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Thursday, March 25, 1982
Chaitra 4, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eighth Session



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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C O N T E N T S

No. 25, Thursday, March 25, 1982/Chaitra 4, 1904 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 25, 1982/Chaitra 4,
1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैंने आपसे
388 में अर्ज किया था

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपसे अर्ज
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वालों ने बागड़ी जी को श्रीमती बना दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको इस बात का
ऐतराज उठाना चाहिए कि आप के भाई
का सैक्स बदल दिया । यह कोई बात हुई ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-
DER: Yesterday Mr. Bagri was men-
tioned in the radio as Shrimati. Is it
fair?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr.
Bagri has made advance reservation.
Is it permissible?

MR. SPEAKER: He came under
388.

(Re: Q. 459)

MR. SPEAKER: MR. SATYAGO/AL
MISRA.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Q.
No. 459.

AN HON. MEMBER: No Minister
gets up!

138 LS-1.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Satyagopal
Misra has asked his question.

The train should not be late any
longer.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Halt Station at Bhubaneswarpur

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

(a) whether there is any proposal
under the consideration of Govern-
ment to set up a new Railway
Halt station at Bhubaneswarpur in
between Tamluk and Kelomal station
of the Panskura-Haldia section of
section of the South Eastern Railway;

(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) to (c). A pro-
posal to open a passenger halt
between Tamluk and Kelomal
stations on the Panskura-Haldia Sec-
tion of the South Eastern Railway
was recently received. It is under
examination by the South Eastern
Railway administration. Appropriate
action will be taken based on the
results of the examination.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: The
Minister has not replied to part (b)
of my Question where I have asked
for the details of the proposal which
is under consideration.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The re-
quest has come from the West Bengal
Government to have a halt station
between Tamluk and Kelomal and it

is under examination. The detailed position as such is that the General Manager of the South Eastern Railway has been asked to find out the details whether it is feasible to have the halt station or not because we have to take into account the population round the villages at the halt station and the justification for traffic, and so on and so forth. With these details finally a report will be submitted which will be examined.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: The people of the area have been demanding the halt station at Bhubaneswar-pur since the construction of the railway line. The Stations of Panskura-Haldia railway section were constructed far away from the passenger traffic point and the bus routes are not connected with the Stations. In this context may I know from the hon. Minister what steps the Government propose to take for the benefit of the passengers of the area?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: In the interest of the benefit of passengers only, the proposal has not been rejected; it is under examination; the traffic feasibility is being examined.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: From my own experience of a little more than 2 years here in Parliament, I find that the administration takes unlimited time in taking a decision in such type of proposals. However, I want to know from the hon. Minister the time limit within which the South Eastern Railway administration will be able to take a decision in this respect.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: In the shortest possible time they will take a decision.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—
Shri Ramavatar Shastri....

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: ..
Shri K. A. Swami:..

Even the next Swamy cannot take his place? Then Shri Mohd. Asrar Ahmad. ...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Sir, what about the question of Mr. Madhavrao Scindia? Has he got a party whip not to be present to-day?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri K. Lakkapa. ..
Shri D. M. Putte Gowda. .. Shri Harihar Soren. .. Shri Tariq Anwar. ...

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it a punishment, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a punishment to me or to whom?

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR. ...

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Question No. 468.

MR. SPEAKER: Should we pass a unanimous resolution thanking you for being present?

NORMS FOR GRANT-IN-AID TO COLLEGES IN THE RURAL AREAS

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

(a) whether any representation demanding adequate relaxation in the new norms for sanction of grant-in-aid for recurring and non-recurring expenditure to the colleges in the rural areas has been received by the Government from backward areas; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereon?

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

(a) and (b). Several Universities and Colleges including some from backward areas had pointed out to the University Grants Commission that the conditions of eligibility laid down for sanctioning assistance to colleges during the Sixth Plan were difficult to fulfil. The Commission considered this

matter and revised some of these conditions of eligibility. According to the revised guidelines, basic assistance for books, equipment and faculty improvement programmes would be available to all eligible colleges which have a minimum of 150 students in degree courses and 5 permanent teachers.

PROF. NARIAN CHAND PARASHAR: According to the reply given by the hon. Minister, the revised guidelines relate mostly to basic assistance. May I know what has happened to the guidelines for development assistance, that is, for construction of laboratories, buildings, staff and other recurring expenditure?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I have mentioned about the basic requirements and given the revised guidelines for that. But for development, for buildings, laboratories and for appointment of staff, assistance will be given only on the basis of the original guidelines and they were that the colleges concerned should have at least 300 students in the degree courses in addition to fulfilling the other criteria mentioned in the guideline.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: According to one of the guidelines to which the hon. Minister has just referred, such colleges must be located at a distance of at least 10 km from the municipal areas including notified areas, etc. Notified areas in the villages can now be formed by the Government for a population of 3000 or so. So it would be very hard if the notified area committees are regarded as municipal areas and are made negligible for this concessional assistance from the UGC. In that light will the hon. Minister consider the suggestion that the notified area committee should be excluded from the purview of the guidelines and colleges located in small towns should be considered as being rural areas?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, this is a suggestion. But I would like

to explain to the hon. Member that, for the opening of the colleges in the rural areas, and the notified areas, only a certain limit is required. You have to put up the colleges ten k.m. away from the notified areas. If the hon. Member desires that this limit should be reduced, we shall see to it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: MR. Speaker, Sir, first of all I agree with Prof. Parashar when he has suggested that in the backward areas, the limit for opening up the colleges, should be abolished. Sonamuki College is in a backward area having a considerable number of scheduled castes and tribes students. I made representation to the U.G.C. in 1980 but they did not allot the whole amount to this college. Will the Minister give proper instructions to the UGC to give the amount to the colleges in the backward areas where a considerable number of students are from the scheduled castes and tribes? I mentioned the name of Sonamuki College, as an example. For the laboratory, school building, college building and for the staff, I want to know from her whether she will give proper instructions to the U.G.C. to give the rest of the amount the college—Sonamuki College.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: In the case of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, there is some relaxation given to such colleges. The enrolment of students is 150 or 200 for the other. For the S.C. and S.T. it is 100.

So different concessions are also there for the colleges having scheduled castes and tribes. For them, the enrolment must be 35 per cent in those colleges. The Centre has given instructions that it should be reduced to 20 per cent. This is the relaxation that has been given.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I mentioned the name of Sonamuki College. Will the Minister give

proper instructions to the UGC to allot the rest of the fund to this college? This college is in the Bankura District of West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. Mr. Arakal.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Sir, there is a deterioration in the standards of education. This fact cannot be denied especially when you take the rural, backward areas. My question relates to two points. Firstly, will the UGC give liberal grants-in-aid, assistance, in the matter of building laboratories and in incurring expenditure for building and other amenities? Secondly, will the UGC have a strict standard regardless of whether it is in a backward or urban area? This thing should be considered and an answer may be given.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, the UGC already gives grants when they are asked for. But, to say that the UGC should have fixed standards, that is really not possible. It is not possible to have fixed standards for everybody. Some do more than others. The minimum standard is already there.

Gujral Committee on Urdu

472. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3638 on 10 September, 1981 regarding Gujral Committee on Urdu and state:

(a) whether the Sub-Committee constituted to consider the recommendation of the Gujral Committee for Promotion of Urdu with respect to the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government have finalised its report;

(b) if so, details thereof and Government's reaction thereto and if not, the extent of the progress made by the said sub-Committee;

(c) whether view of all the States/Union Territories have been received

on Gujral Committee Report; if so, details thereof and if not, the names of remaining States/Union Territories;

(d) steps being taken for early implementation of the Gujral Committee recommendations; and

(e) whether the special officer in exclusive charge of the work has visited any States/Union Territories and if so, details of such visits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Sub-Committee to consider the Recommendation of the Gujral Committee for Promotion of Urdu with respect to the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government has held five meetings so far. The last of which was held on 29-1-1982 wherein it was decided to convene one more meeting before finalising the Report.

2. The Comments on the recommendations of the Gujral Committee Report have been received from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and the Union Territory Administrations of Chandigarh and Delhi. The State Government of West Bengal has intimated that the Report is under study and the comments would be available thereafter. The State Governments of Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Meghalaya and the Union Territory Administrations of Dadra, Nagar & Haveli, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Pondicherry and Arunachal Pradesh have stated that they have no comments to offer. The comments from the States of Assam, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Goa, Daman & Diu are awaited. They are being reminded repeatedly

So far as the Departments and Ministries of the Government of India are concerned the comments have been received from almost all of them.

3. The Ministry is making all possible efforts to expedite the matter by way of correspondence and personal contacts with the concerned authorities and through personal visits of the officers including the special officer who is at present engaged in contacting the defaulting States with a view to obtaining the comments of State Governments/Union Territories.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker; Sir, this matter with respect to the implementation of the recommendations of the Gujral Committee has been pending since long. At least we are thankful to the Janata Party Government for having placed it on the Table of the House. Now, the ball is in the court of the present Government to see that its recommendations are implemented.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is the only sensible thing that he has said.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, the Janata Party Government played one mischief. It did not go straight to implement the recommendations of the Gujral Committee but asked the State Governments to submit their comments on the Report.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are now spoiling your earlier performance.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Now, Sir, a sub-committee has been appointed to consider the recommendations of the Gujral Committee. My question to the hon. Minister is as to what serious steps are being taken in order to see that these various recommendations are implemented and also by what time the report of the Sub-Committee that has been appointed to go into the recommendations of the Gujral Committee will be available.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Sir, as the hon. Member has rightly pointed out we have appointed a sub-committee to go into the details of the recommendations of the Gujral Committee. Comments of the State Governments on the Report have not yet been received fully. Some States have sent their comments while some others have not done it so far. The sub-committee has held five meetings and in their last meeting they decided to convene one more meeting before finalising the Report.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, a special officer has been appointed to contact the defaulting States. Has this officer ever visited any of the States in order to secure their comments or persuade those Governments to send their comments at the earliest?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Sir, the special officer has been visiting some of the States. Apart from the special officer some other officers of the Ministry have also been in touch with the State Governments so as to get their comments quickly.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, my question arises from the answer given by the Minister. He said that some of the States have not submitted their comments on the Report as yet. The Gujral Committee submitted its report more than three years earlier. Sir, I seek your protection. (*Interruptions*). Will the Minister enquire why some of the State Governments are really having anti-Urdu attitude? In spite of the fact that certain decisions were taken that Urdu should be taught in schools many State Governments have not even appointed teachers. Those who want to study Urdu have totally been denied this opportunity of being taught in Urdu which is one of the best languages of our country. Will the Minister fix a time bound programme? Will the Minister fix some time for the State Governments before which they have to send their report? Will the Central Government take steps to see that those who want to

study Urdu will have enough opportunities to study Urdu and see that Urdu is developed as one of our major Indian languages?

AN HON. MEMBER: Urdu is already one of our National Languages.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: As the hon. Member is aware, we have a federal system. And therefore, this is the responsibility of the State Government. He wanted the Central Government to fix a time-bound programme or some time to be fixed for them to send their reports. Therefore, I am stating this in reply to his question, that ours is a Federal system and the State Governments have got to send their reports and comments. We are not in a position to give them any specific time-limit. What will happen if they don't reply to us even then? For the last so many years, we have been trying to get comments from them. A Special Officer has been appointed. Personal contacts have been made at the official level; officers have been contacting the States. States like Sikkim, Meghalaya, Nagaland, etc. have informed us that they are not concerned with the report.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am talking about those States which are concerned, States like Bihar, U.P., Andhra Pradesh and so on. What have they done? He said about Sikkim, about Nagaland, about Meghalaya. I know there is no Urdu. But I wanted to know the position about States like U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and so on, where Urdu is an important language. What steps have they taken?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: States like U.P. and Bihar and other States are trying to do their best in this matter. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow only one supplementary. Not more than that.

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़े दुःख की बात है कि उर्दू भाषा अपने

ही बतन में दम तोड़ रही है और हमारी सरकार जो वचनबद्ध है, मेनिफेस्टो के जरिए भी और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने भी बहुत साफ अल्फाज में वादा किया है उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों से कि दिसम्बर, 1981 तक उर्दू को दूसरी लैंग्वेज डिक्लेयर कर देंगे। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सैकेन्ड लैंग्वेज उर्दू को डिक्लेयर करने के लिए और रीजनल लैंग्वेज डिक्लेयर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

क्या यह सही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर सैकड़ों स्कूल ऐसे हैं, जिनमें उर्दू पढ़ने वाले लड़के मौजूद हैं, पर वहाँ पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर स्टाफ प्रेजुडिसिड, कम्युनल है और इंटेंशनली उर्दू टीचर्स को वहाँ पर मुकरर नहीं किया जाता। क्या इस तरफ सरकार ठोस कदम उठायेगी और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को लिखेंगी कि ऐसे स्कूलों की लिस्ट बनाकर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को भेजे, जिनमें उर्दू पढ़ने वाले लड़के हैं और पढ़ना चाहते हैं और वहाँ पर टीचर्स एपाइन्ट नहीं किए जा रहे हैं।

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: I have already stated this. So far as the question of improvement of Urdu in the States is concerned, it is the duty of the State Governments.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Let him complete his reply.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Let me first complete what I have to say. When you are protecting them, you should protect us also, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: In the case of Mr. Thungon also I will give full protection.

(Interruptions)

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खान: मैंने प्वाइंटिड सवाल पूछा है। क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने यह एश्योरेंस दिया था कि दिसम्बर 1981 तक उर्दू को प्रदेश की दूसरी भाषा

डिक्लेयर कर दिया जाएगा और उसको वे सारी सुविधायें दे दी जायेंगी जो सैकिंड लैंग्वेज को दी जाती है ? क्या आप उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को लिखेंगे कि जो उर्दू सीखना चाहते हैं और जहां साल साल दो दो साल से टीचर्स नहीं हैं ऐसे स्कूलों की लिस्ट सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को वह भेजे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह असेम्बली पूछेगी उन से । यह एश्योरेंस जो चीफ मिनिस्टर का है इसके बारे में असेम्बली में पूछा जायगा । उनको इसको लेना चाहिये ।

श्री मनोराय बागड़ी : सवाल को मंजूर क्यों किया था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनके एश्योरेंस की बात वहां रहेगी । जो इनका काम है वह यह करेंगे ।

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: The information we received from the Uttar Pradesh Government is that 5391 Urdu Teachers have been appointed some time ago.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Even though the Urdu speaking population is very negligible in Himachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh has declared Urdu as second language and it is being taught in the State. But the State is facing a great shortage of Urdu teachers and many schools at present are without Urdu Teachers. I want to know whether there is any scheme to assist the State Government in the training of Urdu teachers so that all the schools which have the facilities for teaching Urdu will be in a position to have Urdu Teachers.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: There is a scheme already existing.

Railway Lines in Orissa

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

(a) whether Government of Orissa has requested his Ministry for the

construction of some new railway lines in Orissa on priority basis;

(b) if so, the names of Railway so proposed; and

(c) the steps by Government for the construction of those new railway lines in Orissa?

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

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

Statement

The Government of Orissa, in its memorandum submitted to the Railway Convention Committee, requested for construction of the following lines:

(i) Daitari-Banspani section of Jakhapura-Banspani Project.

(ii) Talcher-Sambalpur line.

(iii) Rayagada-Koraput line.

In addition, the State Government also requested for taking up the following surveys:

(i) A line to connect Khurda Road-Berhampur line on South with Bolangir-Rayagada line in the West.

(ii) Jeypore - Ambaguda-Kesinga line.

(iii) Talcher-Bimiagarh line.

(iv) Gopalpur-Berhampur line.

(v) Jeypore-Malkanagiri line.

The position in respect of these suggestions is as under:—

(i) Jakhapura - Daitari - Banspani is a composite new line project. In phase I, section from Jakhapura to Daitari has already been opened for traffic. In the second phase, the programme is to take up construction from Daitari to Keonjargarh. Since, however, the Jakhapura-Daitari section, which has already been opened to traffic, is not being utilised by Orissa Mining Corporation for the transportation of iron ore from Daitari mines to

Paradeep port, the 2nd phase programme (Daitari to Keonjargarh) has been temporarily frozen.

(ii) Sambalpur-Talcher Line:

Instructions have been issued for carrying out a fresh survey for a new alignment avoiding the coal deposits in Talcher area and also taking into account the diverted traffic from Northern and Eastern parts of the country via this route to places South of Bhubaneswar. The survey is currently in progress. After the Project Report is received, it will be carefully examined both with regard to the technical feasibility and economic viability. The decision on construction of new railway lines is taken in consultation with the Planning Commission, depending on the availability of funds for new lines.

(iii) Koraput-Rayagada line:

This is an approved Project and work is being taken up in the field in the section from Koraput to Mattala-puttu in the first phase, a distance of approx. 23 Kms.

(iv) Surveys:

As regards new surveys requested by Orissa State Government, a very large number of surveys are already in hand and there is very little likelihood of implementing all the projects being currently surveyed, due to acute shortage of funds. Under the circumstances, it may be desirable to take up only those surveys where there is a possibility of implementing the projects in the near future.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Sir, Orissa State is lagging behind in the Railway lines. The Government of Orissa has submitted a Memorandum to the Railway Convention Committee for the construction of new railway lines in the State. For the last so many years, no construction of new railway lines has been taken up and also no survey work has been done for the construction of new railway lines. Now that the Memorandum has

already been submitted by the Government of Orissa, may I know from the hon. Minister when will the work for the construction of new railway line be taken up?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Various Governments have submitted before the Railway Convention Committee that they are desirous of constructing new railway lines. Likewise the Orissa Government has also given a list of lines to be constructed. This has been given in the Statement also. Now, at the moment, the present position is that there are two approved lines. One of them is from Jakhapura to Daitari which has been completed and it has been opened for traffic. In the composite new line project of Jakhapura-Daitari-Banspani, from Jakhapura to Daitari has already been opened in the interest of the transport of iron ore to Paradip Port. But unfortunately the Mining Corporation of Orissa has not started lifting the iron ore. However, they wanted certain modifications on the South-Eastern Railway section and this is being attended to. Now, recently, they have started the traffic from Daitari to Jakhapura. After the traffic picks up further, the question of clearance of Phase-II work will be considered.

Another line approved is from Koraput to Rayagada and this has also been surveyed. There are two alignments. One alignment which has been accepted and the work on Phase-I has also been cleared. This line is from Rayagada to Machiliguda. In the current financial year, that is, 1982-83, one crore rupees have been allocated. In the case of Sambalpur-Talcher line, again re-appraisal of survey is going on. There are certain other surveys also but due to large number of surveys already in progress and due to paucity of funds, it is not possible to make any commitment at this stage.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, know for exploitation of mineral resources and mobilisation of internal

resources, infrastructure is a must and the hon. Minister has just now replied that the Jakhapura Banspani railway line has been opened for traffic. But the Orissa Mining Corporation is not lifting the iron ore because proper siding and other facilities are not provided there. In regard to the construction of Sambalpur-Talcher line, there is a document of the Planning Commission. According to the document of the Planning Commission the National Transport Policy Committee was appointed and it was headed by Mr. Pandey. The Committee had fixed up various criteria for connecting the missing links. One of the criteria is for emotional integration the lines should be constructed in the country and they have mentioned this Sambalpur-Talcher Line as a priority No. 1 in the list for constructing new railway lines throughout the country. For the construction of a new railway line between Sambalpur and Talcher, a survey work was done and again they resurveyed the region because according to the Techno-economic survey experts, the yearly recovery rate will be less than 10 per cent. But the hon. Minister will agree with me that the three railway lines which have been constructed in Orissa previously are giving a return of 10 per cent and it is giving a return of more than 50 per cent on an average for the State. So, on the basis of the Techno-Economic survey will the hon. Minister give a categorical reply as to whether this missing link which will not only help integrate the coastal region of Orissa with the western region of Orissa but also open up interland traffic in the Chattisgarh region be completed on priority basis? This will go a long way in the exploitation of mineral resources and also facilitate export of goods through Paradeep port. I want a categorical reply from the hon. Minister.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It is true that the National Transport Policy Committee has mentioned in its report about this missing link of 157 kilometer and that it should be taken

up for construction. So, in 1978-80, a preliminary engineering-cum-survey had been conducted. After examination of the proposal, it was known that the internal rate of return was less than 1 per cent which was quite unremunerative. But because of the repeated representations as also in the first preliminary engineering-cum-survey report the alignment-passed through Talcha coalfield, a reappraisal survey is going to be conducted keeping Talcher coal-field in view and we are waiting for the survey report.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Sir, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether the alignment for Talcher and Sambalpur Railway line fall in the mineral area? How was it ascertained? Whether the re-survey will be conducted in that area or in a separate area? If in this area, may I know when will the re-survey be completed? Was there any time limit for it? And by what time will it be completed?

My second question is about the conversion of Rupsa-Bangripasi narrow-gauge railway line into broad-gauge line for which the techno economic survey has been completed and the report has been submitted. May I know from the Hon. Minister what is the result of this techno-economic survey? Whether the survey has been found it viable? If so, whether this work will be taken up in the Sixth Five-Year Plan or not?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, so far as the first question is concerned, I have already given the answer.

As regards the conversion of Rupsa-Bangripasi railway line, the report is under examination. After examination, as I earlier informed the House, subject the clearance from the Planning Commission, it will be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Sir, the has not answered the first part categorically about when the Survey was completed and whether it will be taken up in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. There should be protection, Sir. He has not answered it categorically. This is a sorry state of affairs.

देश में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में वृद्धि

*475. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान देश में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में हो रही लगातार वृद्धि की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1981 के दौरान कितनी सड़क दुर्घटनाएं हुईं और उनमें कितने व्यक्तियों को अपनी जान से हाथ धोना पड़ा ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीताराम केशरी) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकारों/संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासनों में अद्यतन प्राप्त सूचनाओं के संकलन के आधार पर वर्ष 1978, 1979 और 1980 के दौरान सड़क दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या क्रमशः 1.44 लाख, 1.42 लाख और 1.47 लाख है। 1981 के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

श्री जैनुल बशर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे देश में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ती जा रही है, आये दिन हम बराबर समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ते हैं कि कहीं कहीं भयंकर दुर्घटना होती हैं और इनमें काफी लोग मर रहे हैं। मैंने 1981 की दुर्घटनाओं की फिगर मांगी थी और यह जानना चाहा था कि कितने लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है, लेकिन मृत्यु की फिगर जबाब में नहीं आई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रोकने की बात पूछिये कितना लोड लेकर चलते हैं, कितनों को लाइसेंस ठीक मिलता है, क्या तमाशा बना रखा है ?

श्री जैनुल बशर : कितनी गाड़ियां आपस में टकराती हैं ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि 1980 और 1981 में कितने लोग इन दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गये हैं ?

