Interruptions*). You cannot discuss it with any of us on this side. You decide on yourselves as to what would be the quantum of punishment and, therefore, a substitute motion is being moved. The substitute motion is only with regard to the quantum of punishment and the nature of punishment.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: In the past the culprits had regretted but this time they have not regretted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the past they had always consulted us and we had agreed.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You don't even take note of us. You thrust upon us suddenly that it is the punishment. If you want to get it done through your voting, very well, get it done. But this is not the way. Nobody can say that they alone are concerned with the dignity of the House. How they are concerned about parliamentary democracy we know that. Let us not be taught by them about parliamentary democracy. We know what is happening in this country.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The procedure I am following here is...

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let there be proper discussion and let a decision come. We do want it to be done by consensus.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: "Sometimes disturbance is created by a visitor..."

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What are you reading?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am about the procedure.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What is the book?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. After hearing me then you raise it. You can't stop me from reading.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We want to refer to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I say these are precedents and there are procedures:

"Sometimes disturbance is created by visitors in the Galleries in the Lok Sabha. Such a visitor is immediately removed from the Gallery by the security and Watch and Ward Staff on duty.

"At the meeting of Speaker with leaders of Parties and Groups in Lok Sabha held on 18 February, 1978, it was agreed that the procedure to be followed in the event of disturbance created by a visitor in the Gallery would be."

The same procedure we are following now.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What is the procedure?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The procedure is to make an announcement from the Chair. Now, Mr. Suraj Bhan. Do you want to speak on the substitute motion. You please speak.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We want to support it. Do it properly *(Interruptions)*. We want to support it. I do not know what you are reading from.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Suraj Bhan, you speak on the substitute motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, we are supporting that procedure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has moved a substitute motion. I have allowed him to speak.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No no. I have allowed Mr. Suraj Bhan. He has moved a substitute motion.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have said the procedure. I am following.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Cacutta North East): Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has made a submission to the Treasury Benches. Are they considering it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right, I have finally ruled. I have said what procedure we are following.

Now, Mr. Suraj Bhan may speak. Are you going to speak? I have allowed Mr. Suraj Bhan only. Nobody else can speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I want to speak on the motion.

PROF. MADHU DAN DAVATE: Minister does not want to respond to the appeal of the opposition—entire opposition. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: (Jaipur): Just one minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you not want him to speak? Please sit down—all of you. Let him speak—substitute motion, nothing about the procedure.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting you. No more discussion on that.

(Interruptions).

Please do not record anything.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: On this point may I ask through you the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs why the procedure that was adopted in the Rajya Sabha of consulting all the Members... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all right. We have our own procedure. We need not take that procedure here. We have got our own procedure with regard to the Lok Sabha.

(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it their problem? It is our problem also.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not permitting him. Permit him to speak. He has put in substitute motion. Should he not be given preference. I have asked Shri Suraj Bhan to speak.

(Interruptions).

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs consulted the Members of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha. *(Interruptions)* It can be six months. You could have adopted that procedure. Why did you not adopt that procedure?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We need not follow the procedure of other than the Lok Sabha.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You should have adopted that procedure.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. no. It need not be followed. Shri Suraj Bhan.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They will also require our co-operation.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is a two way traffic. They will also need our cooperation.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I am not to consult. It is for the Speaker. (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the Business Advisory Committee they will require our co-operation. In maintaining the quorum they will require our cooperatiion. At every stage they will need our co-operation. Remember that and then proceed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Suraj Bhan. You can speak on your substitute motion.

श्री सूरजभान (अंबाला): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस की डिग्नटी का मैं उतना ही ध्यान रखता हूँ, जितना आदरणीय सुब्बैया साहब रखते हैं और उसी डिग्नटी को मद्दे-नजर रखते हुए मैंने यह सन्स्टिट्यूट मोशन दिया है। मेरा मोशन यह है—

I beg to move:

“This House does no approve the slogan shouting and throwing of leaflets in the house to-day by the outsiders from visitors gallery and lets them off with warning.”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सुबह जो घटना हुई है, उसको मैं ठीक नहीं समझता हूँ लेकिन यह क्यों हुआ, इस बात पर भी हमें विचार करना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस घटना के लिए...। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him move the substitute motion.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will allow you to speak. Please, please, I will call you. Please sit down.