श्री सीताराम केशरी : जैसा मैंने कहा कि 1981 के आंकड़े अभी हमारे पास प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं, ज्यों ही प्राप्त होंगे, मैं सभा पटल पर रख दूंगा। जहां तक 1980 का प्रश्न है इसमें तकरीबन 24,000 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : तकरीबन कैसे, फैक्ट होना चाहिये।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : फंस गये।

श्री सीताराम केशरी : फंसता नहीं हूं, तकरीबन से मेरा अर्थ यह है कि 24,085।

श्री जैनुल बशर : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सड़क दुर्घटनाओं की रोक थाम के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं।

श्री सीताराम केशरी : मान्यवर, 1972 में एक स्टडी ग्रुप का निर्माण हुआ था और उसकी सिफारिशों के आधार पर हमारे मंत्रालय ने सभी प्रदेश सरकारों को आदेश दिया था कि राही और ड्राइवर दोनों को शिक्षित किया जाए। दुर्घटनाएं दो तीन कारणों से होती हैं। एक तो राही, यात्री कुछ लापरवाही से चलते हैं और उसमें रोड सेन्स के अभाव के कारण दुर्घटना होती है। दूसरे, ड्राइवर की रैश ड्राइविंग के कारण भी दुर्घटना होती है। तीसरे सड़कों की गड़बड़ी के कारण, सड़कों के अच्छा

न होने की वजह से परिवहन के चलन में कमजोरी आती है और उसकी वजह से भी दुर्घटना होती हैं। इन सब बातों को जानने के बाद स्टडी ग्रुप ने कुछ निर्णय लिए और उनके आधार पर हमारे मंत्रालय ने सभी प्रदेश सरकारों को यह आदेश दिया है कि वे शिक्षण संस्थाओं को स्थापित कर के लोगों को शिक्षित करें, ताकि यात्रियों में सड़क पर चलने की सेन्स पैदा हो और ड्राइवरों को पता लगे कि गाड़ी किस तरह से चलानी चाहिए। यह प्रबन्ध हमारे मंत्रालय ने किया है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that most of the motor-accidents take place at the level crossings of Railways and motor transport roads; and out of 40,000 railway level crossings, 24,000 level crossings being unmanned, on an average hundred accidents take place every year at these railway crossings—between motor vehicles and railway trains? Is it not a fact that these accidents are not being avoided, because of a statutory provision that these unmanned gates of the railway crossings can be manned only by the local Governments spending money for them; and they are not doing it? Therefore, will the Minister have some rapport with the Railway Ministry—the Railway Minister is sitting next to him—so that by having discussion between the two Ministries, he can persuade the Railway Ministry to undertake this job of manning of unmanned 24,000 railway crossings?

MR. SPEAKER: Professor, do you know that in foreign countries also, there are many unmanned crossings, and that the drivers are supposed to look before they cross?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Foreign countries also have adopted these defects from India.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव बहुत अच्छा है। वह विचारणीय है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वाले ज्यादा लोग वे हैं जो घटिया किस्म की सवारी वाले हैं या बिना सवारी के लोग हैं, जैसे साइकिल वाला रिक्शा वाला और पैदल चलने वाला (व्यवधान)

श्री जाबोश टाइटलर : घटिया किस्म की सवारी का क्या मतलब है ? सवारी सवारी है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : बताता हूँ। (व्यवधान) सीख रहे हैं। नये बच्चे हैं। उन्हें कुछ ज्ञान देना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : हम आपसे नहीं सीखना चाहते। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : बड़ों को तो सिखा दिया। ये चेले हैं। (व्यवधान) इन्हें सीखना चाहिए।

एक तो उन्होंने कहा कि घटिया सवारी कौन सी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करें। उनका जवाब न दीजिए।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : बड़े लोग भी इन दुर्घटनाओं में मरते हैं, जैसे पंजाब में कांग्रेस के नेता और हिमाचल प्रदेश में कांग्रेस के नेता। हमारे लिए तो किसी की भी मौत बराबर है, इंसानी मौत बराबर है। लेकिन दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सबसे पहले यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि दुर्घटनाओं के कारण क्या है। इस के कारण हैं, तंग सड़कें, कटी सड़कें, सड़कों के मोड़ और जहां पर सड़क दरिया से

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल कर लीजिए।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने ऐसे स्थान मार्क किए हैं जहाँ पर कई दुर्घटनाएँ हो जाती हैं और उन दुर्घटनाओं की जांच की है? मिसाल के लिए सड़कों पर ज्यादा मोड़, ज्यादा असें तक सड़क का टूटा रहना, वगैरह वगैरह। क्या इन बातों की तरफ आपने ध्यान दिया है और देखा है कि ऐसे कौन से खास प्वाइन्ट्स हैं जहाँ पर ज्यादा दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं और उनको रोकने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किए हैं।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य का यह सुझाव अच्छा है कि जब कभी ऐसी जगहों पर भयंकर दुर्घटना हो जाए तो उसकी जांच पड़ताल की जाय। हम ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं की जांच पड़ताल करते हैं। सभी प्रदेशीय सरकारों को हमने इस सम्बन्ध में आदेश भी दिए हैं कि जब कोई इस तरह की दुर्घटना हो तो उसकी जांच पड़ताल करें और शीघ्रातिशीघ्र हमारे सामने रिपोर्ट भेजें।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: With all the reasoning which has been given for the occurrence of the accidents, it is also true that when the accidents occur, the drivers are found in an intoxicated condition. Secondly, the drivers are doing their duties for more than 10 hours, 12 hours. Under the rules no drivers can go and give duty for more than 8 hours. The owners of the trucks who employ these drivers, protally they pay them a little extra and make them work for more than 12 hours; and that is one of the reasons for occuring of accidents. Thirdly, most of the liquor shops are situated on the main road. You go from Delhi to Punjab. Will the Minister take care to see that those shops are removed from there? Secondly, will he also make sure that the owners of these trucks should not make the drivers to work for more than 8 hours?

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य ने ट्रक्स के ड्राइवर्स, ओनर्सके

सम्बन्ध में जो कहा इस सम्बन्ध में मोटर वेहिकल्स ऐक्ट में स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा हुआ है कि ऐसे ड्राइवर्स को लाइसेंस न दिया जाए जिनको अच्छे ढंग की ट्रेनिंग न मिली हो। जहाँ तक शराब पीने और रैश ड्राइविंग करने का सम्बन्ध है, उसके लिए भी नियमों में प्राविजन है, नियमों के अन्तर्गत उसको अफेन्स माना जाता है और चालान भी किया जाता है। जहाँ तक कानून को लागू करने का सवाल है उसमें कभी कोई ढील नहीं की जायेगी।

SHRI SATYASÁDHAN CHAKRABORTY: This issue is very important. You know the accidents are taking place. In advanced countries, they have a system of checking whether the drivers are in an intoxicated condition or not. They also have mobile units to check the speed. Normally, in India, on the National Highways, there is a reckless driving and no system of checking. I have not seen anyone checking it even from Delhi to Punjab. What concrete proposals do you have to check the speed of the trucks and the other vehicles and also to check whether the drivers are really in an intoxicated condition and if so, what is your implementing machinery? You have laws. But what is your implementing machinery to see that these things do not recur?

श्री सीताराम केसरी : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न यह है कि क्या कोई हमारे पास ऐसा यन्त्र है, जिसके द्वारा हम चेकिंग करते हैं या नहीं, मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय सदस्य को विदित करता हूँ कि हमने सभी प्रदेश की सरकारों को इस सम्बन्ध में आदेश दिए हैं कि हर 40-50 मील की दूरी पर चेकिंग आबजर्वर रखें और उसके द्वारा सड़कों पर चेकिंग करते हैं।

श्री मूलानन्द डागा : ड्राइवर को नहीं जब की चेकिंग करते हैं।

श्रीसोताराम केसरी : डागा साहब का कहना है कि जेब को चैक करते हैं। इनकी जेब को चैक किया होगा, मुझे पता नहीं है। इसकी जानकारी हमको नहीं है। डागा साहब ट्रक चलाते होंगे, इनको जानकारी होगी।

मान्यवर, जहां तक चैकिंग का प्रश्न है, हर 40-50 मील की दूरी पर प्रदेश सरकारों को आदेश है और वे सड़कों पर चैकिंग करते हैं और जो पीए हुए होता है, उस हालत में पाए जाते हैं, रैश ड्राइविंग करते हैं या तेज स्पीड में चलाते हैं, तो उनको मोटर वैहिकिल एक्ट नियम के मुताबिक चालान भी करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस प्रश्न पर बहुत लोग प्रश्न पूछना चाहते हैं। यह बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि लोगों की जान डिपेंड करती है। बहुत एक्सीडेंट होते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सबकी यह भावना है (व्यवधान) ... आपको तगड़े होकर इस सम्बन्ध में स्टैप्स लेना चाहिए। लोग रात को पांच-पांच लाइटें लगाकर चलते हैं। लाइसेंस जल्दी मिल जाता है। यहां से कैंसिल कर दो, तो बंगाल से मिल जाता है और बंगाल वाले पंजाब से ले लेते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में आप करिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है। लोगों की जो सिविक सेंस है, इसमें आप जरूर कदम उठावेंगे।

Now, Shri Ram Jethmalani. He is absent. Shri Somjibhai Damor, Question No. 458. Shri Arvind Netam.

Payment of Tribal Compensatory Allowance in Dahod

*458 SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reason why the tribal compensatory allowances sanctioned vide Railway Board's letter No. PCIII/74 CA/3 of 24th May, 1979 have been stopped from 1st December 1981 in Dahod Tribal area though the same continue to be paid to the State Government employees working in Dahod (Gujarat State) tribal block;

(b) The reason why the condition of 4 years' continuous prior service for payment of tribal allowance is rigidly applied to Railway employees, when such condition for the Gujarat State Government employees do not exist; and

(c) the reasons why the terms and conditions applicable for Gujarat Government employees are not equally applied to Railway employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The validity of the sanction for payment of Tribal Compensatory allowance has since been extended from 1-12-1981 to 31-5-1982.

(b) and (c). Generally the Central Government follow the classification of the localities as made by the State Government, but determine their own rate and conditions for such allowances independently. The condition of 4 years continuous service in one or more of the scheduled/tribal datations of the sub-committee of the missible, is based on the recommendations of the sub-committee of the National Council (J.C.M.) as accepted by the National Council at its meetings held on 29/30th October, 1971.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Part (a) of the question was about the reason why the tribal compensatory allowance sanctioned by the Railway Board in 1979 has been stopped from 1-12-1981. The validity of the saction for payment of tribal compensatory allowance has been extended from 1-12-1981 to 31-5-1982. It has been extended. May I know from the hon. Minister, what is the reason for extending from 1981 up to 31-5-1982. May I ask two supplementaries?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The tribal compensatory allowance was paid in tribal areas in consultation with the Finance Ministry and the Finance Ministry fixed the tribal areas in various parts of the country where the compensatory allowance can be paid. And so far as the specific question is concerned, it was paid for three years and later on it has been extended for another six months. Now it is under consultation with the Finance Ministry and if they further agree it will be given.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: In the main reply it is stated that 'the condition of four years' continuous service in one or more of the scheduled, tribal blocks, where such allowance is admissible is, based on the recommendations of the sub-committee of the National Council.

I do not know why the four years condition has been fixed. Normally after three or four years, employees are transferred from one place to another. When an officer is posted at any place where they can get compensatory allowance, why is this discrimination? May I know the rationale behind it?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): JCM represents the labour force on the staff side. Therefore, at their request this was adopted. This is possibly the idea behind this recommendation that for short duration stay in such places, they should not be paid. In order to avoid inconvenience to the staff, for a stay of more than four years, it is paid. But when they stay at a particular place for more than four years, even the old arrears are paid.

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अभी अपने उत्तर में बतलाया कि हम ने एक कमेटी एप्वाइन्ट की थी और आदिवासियों को हम ट्राइबल एलाउन्स देंगे। माननीय सदस्य ने वैस्टर्न रेलवे के दोहद के बारे में पूछा था, लेकिन मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी झाबुआ है जहां सेन्ट परसेन्ट

आदिवासी हैं परन्तु वहां नहीं मिलता है। रेलवे वही वैस्टर्न रेलवे है, लेकिन इस पार झाबुआ में नहीं मिलता है, उस पर मिलता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या वैस्टर्न रेलवे में जो ट्राइबल एलाउन्स डिक्लार्ड है वह इस क्षेत्र को भी दिया जायेगा? 1971 के डिजीजन के अनुसार सारे ट्राइबल क्षेत्रों को चाहे मध्य प्रदेश हो या हिन्दुस्तान में जितने ट्राइबल स्टेट्स डिक्लार्ड हैं उन सब को दिया जायेगा। क्या उन को एरियर्स सहित ट्राइबल एलाउन्स देंगे? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक यह भेदभाव क्यों रहा है?

(Interruption)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The tribal blocks are identified by the State Government. So far as payment is concerned, there is difference also. The State Governments have got their own scale of payment, whereas the Central Government in consultation with the Finance Ministry have fixed a specific payment, so far as Central Government employees are concerned.

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट दे रही है तो रेलवे क्यों नहीं देना चाहती है?

Infected drinking water supply at Railway stations in S.C. Railway

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

(a) whether Government are aware of various newspapers reports on the infected drinking water supplied at Railway Stations in South Central Railway; and

(b) steps being taken against such health hazards?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No such newspaper reports have come to the notice during the recent past i.e., during the last two years.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI K. A. SWAMI: In most of the stations in the south—Vijayawada and many other stations—good drinking water is not available. May I know what steps the hon. Minister has taken regarding the supply of good drinking water in the railway stations?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It is not true that at Vijayawada and other stations pure drinking water is not available. There are 840 stations in the South Central Railway and almost all stations are provided with drinking water facilities through municipal corporations and also through our own open wells and so on. Regular steps are taken to chlorinate the water and for breaching of water whenever there is dirt. For this job, there is a specific staff working under the direction of the Chief Engineer, who check the accumulated water in the overhead tanks.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

यात्रा/दैनिक भत्ते की दरों का पुनरीक्षण

460. श्री रामाधत्तार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल कर्मचारियों की यात्रा/दैनिक भत्ते की दरें 1979 में पुनरीक्षित की गई थीं जबकि आज की तुलना में उस समय मूल्य कम थे,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त पुनरीक्षण रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा अपने पत्र सं० पी० सी० III/78/टी० ए०/1 दिनांक 20-4-1979 के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित किया गया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या वर्तमान मूल्य स्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार यात्रा/दैनिक भत्ते की दरों में वृद्धि करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) जी हां ।

(ग) और (घ). यात्रा/दैनिक भत्ते की दरों में संशोधन केवल रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए नहीं, बल्कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी कर्मचारियों के लिए एक साथ ही किया जा सकता है । बहरहाल, सरकार इस प्रश्न की जांच कर रही है

Distribution of map by pak pavilion in the fair

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

(a) whether it is a fact that at the India International Trade Fair, held some time back in New Delhi, the Pakistan Pavilion distributed a pamphlet which carried a map showing the entire Azad Kashmir Area as Pakistani territory and the remaining parts of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir as "disputed territory"; and

(b) if so, what has been the Government's reaction to it?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Government are not aware that any such pamphlet was distributed by the Pakistan pavilion during the India International Trade Fair held recently in New Delhi. However, some literature from Pakistan with a map of this description might have entered the country and may have been distributed.

(b) Government took up the matter with the Pakistan Embassy and conveyed to them our serious concern over the matter.

Railway Service between Lucknow-Agra via Budann-Kasganj (N.E.R.)

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

(a) whether the Railway service between Lucknow-Agra via Budaun-Kasganj, N.E.R., is working satisfactorily; and

(b) if not, what steps are proposed to be taken by Government to make it work satisfactorily to cater both to goods and passenger traffic and by what time that would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Sir, there is no direct train between Agra Fort and Lucknow via Kasganj-Budaun. Instead there is a direct train between Agra and Lucknow via Kasganj-Farrukhabad and Kanpur. Passenger services on this route are adequate to cater to the needs of travelling public, but it is a fact, that their punctuality performance is not satisfactory. The punctuality performance of these trains is being effected primarily due to loco failure and alarm chain pulling. Close monitoring is being done at all levels and liaison is being maintained with State Government to arrest menace of alarm chain pulling. The running goods train has improved due to dieselisation and monitoring.

Control over Manufacture of Cheap quality lenses

*464. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that cheap quality lenses can lead to blindness according to experts;

(b) if so, whether Government have any control over the manufacture of such lenses;

(c) if not, action contemplated by Government to ban cheap quality lenses and make available to the needy persons lenses of good quality;

(d) whether it is also proposed to ban the companies manufacturing cheap lenses; and

(e) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Cheap quality lenses can be harmful in causing discomfort to the individual but do not lead to any permanent damage or blindness.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no such proposal before the Government at present.

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

Financial Responsibility of Engineering Education programme to be introduced in Engineering Colleges

*465. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of financial responsibility to be undertaken by the Central Government in respect of any engineering education programme that seeks to integrate practical training with Curriculum;

(b) whether such integrated programme has been introduced in all the engineering colleges of the country

(c) if not, the names of the engineering colleges of the country where such programmes have not been introduced so far; and

(d) the details about the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to popularise such programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). A proposal was made by the Government in May 1980 to all engineering institutions offering under-graduate courses in engineering and technology to examine the feasibility of integrating practical training with the curriculum in the first degree course by providing a minimum of 24 weeks of relevant practical training during the course of studies. This was followed up by another communication during January 1981. The institutions were informed that when they introduced such a scheme of integration of practical training with the curriculum the Central Government will bear the responsibility for payment of travelling allowance and an out-of-pocket allowance of Rs. 400/- per month (in addition to their normal pay and allowances) to the teaching staff who go to the industry for supervision of training. The Central Government will also share equally with the training organisations (as per the provisions of Apprentices Act) a monthly stipend of Rs. 320/- for the students during the course of practical training.

2. The Regional Engineering College, Warangal, has agreed to introduce this scheme on an experimental basis for the students of first degree course in Metallurgy from the coming academic year. Response from other institutions is awaited. However, 5 institutions at degree levels

and 48 institutions at Diploma levels are already offering courses where practical training in the industry is sandwiched with institutional course of studies.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बस सेवाएँ

* 466. श्री तारिक अन्वर : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि दो राज्यों के बीच चल रही अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बस सेवाओं में कोई समन्वय नहीं है जिसके फलस्वरूप यात्रियों को कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार किसी राज्य की बस के खराब हो जाने की स्थिति में यात्रियों के लिए अन्य राज्य की बस का उपलब्ध कराया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठायेगी;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीताराम केसरी) : (क) से (घ). साधारणतः राज्य परिवहन उपक्रमों द्वारा यात्री बस सेवा प्रदान की जाती है। राज्यों के बीच आपसी समझौतों के आधार पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बस सेवाओं का संचालन होता है। इनके बीच आपसी सहयोग की कमी की कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

रेल गाड़ियों के नियंत्रक

* 467. श्री कमलामिश्रा मधुकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल गाड़ियों के संचालन की सारी जिम्मेदारी रेल गाड़ियों के नियंत्रकों पर आती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस पद की रक्षा कार्मिकों की सूची में शामिल किए जाने का विचार है; और

(ग) अब तक इस पद का दर्जा न बढ़ाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि अन्य पदों का दर्जा बढ़ा दिया गया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) गाड़ियों के चालन में गाड़ी नियंत्रक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करते हैं, लेकिन गाड़ियों के समग्र परिचालन में विभिन्न कोटियों और विभागों के कर्मचारी शामिल होते हैं ।

(ख) इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, खंड नियंत्रकों के लिए उप मुख्य नियंत्रकों और मुख्य नियंत्रकों के वेतनमान में उच्चतर ग्रेड के पदों की व्यवस्था कार्य-भार के साथ सम्बद्ध जिम्मेदारियों के आधार पर की जाती है ।

Running of Reverse venad type train from Ernakulam to Trivandrum

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

(a) whether Government have any train to Venad Express, from Ernakulam to Trivandrum in the morning and back in the evening; and

(b) if so, when this will start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir. Not at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Fifth Report of Delhi Urban Art Commission regarding "Projects for Asian Games"

*470. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

a) the details of the observations, made in the Fifth Report of the Delhi Urban Art Commission regarding "Projects for Asian Games";

(b) in what way these observations have been compiled with ultimately in the construction work going on; and

(c) the cases of hotels and other buildings where objections were raised about floor area ratio (FAR) alongwith the reasons of objections?

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

(a) to (c). In their 5th report (1980-81), under the heading "Projects for the Asian Games 1982" the Delhi Urban Art Commission have made certain observations regarding the construction of stadia, hotels, flyovers and Sports Village. Copies of the report have already been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha by the Ministry of Works and Housing. The projects like construction of hotels, flyovers, widening of roads and construction of flats which will comprise the Sports Village form part of the normal development programme of the concerned authorities. The construction of these projects has only been advanced so that their benefit is available at the time of the Asian Games 1982. Expenditure on these projects is not met from the Asian Games budget and these are not Asian projects for the construction of which the Ministry of Education and Culture is responsible.

The only specific observation made by the Commission with regard to the

construction of stadia is that the design of the Indoor Stadium complex at the Indraprastha Estate was brought to the Commission only at a stage when admittedly 40 per cent of the construction work was already over. The Delhi Development Authority explained to the Commission as to why work had to commence and the submission of the project in its final form had to be delayed in relation to the work in and around the site. The Commission appreciated the DDA's view point and gave their clearance to the project. The Commission also made suggestions during discussions with the Central Public Works Department regarding landscaping and circulation arrangements in the main Stadium in the Lodi Road complex which were incorporated and the work is being carried out accordingly. All the proposals for the construction of new stadia or renovation of existing stadia in Delhi, wherever consultation with the Delhi Urban Art Commission was necessary, have the approval of the Delhi Urban Art Commission. All the stadia will be completed well in time for the Asiad '82.

No reference to any objections about floor area ratio in the case of hotels and other buildings could be located in the Fifth Report of the Delhi Urban Art Commission.

Changing the National Museum into an autonomous Corporation

*471. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the present stage of the proposal to change the National Museum into an autonomous Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): There is no proposal before the Government at present to change the status of the National Museum.

Increase in Mental illness Cases

*474. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of persons suffering from mental illness has increased during the last decade in India;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the deliberations of the First International Congress of Community Psychiatry held in Bombay in early February, 1982;

(c) whether there is adverse ratio of Psychiatrist Doctors population-wise; and

(d) what are the latest figures of persons suffering from mental illness in first three urbanised cities having largest number of mental illness?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) There is no evidence to suggest that cases of mental illness have increased in the country.

(b) It is reported that some local Psychiatrists held a meeting at Bombay in which some Psychiatrists from abroad also participated.

(c) The availability of Psychiatrists in the country has considerably increased.

(d) No survey has been conducted to estimate the number of persons suffering from mental illness in urban or rural areas.

Posting of TTEs in All Station Stopping Passenger Trains

*476. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on slow all-stations-stopping passenger trains there is no system as yet of permanent, regular and exclusive all time present TTEs resulting in larger incidence of ticketless travelling on such trains; and

(b) what are Government's plans in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). There is a regular system of checking tickets according to a periodical programme on slow moving passenger trains. The incidence of ticketless travel is dependant to some extent on the law and order situation.

News item captioned "Lanka-Problems of Peace Zone"

5122. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item 'Lanka-Problems of Peace Zone' appearing in the 'Times of India', New Delhi dated 15th February, 1982;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) what positive steps are Government taking in furthering the proposal to make the Indian Ocean a "Zone of Peace"?

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

(b) Government's consistent opposition to all manifestations of Great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean is well-known.

(c) India is continuing to work along with other littoral, hinterland and non-aligned States of the Indian Ocean for the full implementation of the Indian Ocean for the full implementation of the 1971 UN declaration to make the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace. India and other like minded States are continuing to work for and early convening of the UN Conference on the Indian Ocean, which was earlier scheduled to be held in 1981, but could not be held because of the attitude adopted by some Great Powers. During its 36th session, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution requesting the UN Ad-hoc Committee on

the Indian Ocean to 'accomplish the necessary preparatory work' and to consider the convening of the proposed conference on the Indian Ocean not later than the first half of 1983.

Traffic Handling Policy at Major Ports

5123. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a national policy for handling traffic at various ports;

(b) if not, what is the pattern of traffic handled by various major ports during the year 1981.

(c) when the Ministry makes investments, does it ensure that adequate traffic is handled by each port to make it economically viable;

(d) what is the reason for handling small carriers in ports where large scale investments have been made to handle bulk carriers of one lakh tonnes and above; and

(e) whether there is any body which coordinates the traffic handled by each port so as to ensure that some ports are not over-burdened and others starve for traffic?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (e). No national policy can be devised to determine the shippers' choice in the matter of preference of port of import of export. Most of the cargo is imported/exported by private parties. Every ship has a right to call on any port of its choice. Moreover, factors like proximity to hinterland, availability of surface clearance facilities and adequacy of draught of the port etc. normally determine the shippers' choice of port.

However, for planning the import and export of bulk commodities like

fertiliser, fertiliser raw material, steel, edible oil, newsprint, cement etc. imported/exported on Government account, a Standing Inter-Ministerial Committee called the "Standing Committee on Rationalised Distribution of Cargo to various Ports" has been functioning in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. Even the role of this Committee is not to impose allocation of cargo to ports but to seek agreed solutions. Every effort is being made on regular basis to provide traffic at ports where facilities are idle and to relieve pressure from the congested ports.

(b) A statement showing the commodity wise traffic handled at differ-

ent Major Ports during the calendar year 1981 is attached.

(c) Investments on port developmental projects are made only after considering the existing port capacities, traffic projected by the user Agencies and the economic viability of such Port Projects. However, sometimes the traffic projected does not materialise due to various factors.

(d) Bulk carriers are being handled at Ports like Madras and Visakhapatnam where facilities to handle iron-ore carriers of 1,00,000 tonnes and above had been developed. However, smaller vessels are also handled at these ports as the size of the ship is normally the choice of the shipper.

Statement

COMMODITY WISE TRAFFIC HANDLED AT MAJOR PORTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Ports	Commodities										(In lakh tonnes)		
	POL Pro- ducts	Iron Ore	Other Ore	Finis- hed Fer-raw tilisers. material	Fert.	Food Grain	Coal	Salt	Sugar	Cement	Other Cargo	Edible Oil	Total
Haldia	.	41.50	0.13	..	0.34	0.47	..	9.56	0.04	0.32	0.05	0.09	54.04
Calcutta	.	6.04	..	..	4.32	0.99	1.07	2.89	0.21	1.68	23.47	1.31	42.85
Bombay	.	82.15	..	0.06	6.16	5.97	1.44	..	0.30	1.28	71.73	6.13	175.45
Madras	.	49.08	33.28	1.91	7.00	1.40	1.25	0.88	0.40	1.84	17.47	1.38	115.89
Cochin	.	42.53	..	0.05	1.17	3.88	0.50	..	..	1.08	6.09	0.06	55.38
Kandla	.	72.96	..	0.69	3.61	3.47	5.14	..	0.20	2.40	2.58	4.87	96.27
Visakhapatnam	.	22.66	60.34	2.23	1.41	4.61	3.50	4.36	0.47	2.63	3.23	0.67	105.11
Mormugao	.	6.19	112.28	3.09	1.40	0.53	0.51	..	0.48	0.36	0.86	..	125.73
Paradip	.	..	15.71	1.32	0.92	..	..	1.17	0.24	0.42	0.90	..	20.68
New Mangalore	.	3.54	2.39	0.59	1.67	0.27	0.54	..	..	0.68	2.86	..	12.54
Tuticorin	.	5.06	..	0.12	3.00	1.70	1.36	9.03	0.50	1.70	1.55	0.01	25.91
Total:	.	331.26	224.13	10.06	31.00	23.33	15.31	27.89	2.93	14.39	132.70	14.52	890.85

Beautification of Adalaj and Modhera in Gujarat

5124. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Archaeological Survey of India has permitted Gujarat Government to beautify the surrounding at Adalaj and Modhera in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether any assistance is being given by Government of India in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

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

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Maintenance of protected national monuments and beautification of areas appurtenant to them are both normally done by the Archaeological Survey of India. Steps are being taken by the Survey to beautify the surroundings of Adalaj and Modhera in Gujarat.

Survey for Gavra Road-Bilaspur

5126. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that survey for the rail line, linking Gavra Road with Bilaspur has already been undertaken;

(b) if so, facts in details; and

(c) expected date of completion of the rail line?

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

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

Establishment of National Book Development Board to give a fair representation to Hindi Publishers

5127. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to have a National Book Development Board and to give a fair representation to Hindi Publishers on the Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): Yes, Sir. There is a proposal for revival of the National Book Development Board and the Government is looking into the various aspects of reconstituting the Board, including the aspect of representation in the Indian context of requirements in the book field.

Bari-Thangad passenger halt

5128. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any representation from the Bari and Dhanmandal areas of Cuttack District, Orissa for the development of Bari-Thangad passenger halt under the S.E. Railways;

(b) if so, when was the representation received by his Ministry;

(c) whether guidelines have been sent to the office of the South Eastern Railway to make further development of the above neglected passenger halt of Orissa; and

(d) if so, when the developmental work in the Bari-Thangad passenger halt is expected to be started?

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

(b) On 20th December, 1981.

(c) and (d). The State Government of Orissa had earlier proposed shifting of this halt to a new site at Mahabinayak Road. The proposal of the State Government was agreed to and Railway administration was advised. However, the State Government of Orissa has recently advised the Railway, administration of its decision to drop their proposal of shifting the passenger halt. Further action will be taken by the Railway administration in terms of extant rules and guidelines and necessary work will be carried out if found justified.

More funds for widening of Cuttack-Bhubaneswar National Highway

5129. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Orissa are impressing upon the Centre to enhance their grant by at least 8 crores during the Sixth Plan period for widening of Cuttack-Bhubaneswar National Highway No. 5 portion into four lanes; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Centre on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa have been pressing for the widening of the Cuttack-Bhubaneswar section of National Highway No. 5 to four lanes. The Government of India is also aware of this requirement. A provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made in the 1980-85 Plan for widening to four lanes, selected portions of this section taking into consideration the financial constraints and the inter-se priority of works necessary on the National Highways all over the country.

Number of location of Central Schools in Gujarat State

5130. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of location of Central Schools functioning in Gujarat State;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more Central Schools in Gujarat State;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is a great demand for opening Central School in Junagarh City in Gujarat State; and

(e) if so, action proposed to be taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Sixteen Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) are at present functioning at the following locations in Gujarat;

(1) H. R. Campus, Shahi Bagh, Ahmedabad

(2) Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad

(3) Ahmedabad Cantt.

(4) Ankaleshwar

(5) Baroda

(6) A.F.S. Bhuj, Distt. Kutch

(7) A.F.S. Naliya, District Kutch

(8) Dharangadhra

(9) Gandhinagar

(10) C.R.P.F., Gandhinagar

(11) INS Valsura, Jamnagar

(12) A.F.S., Jamnagar

(13) ONGC Campus, Mehsana

(14) Rajkot

(15) Surat

(16) Vallabh Vidya Nagar.

(b) to (e). Proposals for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas are considered by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan only when received from an appropriate sponsoring authority in the prescribed manner. Although some requests have been received for opening Kendriya Vidyalayas at different places in Gujarat, including Junagarh, no such proposal has so far been received

from an appropriate sponsoring authority.

Pilferage of petrol from goods train in Southern Railway

5131. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any pilferage of petrol from the petrol tank attached to goods train was detected at any station between Vaniyambadi Railway Station and Nattampalli Railway Station in Southern Railway during last year;

(b) whether any employees of railway was suspended in this connection; and

(c) the stage at which the enquiry is at present?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Ports having S.B.M. system for oil movement

5132. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) which are the ports in India where we have the S.B.M. system for oil movement; and

(b) what steps are being taken to develop such places?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The expression 'S.B.M. system' presumably refers to 'Single Buoy Mooring' facility. Such a facility, which is used for handling oil tankers in the open sea, has been installed at Salaya, near Kandla Port.

(b) The offshore Oil Terminal at Salaya was commissioned on 27 August, 1978 and has been functioning since then. There is no proposal to develop

this facility for handling of oil tankers at any other Port at present.

Budget provision for House Building Advance

5133. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to allocate separate Budget provision for granting House Building Advance to railway employees, as is done for Bank and LIC employees;

(b) if so, details of the allocations to be made; and

(c) if not, the detailed reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Allotment of funds for House Building Advance to all Central Government employees including railway employees is centrally controlled by the Ministry of Work and Housing. There is no proposal to segregate budget provision on this account for railway employees.

Zonal Headquarters at Trivandrum

5134. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take steps for opening of Railway Zonal Headquarters at Trivandrum; 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) and (b). No. The need, if any for reorganisation of Railways is being examined by Railway Reforms Committee.

Cargo Carried by Indianships during last two years

5135. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any effort to make suitable provision in the export agreements that at least a substantial part of the exports will be carried in India bottoms;

(b) whether the Cargo ships of India had worked to their full capacity during 1980 and 1981; and

(c) if not, the ship-wise break-up of the shortfall for these two years with reasons therefor and steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERN-DRA PATIL): (a) There are standing instructions to all Govt. trading agencies that every effort should be made to finalise export contracts on C & F basis in order to retain control over shipment in Indian hands and to enable utilization of Indian bottoms to the maximum extent possible. However, if the foreign purchaser of Indian goods belongs to a maritime country with its own tonnage, he would endeavour to buy from India on FOB basis in the same manner as the Indian purchaser would try to do. Depending upon the bargaining strength of the parties concerned contracts for export may, therefore, at times have to be concluded on FOB basis. However, in such cases efforts are made to make suitable provisions in the contracts for carriage of exports by Indian bottoms as far as possible and give first refusal to Indian flag vessels. Government have also concluded bilateral shipping agreements with USSR, and GDR and shipping protocol with Pakistan which provide for parity in carriage of cargoes for the national lines of the two participating countries.

(b) and (c). The actual carrying capacity upto which a ship could load

cargo depends upon various factors e.g. dimensions of ships draft and other port limitations. Keeping in view the various constraints and limitations at Indian and foreign ports involved and the quantity of cargo ready to suit the availability of ships, it is not practicable to work all cargo ships of India to their full capacity. However, the precise information regarding the ship-wise breakup of shortfall is not available and it will not be practicable to collect the same. In so far as governmental cargoes are concerned, the policy to import on FOB and export on C&F basis to the extent possible has been reiterated to all concerned, and for shipments against FOB imports and C and F export handled through TRANSCART foreign ships are fixed only when of India The Scindia Steam Navigation suitable Indian ships are not available in position. In addition the following steps have been taken to increase the participation of Indian tonnage.

(1) The Shipping Corporation of India, The Scindia Steam Navigation and The India Steamship Co. Ltd., since April, 1981, have formed a Consortium to offer containerised services, besides the existing break-bulk services.

(2) Public Sector Undertakings have been urged to ensure, as far as possible the carriage of maximum cargo by Indian Lines.

(3) Indian shippers are advised to patronise Indian vessels and Indian shipowners to render personalised service to exporters and importers.

Changing route pattern of DTC to make it more functional and Scientific

5136. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing route structure of the DTC led to inefficiency poor profitability, high operating cost and unsatisfactory services; and

(b) whether it is proposed to change the routing pattern of the DTC and make it more functional and scientific?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KES-RI): (a) and (b). Route structure of DTC has very little to do with high operational cost and profitability. Present pattern is working fairly satisfactorily and it is the growing demand for new routes that is affecting the operations. Efforts to improve upon the pattern with the help of experts are always continuing.

Funds Sanctioned to States for promoting Sports

5137. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the details of funds sanctioned to each State consequent on proposals received from them for promotion of sports during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): A statement indicating grants sanctioned during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, separately to each State and Union Territory, under the Central Scheme of grants to State Sports Councils for promotion of sports in the country, is attached.

Statement

S.No. State/Union Territory

Grants sanctioned

1978-79

1979-80

1980-81

(Amounts in Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,90,027	97,000	3,80,116
2.	Assam	2,88,000	3,57,250	20,000
3.	Bihar	50,000	83,600	50,000
4.	Gujarat	2,55,208	87,000	2,29,000
5.	Haryana	48,720	2,71,560	5,65,767
6.	Himachal Pradesh	70,000	1,00,000	3,40,000
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,92,211	1,04,000	4,76,185
8.	Karnataka	1,50,000	1,75,000	2,60,000
9.	Kerala	1,80,765	1,20,000	2,92,300
10.	Madhya Pradesh	75,000	1,30,000	..
11.	Maharashtra	3,67,100	1,40,000	4,13,375
12.	Manipur . . . . .	..	..	..
13.	Meghalaya . . . . .	..	1,48,440	2,60,400

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Nagaland	47,780	1,50,000	..
15.	Orissa	1,16,660	1,73,800	1,50,000
16.	Punjab	2,33,800	2,50,000	4,76,800
17.	Rajasthan	46,500	2,07,000	4,02,000
18.	Sikkim	1,25,000	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	26,500	1,45,985	3,34,000
20.	Tripura	95,320	1,35,000	..
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,48,050	1,25,435	..
22.	West Bengal	1,15,000	1,78,875	50,000
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Island . . . . .	..	..	..
24.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..
25.	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	50,000
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..
27.	Delhi . . . . .	..	..	..
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	29,520	32,100	31,542
29.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..
30.	Mizoram	20,000	1,00,000	75,00
31.	Pondicherry . . . . .	..	..	..
Total		29,71,161	33,12,045	48,56,485

Application for House Building Advance in Southern Railway.

5138. SHRI A. K. BALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Southern Railway authorities asked for 43 lakhs of Budget grants to meet long standing cases of railway employees' applications for House Building Advance;

(b) If so, action taken on that request; and

(c) If not sanctioned, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Southern Railway's requirement of Rs. 43 lakhs is over and above the initial allocation of Rs. 22 lakhs, made for the year 1981-82.

(b) and (c). Consequent upon the release of additional funds by the Ministry of Works and Housing, Southern Railway has been allotted more funds raising the total allotment for that year to Rs. 46.95 lakhs.

Security Force

5139. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present both the Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police

look after the security aspect of the railway and the dual responsibility has not been a satisfactory arrangement as the question of jurisdiction being one of the many constraints; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The GRP tackle law and order problems in the railway premises and also provide protection to the travelling public and their belongings. GRP also registers and investigates cases of loss of railway property not covered under Railway Property Unlawful Possession Act. RPT has been constituted for better protection of Railway property and the booked property entrusted to the Railway or transportation. The area of responsibility of both the Forces is absolutely clear and as such there is no question of dual responsibility at any stage.

(b) Does not arise.

Kolhapur Area under Central Railway

5140. SHRI V.N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation that Kolhapur area should be brought within the jurisdiction of Central Railway; and

(b) if so, the action proposed thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes. Many representations have also been received to maintain the *status quo*. The matter has been examined but it has not been found feasible to disturb the existing arrangement for the present.

The need, if any, for reorganisation of the Railways is being examined by the Railway Reforms Committee.

कन्चौसी स्टेशन पर उपरी पुल

5141. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तरी रेलवे के कन्चौसी स्टेशन पर एक ऊपरी पुल के निर्माण की स्वीकृति दी गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख को और अब तक उस का निर्माण न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस का निर्माण कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख). कन्चौसी स्टेशन पर एक ऊपरी पुल के निर्माण के लिये कोई स्वीकृति नहीं दी गयी है। कम यात्री यातायात को देखते हुए यात्रियों के एक प्लेटफार्म से दूसरे प्लेटफार्म पर जाने के लिए एक ऊपरी पैदल पुल की व्यवस्था करने का औचित्य नहीं है। वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार पटरी की एक ओर से दूसरी ओर जाने के लिए अपेक्षित किसी ऊपरी पुल की व्यवस्था केवल राज्य सरकार/स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों की लागत पर ही की जा सकती है

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Manmad-Aurangabad line

5142. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Manmad-Aurangabad Railway Line Gauge Conversion Project;

(b) what was the amount sanctioned for the said project in 1981-82 and the amount utilised during this year;

(c) the allocations proposed for this project for the year 1982-83; and

(d) what is the original and revised (if any) time schedule of this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The work is in progress.

(b) The allotment of Rs. 1 crore in 1981-82 is expected to be fully utilized in the current year.

(c) Rs. 45 lakhs;

(d) 1985, subject to full availability of resources for this Project.

Formation of a separate cadre of Translators/Hindi Officers in Ministry of External Affairs

5143. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Translators and Hindi Officers of Ministry of External Affairs have not been included in Central Official Language Cadre;

(b) whether Government is considering to prepare a separate cadre for Translators/Hindi Officers of Ministry of External Affairs; and

(c) if so, the broad details and the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). Translators and Hindi Officers of the Ministry of External Affairs are not so far members of the Central Official Language Cadre. There is also no proposal before the Government for the creation of a separate cadre for such officers. However, the entire matter is being Considered.

Opening of a New Kendriya Vidyalaya in A.G.C.R. Colony at Delhi

5144. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Kendriya Vidyalaya has been recently opened in A.G.C.R. Colony at Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the school is opened with tents which are very weak and may fall down if strong wind blows,

(c) whether the school is without any facilities like proper drinking water, a proper separate toilet with water for boys and girls, sufficient furniture, telephone, electricity, fans, proper flooring;

(d) whether any senior officer visited this school recently; and

(e) if so, the recommendation made by him?

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

(b) In the absence of a regular building, the Vidyalaya had to be opened in tents.

(c) Facilities like drinking water separate toilets for boys and girls, and furniture have been provided. The Delhi Electric Supply Undertakings have been approached to sanction electricity connection. The Central Public Works Department is being approached to provide brick flooring.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The officer has recommended that improvement is called for in the following:

(i) Flooring and pathway.

(ii) Quality of tents.

(iii) Sanitary conditions in lavatories.

सरोजिनी नगर डिपो से दिल्ली के अन्य स्थानों को सीधा बस सेवा

5145. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या नौ बहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरोजिनी नगर डिपो से नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन, निजामुद्दीन रेलवे स्टेशन, केन्द्रीय सचिवालय, लोधी रोड, ग्रनरालय बस टर्मिनल तथा दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के लिए कोई सीधी बस सेवा नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो व्यस्तता के समय (पीक अवर्स) के दौरान राम-कृष्ण पुरम से शुरू होने वाली रूट संख्या 610 की बसें पूरी भरी होती हैं और मुद्रिका पकड़ने के लिए रिंग रोड जाना कठिन होता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सरोजिनी नगर डिपो को उक्त स्थानों से जोड़ने के लिए बस सेवाएं शुरू करने का विचार है ; और

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

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीता राम केसरी) :

(क) सरोजिनी नगर डिपो से केन्द्रीय सचिवालय तक सीधी बस सेवा है । दूसरे स्थानों के लिए रिंग रोड (अफ्रिका एवेन्यू) से सेवा उपलब्ध है जो सरोजिनी नगर डिपो से थोड़ी दूरी पर है ।

(ख) से (घ). शहर के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र को शहर के सभी क्षेत्रों से सीधी बस सेवा द्वारा जोड़ना संभव नहीं है । सुविधा-जनक स्थानों पर दूसरी बस पकड़ने की सुविधा उपलब्ध है । सरोजिनी नगर डिपो में यातायात का आवधिक सर्वेक्षण किया

गया था और यह पाया गया कि वर्तमान सेवा क्षेत्र के यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में पर्याप्त है ।

टिकट कलेक्टर के लिये न्यूनतम योग्यताएं

5146. श्री राम किकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे में टिकट कलेक्टर माल बाबू, लिपिक तथा अन्य सामान्य पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए सामान्य मैट्रिकुलेशन अथवा समकक्ष परीक्षा के स्थान पर कम से कम मैट्रिक अथवा समकक्ष परीक्षा में 50 प्रतिशत अंक की शर्त निर्धारित करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसा कोई निर्णय लेते समय, उनकी जानकारी में यह बात लाई गई थी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य विभागों में 50 प्रतिशत अंकों की ऐसी शर्त निर्धारित नहीं की गई है ; और

(ग) ऐसा निर्णय लिए जाने का क्या आधार है ?

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

(क) और (ख). जी हां ।

(ग) यह निर्णय रेल सेवा आयोगों के कार्य संचालन के बारे में किए गए अध्ययन के आधार पर लिया गया है । अध्ययन में यह कहा गया था कि इन ग्राम कोटियों के लिए रेल सेवा आयोगों द्वारा अंतिम रूप से तैयार किए गए पैनलों में अधिकांशतः केवल स्नातक तथा स्नातकोत्तर उम्मीदवार ही होते हैं । अतः यह सिफारिश की गई थी कि इन कोटियों के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम शैक्षिक अर्हताएं भी बढ़ा दी जायें । ऐसा करने से रेल सेवा आयोगों द्वारा लाखों

आवेदन पत्रों के संबंध में कार्रवाई करने के भारी कार्यभार को, जिससे भर्ती में विलम्ब हो जाता था, कम करने में भी सहायता मिलेगी/अतः यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स तथा गाड़ों के मामले में जो 330—560 रुपये और 330—530 रुपये से उच्चतर वेतनमान में हैं, न्यूनतम शैक्षिक अर्हताएं बढ़ाकर स्नातक तथा 260—400 रु० के ग्रेड में टिकट कलक्टरों, लिपिकों आदि की अन्य ग्राम कोटियों के लिए मेट्रिकुलेशन (कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत ग्रेड सहित) कर दी जाये। लेकिन, अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के मामले में न्यूनतम ग्रेडों की यह शर्त लागू नहीं होगी।

Sanctioned Strength of Bogies for 86 Dn. Assam Mail

5147. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(b) whether it is also a fact on a sanctioned strength of the bogies for Assam Mail (86 Down) is seldom maintained and the service runs short of bogies;

(b) whether it is also a fact in a number of occasions the Chief Inspector of Tickets has brought to the notice of the railway authorities the inadequacy of the bogies and the difficulties being faced by the passengers;

(c) if so, the number of bogies that are normally attached to the Assam Mail (86 Down as against) the number of bogies sanctioned for the service stating the reasons therefore; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to improve the situation?

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

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). It is a fact that 86 Dn. Assam Mail has not always run with its scheduled number of coaches.

(c) 86 Dn. Assam Mail is scheduled to run with 17 coaches. However, due to acute shortage of coaches during the period 10-2-82 to 10/3/82, it could run with its normal load only on 6 days, with one coach less on 10 days, 2 coaches less on 8 days and 3 coaches less on 5 days.