श्री सूरजभान: इस घटना के लिए केन्द्र सरकार उन नौजवानों से ज्यादा जिम्मेदार है जो ढाई साल से दिल्ली में चुनाव नहीं करवा रही है। ये डेमोक्रेसी की दुहाई देने वाले राजधानी में इलेक्शन नहीं करवा रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You talk about your substitute motion. Now the speech is not required. Why do you go into the details of that. Do not make political speech here. You speak on your substitute motion as to what you want. You want to be lenient. Do not bring in what they have said. No, no, I am not going to allow.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You said you will allow me. Why can't you allow me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am going to call you. Let him complete it.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: There must be some reason for that.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में अफसरशाही चल रही है और यह पब्लिक और पब्लिक के नुमाइंदों के लिए ठीक बात नहीं कही जा सकती। इस ओर हमें विचार करना चाहिए। अगर आप मक्खियाँ मच्छर हटाना चाहते हैं तो पहले गंदगी को हटाना चाहिए। इसलिए दिल्ली में इलेक्शन करवाइए।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You stick to the motion. I am not going to allow. Do not bring any political

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

speech here. I will not allow political speeches on this issue. I do not want that.

श्री सुरजभान: इसीलिए मैं इस बैकग्राउंड के आधार पर कहता हूँ कि उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा आज तक की सजा देकर बार्निंग देकर छोड़ दिया जाए।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You said you will allow me to speak on the motion.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, I had asked for special permission to speak on the subject purely because this concerns all of us. They are also commenting and they are also saying that this concerns all of us. What I want to bring to your notice today is that this is a planned move. Firstly, we would like to know who are the MPs who have signed the visitors' cards? For one reason, we are told that when we get a visitor inside Parliament, we have got to sign on two registers, one on the pass, one on the register when he gets a pass; and after this, I would like to know who are the Members of Parliament who have done it here, because I feel that it has been planned in a very systematic way. Timing has been given, same time in Rajya Sabha and same time in Lok Sabha; well, they have played it, and it is up to them. But what I would request you to consider is this. Today, it is a leaflet; tomorrow, they will do something else, they will jump from there on us. So, if we do not take any measures and we do not become strict, and do not take any disciplinary action against it, it will become haywire and it will become a public platform, not this Parliament. I would request you and I would request all my senior colleagues sitting here, that for this, there is no controversy and there is no discussion needed, and let us take the most serious action on it so that in future people realise it. Otherwise, today there are four, tomorrow there will be fifty here, and one day we may be hardly 50 sitting here and hundred

people from there will catch hold of us, (*Interruptions*); sometimes, quorum is not there, and we may be ten people sitting here. So, I would request you that we must take the strict and most severe action on it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: हमें भी बोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिये।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, so far as maintaining the dignity of the House is concerned, there are no two views. I do not see why there should be so much of heat on this question. (*Interruptions*) There is an understanding and there is a unity on both sides of the House that the dignity of the House should be maintained. There are no two views. But, sir, the question is, are you going to look into the reasons that might have prompted.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not concerned about it. I am not concerned about the reasons.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): If you go into the reasons, they will be put in the dock. They will be in trouble. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not concerned with the reasons, the methods and the other things. You have said the right thing that the dignity must be maintained. You should not go beyond that. (*Interruptions.*) No. Mr. George, you are creating a very wrong precedent. I am sorry, I am not allowing you to speak. (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, you must listen to me. You are taking all the.....(*Interruptions.*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even when we were in power we were not behaving like this ..(*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I now put the substitute motion moved by Shri Suraj Bhan to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House does not approve the slogan shouting and throwing of leaflets in the House today by the outsiders from the Visitors' Gallery and lets them off with warning."