(d) As soon as the position of coaches improves, its running with full complement of coaches will be ensured.

अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली मीटर गेज लाइन पर प्लेग स्टेशन :

5148. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे में अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली मीटर गेज लाइन पर जागुदान तथा एम्बलीमासन रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच एक प्लेग स्टेशन की मांग की जाती रही है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त स्टेशन कब तक बना दिए जाने का संभावना है,

(ग) नये रेलवे स्टेशन बनाने के बारे में रेलवे के क्या मानदण्ड निर्धारित कर रखे हैं,

(घ) यदि गांव वाले श्रम दान द्वारा प्लेट फार्म का निर्माण कर दें तो क्या उनकी यह मांग स्वीकार कर ली जायेगी, और

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि इसान्दपनसार तथा झुलासन स्टेशन इन में से किन्हीं दो स्टेशनों के बीच कम दूरी होने के बावजूद भी स्थापित कर दिए गये थे जबकि मांगे गए इस नये

नये रेलवे स्टेशन से दो रेलवे स्टेशनों की दूरी अधिक है, और यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त नये स्टेशन की मांग स्वीकार कर ली जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :
(क) और (ख). श्री एम० आर० चौधरी संसद् सदस्य और सदस्य, क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति, पश्चिम रेलवे से जुलाई 1981 में एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने पर महसाना-अहमदाबाद लाइन पर जागुदान और आम्बिलियासन स्टेशनों के बीच धोलासन गांव पर एक हॉल्ट स्टेशन खोलने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की गयी थी। यह प्रस्ताव न तो वित्तीय दृष्टि से औचित्यपूर्ण पाया गया और न परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक ही।

(ग) हॉल्ट स्टेशन सामान्यतः तभी खोला जाता है जब प्रस्तावित हॉल्ट उसके दोनों ओर के स्टेशनों से कम से कम 5 कि० मी० की दूरी पर स्थित हो और उसे खोलना वित्तीय दृष्टि से औचित्यपूर्ण और परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक हो। कुछ आपवादिक मामलों में कम दूरी पर हॉल्ट स्टेशन खोलने के बारे में विचार किया जा सकता है बशर्ते कि वह वित्तीय दृष्टि से औचित्यपूर्ण और परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक हो और उस क्षेत्र में परिवहन के अन्य साधन उपलब्ध न हों।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) जी हां, लेकिन इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है क्योंकि यह न तो वित्तीय दृष्टि से औचित्यपूर्ण है और न परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक ही है।

Working hours for Medical Officers G.D.O. II in Safdarjung Hospital, and Dr. R. M. L. Hospital

5149. SHRI KRISHAN CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Medical Officers (GDO Grade II) in Safdarjung and Dr. R.M. Lohia Hospitals in the capital are being made to work for more than 30 hours continuously and for more than 100 hours a week and that too without any 'Off' or Holiday;

(b) if so, under what orders it is being done and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such practices are being resorted to by some Heads of Departments on their own in these two Hospitals without any written orders given by them;

(d) whether his Ministry has at any stage fixed any norms regarding the maximum hours of duty such Medical Officers shall have to put in during a week; and

(e) if so, whether he would lay a copy of the relevant order on the Table of the House; and if not, reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). No specific orders in respect of maximum hours of duty of Medical Officers of hospitals only have been issued. But they are governed by the general orders and practice followed in respect of other Central Government Civil Officers.

Industrial Houses plunge into shipping Trade

5150. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of world shipping companies have started sinking into the red because of the deepening crisis in the freight market;

(b) whether some Industrial Houses in India have decided to enter the shipping trade and are acquiring some vessels;

(c) if so, their particulars and to what extent will they be assisted by Government or from the Shipping Development Fund; and

(d) how Government will safeguard its interests in view of the slump in the freight market?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) There has been a decline in the freight rate for about a year now causing financial difficulties to shipping companies in general.

(b) to (d). Some composite companies other than exclusive shipping companies have recently approached the Shipping Development Fund Committee for ship acquisitions. Under the existing Government order no Shipping Development Fund Committee/Government assistance is available to composite companies which want to enter shipping business.

Amount spent on Publicity by different Undertakings under the Ministry

5151. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHARA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the details of the amount spent for publicity by Public Undertakings under the Ministry during the last three years, year-wise and unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): The details of the amount spent on publicity by public undertakings under this Ministry during the last three years, year-wise and unit-wise are given as under:—

Name of the Undertakings	Amount spent		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	1,06,193	12,518	6,448
Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	4,078	22,520	11,274
Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.	78,386	3,63,167	6,20,204
Delhi Transport Corporation	1,13,999	1,69,087	3,99,534
Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	40,417	34,046	39,417
Indian Road Construction Corporation Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mogul Line Ltd.	1,14,884	94,128	90,408
Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	33,24,380	36,76,576	44,85,865

News item "Official Bungle Brisbane Games"

5152. DR. A. U. AZMI:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:
SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "Officials bungle Brisbane games" appearing in the *Indian Express* dated 3rd February, 1982 highlighting (i) complaint to IOA of an uninvited officials of Asian Games, usurping the facilities meant for the Team, lowering the Prestige of the country by their behaviour, (ii) creating bungle as to who, should lead the delegation before the foreign sports representatives and insistence by the two officials to make the accompanying MP non-sportsman, team leader be given the honour to award the medals in place of the IOA nominated, (iii) taking away of mini bus provided for the contingent by the officials of Asian Games thereby creating problems for the contingent etc.;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto;

(c) action taken with details thereof; and

(d) reasons for depositing to Brisbane the Asian Games officials and the M.P.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The Government are aware of the news item referred to in part (a) of the question. According to the information received from the Indian Olympic Association (IOA), the leader of the Indian contingent, which was sent by that Association, has submitted a report to it. The report of the leader of the Indian contingent is yet to be considered and adopted by the General Assembly of the Indian Olympic Association.

It would be premature for the Government to give any reaction until the report of the leader of the Indian contingent has been considered by the General Body of the Indian Olympic Association. The question of taking any action at this stage also does not arise.

(d) A delegation was cleared by Government for visiting Brisbane in October, 1981 on the recommendation of the Special Organising Committee, IX Asian Games to hold discussions with organisers of the Organising Committee for Brisbane Commonwealth Games on the occasion of the Mini Commonwealth Games to study the organisational aspects of that major sports event. Included in the delegation were some officials and two Honourable Members of Parliament who are associated with the Special Organising Committee.

The above delegation went to Brisbane totally independent of the Indian contingent of sportmen and women for the Mini Commonwealth Games.

भारतीय रेड क्रॉस सोसाइटी द्वारा
किराये पर दिये गये भवनों का व्यौरा

5153. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भारतीय रेड क्रॉस सोसायटी के पास कुल कितने भवन हैं और वे कहाँ-कहाँ हैं;

(ख) कौन-कौन से भवन किराये पर दे दिये गये हैं तथा किन-किन संगठनों को दिये गये हैं और उससे प्रतिवर्ष कितना किराया प्राप्त होता है; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन भवनों का कितना किराया वसूल हुआ और उस राशि का उपयोग किन प्रयोजनों के लिए किया गया ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमार) कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) भारतीय रेड क्रॉस सोसायटी निम्नलिखित भवनों की मालिक है :—

(i) 1, रेड क्रॉस रोड, नई दिल्ली, मुख्य कार्यालय भवन, सामग्रि भण्डार भवन सौध भवन, वर्ग-4 कर्मचारियों के स्टाफ क्वार्टर ।

(ii) काका नगर, नई दिल्ली में आवासीय क्वार्टरों के चार ब्लॉक ।

(iii) सरोजिनी नगर, नई दिल्ली में स्टाफ क्वार्टरों के आठ ब्लॉक ।

(ख) 1, रेड क्रॉस रोड, नई दिल्ली स्थित मुख्य कार्यालय भवन के तीन तल और एक तल का कुछ भाग तथा सौध भवन का एक तल लाइसेंस फीस पर (i) भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक (दो पल), (ii) भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम (एक तल), (iii) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (भूतल का कुछ भाग), (iv) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेड क्रॉस समिति को उसके क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय के लिए भूतल का कुछ भाग दिये गये हैं—ये सभी मुख्य कार्यालय के भवन में हैं और सौध भवन का भूतल स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय को दिया गया है । वार्षिक लाइसेंस फीस इस प्रकार है :—

	रु०
भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक	16,43,592
भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम	9,23,760
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	24,912
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेड क्रॉस समिति	36,000
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	1,33,850

(ग) संबंधित पार्टियों से पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्राप्त हुई लाइसेंस फीस इस प्रकार है :—

	1979	1980	1981
भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक	8,21,796	8,21,796	8,21,796
भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम	4,61,880	4,61,880	4,61,880
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	24,912	24,912	24,912
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेड क्रॉस समिति		22,645.16	36,000
		(15-5-80 से 31-12-80 तक)	
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय		1,67,312.25	1,54,234.97
		(6-11-78 से 5-2-80 तक)	(6-2-80 से 31-3-81 तक)

भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक तथा भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम से लाइसेंस फीस का 50 प्रतिशत भाग नकद प्राप्त हुआ तथा शेष 50 प्रतिशत फीस का समायोजन मुख्य कार्यालय भवन के कुछ भाग के निर्माण के लिये उनके द्वारा शुरू में दिये गये अग्रिम धन के प्रति किया गया। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेड क्रॉस सोसायटी (क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय) से प्राप्त लाइसेंस फीस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेड क्रॉस सोसायटी को भारतीय रेड क्रॉस सोसायटी के अंशदान के रूप में वापस दे दी जाती है।

भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक तथा भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम से नकद प्राप्त होने वाली 50 प्रतिशत लाइसेंस फीस तथा भारतीय स्टेट बैंक और स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय से प्राप्त होने वाले लाइसेंस फीस को भारतीय रेड क्रॉस सोसायटी के उद्देश्यों को पूर्ति के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है।

City Family Welfare Bureau for Rajkot

5154. SHRI DIGVIAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for creating a City Family Welfare Bureau for Rajkot in Gujarat is lying undecided since 1976;

(b) whether Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat have such Bureau, and if so, the reasons for not having Bureau at Rajkot; and

(c) subsequent to the visit of a GOI team to assess the need what decision has now been taken and when will the Bureau to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). The proposal of Gujarat Government for creation of a City Family Welfare Bureau

at Rajkot was considered in this Ministry in consultation with the Planning Commission. An expert group which examined the scheme relating to City Family Welfare Bureau in 1973, recommended discontinuance of the Scheme of City F.W. Bureau. No new City F.W. Bureaux were accordingly set up in the Fifth Plan period. The City F.W. Bureau in Baroda, Surat and Ahmedabad were established before 1973.

It has been decided to undertake a comprehensive review of the entire organizational set up under the Family Welfare Programme in urban areas and the question of continuance/establishment of City Family Welfare Bureau and other related matters will be considered in the course of that review.

Introducing of Group Insurance Scheme by Government in Educa- tion Department of MCD

5155. SHRI HIRALAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Group Insurance Scheme recently introduced by Central Government is compulsory or optional in Education Department of MCD;

(b) if optional, whether amount of this scheme was compulsorily deducted from the salaries of teachers of MCD, Karol Bagh Zone, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government will consider to give such teachers option about such deductions; if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) According to information furnished by the M.C.D., the option was given to those employees who were in Municipal service on 9-11-1981 to opt out of the scheme. This option was to be

exercised by 15th December, 1981. Those employees who did not put out of the scheme by the above date were deemed to have become members of the scheme from the date the scheme came into force. For employees recruited after 9-11-1981 the insurance is compulsory.

(b) The deductions from the salaries of such teachers were made as had not opted out of the scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

T.T.E. Awarded Reservation on Bombay Frontier Mail

5156. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item under the sub-heading "The Truth" published in the 'Statesman' dated 1st February, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the reservation of all the berths in the three tier sleeper coach in which this reported incident took place were already full from Bombay itself;

(c) if so, how could the TTE award reservation of four berths to two couples when the reservation was already full;

(d) in case the reservation was not already full, how many berths were unreserved when the Frontier Mail started from Bombay; and

(e) what action Government contemplate against the guilty officials?

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

(b) to (e). All Second Class Sleeper berths in 3 Dn Frontier Mail which left Bombay Central on 6-1-1982 were fully reserved in advance. However,

some passengers with confirmed reservations did not turn up and the accommodation thus rendered vacant was allotted to the wait-listed passengers. Since, the news item does not give any specific details, further follow up action will be taken after obtaining specific details about the alleged malpractice in the reservation of berths on this train.

Nationalisation of Hooghly Docking & Engineering company

5157. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken on the nationalisation of Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company, Calcutta; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

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

(b) Various alternatives regarding the future of the company are being examined.

Providing Educational Facilities to Foreign students

5158. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) Number of foreign students are in India and details of the country from where come and the courses they are attending;

(b) the understanding between India and these foreign countries, in this matter of providing education facilities; and

(c) the total cost borne by India for these students?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a): A statement is attached.

(b) Educational facilities are being offered to foreign students in all disciplines for promoting better under-

standing and friendly relations with foreign countries.

(c) The total cost borne by India on education of these students has not been estimated.

Statement

Number of Foreign Students in Indian Universities/Institutions by Stages of Study/Courses during the year 1979-80 (Provisional) (As on 31-3-1980).

Sr. No.	Subject of study	Under-graduate	Post-graduate	Total number
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture/Forestry/Veterinary Science	496	67	563
2.	Commerce/Business Management	1108	76	1184
3.	Education/Teacher Training	45	19	64
4.	Engineering and Technology	1968	48	2016
5.	Humanities/Arts	3859	563	4402
6.	Law	23	28	51
7.	Medicine/Dentistry/Nursing	1418	37	1455
8.	Science	2157	148	2305
9.	Other Subjects	401	62	463
Total:		11455	1048	12503

Note: Data for the previous year/s has been included in case of Universities which had not supplied this information.

Number of Foreign Students in Indian Universities/Institutions during the year 1979-80 (Provisional) as on 31-3-1980.

AFRICA		AMERICA	
1.	Angola	4	1. Canada
2.	Ethiopia	68	2. U.S.A.
3.	East Africa	12	3. West Indies
4.	Ghana	25	4. Others
5.	Kenya	550	
Total:			159

AFRICA

AMERICA

6. Malawi	10		
7. Mauritius	1403	ASISA	
8. Mozambique	4	1. Aden	4
9. Nigeria	343	2. Afghanistan	165
10. Zimbabwe	87	3. Bahrain	64
11. Somalia	66	4. Bangladesh	109
12. South Africa	222	5. Bhutan	73
13. Sudan	42	6. Burma	16
14. Tanzania	308	7. Cambodia	..
15. Tonga	3	8. Ceylon	435
16. Uganda	120	9. China	1
17. U.A.R.	30	10. Indonesia	23
18. Zambia	62	11. Iran	3683
19. Zanzibar	25	12. Iraq	143
20. Others	134	13. Japan	36
		14. Jordan	319
Total:	3518	15. Korea	5

ASIA Contd.

U.S.S.R.

16. Kuwait	136	EUROPE	
17. Laos	3	1. Austria	..
18. Lebanon	7	2. Belgium	2
19. Malaysia	1118	3. Bulgaria	2
20. Nepal	1376	4. Denmark	..
21. Pakistan	9	5. F.R.G.	12
22. Philippines	6	6. France	34
23. Singapore	40	7. Hungary	2
24. South Vietnam	4	8. Ireland	..
25. Syria	14	9. Italy	5
26. Thailand	427	10. Netherland	1
27. Yemen	32	11. Norway	..
28. Others	217	12. Poland	6
		13. Spain	..
Total:	8465	14. Sweden	..

OCEANIC

EUROPE

		15. U.K.	107
		16. Yugoslavia	2
1 Australia	6	17. Others	12
2 Fiji	148		
3 New Zealand	3		
		Total :	186
Total:	157	GRAND TOTAL:	12503

Contract Carriages plying as tourist buses and chartered buses

5159. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tourist vehicles in Delhi which are not equipped and maintained in accordance with notification issued by Delhi Administration;

(b) how many contract carriages ply as tourists buses in Delhi and whether their pliance contravenes the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939; and

(c) how many contract carriages in Delhi ply as Chartered Buses and whether their pliances is in order under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has not issued any notifications laying down specifications of equipments and maintenance etc. in respect of Tourist vehicles, but follow such specifications adopted by other States. The question of issuance of notification is under consideration of Delhi Administration. The number of contract carriages registered in Delhi, as on 1-3-82 is 3654. All Tourist Vehicle, whether air-conditioned coaches or non-AC coaches, are contract carriages. In addition, there are ordinary buses which also run

under contract carriage permits. According to Directorate of Transport, Delhi, violations of the nature indicated have not come to their notice.

(c) There is no category called Chartered buses under the M.V. Act, 1939 but all buses registered as contract carriages may be chartered by any party or person for a specific purpose or specific period.

दिल्ली के स्कूलों की प्रबन्ध समितियों में विभागीय प्रतिनिधियों की नियुक्ति

5160. श्री बिलोक चन्द : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के सहायता प्राप्त और मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूलों की प्रबन्ध समितियों में विभागीय प्रतिनिधियों को नियुक्त/नामजद किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वे प्रबन्ध समितियों की बैठक में भाग लेते हैं ;

(ग) उस मामले में जब कोई प्रबन्ध समिति शिक्षा अधिनियम के प्रावधानों और उनके अन्तर्गत बने नियमों का उल्लंघन करती है और अध्यापकों को पदोन्नति एवं चयन श्रेणी नहीं देती विभागीय प्रतिनिधियों ने क्या भूमिका निभाई ;

(घ) क्या शिक्षा निदेशक ने कभी इन विभागीय प्रतिनिधियों को इनकी जिम्मेदारियों से अवगत कराया है ; और

(इ) यदि हां, तो कब और कैसे?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० युंगन) : (क) से (ड) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार शिक्षा निदेशक द्वारा दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा नियमावली 1973 के नियम 59 (i) (ख) (v) के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूल की प्रबन्ध समिति में दो सदस्य नामजद किए जाते हैं। सदस्यों से प्रबन्ध समितियों की बैठकों में भाग लेने की अपेक्षा की जाती है। कुछ सदस्य कभी कभी बैठकों में भाग नहीं ले पाते। किन्तु कार्य के प्रति उनकी घोर उपेक्षा को कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। प्रबन्ध समिति के सदस्यों के रूप में नामजद व्यक्तियों से अपने कार्य और जिम्मेदारियां निभाना अपेक्षित होता है, जैसे कि दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा नियमावली, 1973 के नियम 59 (2) (ड) में परिकल्पना की गई है। जब उन्हें किसी स्पष्टीकरण की आवश्यकता होती है तो उसे शिक्षा निदेशक द्वारा बुलाई गई बैठकों में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।

Participation of Countries in Asian Games

5161. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which are likely to participate in the Asian Games with the number of sportsmen from each one of them;

(b) the total number of estimated sportsmen who are likely to take part; and

(c) the period of the games and the details of the sporting events to be held during the Asian Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) (a) The Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games, 1982, have yet to issue invitations and, therefore, it is not possible, at this stage, to indicate the names of the countries which are likely to participate in the Asian Games, with the number of sportsmen from each one of them.

(b) The Special Organising Committee expects about 5000 sportsmen and women to participate in the Games.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

TIME SCHEDULE

GAMES	DURATION
— OPENING CEREMONY	19th November 1982
1. ARCHERY	21st to 22nd November, 1982
2. ATHLETICS]	25th November to 2nd December, 1982 (29th November rest day)
3. BADMINTON	25th November to 3rd December, 1982
4. BASKETBALL	20th November to 3rd December, 1982
5. BOXING	26th November to 3rd December, 1982 (2nd December, rest day)
6. CYCLING	23rd to 28th November, 1982

GAMES	DURATION
7. EQUESTRIAN	20th to 27th November, 1982 (24th and 26th rest day)
8. FOOTBALL	20th November to 3rd December, 1982
9. GOLF	21st to 24th November, 1982
10. GYMNASTICS	20th to 23rd November, 1982
11. HANDBALL	23rd to 30th November, 1982
12. HOCKEY (M)	20th November to 1st December, 1982
13. HOCKEY (W)	20th to 26th November, 1982
14. ROWING	20th to 25th November, 1982
15. SHOOTING	22nd November to 2nd December, 1982 (29th November rest day)
16. SWIMMING	20th to 29th November, 1982
17. TABLE TENNIS	19th to 25th November, 1982 (Half day on 19th November, 1982)
18. TENNIS LAWN	20th November to 1st December, 1982
19. VOLLEY-BALL	20th November to 3rd December, 1982
20. WEIGHTLIFTING	20th to 29th November, 1982
21. WRESTLING	26th to 30th November, 1982
22. YACHTING	20th to 28th November, 1982
CLOSING CEREMONY	4th December, 1982

Setting up of Cooperative Societies for Disabled Persons

5162. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cooperative societies for disabled were set up/assisted during the Year of the Disabled in each States in the country;

(b) what are the future programmes chalked out in regard to disabled for setting up such cooperative Societies in the country; and

(c) whether any funds have also been allotted for the purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The Government of India had issued guide-lines on 10 December, 1981 to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations about the promotion of cooperatives of disabled persons. It was suggested that in areas of concentration of disabled persons, separate cooperative societies for the disabled may be organised and in other areas disabled persons may be admitted as members of existing cooperatives. It was also suggested that such cooperatives should be helped with supply of raw materials and other inputs, marketing facilities for their products and earmarking of additional funds. The response of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations is awaited.

Adulteration in Drugs and Injections

5163. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of bogus firms supplying injections with forged labels and brands and forged and adulterated drugs brought to the notice of Government during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) what are the details regarding the action taken against them; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce any scheme for conducting surprise checks on drug manufacturing firms in order to check adulteration in drugs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Drug Controllers and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) The Quality Control on drugs is exercised under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and the Rules made thereunder by the State Drugs Controllers through a system of licensing and inspection. The Drugs Inspectors appointed under the Act are required to carry out surprise checks on the drug manufacturing firms to ensure that drugs are manufactured under the prescribed conditions and are of standard quality.

Setting up of Family Courts in Delhi

5164. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had accepted in 1976 the recommendations of the Committee on Status of Women in India which were examined by the empowered court to establish 'Family Courts' in the Union Territory of Delhi at an early date;

(b) if so, whether such courts have been established;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) in view of the effective implementation of the various social legislations whether Government would consider setting up of 'family courts' immediately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) (a): Yes, Sir. However, the recommendation was examined by the Empowered Committee and not by the Empowered Court as mentioned in the question.

(b) to (d): The Delhi High Court has set up three subordinate courts exclusively to try cases arising out of disputes affecting family, though they have not been given the nomenclature of "Family Courts" as this would require amendment of the existing law.

Installation of URN stated contain ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

5165. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a controversy has arisen over the reported move to instal the urn stated to be containing the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose at a memorial to be erected in India;

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

(c) the action propose to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Various opinions have been expressed regarding the urn said to contain Netaji's ashes;

(b) and (c). Government have noted the views of all concerned with a view to deciding on the most appropriate course of action.

Wagons for Timber Despatch

5167. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of wagons were allotted to timber merchants in the name of Asian Games for despatch of timber from Sapatgram and New Jalpaiguri stations on N.F. Railway without any recommendation or request from Asian Games Authority, by the Railway Board on Priority basis during the year 1981;

(b) if so, what are the details of such despatches;

(c) whether the Railway Board received any complaint that such despatch of timber on priority basis by some parties of Delhi was actually not delivered to Asian Games but sold in open market;

(d) what steps Government are proposing to take against such parties which have obtained priority allotment of wagons for timber by misrepresentation on the name of Asian Games?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). M/s. Lakhi Timber Store, New Delhi represented to the Ministry of Railway in May, 1981 that they had secured orders for supply of timber to Asian Games and therefore requested special assistance in the movement of timber from Sapatgram to Delhi Sarai Rohilla. The request was considered and instructions were issued to the N.F. Railway Administration to allot 25 wagons for movement of timber from Sapatgram to Delhi Sarai Rohilla so that the works connected with Asiad, 82 did not suffer.

A complaint from the Timber Merchants' Association, Siliguri was received about this case. M/s. Lakhi Timber Store have furnished information that they are supplying timber to Contractors who are constructing works connected with Asian Games 82.

The representation made by the Timber Merchants' Association, Siliguri has been kept in view.

Maharajganj-Daraunda line

5168. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of converting Maharajganj-Daraunda line in Bihar into Broad gauge has been engaging the attention of Government for quite a long time;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this respect and when the work for conversion is likely to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The conversion of Maharajganj-Daraunda from M.G. into B.G. is an approved work. This work is, however, expected to be taken in the field after completing the residual works in connection with gauge conversion of Barabanki to Samastipur which has already been completed and opened to B.G. traffic.

Railway Employees Suspended/Discharged/Dismissed

5169. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees of Railways who were served with the notices of termination of their jobs in the years 1979, 1980 and 1981; and

(b) the total number of Railway employees who have been suspended, discharged and dismissed from their services during the period from January to February, 1982?

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

information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Casual Labourers

5170. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 21st October, 1980, 131 casual labourers were put off from duty by the Inspector of Works, Southern Railway, Sulurpettai though all of them had put in 5 to 10 years of service and they have not been re-engaged so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and what steps will be taken to save the 131 families?

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

(b) 131 Casual Labourers of Inspector of Works/Bridges Sulludrpettai who had been engaged and working for rebuilding of bridges were retrenched on completion of works and further work is not being taken up at present. They will be re-engaged according to their seniority as and when works are taken up for execution.

Proposal for a direct Train between Guntakal and New Delhi

5171. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to introduce a direct train between Guntakal and New Delhi; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, for want of resources.

(b) Does not arise.

विक्रमजी: बच्चों के लिये नई दिल्ली में स्कूल

5172. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार विकलांग बच्चों को बोलने की शक्ति में सुधार के लिए नई दिल्ली क्षेत्र में एक स्कूल खोलने का है ; और

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

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० शुंगन) : (क) और (ख). बधिर बच्चों के लिए नई दिल्ली में पहले ही एक पूर्ण विकसित स्कूल है, जिसमें वाणी-सुधार संबंधी सुविधाएं हैं। एक और स्कूल खोलने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Upgradation of Commercial Inspectors

5173. SHRI RAMESHWAR NE-EKHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Railway Board directives No. PCIII/80/UPG/21 dated 10 November 1980 regarding upgradation of Commercial Inspectors of Zonal Railways have not been implemented;

(b) if implemented names of the Zonal Railways with number of posts increased, grade-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that Western, Central Eastern, Northern and South-Eastern Railways have not implemented Board's directives;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that in North-Eastern Railway selection for

the post of Assistant Claim/Commercial Inspectors in scale of Rs. 425—640 was not held for last five years or so; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Conversion of Purulia-Kotshila Line

5174. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA
HALDAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken to expedite the proposed Preliminary Engineering cum-traffic Survey regarding the conversion of the Purulia-Kotshila narrow gauge section into broad gauge; and

(b) if not, when the survey is expected to start and details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Field survey has already been completed in respect of Engineering portion and more than 50 per cent of the traffic survey is also over. Estimates and report are under compilation.

स्थानान्तरण के बावजूद सरकारी आवास खाली न किया जाना

5175. श्री दया राम शास्त्री: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के ऐसे कितने डी० आर० एम० और अन्य रेल अधिकारी हैं जिनका 1978 से ले कर अब तक

एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर स्थानान्तरण किया गया है और जिन्होंने अपने पुराने मुख्यालय में अव्यवस्थित सरकारी आवास अभी तक खाली नहीं किए हैं और उन्होंने कितनी अवधि तक उस आवास पर कब्जा बनाए रखा और तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) यदि स्थानान्तरण 1980 से फरवरी, 1982 की अवधि के दौरान किया गया और यदि उनके द्वारा अभी तक आवास खाली नहीं किया गया है, तो क्या सरकार ऐसे अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही करेगी; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार अधिकारियों के प्रति तो उदार रवैया अपना रही है जबकि वह तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के प्रति कठोर कार्यवाही करती है और इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही के क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) (क) और (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

विवरण

(क) और (ख). नियमों के अनुसार स्थानान्तरण होने पर रेल अधिकारी/कर्मचारी आमतौर पर 2 महीने तक रेल क्वार्टर अपने पास रख सकते हैं। नियमों में निर्दिष्ट परिस्थितियों में 2, 4 अथवा 6 माह की अवधि के लिए पुनः क्वार्टर अपने पास रखने की भी अनुमति भी दी जा सकती है। बहरहाल, विशेष मामलों में रेल मंत्रालय उपर्युक्त अवधि के बाद भी क्वार्टर अपने पास रखने की अनुमति दे सकता है।

उत्तर रेलवे में ऐसे 25 अधिकारी हैं, जो स्थानान्तरण के बाद भी क्वार्टर

अपने पास रखे हुए हैं। इनमें से 20 अधिकारियों को नियमों के अधिन/सक्षम प्राधिकारी की अनुमति से क्वार्टर अपने पास रखने की अनुमति दी गयी है। शेष 5 अधिकारी अनधिकृत रूप से क्वार्टर अपने पास रखे हुए हैं। अनधिकृत रूप से क्वार्टर अपने कब्जे में रखने के संबंध में ब्यौरा नॉचे दिया गया है :—

मंडल का नाम	उन अधिका- रियों की सं०	अनधिकृत रूप से क्वार्टर जिन्होंने अनधि कृत रूप से क्वार्टर रखे अवधि हुए हैं।
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1. दिल्ली	3	4,9 और 14 मास
2. लखनऊ	1	31 मास
3. इलाहाबाद	1	5 मास

अनधिकृत रूप से कब्जे के सभी मामलों में वर्तमान अनुदेशों के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Monthly Tickets to and from Burdwan

5176. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to introduce monthly/seasonal Ticket for commuters to and from Burdwan, Durgapur and Asansol in view of large number of passengers on this route;

(b) if so, the details of the said plant; and

(c) if not, he reasons for the same?

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

MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The facility of Season Tickets is already in existence.

Basic Drug stolen from Bombay Port

5177. SHRI BAL KRISHNA WAS NIK:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
YADAV:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the basic drug worth lakhs of rupees was stolen from the Bombay port;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this stolen drug was sent to Delhi and sold out;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made and culprits arrested; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEEREN DRA PATIL): (a) 285 drums of chloroquin phosphate, said to have been shipped in a container by vessel 'TEXAS' which called at the Bombay Port on 6th and 27th October, 1981 have not been traced. The c.i.f. value of this drug is approximately Rs. 26.40 lakhs. It is not clear whether the cargo was shipped in the container, whether it was lost before the container landed in Bombay or was pilfered after the container landed in Bombay.

(b) The Bombay Port Trust is not aware whether the drug said to have been stolen was sent to Delhi and sold out.

(c) and (d). The Bombay Port Trust lodged a F.I.R. with the Additional Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch

C.I.D., Bombay on 4-3-1982. The result of the investigation is awaited.

Protection of Charminar

5178. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Charminar of Hyderabad is a protected monument and comes under Central protection;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the stairs of the minar are all dark and need to be lighted; and

(c) whether Government have taken steps in this regard and if so, when this will be done?

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

(b) Adequate light facilities are available in those staircases which are open to the public.

(c) Does not arise.

विवरण

(क) और (ख). सर्वश्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत तथा जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया के नेतृत्व वाली सरकार और वर्तमान राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित नयी रेल लाइनों की सिफारिश की गयी है। इनमें से प्रत्येक लाइन का महत्व भी नीचे दर्शाया गया है :—

क्रम सं.	लाइन का नाम	वर्तमान महत्व
1	2	3
1.	रायसिंहनगर-अनुपगढ़-छतरगढ़-बीकानेर-कोलायत-फलीदी (बीकानेर और कोलायत के बीच लाइन उपलब्ध है) 380 कि०मी०	राजस्थान नहर क्षेत्र के लिए इन सभी रेल सम्पर्कों की आवश्यकता थी। विस्तृत रूप से विचार करने के बाद यह निश्चित किया गया कि केवल बीकानेर से छतरगढ़ तक रेल लाइन (मो० ला०) के लिए सर्वेक्षण

राजस्थान में नये रेलमार्ग और रेल सेवाएँ

5179. श्री दीलत राम सारण: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान के उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके बीच नई रेल लाइनें बिछाने और नई रेल लाइनें शुरू करने की मांगें (एक) श्री भैरों सिंह (दो) श्री पहाड़िया के नेतृत्व वाली राजस्थान सरकार और राजस्थान की वर्तमान सरकार द्वारा की गई;

(ख) इन मांगों पर उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई; और

(ग) क्या राजस्थान में रेल मार्ग की कुल लम्बाई अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में अत्यन्त कम है, और इससे राज्य के विकास में बाधा पैदा हो रही है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में राजस्थान को अन्य राज्यों के स्तर तक लाने के लिए क्या योजना है?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्रि श्री (मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) से (ग). एक विवरण संलग्न है।

नयी गाड़ियां चलाने के सम्बन्ध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

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2. हनुमानगढ़-रावतसर-सरदारगढ़-
रानिगढ़-फतेहपुर (सरदारगढ़-
रतनगढ़ के बीच लाइन उपलब्ध है)
200 कि० मी०

3. धरमाना-नचना-रामगढ़-जैसलमेर-
400 कि० मी०

4. पालीदी नचना-70 कि० मी०

किया जाये क्योंकि इसमें नहर के पहले चरण जो कि अब पूरा हो चुका है, के निर्माण के बाद स्थापित होने वाली सभी प्रमुख मंडियों के लिए एक रेल सम्पर्क की व्यवस्था हो जायेगी। तदनुसार, 1977 में प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरों एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण की स्वीकृति दी गयी थी और इसे पूरा किया गया था और जनवरी, 1980 में प्राप्त रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा रही है। लेकिन मूरतगढ़ से मरूपसर समानान्तर बड़ी लाइन के लिए अन्तिम स्थान निर्धारण एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण, मरूपसर-अनूपगढ़ मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का काम 1981-82 के बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है और सर्वेक्षण लगभग पूरा होने वाला है।

इस परियोजना को अब 1982-83 के बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है। अन्तिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण के भाग के रूप में रेलवे ने कहा गया है कि अनूपगढ़ से छतरगढ़ तक एक बड़ी लाइन सम्पर्क के निर्माण की जांच करे। इस सम्पर्क के लिए सर्वेक्षण कार्य चल रहा है। परियोजना रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर अन्तिम रूप से विनिश्चय किया जायेगा कि बीकानेर-छतरगढ़ को अथवा अनूपगढ़-छतरगढ़ के संरक्षण को वरियता दी जाये। चूंकि मूरतगढ़-बीकानेर आमान परिवर्तन को भी 1982-83 के बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है, इसलिए पहले किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार बीकानेर-छतरगढ़ मीटर लाइन के बदले बड़ी लाइन सम्पर्क बन जायेगा।

5. मूरतगढ़-चूरू-180 कि० मी०

6. मूरतगढ़-जैसलमेर-475 कि० मी०

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7. जैमलमेर-ग्राबू रोड़—250 कि० मी०	}	धन की कमी के कारण सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया।
8. देवी कोट-माली—195 कि० मी०		
9. मेड़ता सिटी-अजमेर—35 कि० मी०		
10. भलौदी-कोलायत—110 कि० मी०		
11. टोंक को रेल द्वारा जोड़ना—210 कि० मी०		
12. छोटी सादड़ी तथा प्रतापगढ़ के रास्ते मालवी—बड़ी सादड़ी लाइन को दोहद तक विस्तार—350 कि० मी०		
13. बिलाड़ा-वार—55 कि० मी०		सर्वेक्षण कार्य 1981-82 के बजट में शामिल किया गया था और सर्वेक्षण कार्य चल रहा है।
14. फालना-नाथद्वारा—110 कि० मी०		सर्वेक्षण किया गया था और परियोजना अनाभप्रद पायी गयी।
15. रतनाम-बांसवाड़ा—79 कि० मी० को डूंगरपुर तक विस्तार— —79 कि० मी० प्रथम बदलाव —96 कि० मी० दूसरा बदलाव	}	"
16. कोटा-चित्तौड़गढ़ बड़ी लाइन सम्पर्क		बूंदी के रास्ते कोटा से चित्तौड़गढ़ तक बड़ी रेल लाइन और नीमच तक समानान्तर बड़ी लाइन (242 कि० मी०) का निर्माण एक अनुमोदित कार्य है और 41.05 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर इसे 1980-81 के बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है। कोटा से बूंदी तक के खंड पर अन्तिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और इस समय इस लाइन पर काम हो रहा है। इस खंड के शेष भाग में अन्तिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण प्रगति पर है।

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| 17. सूरतगढ़ से जैसलमेर तक बड़ी लाइन | ऊपर मद 1-4 के सामने दी गयी टिप्पणी को देखें । |
| 18. टोंक से देवली, शाहपुर-भीलवाड़ा-
चित्तौड़गढ़ तक बड़ी लाइन | भीलवाड़ा तथा केकरी के रास्ते नाथद्वारा से टोडा राय सिंह के बीच एक रेल लाइन (मी०ला०) के लिए एक प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण के कार्य को 1981-82 के बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है । सर्वेक्षण का कार्य हो रहा है । सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो जाने तथा सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की सभी पहलुओं से जांच कर लिये जाने के बाद ही प्रस्तावित लाइन के निर्माण पर विनिश्चय किया जायेगा । प्रस्तावित लाइन को टोंक से जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि यह लाइन टोंक सहित आस-पास के क्षेत्रों को पर्याप्त रूप में सेवा करेगा । |
| 19. कोटा-अजमेर | धन की कमी के कारण सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है । |
| 20. कोटा-गोधरा | |
| 21. करौली-सवाई माधोपुर | } |
| 22. अम्बाजी के रास्ते पालनपुर-उधपुर | } |
| 23. बीकानेर-जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर तथा
धोनी-मान के रास्ते गंगापुर-
गांधीघाट | } |
| 24. लुणी के रास्ते जोधपुर-मेवाड़ | धन की कमी के कारण सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है । |
| 25. लुम्बिया तथा व्यावर से मीटर लाइन
स्कंध सहित कोटा-देवगढ़-मंदारिया | सर्वेक्षण कार्य 1981-82 के बजट में शामिल किया गया था और सर्वेक्षण कार्य किया जा रहा है । |
| 26. पुष्कर के रास्ते अजमेर-मेड़ता रोड | सर्वेक्षण कार्य 1982-83 के बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है । |

(ग) भारतीय रेलों के कुल 60,777 कि०मी० मार्ग में से 5,609 कि०मी० लम्बे रेल मार्ग का जाल राजस्थान में फैला हुआ है । राजस्थान में प्रति हजार वर्ग कि०मी० में

मार्ग किलोमीटर 16.39 है जबकि राष्ट्रीय औसत 18.48 किलोमीटर है। राजस्थान में प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर रेलवे मार्ग 21.77 किलोमीटर है जबकि राष्ट्रीय औसत 11.09 किलोमीटर है।

राज्यवार अथवा क्षेत्रवार आधार पर रेलवे विकास नहीं किया जा सकता, यह सम्पूर्ण देश की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए राष्ट्रीय अग्रताओं के अनुरूप किया जाता है। नयी रेलवे लाइनों की योजना सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र की परिवहन सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं से पूर्णतः जुड़ी हुई है। मौजूदा रेल किलोमीटर दूरी का अपेक्षा प्रत्याशित यातायात का बहुलता है; नयी लाइन परियोजनाओं का विनिश्चय करने का एकमात्र कसौटी है। लाइन के औचित्य के लिए यातायात का उद्युक्त प्रत्याशा पर ही ऐसा लाइनों के लिए सर्वेक्षण किये जाते हैं।

वर्तमान, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि राष्ट्रीय परिवहन नीति समिति ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ नयी लाइनों के लिए अपनी सिफारिशें योजना आयोग को प्रस्तुत कर दी हैं। योजना आयोग द्वारा इस रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इस समिति की स्वीकृति निष्कारिणों के अनुसार राजस्थान सहित देश के विभिन्न भागों में नयी लाइन के प्रस्तावों पर यथोचित रूप से विचार किया जायेगा।

अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के
हृदय शल्य चिकित्सा विभाग में
मरीजों का दाखिला

(घ) अस्पताल की दशा में सुधार लाने
हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही
है ?

5180. श्री दान प्रियान पातवान :
क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान
संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के हृदय शल्य चिकित्सा
विभाग में दाखिले के लिए 31 जनवरी
1981 से 16 फरवरी, 1982 की अवधि
के दौरान कितने मरीज आए और उनमें से
कितने मरीजों को प्रवेश दिया गया और कितने
मरीजों का आपरेशन किया गया;

(ख) इस तरह के जिन मरीजों का
आपरेशन किया गया उनकी संख्या कितनी
है और कितने मरीज अपना आपरेशन होने
से पूर्व ही मर गए;

(ग) उन मरीजों को दाखिल न करने
के क्या कारण हैं जो दाखिले के लिए आए थे;
और

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
में उप-मंत्री (कुमार, कुन्ददेव एम्. जॉशी)

(क) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान
नई दिल्ली ने बताया है कि 31 जनवरी,
1981 से 16 फरवरी, 1982 तक 714
रोगी दाखिल किये गये और 673 रोगियों
का आपरेशन किया गया।

(ख) दाखिल किये गये 714 रोगियों
में से 8 रोगी आपरेशन से पूर्व ही मर गये।

(ग) मृतभूत ढाँचे की समित सुवि-
धाओं को देखते हुए इस समय दाखलों और
परवर्ती आपरेशनों के लिए प्रतिक्षा-काल को
घटा पाना संभव नहीं है। वर्तमान सुविधाओं
को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

(घ) हृदय वक्ष चिकित्सा केन्द्र बनाया
जा रहा है और इसके छठे योजना के अन्त तक
पूरा हो जाने का संभावना है। इस केन्द्र के
वन जाने से इसमें पलंगों का वर्तमान संख्या
40 से बढ़ कर 85 हो जाने का आशा है।

Contract labourers on Tirunelveli-Trivandrum line

5181. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the fact that the Railway authorities are arranging contract labourers for completing the unfinished works of Tirunelveli-Cape-Trivandrum line;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) details of steps taken by Government for not giving works to any contractor?

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

(b) The residual works on this project are like construction of Station building, staff quarters and ballasting of railway track etc. All these works except ballasting are traditionally done through the agency of contractors. The ballasting is also being done through contracts on consideration of economy, short duration of work, difficulty in retrenchment/absorption of labour after completion of works.

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

दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली से चलने वाली गाड़ियों में सीटों पर अनधिकृत रूप से कब्जा किया जाता

5182. श्री कृष्णकुमार गोयल : क्या रेल मंत्र, यह बताने क: कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली से चलने वाली गाड़ियों में कुछ व्यावसायिक व्यक्ति यात्रियों को रोक कर सीटों और सोने क: बर्थों पर कब्जा कर लेते हैं और फिर इन सीटों और बर्थों को यात्रियों से अनधिकृत रूप से पैसा वसूल करने के बाद देते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेल अधिकारी और पुलिस लम्बे अर्से से चली आ रही इस प्रथा को रोकने के लिए कोई कदम उठाने में असमर्थ हैं; और

(ग) इस प्रथा को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रभावी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) समाज विरोधी तत्वों द्वारा दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली स्टेशनों पर शायिकाओं और सीटों पर कब्जा करने के मामलों की रिपोर्ट मिली है। पुलिस के सहयोग से रेलवे द्वारा ऐसी प्रक्रियाओं को रोकने के लिए सख्त उपाय किये थे। दिल्ली क्षेत्र में हाल ही में चलाये गये एक गहन और निरन्तर अभियान में लगभग 200 व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया और उनमें से 70 को जेल भेज दिया गया तथा 10 तिकड़मी व्यक्तियों को पुलिस की हिरासत में रखा गया था। 186 व्यक्ति अन्तर्गत आरक्षणों पर यात्रा करते पकड़े गये थे।

E.M.U. rakes at Central Railway

5183. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many EMU rakes does the Suburban service of Central Railway have at Bombay;

(b) how many of these rakes are in working condition daily;

(c) whether these Rakes are sufficient to cope up with the demand for train services; and

(d) if not, what action has been taken regarding this shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 68.

(b) 53 rakes including 1 Standby rakes are made available on an average daily for actual service. Out of 53 rakes, one rake is used on Poona-Lonavala Section.

(c) No.

(d) Provision of 126 additional coaches has been made so far in Rolling Stock Programme. Current production of EMU coaches is, however, being used for replacing overaged EMU stock. It is expected that it may be possible to introduce some additional services in 1983-84.

Population suffering from T.B.

5184. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details regarding T.B. patients in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): In accordance with the National TB Samples survey, which was conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research in the years 1955-58 nearly 1.5 per cent of the total population is estimated to be suffering from Radiologically Active T.B. Disease of the lungs of which nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ th or 0.4 per cent are sputum positive or infectious. Subsequently limited surveys conducted in different parts of the country have confirmed the above findings. As per 1981 census the total population of the country is about 68 crores. As such it is estimated that nearly 103 lakh persons are suffering from Radiologically Active T.B. Disease of the lungs of which about 26 lakhs are sputum positive or infectious.

Progress of new lines in North-Eastern Region

5185. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the poor progress of new Railway lines in North-

Eastern Region under North Frontier Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is considering to utilise machine Power in place of manpower for the above project; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): (a) The progress of new railway lines in the North Eastern Region is slow due to, (1) prolonged agitation on foreign national's issue in the region; (2) frequent dislocation of work due to agitation, bundh and pocketing in offices as well as at site. The contractors are not able to mobilise full labour strength due to uncertainties about the work situation at site; (3) Site conditions; and (4) relays in acquisition of land.

(b) Railway Ministry is not planning to utilise machine-power in place of man-power for the works in the N.E. Region.

(c) Does not arise.