Those who are in favour may say, Aye.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those who are against may say, No.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the 'Noes' have it

(Interruptions.)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The 'Ayes' have it...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, this is a substitute motion.

You have to make *(Interruptions.)*

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, I would request you to put the substitute motion again for the vote of the House. *(Interruptions.)*

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, you put the substitute motion moved by Shri Suraj Bhan. They said 'Aye'. They said 'Aye'.

(Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will put the substitute motion moved by Shri Suraj Bhan to vote again.

(Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"This House does not approve the slogan shouting and throwing of leaflets in the House today by the outsiders from the Visitors' Gallery and lets them off with warning."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those in favour may say, Aye.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those against may say, No.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, the "Noes" have it, the 'Noes' have it, the substitute motion is....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The "Ayes" have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the Lobbies be cleared.

(Interruptions)

The Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"This House does not approve the slogan shouting and throwing of leaflets in the House today by the outsiders from the Visitors' Gallery and lets them off with warning."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I put the motion moved by Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah to vote.

The question is:

"This House resolves that the persons calling themselves Keshar Sharma son of Shri Tej Ram Sharma, Bhagat Ram Gupta son of Shri Ram Kumar Gupta, Anil son of Shri P. C. Mittal, Shyam Lal Garg son of Shri Hazari Lal, Mahabir Singh son of Shri Chandagi Ram and Ravinder Pal Singh son of Shri P. P. Singh, who shouted slogans at about 12.35 hours today from the visitors' Gallery and attempted to throw some leaflets from there on the floor of the House and whom the watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately, have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of this House.

This House further resolves that the said Keshar Sharma, Bhagat Ram

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Gupta, Anil, Shyam Lal Garg, Mahabir Singh and Ravinder Pal Singh be sentenced to simple imprisonment till 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 24th March, 1982, for the aforesaid contempt of the House and sent to Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi."

The motion was adopted.

(Interruptions)

[At this stage, some hon. Members left the House.]

17.55 hrs.

ARCHITECTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

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

"That the Bill to amend the Architects Act, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Architects Act, 1972, came into force on 1st September, 1972, in order to protect the title of the Architect. In this Act which is to provide for registration of architects and matters connected therewith, Section, 44(3) of the Act makes the laying of the Rules framed thereunder on the Table of both Houses of Parliament obligatory. However, the Council of Architecture, which has been constituted as per Section 3 of the Act is also empowered to make regulations with the approval of the Central Government. This does not, however, provide for the regulations so made being laid on the Table of Parliament.

The Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the 6th Lok Sabha, in its Seventh Report has recommended that like rules, regulations framed by the Subordinate bodies under delegated powers authorised by the concerned

Acts of Parliament also should be laid before each House of Parliament and there should be a provision to this effect in the relevant Statutes. Likewise, there should invariably be provision in the relevant Statutes for publication of regulations to be framed thereunder in the Gazette of India. The Government has accepted these recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. It is, therefore, proposed to amend the Act as follows:—

In Section 45 of the Architects Act, 1972— 20 of 1972 —

(i) in sub-section (1), after the words 'the Central Government', the words 'by notification in the Official Gazette' shall be inserted.

(ii) After Sub-Section (2), the following sub-Section shall be inserted namely— '(3) Every regulation made under this Section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in Session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one Session or in two or more successive Sessions and if, before the expiry of the Session, immediately following the Session or the successive Sessions aforesaid, both House agree in making any modification in the regulation, or both Houses agree that the regulation should not be made, the regulation shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that regulation."

The Architects (Amendment) Bill, 1980, was passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd December, 1980. The Bill as passed by the Rajya Sabha was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 8th December, 1980. The amendments contained in the Bill are in consonance

with the recommendations made by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation to the effect that the regulations framed under different Statutes shall be laid before Parliament. The amendments being carried out are of a purely formal nature.

I, therefore, move that the Architects (Amendment) Bill, 1982, be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That the Bill to amend the Architects Act, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha now stands adjourned till 11 AM tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 19, 1982/Phalguna 28, 1903 (Saka)