Accident Enquiry Committee Report on Tamil Nadu Express Accident

5186. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Accident Enquiry Committee's final report on the Tamil Nadu Express accident has been received by Railway Ministry;

(b) if so, what were the causes for the accident; and

(c) what preventive methods have been taken for non-recurrence of this kind of Mid-section accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the derailment of 121 Up Tamil Nadu Express near Ralapet

station of South Central Railway on 31-8-1981. This accident has been enquired into by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bangalore, and his report has been received. According to his report this accident was brought about primarily on account of the train having been driven at a speed much in excess of the authorised speed, triggered off by track which was not upto the mark and rolling stock which had minor deficiencies and both of which were not in a fit condition to withstand the effects of the excessive speed.

(c) The report is under examination. However to inculcate greater safety consciousness amongst railwaymen at all levels, inspections have been intensified and two high level roving teams comprising senior administrative grade officers of various departments have been appointed to meet cross section of field workers for immediate rectification of lacunae that may exist in any area. Senior Directors of the Railway Board have been specially nominated to coordinate the work of these teams. To achieve fullest involvement of the workers, discussions have been held with Federations of railwaymen and also with staff of various disciplines at grass roots level.

महोदय फुटबाल टूर्नामेंट में भारत
हारा भाग लिया जाना

5187. श्री बी० डी० सिंह : क्या शिक्षा
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मलेशिया ने, चालू वर्ष के
दौरान क्वालालम्पुर में आयोजित किए जा
रहे मारडेका फुटबाल टूर्नामेंट में भारत को
आमंत्रित नहीं किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;
और

(ग) उस पर केन्द्र सरकार की प्रति-
क्रिया क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण
मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (श्री पी के० शुभन) :

(क) अखिल भारतीय फुटबाल संघ के
अवैतनिक सचिव ने सरकार को सूचित किया
है कि संघ को मलेशियाई फुटबाल संघ से
निमंत्रण प्राप्त हुआ है, जिनमें चालू वर्ष
के दौरान क्वालालम्पुर में होने वाले मारडेका
फुटबाल टूर्नामेंट में भाग लेने के लिए भारतीय
फुटबाल टीम को आमंत्रित किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

नवम्बर-दिसम्बर-1981 के दौरान
बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हुए पकड़े गये
व्यक्ति

5188. श्री दिलीप सिंह मूरिया : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नवम्बर दिसम्बर, 1981 में
प्रतिमाह कितने व्यक्ति बिना टिकट यात्रा
करते हुए पकड़े गये ;

(ख) बिना टिकट यात्रियों में इस अवधि
के दौरान किराये और जुर्माने के रूप में कुल
कितनी राशि वसूल की गई; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार, बिना
टिकट यात्रा करने वाले व्यक्तियों से निपटने
के लिए और अधिक कठोर कानून बनाने का
है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग
में उप-मंत्री (श्री महिलकाजुन) : (क) और
(ख). नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1981 के
महीनों में बिना टिकट अथवा गलत टिकटों
पर यात्रा करते हुए पकड़े गये व्यक्तियों की

संख्या और उनसे वसूल की गयी राशि नीचे दी गयी है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

नवम्बर 1981 दिसम्बर 1981

(i) बिना टिकट अथवा गलत टिकटों पर यात्रा करते हुए पकड़े गये यात्रियों की संख्या

2.68 2.45

(ii) वसूल किया गया किराया

3.85 रु० 20.06 रु०

(iii) वसूल किया गया अधिप्रभार

24.45 रु० 21.94 रु०

(iv) वसूल की गयी अदालती जुर्माने की रकम

3.16 रु० 2.17 रु०

(ग) बिना टिकट यात्रियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिए वर्तमान कानून पूर्णतया पर्याप्त है।

Containerised Cargo Handling in Indian Ports

5189. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Ports have not kept pace with the International system of cargo handling and are facing stiff competition from Singapore and Korea;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the ports in our country do not have trained

labourers to handle containerised cargo;

(c) whether Government propose to have collaboration with foreign countries for training of labour in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Efforts have been made all along to keep pace with the International trends in cargo handling. In fact, so far as iron ore is concerned, the mechanised systems that have been provided in our ports is comparable to the systems available elsewhere. Only in regard to handling of the containers, the Ports are lagging behind. This is sought to be rectified during the current Five Year Plan by a large input of equipments and other facilities.

(b) to (d). Some of the Ports have trained labourers to handle containerised cargo. However, efforts are on to train more cargo handling workers to keep pace with modern cargo handling techniques with particular emphasis on handling of containerised cargo. Some officers have been sent to developed foreign ports and have been exposed to the modern methods of handling containers. These Officers are being utilised for training personnel in handling containers. It is also proposed to set up Training Institutes at the five major Ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin and Visakhapatnam to impart training to workers in modern cargo handling techniques. Assistance from the International Labour Organisation is being obtained for preparation of a Project Report on setting up of the Training Institutes.

उत्तर रेलवे के दोषी कर्मचारियों को दंड

5190. श्री मूलचन्द डाभा: क्या रेल मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के उन कर्मचारियों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें 1980-81 और

1981-82 के दौरान रेलवे अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत दोषी पाया गया है और उन्हें क्या दंड दिया गया है तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या आरोप है; और

(ख) कितने कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही विचाराधीन है और यह कब से विचाराधीन है ?

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

Standard regarding constructions for Asiad and technical defects detected

5191. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH. Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction for Asiad are not up to international standards;

(b) is there any technical difficulties and defects detected in those constructions; and

(c) if so, in how many cases and what remedial measures are being taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Stadium being constructed for Asiad, 82 are upto the international standard.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Ratification of IMCO and ILO Conventions for Seafarers

5192. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since ratified the IMCO and ILO instruments for seafarers including the

Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1976 decisions;

(b) if so, whether said decision are being implemented; and

(c) if not, by what time such provisions are going to be implemented and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) (a) to (c). The IMCO instrument relating to seafarers is the International Convention on Standards on Training, Certification and Watch-keeping for Seafarers, 1978 which has not so far been ratified by the Government.

Of the Maritime Conventions adopted by the ILO, the Government have ratified 3 Conventions, namely, (i) Convention concerning Fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Young Persons to Employment as Trimmers and Stockers, 1921 (ii) Convention concerning the Compulsory Medical Examination of Children and Young Persons Employed at Sea, 1921 and (iii) Convention concerning the Seamen's Articles of Agreement, 1926

These Conventions are operative in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. The unratified Conventions are reviewed/examined from time to time with a view to deciding about their ratification.

Uniform Education Syllabus

5193. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern CM's Council which met in February, 1982 at Chandigarh endorsed the idea of having a uniform educational syllabus for all levels of education for the States in the region and recommended the setting up of an expert group of Vice-Chancellors of various Universities, Education Secretaries from the States and the Centre besides other educationists to examine, in detail, and

report to the Council various issues concerning this for consideration;

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

(c) action taken with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). It has been ascertained that the proceedings of the Northern CM's Council which met at Chandigarh in February 1982 are not yet finalised.

Encroachment on Railway land in Delhi Cantt.

5194. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is encroachment on Railway land in Delhi Cantonment;

(b) if so, since when and steps taken to have the same vacated; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

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

(b) Since November 1981, The Railway Administration has been advised to take action for removal of the encroachment which are Jhuggies Jhonpries under the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

(c) Does not arise.

Conversion of Unmanned Crossing into Manned Crossing

5195. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gram Panchayat Daburji, Tehsil Taran Taran, District Amritsar wrote to Zonal Manager, Northern

Railway, Ferozepur for converting the unmanned crossing, into a manned crossing, about two years ago;

(b) if so, whether Gram Panchayat was directed to deposit about Rs. 2,600;

(c) when Gram Panchayat approached with Rs. 2,600 the estimate was revised to Rs. 3,800 and when Gram Panchayat approached with Rs. 3,800 the estimate was revised to Rs. 5,800;

(d) when Gram Panchayat approached with Rs. 5,800 the authorities rejected the plan; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): (a) A request was received from Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat, Daburji for provision of an unmanned level crossing at Km. 18/6 between Dukhniwaran and Taran Taran Stations on Amritsar Khemkaran Section in the year 1976 and not conversion of Unmanned Level Crossing into Manned Level Crossing.

(b) to (e). The Gram Panchayat was advised on 18-5-1976 to deposit Rs. 2420 towards the cost of unmanned level crossing and its capitalised maintenance charges. The amount was not deposited by the Gram Panchayat, instead they offered to deposit Rs. 1000 and do some work by Shramdan. In August, 1976, Gram Panchayat was informed by Divisional Railway Manager, Ferozepur that it is not possible to reduce the cost as it has already been taken into consideration that the earth work will be done by the Villagers on Shramdan basis. Thereafter nothing was heard from Gram Panchayat till 25-3-1980 when they again requested that level crossing be provided. Due to escalation in prices from 1976 to 1980 the cost of work increased to Rs. 5167 and Gram Panchayat was advised in March, 1980 to deposit Rs. 5167. Gram Panchayat approached in December, 1981 again for the said.

level crossing. Its cost has further escalated to Rs. 5849 and Gram Panchayat has been asked on 25-1-1982 by the Divisional Railway Manager, Ferozepur to deposit the amount. No reply has been received so far from the Gram Panchayat.

ऋषीकेश से देहरादून तक नई रेल लाइन

5196. श्री टी० एल० नेगी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ऋषी-केश से देहरादून और देहरादून से विकास नगर तक नयी रेल लाइन का निर्माण करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस नयी रेल लाइन पर कार्य कब तक शुरू किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) ऋषी-केश से रायवाला के रास्ते देहरादून तक एक रेल लाइन पहले से ही मौजूद है। इसे विकास नगर तक बढ़ाने का फिदहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Supply of sub-standard Ayurveda medicines for C.G.H.S.

5197. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Officer Incharge of Ayurveda Store in C.G.H.S. complained about malpractices in purchase/supply of sub-standard Ayurveda medicine to the Depot;

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the complaint;

(c) in case no action has been taken the reasons therefor; and

(d) who are the officers responsible for it and what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (d). A complaint has been received from Store Officer (Ayurveda) C.G.H.S. which is under investigation.

Report on working of the Commissioner of Railway Safety 1979-80

5198. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has since examined the "report on the working of the Commission of Railway Safety 1979-80"; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken thereon?

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

(b) Suitable action has already been initiated on the various recommendations made by the Commission of Railway Safety.

Supply of nuclear fuel by U.S.A.

5199. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :
SHRI R. L. BHATIA :
SHRI B. V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest position in regard to the supply of uranium by U.S.A.;

(b) when the agreement for the purchase of uranium from USA was made and upto which period; and

(c) what are the reasons that USA is hesitating to supply uranium to India before the expiry of the agreement time?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The United States continues in its refusal to fulfil its contractual obligations to supply enriched uranium for the Tarapur reactors under the 1963 Indo-US Agreement.

(b) The Agreement of Cooperation between the Government of India and the United States concerning the civil uses of atomic energy which inter alia requires the USA to sell and India to purchase all requirements of the Government of India for enriched uranium for use as fuel at Tarapur Atomic Power Station was signed on 8th August, 1963. A separate contract of sale of enriched uranium between the two governments was concluded subsequently on 17th May 1966. The 1963 Agreement under which United States has undertaken the obligation to supply fuel for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station envisaged the duration for a period of 30 years i.e. till 7 August, 1993.

(c) The United States has refused to fulfil its obligation to supply enriched uranium citing a domestic legislation, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978, as reason. India has unambiguously informed the United States of its view that domestic legislation cannot be cited as a reason for refusing to fulfill contractual obligations resulting from an international agreement which has the status of a treaty.

Scheme to prune school curricula to make it more useful

5200. **SHRI M.M.A. KHAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a scheme to prune the school curricula so as to make it more creative, purposeful and employment-oriented; and

(b) if so, details of the scheme and the programmes, if any, drawn up for its implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Under the 10 + 2 system of school education, general education has been recommended up to class X, so that children in their formative years get an opportunity for balanced growth and an all-round development. However, efforts are made to decentralise curriculum and to relate the teaching-learning process to the environment so that education becomes more suited to local situation and life needs.

At the + 2 stage, diversified courses, both academic and vocational, have been recommended. Socially Useful Productive Work has been incorporated as an integral part of school education to inculcate an element of creativity.

More shuttle trains between Krishnagar and Lalgola Ghat

5201. **SHRI R. P. DAS:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal for introduction of more shuttle trains between Krishnagar and Lalgola Ghat with a view to helping the daily commuters to avail of the local electric multiple coaches at Krishnagar;

(b) if so, the fate of the proposal; and

(c) if not how do the authorities of the Eastern Railway propose to mitigate the daily sufferings of the passengers of all sorts including women, children and infirm due to overcrowding in the Ranaghat-Krishnagar-Lalgola Ghat section under Sealdah Division?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Ranaghat-Krishnagar-Lalgola section is at present being served by 7 pairs of trains.

Introduction of additional trains on this section is, however, not possible at present due to acute shortage of coaching stock and inadequate terminal facilities

Recognition of "Acupuncture" as a system of medical treatment

5202. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for recognition of Acupuncture (Needle-Pricking) as a system of medical treatment in our country;

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

(c) if not, whether Government would consider such proposal?

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

(b) and (c). As there is no recognised school or college to impart training in Acupuncture, there is no proposal to recognise the system.

News Item Captioned "Alleged Illegal Removal of Dead Patient's Eyes"

5203. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item in the "Times of India", New Delhi dated 25 February, 1982 captioned "Alleged illegal removal of dead patient eye";

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

(c) whether there is regular trading in the human body parts in the Delhi Hospitals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes. The report refers to the removal of right eye of a young patient in the T.B. Hospital in Kingsway Camp.

(b) As per information received from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, a patient by the name of Satish Kumar was referred from Hindu Rao Hospital for admission as a case of pulmonary tuberculosis on 23-12-81. The patient was suffering from bilateral pul. tuberculosis with pneumothorax right side. He was admitted in Male-7 Ward of the T.B. Hospital, Kingsway Camp and after examination he was given necessary treatment. The treatment continued but the patient refused aspiration. The condition of the patient worsened on 17-2-82. The doctor on duty examined him and gave necessary treatment but the patient expired at 12.10 A.M. (Midnight) on 18-2-82 due to cardio-respiratory failure and pulmonary T.B. During this period the mother of the deceased was present although and she was informed about the death. Afterwards the body was sent to Mortuary. The mother of deceased disappeared from the Hospital without giving any information to the Hospital staff. The dead body was kept in the Mortuary till 21-2-82 and after about 80 hours after the death, the relatives of the deceased came to receive the body. At the time of receiving the dead-body the brother of the deceased observed that the right eye of the deceased was missing. On receiving the complaint the Deputy Medical Superintendent and Chest Physician of the ward went to Mortuary to verify the facts and the matter was reported to the Police. The relatives of the deceased received the body

giving remarks in the Mortuary Register that one eye was missing.

(c) No such instance has come to the notice of Government in other hospitals of Delhi.

पश्चिम रेलवे के अन्तर्गत रेल पथ की पटरियों को बदला जाना

5204. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे की बम्बई, सुरत, बड़ौदा, रतलाम और कोटा डिवीजनों के अन्तर्गत रेल पथ की पटरियाँ कितनी-कितनी पुरानी हैं और क्या वहाँ रेल पथ की पटरियों को बदल दिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो इन डिवीजनों के प्रत्येक सेक्शन में कितने कितने किलोमीटर लम्बे रेल पथ की पटरियों को बदला गया है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1981 के दौरान इन डिवीजनों को प्रत्येक डिवीजन के अन्तर्गत रेल पथों की टूट-फूट की कितनी कितनी घटनाएँ हुई हैं ; और

(ग) रेल दुर्घटना अध्ययन समिति रिपोर्ट के अनुसार अथवा सामान्य नियमों के अन्तर्गत कितनी अवधि के बाद रेल पथ की पटरियों को बदल दिया जाना चाहिए ।

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : पश्चिम रेलवे के बम्बई, बड़ौदा, रतलाम और कोटा मंडलों में विभिन्न स्थानों पर रेलपथ 1 वर्ष से 25 वर्ष पुरानी है। जो रेलपथ 20 से 25 वर्ष पुरानी है उसे कार्यक्रमबद्ध आधार पर बदला जा रहा है। इन मंडलों में 2099 रेलपथ किलोमीटर 20 से 25 वर्ष पुराना है। इसमें से 842 रेलपथ किलोमीटर को बदलाव की स्वीकृति दे दी गयी है। और 223 रेलपथ किलोमीटर का बदलाव पहले ही किया जा चुका है।

(ख) 1981 के दौरान उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक मंडल के अधीन रेलपथ की टूट फूट की घटनाओं की संख्या नीचे दी गयी है :—

मंडल	रेल पथ की टूट-फूट की घटनाओं की संख्या
बम्बई	181
बड़ौदा	239
रतलाम	193
कोटा	90

(ग) रेलवे रेलपथों का बदलाव कुछ मापदंडों अर्थात् पटरियों पर डोया गया कुल यातायात पटरियों की घिसावट, पटरियों की हालत और आयु के आधार पर किया जाता है आयु का मापबंड 45 से 50 वर्ष है।

Abolition of Contract Labour System

5205. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn by the Tirunelveli-Trivandrum Railway Employees Union to abolish contract labour system;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government thereon; and

(c) 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) A representation dated 30-1-82 was received from the Tirunelveli-Trivandrum Railway Employees Union in which a request has been made for abolition of the contract labour system.

(b) and (e). Certain unfinished works on Tirunelveli-Cape-Trivandrum line project like construction of station buildings staff quarters and ballasting of railway track etc. are being executed through the agency of contractors on consideration of economy, short duration of work, difficulty in detrenchment/absorption of labour after completion of works etc.

New Lines in Southern Railway

5206. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

Statement referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5206 in the Lok Sabha on 25-3-1982 by Shri K. T. Kosal Ram

Details and cost of New Lines and Gauge Conversion done on Southern Railway since 1952 to till date

S.No.	Section	Gauge	Length in Kms.	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of opening
1	Arantansi-Karaikkudi	MG	26.50	37.94	March, 1952
2	Irugar-Coimbatore North Jn.	BG	13.92	30.00	Ja., 1953
3	Sharanur-Nilambur Road (Restoration)	BG	66.79	109.00	April, 1954
4	Madarai-Bodinayakanur (Restoration)	MG	90.02	81.79	July, 1954
5	Ernakulam-Quilon	MG	156.00	644.29	Jan., 1958
6	Manmadurai-Virudunagar	MG	65.56	267.64	May, 1964
7	Salem Junction-Bangalore City	MG	231.31	1021.11	Jan., 1969
8	Rameshwaram-Panieshwaram Port	MG	1.09	1.22	Jan., 1972
9	Conversion of Ernakulam-Quilon MG into BG and Conversion of Quilon-Trivandrum Central MG into BG	BG	156.00	1809.59	Nov., 1975
		BG	65.00		Sept., 1976
10	Trivandrum-Nagarcoil-Kanyakumari	BG			
	Nagarcoil-Tirunelveli	BG	159.85	3749.96	April, 1979 April, 1981
11	Mangalore-Hassan	MG	189.21	5099.65	December, 1979

Throwing Donors' Blood on Garbage Heap

5207. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to

(a) the details of new lines and guage conversions that have been done on the Southern Railways since 1952 till today; and

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred on such new lines and guage conversions on the Southern Railways?

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

refer to reply given to USQ No. 289 on 11 March, 1982 regarding human blood thrown as garbage by Red Cross and state;

(a) the constitution of the inquiry panel into causes/reasons for throwing donors' blood on garbage heap;

(b) whether any report has since been submitted by this panel; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMEDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) The constitution of the Inquiry Board constituted by the Indian Red Cross Society is as follows:—

1. Dr. B. K. Verma, Director, Civil Defence (M), DGHS.
2. Dr. N. Taneja, Blood Transfusion Officer, AIIMS.
3. Dr. R. K. Saran, Blood Transfusion Officer, Hindu Rao Hospital.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Inquiry Board has reported that only one plastic bag (Label No. 269 Group-B Rh-negative) found on the garbage heap had some quantity of blood, while the other bags were empty. This plastic bag contained blood which was collected on 18th January, 1982. As the normal period of storage of blood is 21 days, i.e. till 7th Feb. 1982, and there was no demand for any negative blood from the Indian Red Cross Society Blood Bank, the Plasma therefrom was separated and issued to the Safdarjang Hospital on the 8th February, 1982.

P.T.O.. Granted to Employees

5208. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any consolidated record of Privilege Ticket Orders (P.T.O.) granted to railway employees and their family members every year.

(b) if so, the average number of persons enjoying this facility every year; and

(c) how much revenue less Railways have to suffer on this account?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (c) Information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Dredging Operation to maintain Draft of Calcutta Port

5209. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether dredging has been able to maintain the draft of the Calcutta Port;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether Balari Bar presents biggest constraint or danger to thenavigational channel;

(d) if so, whether any project has been taken up to tackle the problem; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Dredging operations coupled with river training works have contributed to the improvement of the draft of Calcutta port, except over the portion known as the Balari Bar.

(b) Except at Balari Bar, a draft of 26' is available at present for a period of 250 days (as against 157 days in 1975).

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e). 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.

Criteria for Selection of Rectors/ Provice Chancellors in Central Universities

5210. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be
pleased to state:

(a) the criteria applied for the selection of Rectors/Pro-Vice Chancellors in Central Universities;

(b) their duties and responsibilities;

(c) the names of the Rectors and Pro-Vice Chancellors in each Central Universities;

(d) how many complaints Government have received against any of these officials; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to initiate in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). According to the provision in the Status of the Central Universities, the Rector/Pro-Vice-Chancellor is appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor. He assists the Vice-Chancellor in respect of such matters as may be specified by the Vice-Chancellor and exercises such powers and performs such duties as may be delegated to him by the Vice-Chancellor. He also discharges the duties of the Vice-Chancellor whenever the Office of the Vice-Chancellor becomes vacant. The term of Office of the Rector/Pro-Vice Chancellor is generally co-terminus with that of the Vice-Chancellor.

(c):

S. No.	Name of the University	Name of Rector/ Pro-Vice Chancellor
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	Shri K.M. Bahauddin
2.	Banaras Hindu University	Dr. K.N. Udupa
3.	Delhi University	Dr. P.C. Mukherjee
4.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	(i) Prof. K.J. Mahale (ii) Prof. P. N. Srivastava

There is no Rector/Pro-Vice Chancellor in the Hyderabad University, and the North Eastern Hill University, at present. There is no provision for such an office in the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan.

(d) and (e). Except certain allegations made against Prof. K. J. Mahale, when he was acting as the Vice-Chancellor of JNU, Govt. have not received any specific complaints against any of these Rectors or Pro-Vice-Chancellors. The allegations against Prof. Mahale were brought to the notice of the new Vice-Chancellor, who has reported that they are not correct.

लखनऊ काठगोदाम एक्सप्रेस में टनकपुर से डिब्बों का आरक्षण

5211. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लखनऊ काठगोदाम एक्सप्रेस में टनकपुर से दू-बी डिब्बों के आरक्षण के लिए जनता के प्रतिनिधियों से अभ्यावेदन मिला है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में मंत्रालय ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ। आजकल टनकपुर स्टेशन का टनकपुर और लखनऊ के बीच चलने वाले एक ही 3 डिब्बे जयनयन में 30 शायिकाओं का कोटा उपलब्ध किया गया है परन्तु इसका पूर्ण उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए, टनकपुर से यात्रा शुरू करने वाले यात्रियों के लिए अतिरिक्त स्थान आवंटित करने का यातायात सम्बन्धी औचित्य नहीं है।

Mad-day meals for school going children and children covered, State-wise

5212. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any programme to provide mid-day meals for the school going children;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the names of States which have been providing mid-day-meals to the school going children and detailed of children so covered, State-wise?

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

(a) Yts, Sir.

(b) and (c). Mid-day-meals programmes are in operating in most of the States/UT's either with commodity assistance received from CARE or with indigenous resources. The details are set out in the statement attached.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise coverage of children under mid-day-meals programme.

(Figures in Lakhs)

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Mid-day-meals coverage 1979-80
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.68
2.	Assam	Nil
3.	Bihar	17.30
4.	Gujarat	4.27
5.	Haryana	4.03
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.23
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil
8.	Karnataka	10.50
9.	Kerala	18.12
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8.91
11.	Maharashtra	10.25
12.	Manipur	Not available
13.	Meghalaya	0.43
14.	Nagaland	0.11
15.	Orissa	7.60
16.	Punjab	3.16
17.	Rajasthan	4.01
18.	Sikkim	0.39
19.	Tamil Nadu	20.00
20.	Tripura	1.63

1	2	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8.20
22.	West Bengal	30.71
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.34
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.24
25.	Chandigarh Administration	0.30
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.14
27.	Delhi Administration	1.33
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.22
29.	Lakshadweep	0.09
30.	Mizoram	0.05
31.	Pondicherry	0.45

NB: 1. Complete figures relating to years later than 1979-80 not available.

2. The coverage figures comprise both CARE and indigenous programme.

Tini Bacteria, Deadly to Mosquitos Discovered in Rice Fields of Pondicherry

5213. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a tini Bacteria, deadly to Mosquitoes discovered four years ago in the rice fields of Pondicherry is emerging as a major tool for eradicating Malaria in India.

(b) if so, whether this was discovered by the Indian Council of Medical Research; and

(c) if so, to what extent this will be utilised in the country to treat the Malaria cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). The Vector Control Research Centre, Pondicherry of the Indian Council of Medical Research have isolated the bacterial strain Serotype H-14 of *B. thuringiensis* from paddy fields of Pondicherry which is highly specific for mosquito larvae.

(c) This agent is to be used by Vector Control and not for treatment of malaria cases.

*** Dhanwantri Ayurvedic College, Delhi**

5214. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who were studying in Dhanwantri Ayurvedic College, Mundka, Delhi and steps being taken to accommodate these students in the other two colleges in Delhi; and

(b) whether Government are aware that on account of delay in accommodating these students in the other two Ayurvedic colleges of Delhi, students are panicky and worried as they are likely to lose one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration have intimated that the number of students in the Dhanwantri Ayurvedic College were 242. Meetings have already been held by the Delhi Administration with the Principals of other two Ayurvedic Colleges for accommodating the Dhanwantri College students. However, decision in the matter is held up because of a Stay Order of the Court of Law obtained by the Principal of the Dhanwantri College against the migration. Steps have also been taken to allow these students to take Examination subject to their eligibility under the rules/Court order.

Introducing free secondary education throughout the country

5215. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce free secondary education throughout the country during the Sixth Plan period with the necessary stipends to those coming from the poorer sections of society;

(b) if so, details thereabout; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). Article 45 of the Constitution seeks to provide free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14. In pursuance of this policy, education up to middle stage has been made free in all the States and Union Territories, except Uttar Pradesh where education in classes VI—VIII is not yet free for boys.

Some States/Union Territories have made education free even at the secondary stage. Besides, several schemes of scholarships for the benefit of students belonging to poorer sections of society are in operation in various States and Union Territories.

Overbridge at Jaipur-Keonjhar Road Station

5216. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for construction of over-bridge in Jaipur-Keonjhar Road Station has been finalised by now; and

(b) if so, when the construction work will be undertaken.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. The proposal for construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of existing level crossing at Jaipur-Keonjhar Road Station is still under the examination of the State Government. The acceptance of the State Government to the sharing of the cost of the proposed road over-bridge and other terms and conditions is still awaited.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

Demand to increase rate of Tariff paid on Private Buses under DTC Operation

5217. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Private Bus Operators Welfare Association have urged Government to raise the rate of tariff paid on private buses under the D.T.C. operation;

(b) if so, whether the DTC Board has examined their demands; and

(c) what is the decision of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under examination.

दया के आधार पर नियुक्ति

5218. श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या

रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक जोन में दया के आधार पर नियुक्त किए गए लोगों का श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उन लोगों की संख्या क्या है जिनके दया के आधार पर नियुक्ति हेतु प्रार्थना पत्र जोनवार और श्रेणीवार सरकार के विचाराधीन है और उन पर अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिया जायेगा; और

(ग) दया के आधार पर नियुक्ति के लिए बनाये गये नियमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) और (ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है। अनुकम्पा के आधार पर नियुक्ति कर्मचारियों के पात्र आश्रितों से इसके लिए अनुरोध प्राप्त होने पर आवेदन पत्रों की जांच तथा सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने अनुमोदन से की जाती है जो सम्बन्धित संवर्ग में रिक्तियों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करती है। जैसा कि संलग्न विवरण में दिखाया गया है, आप इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि लम्बित मामलों में नियुक्ति करने के लिए समय-सीमा निर्धारित करना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि स्थिति संवर्ग से संवर्ग और रेलवे से रेलवे में भिन्न-भिन्न होगी तथापि ऐसे मामलों में यथासम्भव शीघ्रता की जाती है।

(ग) वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार, रेल कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों की अनुकम्पा के आधार पर नियुक्ति कर्मचारी की सेवा के दौरान मृत्यु अथवा उनकी शारीरिक अक्षमता, जो उन्हें समय से पूर्व सेवा निवृत्ति के लिए विवश कर देती है, पर की जाती है। ऐसी नियुक्तियां करने का अधिकार महाप्रबन्धक को है। महाप्रबन्धक द्वारा आयु सीमा में छूट दी जा सकती है किन्तु निर्धारित शैक्षिक योग्यता को सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिए। यद्यपि अनुकम्पा के आधार पर नियुक्ति कर्मचारी की मृत्यु या अक्षमता के 5 वर्ष के भीतर हो जानी चाहिए परन्तु उचित मामलों में, जहां यह मानदंड पूरा नहीं होता। सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार भी लिया जाता है।

विवरण

रेलवे—पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अनुकम्पा के आधार पर उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिनके आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन है

की गयी नियुक्तियों की संख्या

	श्रेणी 'ग'	श्रेणी 'घ'	श्रेणी 'ग'	श्रेणी 'घ'
मध्य	732	2403	80	686
पूर्व	1300	3776	163	1363
उत्तर	1049	2237	187	490
पूर्वोत्तर	386	849	109	50
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	426	870	161	1121
दक्षिण	1074	1860	223	265
दक्षिण मध्य	533	1247	140	457
दक्षिण पूर्व	747	2000	129	972
पश्चिम	765	2021	106	462
सं.जि.का०	35	100	17	69
डी०रे०का०	20	25	3	10
वि०रे०का०	20	10	10	8

Freight Rates

5219. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government's desire for the increase in freight rates was not acceded to by the India-Pakistan-Bangladesh-Burma-Ceylon Shipping Conference which decided on a highed freight rates;

(b) whether this was due to the Shipping Corporation of India refusing to stand by the Government's decision; and

(c) what the Government propose to do in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). The India-Pakistan-Bangladesh Ceylon and Bur-

ma Outward Freight Conferencet, of which the Shipping Corporation of India is also one of the member lines, had initially announced general rate increase of 14.5 per cent to be effective from 15th October, 1981. However, pending discussions on the subject, the Conference agreed to postpone the proposed increase to be effective from 1-2-1982. During negotiations with the said Conference, efforts were made by the representative of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (TRANSHART) to persuade the member lines to reduce the proposed general rate increase to the minimum level. However the three member shipping lines were not unanimous in acceding to the Government request except to the extent of 1/2 per cent only. 14 per cent increase has become operative from 1.2.1982.

जोधपुर-दिल्ली ग्रहमदाबाद लाइन पर नई गाड़ियां चलाना

5220. श्री बृद्धिचन्द जैन: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जोधपुर दिल्ली ग्रहमदाबाद लाइन पर नई रेल गाड़ियां चलाने के लिए को गई प्रगति का आँकड़ा क्या है; और

(ख) इन रेल गाड़ियों को चालू करने की सही तारीख क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(ख) डिब्बों और रेल इंजनों जैसे संपादन की कमी और मार्गवर्ती खंड पर लाइन क्षमता की कठिनाई के साथ साथ ग्रहमदाबाद तथा दिल्ली में टर्मिनल सुविधाओं की अपर्याप्तता के कारण दिल्ली, जोधपुर और ग्रहमदाबाद के बीच प्रतिदिन गाड़ियां चलाना फिजिकल व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

Wagons for Transportation of Beedi

5221. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have received any representation from Dinesh Beedi Cooperative that twenty-five thousand workers are going to be unemployed due to non-availability of wagons to transport Beedi leaves from Madhya Pradesh and other north Indian States;

(b) the total number of wagons sought by the Dinesh Beedi Cooperative to transport Beedi leaves to Kerala and the total number of wagons allotted; and

(c) number of wagons requested for and when the same will be provided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-

LIKARJUN): (a) to (c) The party had represented about difficulties in movement of beedi leaves and had sought allotment of 10 rakes for movement of beedi leaves from Madhya Pradesh. The matter was considered and instructions were issued to South Eastern Railway to allot these rakes on ad hoc priority. Against a total demand of 972 wagons from September, 1981 to February, 1982, 899 wagons were loaded with beedi leaves from Madhya Pradesh to Cannanore on account of this party. At the end of February, 1982, demand for 73 wagons for loading this traffic remained pending which will be cleared shortly.

Conversion of Pratapnagar Chota Udepur Line

5222. SHRI R.P. GAEKWARD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a survey team for conversion of Pratapnagar-Chhota Udepur and Chhuchhapura-Tankhal narrow gauge into broad gauge, headed by Engineer-in-Chief of the Western Railway Bombay had conducted a traffic survey some time in October, 1981 as a deposit work of Government of Gujarat;

(b) whether Government are aware that the survey was undertaken primarily to serve the Narmada Project for transportation of material at the Dam site at Navagam which is about 10 Km. from Tankhala a terminal station of the proposed conversion N. G. line.

(c) whether Government have received the survey report from Engineer-in-Chief Western Railway, who was expected to submit it by February, 1982; and

(d) if so, findings of the same?

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

traffic survey (71-72) has been done in October, 1981.

(b) Yes. The survey also covered conversion into B.G. of Ankleshwar-Rajpipla sections and its extension to Gora.

(c) The survey report is expected to be received shortly.

(d) Does not arise.

छपरा में उपरि पुल का निर्माण

5223. प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री बनीपुर पर ऊपरिपुल के बारे में 26 फरवरी, 1981 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1457 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा पश्चिम छपरा को बनीपुर रोड से जोड़ने वाले छपरा जंक्शन पर एक ऊपरिपुल के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव की अभी भी जांच की जा रही है, और

(ख) उक्त पुल के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और इसके कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख). छपरा जंक्शन पर छपरा ब्रिड को बनीपुर रोड से मिलाने वाले वर्तमान समथार के बदले ऊपरि सड़क पुल के निर्माण के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित प्रस्ताव की विगत में जांच की गयी थी, परन्तु समथार पर कम रेल/सड़क यातायात होने के कारण इस प्रस्ताव को छोड़ दिया गया था। पुनर्विचार करने पर इस प्रस्ताव पर कार्यवाई करने का विनिश्चय किया गया और राज्य सरकार से एं नया प्रस्ताव प्रायोजित करने का अनुरोध किया गया था। अभी तक राज्य सरकार से कोई नया प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Dharmnagar-Sabrum Line

5224. SHR AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to lack of railways the North Eastern States have become backward and the people of this region cannot go out due to poverty;

(b) whether the Ministry of Railways are considering the proposal for a rail link between Dharmnagar and Sabrum in Tripura;

(c) if so, with what result; and

(d) expected time for completion of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). It is a recognised fact that rail transport facilities aid in the development of a region. Backwardness of the North Eastern Region has been the result of geographical remoteness, historical circumstances and lack of firm plans for industrialisation of the region. With a view to correct this situation and to provide rail communication facilities in the State of Tripura, extension of railway line from Dharmnagar to Kumarghat (MG, 33.5 Kms) has already been approved for construction along with five other new lines in the North Eastern Region, at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.67 crores. The work is in progress. The line is expected to be completed by end of 1984, subject to availability of adequate funds for the purpose.

Regarding further extension of the line from Kumarghat to Agartala/Sabrum, a preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey (updating) for the rail link from Kumarghat to Agartala (120 Kms) has been sponsored by North Eastern Council at their cost. In order to expedite the survey, Railways are planning to hand it over to M/s. RITES as Northeast Frontier Railway

is handicapped for want of field staff for carrying it out in a short time. Further consideration to this project will be given after the results of the survey become known, subject to availability of funds and its clearance by the Planning Commission. There is no proposal under consideration at present to extend the line beyond Agartala upto Sabroom.

Transportation of Raw Materials by Goods Trains

5225. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared for transportation of raw materials on priority basis by goods trains; 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) and (b) The supply of wagons for transportation of materials is made in accordance with the priority of each traffic, as laid down in the Preferential Traffic Schedule, issued every 6 months by the Ministry of Railways. For this purpose, various commodities are classified into 5 groups of priorities viz. items 'A' to 'E' their inter-group priority being in the descending order with item 'A' enjoying the topmost priority. The different priorities cover the following traffic—

'A' — All sponsored movements for Defence;

'B' — Programmed movement of sponsored foodgrains, fertilizers, levy sugar etc.;

'C' — Programmed movement sponsored by Central/State Governments and Public Undertakings etc.;

'D' — Raw materials to industries etc.;

'E' — Commodities not covered by the above priorities and all miscellaneous traffic.

For movement of raw materials to steel plants and coal to power houses in wagons, a programme is drawn up by the concerned Ministries in consultation with Railways and supply of wagons is arranged under priority 'C' which is a high priority. When movement of raw materials to small-scale industries in the public sector is sponsored by the Central or State Governments, such movement is also accorded priority 'C'. With regard to movement of raw materials to the numerous small-scale industries located in all parts of the country, no specific programme is drawn up. Movement of raw materials to certain small-scale industries like ferro-manganese industries, match factories, paper mills, glass sheet industries, asbestos cement industries etc., is made under higher priority 'D'. In the case of extreme necessity, when a small-scale industry is in distress due to non-availability of raw materials, *ad hoc* allotment of wagons is made by the Railways for movement of raw materials to such industries so that their production does not suffer.

Cooperations of Voluntary Organisation in Achieving Object of Family Planning

226. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing arrangement for reviewing the performance of family planning programmes in the country, the number of meetings held by the review committee and the salient decision arrived at during the latest meeting of the review committee;

(b) whether it is also proposed to seek the cooperation of the voluntary organisations in achieving the object of family planning; and

(c) the steps proposed to enlarge the activities and involve effectively these organisations in family planning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The national family planning programme is reviewed periodically by the 'Central Family Welfare Council' headed by the Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare. The Health Minister of all the States and U.Ts., representatives of voluntary and labour organisations, some Members of Parliament and eminent public men in the field of Family Welfare are its members. The programme is also reviewed at periodical high level official as well as Ministerial meeting both at the Centre and in the States. Recently a Conference of Health Secretaries was held on 2.2. 1982 to review the programme in all its aspects and it was decided to accelerate the tempo of the programme by (i) more active involvement of voluntary organisations (ii) mounting a vigorous and imaginative motivational campaign and (iii) ensuring availability of services and supplies in terms of trained manpower material for all family planning methods close to the door steps of the people. The Union Health Minister also reviewed the programme with the Health Minister of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa on 17th February, 1982. The programme is revised by all senior officers of this Ministry respectively.

(b) and (c). The cooperation of voluntary agencies is already being availed by the Government in the promotion of National Family Welfare programme. They are being encouraged to participate fully. Financial assistance by way of grants has been extended to them for running of schemes relating to provision of family planning services and for motivation and training facilities. Such schemes include (a) running of urban Family Welfare

Centres, which provide family Welfare services including Maternity and Child Health Care in the urban areas; (b) the Sterilisation beds scheme under which assistance is given to voluntary organisations for provision of tubectomy facilities in institutions run by them; (c) running of A.N.M Training Schools and Post Partum Centres; (d) Research in demography and communication and (e) holding of opinion leaders camps, etc. The voluntary agencies are also being assisted for viable and feasible schemes of an innovative nature, especially in rural areas.

Proposal to run Rajdhani Express Trains Thrice a Week

5227. SHRI R. R. Bhole: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is always great rush of traffic in Rajdhani Express trains running between Delhi and Howrah and Delhi and Bombay and one has to book a seat in Chair Car at least 15-20 days in advance to travel by these trains;

(b) whether Government propose to run these two prestigious trains thrice a week instead of bi-weekly in view of increased rush on these trains; 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) Yes.

(b) and (c): There is no proposal to increase the frequency of Bombay and Howrah Rajdhani Expresses at present for want of line capacity and rolling stock. However there is a proposal to augment the load of Bombay Rajdhani further in the near future. The load of Howrah Rajdhani was increased from 9 to 12 coaches last year.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के संवाहकों तथा चालकों द्वारा अभद्र व्यवहार

5228. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के संवाहकों तथा चालकों के अभद्र व्यवहार के बारे में यात्रियों से प्रायः शिकायत प्राप्त होती रहती है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पुलिस कर्मचारी अगले द्वार से बसों में चढ़ जाते हैं परन्तु जब महिलायें या बच्चे इसी द्वार से चढ़ते हैं तो चालक आपत्ति करते हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि प्रति दिन ऐसा होता है कि संवाहक रेजगारी की कमी का बहाना ले कर यात्रियों को पांच या दस पैसे लौटाने नहीं हैं और यात्रियों को विवश हो कर उक्त हानि को सहन करना पड़ता है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन समस्याओं पर गौर करने का है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा विचरित कार्यवाही का व्योरा क्या है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राइसमंत्री (श्री सोताराम केसरी) :

(क) से (ग) : दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को इस प्रकार की कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(घ) : पुलिस कमियों द्वारा बस के अगले द्वार से चढ़ने का; जब कभी शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं तो उसे पुलिस कमिश्नर के ध्यान में लाया जाता है। पुलिस कमिश्नर द्वारा अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं। जिसमें उन्होंने पुलिस कमियों से कहा है कि वे इस प्रकार की अनियमितता न करें। कण्डक्टर को यह अनुदेश दिए गए हैं कि वे ड्यूटी पर जाने से पहले कार्यालय से पर्याप्त रेजगारी

ले लें। कंडक्टरों और ड्राइवरों के अभद्र व्यवहार के बारे में यात्रियों से शिकायतें मिलने पर दोष के विरुद्ध हमेशा कार्रवाई की जाती है।

प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति की प्रणाली में परिवर्तन

5229. श्री नरसिंह भक्वाणः : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यदि राज्यों को प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को नियुक्त करने के बारे में कोई सुझाव दिए गए हों तो वे क्या हैं और कब दिए गए ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री. मत्त. शीला कौल) : प्राइमरी शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति की वर्तमान प्रणाली को बदलने के लिए राज्यों को सुझाव नहीं दिये गये हैं। यह मामला पूरी तरह से राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है।

Supply of Paper on Concessional Rates

5230. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are supplying paper at concessional rate to various States;

(b) if so, the total quantity of paper supplied to Orissa in 1981 on concessional rate; and

(c) the total quantity of paper on concessional rate expected to be supplied to Orissa in 1982?

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

(b) during 1981-82, 4,295 tonnes of concessional paper has been allotted

to the Government of Orissa for educational purposes.

(c) The quantity of paper to be allotted in 1982 would depend on the availability of paper during the year.

Progress of Fly-overs and Bridges under Construction in Delhi

5231. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of fly-overs and bridges under construction in New Delhi and Delhi at present; and

(b) how many of them are expected to be completed before November, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b): The progress and target date of completion of the fly-overs being constructed is as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of flyover	Agency Responsible	Progress upto 15-3-82 in %	Target date of completion
1	Flyover at Moolchand Hospital inter-section.	PWD, Delhi Admn.	78	June, 1982
2	Flyover at Lodhi Hotel inter-section.	Do.	4	Do.
3	Flyover at Dr. Zakir Husain Marg inter-section	Do.	83	Do.
4	Flyover at Ring Road inter-section.	Do.	80	Do.
5	Flyover near Sewa Nagar	MCD	79	Do.
6	(a) Flyover at Jail Road near Delhi Cantt. Railway Station Bridge proper)	Do.	75	Do.
	(b) Approaches to flyover including viaducts at Jail Road.		48	Oct. 1982
7	(a) Flyover at School Lane Bridge Proper	NDMC	97	June 1982
	(b) Approaches to flyover including viaducts at School Lane		77	Do.

Railway Wagons Indented by CIL

5232. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of railway wagons indented by the Nationalised Coal Companies under CIL and the same supplied in the years 1980 and 1981 with Zone-wise break-up in detail;

(b) demurrage paid by the Coal Companies in the years referred to above;

(c) whether there was any improvement in the rail-coal coordination in 1981;

(d) if so, facts in details; and

(e) if not, steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Railway do not maintain Coal Company-wise particulars. They maintain the information in terms of each railway zone. The number of railway wagons indented and supplied during 1980 and 1981 for

the Zonal Railways which serve Coal India Limited are given below:

(Daily average in terms of four-wheelers)

Zonal Railway	1980		1981	
	Indent	Supply	Indent	Supply
Eastern	5631	4497	6006	4879
South Eastern	3118	2764	3759	3327
Central	707	597	725	679
Northeast Frontier	68	63	87	85

(b) The demurrage paid by Coal Companies to the Zonal Railways is given below:—

	1980	1981
Eastern	Rs. 90.09 lakhs	Rs. 60.21 lakhs
South Eastern	Rs. 89.85 „	Rs. 75.49 „
Central	Rs. 17.17 „	Rs. 19.29 „
North east Frontier	Rs. 0.10 „	Rs. 1.74 „

(c) Yes.

(d) Regular coordination meetings are now being held at the Divisional level and Zonal Headquarter's level. The Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure is also coordinating the production and despatch of coal. The Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Energy are following the guide-lines given by the Central Government. As a result, the loading of coal has improved to about 11,000 wagons per day.

(e) Does not arise.

Preliminary Report on Howrah-Muzaffarpur Train and Samastipur Danapur Train Accident

5233. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that preliminary report on the collision of the Howrah-Muzaffarpur passenger train and the Samastipur-Danapur Express

on November 12, last year has been submitted to the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) On 12-11-81 at about 04.20 hours, while No. 45 Down Samastipur-Danapur Express was standing on line No. 1 of Sathajagat station of North Eastern Railway, train No. 329 Up Howrah-Muzaffarpur Passenger entered the station on the same line and collided head-on with 45 Down Express. As a result of this accident, 7 persons were killed, 14 sustained grievous injuries and 35 simple injuries. The cost of damage to railway property involved in this accident has been estimated at approximately Rs. 1,40,000/-. According to the provisional finding of the Commissioner of

Railway Safety, Gorakhpur, the accident was due to failure of railway staff.

Application for House Building Advance for Railway Employees

5234. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA:
SHRI A. K. BALAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway employees are not getting House Building Advance since long; and

(b) If so, the details of House Building Advance applications received and House Building Advance sanctioned during the last three years beginning with 1979 till the end of 1981; Zone-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) It is not a fact that railway employees are not getting house building advance since long. The actual disbursement of house building advance to railway employees in the financial years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto December 1981) furnished here under will bear this out.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Actual disbursement
1978-79	403
1979-80	406
1980-81	411
1981-82	1160 (up to Dec. 81)
*	

Budget provision of Rs. 440 lakhs exists.

Type of ships	SAFAUNS Loan	Rupee loan	Total loan
New	15 to 20 p.c.	70 to 75 p.c.	90 p.c.
Secondhand	20 to 30 p.c.	60 to 70 p.c.	75 p.c.

(b) Zone-wise information about the number of applications received and sanctioned is being collected from the Zonal Railway Administrations and will be laid on the table of the House.

Loan to Shipping Companies for purchase of Contrainer Ships

5235. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for extending loan to the private and public sector Shipping Companies to buy container ships is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the expected time of taking decision on the above matter;

(c) the terms and conditions laid down before the Shipping Companies in getting loan from his Ministry for purchasing container ships;

(d) the name of the Companies whose applications for loans have remained undecided before his Ministry; and

(e) the details about the names of the companies which are likely to get loans for the above mentioned purpose in 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). The Government have already approved disbursement of loan by the Shipping Development Fund Committee to Shipping Companies for purchase of vessels including Container Vessels as under:—

The general terms and conditions applicable to ship acquisition apply to the acquisition of container vessels also.

(d) The Ministry has no proposal of the Shipping Development Fund Committee pending with it for decision for grant of loan to container vessels.

(e) It is not possible to anticipate the names of the companies which may get loans during 1982-83 as applications are decided on their individual merits as and when they are received.

Number of persons arrested travelling without tickets in various Zones

5236. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of ticketless travellers apprehended in different trains under different railway zones during last three months; and

(b) details of direction initiated against them by his Ministry?

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

Statement

(a) & (b) The statistics in regard to the number of persons detected travelling without ticket by each train are not maintained.

The number of persons detected travelling without ticket or with improper tickets, railway dues and judicial fine realised, number of persons prosecuted and number of persons jailed during the period 1-11-1981 to 31-1-1982 railway wise is indicated below :—

(FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)

Railway	No. of persons apprehended travelling without ticket or with improper tickets	Amount of Railway dues realised		Amount of judicial fine realised	No. of persons prosecuted;	No. of persons jailed
		Fare	Excess Charge			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Central	117.8	1263.1	1127.6	108.9	7.2	4.4
Northern	155.7	683.3	1196.4	192.4	37.1	21.2
Eastern	108.1	911.0	1079.6	238.6	8.3	4.6
Northern Eastern	33.6	165.0	313.3	142.4	3.5	2.4
Northeast Frontier	19.5	411.4	185.0	..	..	..
Southern	57.8	671.5	629.0	10.7	1.4	0.9
South Central	43.1	618.1	414.7	7.5	1.9	1.2
South Eastern	104.5	754.1	718.0	27.6	1.0	0.7
Western	136.8	1116.9	1322.8	82.1	14.3	6.7
Total	776.9	6594.4	6996.4	810.2	74.7	42.1

Scheme of Bonus in Corporate Sector to Promote Small Family Norms

5237. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new schemes of bonus are going to be adopted in the corporate sector to promote small family norms among workers;

(b) whether a 'birth bonus' is proposed to be awarded to workers who do not go in for a third child; and

(c) the details about the small family bonus plan to be implemented in the corporate sectors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b) No such schemes are under consideration of the Government of India.

(c) Does not arise.

Security of Financial Assistance by Government from UNESCO

5238. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have secured financial assistance from the UNESCO to ensure higher rate of retention of children in schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present drop-outs at V and VIII stage, State-wise; and

(d) how Government will ensure that the fund meant for promoting education is not diverted to other sectors by the States?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) The problem of retention/drop-outs is more relevant to elementary education which is a part of the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). Funds provided for MNP cannot be diverted.

Statement

		Drop-out Rates 1978 79	
State/Union Territory		At the end of class V (%)	At the end of class VIII (%)
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	62.3	80.5
2. Assam	74.4	80.2
3. Bihar	67.0	86.8
4. Gujarat	50.2	77.2
5. Haryana	28.1	54.5

1	2	3	4
6. Himachal Pradesh	.	28.6	54.0
7. Jammu & Kashmir	.	47.9	67.7
8. Karnataka	.	63.6	78.8
9. Kerala	.	11.1	40.2
10. Madhya Pradesh	.	57.8	77.7
11. Maharashtra	.	57.7	74.1
12. Manipur	.	82.7	86.1
13. Meghalaya	.	78.3	85.4
14. Nagaland	.	68.6	78.2
15. Orissa	.	69.6	83.1
16. Punjab	.	44.8	54.6
17. Rajasthan	.	68.6	69.7
18. Sikkim	.	N.A.	N.A.
19. Tamil Nadu	.	41.0	69.1
20. Tripura	.	67.9	79.8
21. Uttar Pradesh	.	79.0	84.4
22. West Bengal	.	74.1	81.7
23. Andaman & Nicobar	an	34.2	47.1
24. Arunachal Pradesh	.	78.2	87.9
25. Chandigarh	.	0.1	18.4
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	80.9	88.3
27. Delhi	.	36.8	22.7
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	.	39.8	66.8
29. Lakshadweep	.	33.5	53.9
30. Mizoram	.	65.3	77.3
31. Pondicherry.	.	23.2	52.4
India	.	62.6	76.8

भारतीय रेडक्रास सोसाइटी द्वारा पेट्रोल और डीजल पर किया गया खर्च तथा टेलीफोन बिलों का भुगतान

5239. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार भारतीय रेड-क्रास सोसायटी द्वारा पेट्रोल और डीजल पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ;

(ख) उनकी खपत घटाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, वर्षवार उक्त सोसायटी ने टेलीफोन बिलों सम्बन्धी कितनी-कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री : कुमारी कुमुदबेन जोशी :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में भारतीय रेड-क्रास सोसायटी द्वारा पेट्रोल तथा डीजल पर खर्च की गई राशि का व्योरा इस प्रकार है :—

1979— 1,35,586.43 रुपये

1980— 1,51,922.67 रुपये

1981— 2,06,741.00 रुपये

(ख) पेट्रोल और डीजल का खपत में वृद्धि होने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि पेट्रोल और डीजल का कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं। इस सोसाइटी ने अपने काम-काज का हर्ज किये बिना यथासंभव अधिक से अधिक बचत करने का प्रयास किया है।

(ग) भारतीय रेडक्रास सोसायटी ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में भारतीय टेलीफोन

बिलों की कितनी राशि चुकाई है, वह इस प्रकार है :—

1979— 1,30,500.39 रुपये

1980— 1,16,482.55 रुपये

1981— 1,39,091.12 रुपये

उन विधवाओं को नौकरी में प्राथमिकता जो मैट्रिक पास नहीं हैं

5240. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे के मृत कर्मचारियों की उन विधवाओं को रेलवे विभाग में आया, प्रतीक्षालय सेविका, आदि पदों के लिए नियुक्ति में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है, जो मैट्रिक पास नहीं हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पश्चिम रेलवे के दानापुर डिवीजन में ऐसे आवेदकों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) उन्हें रेल सेवा में अब तक नौकरी न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) सरकार ने उन्हें नौकरी में प्राथमिकता देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) मृत रेलवे कर्मचारियों की अशिक्षित विधवाओं और अन्य आश्रितों की अनुसूची के आधार पर नियुक्त करने के लिए चतुर्थ श्रेणी की कुछ कोटियां जैसे आया, प्रतीक्षाकक्ष बेयरे आदि निर्धारित की गयी है।

(ख) 46

(ग) उनमें से 4 को नियुक्ति की जा चुकी है।

(घ) चतुर्थ श्रेणी में उपयुक्त रिक्तियां उपलब्ध होने पर, शेष व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किया जायेगा।

खगोल में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय

5241. श्री रामावतार शाल्मी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दानापुर में जहाँ पूर्व रेलवे का मुख्यालय है, हजारों रेल कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वहाँ निवास कर रहे रेलवे कर्मचारी खगोल (दानापुर) में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने की मांग वर्षों से करते रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्यविभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) दानापुर रेलवे का एक मंडल मुख्यालय है जहाँ लगभग 4500 कर्मचारी काम करते हैं। दानापुर में एक सेन्ट्रल स्कूल खोले जाने की मांग है। इस प्रस्ताव की जाँच की जा रही है।

Wheel and Axle Plant at Yelahanka

5242. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 55 crores was earmarked by Government for the Wheel and Axle Plant at Yelahanka near Bangalore for the development of the unit;

(b) if so, how much of the said amount has been actually made available to the unit, so far; and

(c) the details of development projects that have been undertaken out of this fund and what is the work done on each one of them, so far?

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

Holding of a stock taking conference in Delhi to assess dropouts of school education

5243. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during February, 1982 a stock taking conference was held in Delhi to assess the drop-outs at different stages of school education;

(b) if so, the findings of the conference about the dropouts at the different stages i.e. primary and post-primary stages of school education in the country and the break up of the figures according to States;

(c) which is the most alarming situation so far as school education is concerned and what steps are being taken to deal with the situation; and

(d) whether Government propose to have a similar stock taking for the college education in the country and if so, when this will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Conference of Education Secretaries held on February 17, 1982, did not specifically go into an assessment of the problem of drop-outs. It 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.

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

Financial assistance by UNICEF to Government to organise child education

5244. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the projects that are being helped by UNICEF in the country; and

(b) the projects that are being followed in the State of Karnataka and the targets set for achievement and how much have been achieved since the introduction of these projects and how much remains to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The projects assisted by UNICEF relating to primary education are:—

(1) Nutrition/Health Education and Environmental Sanitation (NHEES).

(2) Primary Education Curriculum Renewal (PECR).

(3) Developmental Activities in Community Education and Participation (DACEP).

(4) Early Childhood Education (ECE).

(5) Comprehensive Access to Primary Education (CAPE).

Karnataka is participating in projects 2, 3 and 5. The targets set under these projects and the progress made are indicated in the following paragraphs:

Through State Council of Educational Research and Training, under project 2, decentralised primary curriculum for formal schools is being developed making it relevant to as many diversities as there are in the State, based on social, economic, cultural and geographical factors. The curricula so developed are tried out in project schools, and refined on the basis of try-outs, before extending them to other

schools. Started in 1975 on a pilot basis in 30 primary schools in one block, during the period 1981—1983, the project was extended to one hundred more primary schools. The curriculum and textbooks for classes I—V prepared in the pilot phase and progressively introduced in the project area are being revised. Work on surveys in the other areas has been completed and textbooks for class I for the new areas in the experimental phase have been prepared during 1981. Textbooks for the remaining classes will be progressively prepared in the following years.

Under project 3, also started on a pilot basis in 1975, two community centres were organised for preparing relevant curriculum for out-of-school population of all age-groups, 3—6 (pre-school), 6—14 (elementary age-group), and 15—35 (productive age-group), designed to meet the total educational needs of the community. In the experimental phase during 1981—1983 five more community centres have been taken up.

Under project 5, decentralised learning materials for non-formal channel of elementary age-group children are being developed through the teacher-trainees of training institutions that number 105 in Karnataka. The work completed so far includes the training of teacher-educators and modification of elementary teacher education syllabus so as to provide experience of working with the community to the teacher-trainees. Non-formal learning centres, normally three per teacher training institution, to try out the learning materials based on local-specific needs and problems prepared by the trainee-teachers will be started this year. Work on evaluation of pupils' performance will be taken up during the next year.

Besides, Karnataka has also recently signed agreements for participating in projects 1 and 4. Work on them has yet to start.

Bus service between C-I terminus Janakpuri and Central Secretariat

5245. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no direct bus route between the main bus terminus at C-I in Janakpuri and the Kendriya Terminal, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also fact that hundreds of commuters are compelled to take contract buses because of this deficiency;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to start regular bus service between C-I terminus Janakpuri and the Central Secretariat via Dhaula Kuan, South Block and Udyog Bhawan; and

(d) whether Government would consider the feasibility of extending Route No. 710 to Janakpuri in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Though there is no direct bus route operating between C-I Block in Janakpuri and Kendriya Terminal, the following trips from C-I Block Janakpuri are operated in the morning for the convenience of office goers:-

Route

740 0820 Hrs.

720 0905 Hrs.

720 0925 Hrs.

(b) and (c). The DTC is operating sufficient number of services from Janakpuri, to meet the traffic needs of the area. It is not feasible for the DTC to operate direct routes from all the blocks of Janakpuri.

(d) It is not considered advisable to disturb the route No. 710 introduced under nodal pattern of service.

Reference to Kashmir in Meeting at Geneva

5246. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any reaction regarding the postponement of the visit of Indian Foreign Secretary to Pakistan, following Islamabad's contentious references to Kashmir at Geneva; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the reaction of Pakistan Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The Pakistan Government reaction has been in the form of a press release issued on 25th February, 1982. It has been stated that the Pakistani delegate's reference to Jammu and Kashmir at the recent meeting of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva did not warrant the protest lodged by the Government of India nor the postponement of the Foreign Secretary's visit.

Booking at Guler

5247. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether restrictions have been imposed on the booking of certain commodities like salt, foodgrains etc. at Guler and some other stations on the Kangra Valley Railway during the financial year 1981-82;

(b) if so, the date w.e.f. these restrictions have been imposed alongwith the reasons for this step which has resulted in extreme inconvenience to the people of this area.

(c) whether Government would remove the restrictions in view of the representations from the people to this effect; and

(d) the likely date by which this would be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). As a general policy, stations where meagre goods traffic is dealt with are being closed for goods traffic only on financial considerations. The volume of traffic offering at Guler station is meagre. As such, this station has been closed both for inward and outward goods traffic with effect from 16.5.81.

The booking of goods traffic to stations open for goods traffic on Kangra Valley Railway was under quota limitation, but the booking has now been made free from the middle of February '82.

Loss on Passenger Traffic carried by E. M. U. Coaches

5248. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are incurring losses on passenger traffic carried by E.M.U. Coaches;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted in this regard during the recent past;

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the reasons for those losses; and

(d) if not, the basis for the calculation of losses and whether the Government would undertake an in-depth study for this purpose?

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

(c) and (d). The study has shown that Railways suffered a loss of Rs. 28.20 crores in 1980-81 on the E.M.U. services operating on suburban sections. The losses on E.M.U. suburban services are mainly due to concessional fare structure which does not cover the operating expenses. Due to the sharp increase in the prices of vari-

ous inputs used by the Railways for the operation of these services, it has not been possible to cover the expenses with the earnings derived from the concessional fares charged from the commuters over these sections.

भारतीय मिशनों/दूतावासों/उच्च-आयोगों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

5249. श्री हीरालाल शारंग परमार : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विदेशों में स्थित उन भारतीय मिशनों/दूतावासों/उच्च आयोगों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ हिन्दी में काम किया जा रहा है;

(ख) कुल कार्यभार की तुलना में कितने प्रतिशत काम हिन्दी में किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन मिशनों/दूतावासों/उच्च आयोगों में हिन्दी अधिकारियों/अनुवादकों/टाइपिस्टों के बहुत से पद लम्बी अवधि से रिक्त पड़े हुए हैं;

विदेशमंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव):

(क) और (ख) हमारे प्रायः सभी मिशन अपने सरकारी काम-काज में सरकार के निर्देशों के अनुसार हिन्दी का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं और इसका प्रतिशत कहीं अधिक कहीं कम है किन्तु अधिकतम 12 प्रतिशत तक है।

(ग) हमारे मिशनों में हिन्दी अधिकारियों के केवल दो पद खाली हैं—एक पोर्ट लुई में 6-11-81 में, और दूसरा पोर्ट आफ स्पेन में 19-10-81 से।

South Central Railway Administration blamed for misshap

5250. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item 'SCR administration blamed for

mishap' published in the Indian Express (Hyderabad Edition) dated 9 October, 1981;

(b) if so, the details of the mishap and its causes;

(c) action taken against the officers concerned for opening the Station without Station Master and by posting two new A.S.Ms. just on their passing the initial training and Yard Porter as Cabinman without any competency certificates at Chanaka Station (S.C. Railway) on Trunk Route and compelling them to work for 10 hours without a single day rest for a month before the date of accident; and

(d) the reasons and justifications for opening the Station and closing it just after the accident?

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

(b) On 4-9-81 Up Itarsi Special Goods train entered the Loop line at Chanaka station and collided with a stabilised load. This was due to the failure of Railway Staff.

(c) One Station Master and three Assistant Station Masters were posted at Chanaka station on a permanent basis. While the Station Master and two Assistant Station Masters had put in more than 10 years of service, the third Assistant Station Master had undergone successfully the training in the duties of the Station Master in the Zonal Training School and had worked independently for 4 months at other stations, before he was utilised to work at Chanaka station. The staff are put to work as Cabinmen only after they have undergone the necessary training and have passed the examination. Due to heavy casualties, the staff had to work for 12 hours.

(d) The station was opened as a temporary crossing station prior to doubling of the section to increase the line capacity. It was, however, closed

in view of the reluctance of staff to work at that station.

रेलवे द्वारा खाद्यान्न की बुलाई

5251. श्री तारिक अमनवर: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रेलवे द्वारा बुलाई किये जाने वाले खाद्यान्न रेल गाड़ी में भरते समय ठीक तरह से नहीं ढके होते जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप वर्षा ऋतु में काफी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न सड़ जाता है;

(ख) क्या किसी विशेष अधिकारी पर इसका दायित्व निर्धारित किया जाता है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इसके लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों क विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है; और

(घ) रेलवे ने दावे की कितनी राशि की अदायगी की है और पिछले तीन वर्षों में (वर्षवार) कितना खाद्यान्न खराब हुआ है?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): जब खुले माल डिब्बों में खाद्यान्न का लदान किया गया होता है तो उन्हें तिरपाल से उपयुक्त ढंग से ढक दिया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) बन्द और खुले माल डिब्बों में ढोये गये अनाज और दालों के गीले हो जाने पर क्षति के कारण नुकसान की गयी क्षतिपूर्ति की रकम वर्षवार नीचे दी गयी है:—

वर्ष	नुकसान की गयी क्षतिपूर्ति की रकम
	(लाख रुपयों में)
1978-79	105.80
1979-80	130.05
1980-81	141.68

क्षतिग्रस्त मात्रा के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते।

Children die and become disabled due to lack of basic needs

5252. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children who die and are disabled every year due to lack of basic needs; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) This Ministry has been actively engaged in a series of programme for improving the basic health amenities. The details furnished in the Annexure.

Statement

The programmes for improving the basic health amenities of children are:

1. Immunization against preventable diseases like diptheria whooping cough, tetanus polimyelitis, typhoid and tuberculosis.

2. Prophylaxis against nutritional deficiencies specially in relation to Vitamin 'A' for children (1—5 years) and nutritional anaemia for children (1—11 years).

These programmes are taken on a large scale and had covered about 60 million children during the last year. In addition to these, treatment facilities have been extended for different ailments of children, in medical organisations at different levels viz. sub-centres, primary health centres, taluq hospitals, district hospitals and medical college hospitals.

Health education and nutritional education have also been augmented in both the rural and the urban areas

through different schemes and agencies, e.g. the Village Health Guides are involved in providing promotive and preventive health care at village levels, Trained Birth Attendants are providing more hygienic delivery services.

Under the programme of Integrated Child Development Services, taken up by the Ministry of Social Welfare, special attention is being paid to proper care of pre-school children and education of mothers in some selected rural and tribal areas and urban slums.

Growth Rate of Delhi

5253. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a study group to go into the changing population pattern, resources and environmental situation of the Capital through the end of the century;

(b) whether it is a fact that the population of the Capital is growing at a faster rate than others cities in the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the bulk of increase in population in neighbouring States is drawn to the Capital resulting in decline in civic amenities; and

(d) what proposals Government have under consideration for adequate growth in urban amenities to match the increase in population?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The Minister of Health and Family Welfare have no proposal to set up a study group on the subject.

(b) A statement containing provisional population and growth rates of cities and urban agglomerations with a population of 10 lakhs and above as

per the Census of India 1981 is enclosed. It will be seen therefrom that out of the cities having a population of 10 lakhs and above, Delhi had the third highest growth rate.

(c) While it is well-known that a part of the increase in the Capital's population is accounted for by migra-

tion from the neighbouring States, the precise extent thereof and its effect on civic amenities is not known.

(d) The proposals made by the Delhi Administration for augmentation of health and family welfare facilities in the Capital are given due consideration.

Statement

Provisional Population and Growth Rate of Cities and Urban Agglomerations with population of 1,000,000 and above.

S.No.	Urban Agglomeration City	Population 1981	Growth Rate 1971-82 (+)
1	2	3	4
1.	Calcutta	9,165,650	30.35
2.	Greater Bombay	8,227,332	37.80
3.	Delhi	5,713,581	56.66
4.	Madras	4,276,635	34.91
5.	Bangalore	2,913,537	76.17
6.	Hyderabad	2,528,198	40.74
7.	Ahmedabad	2,515,195	43.53
8.	Kanpur	1,688,242	32.39
9.	Pune	1,685,300	48.48
10.	Nagpur	1,297,977	39.50
11.	Lucknow	1,006,536	23.66
12.	Jaipur	1,004,669	57.78

News Item Captioned "Spurious Cosmetic Seized"

5254. SHRI MOHAMMAD, ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item under caption "Spurious Cosmetics seized" appearing in the National Herald dated 24th February, 1982;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this connection by the Government?

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

Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 5071, on the 24th March, 1982 in the Lok Sabha, by the Minister for Industry wherein he has furnished full details.

(c) The Drug Control Department of Delhi Administration has taken steps to intensify inspection to ensure that the Cosmetics are manufactured under proper hygienic conditions. Raids are also being carried out to detect spurious cosmetics and appropriate action also taken against the persons contravening the Law.

Manufacture and Sale of Spurious Drugs and Prosecution during 1979-80

5255. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons were prosecuted during 1979-80 for manufacture and sale of spurious drugs in the country; and

(b) whether the Central Council of Health has suggested some guidelines for tackling the menace and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Seventeen drug-gists, Doctors and Drug Manufacturers were prosecuted in 1979-80.

(b) the following recommendations were inter alia made at the 7th Joint meeting of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare held in June, 1981:—

(i) The States should provide adequate funds for implementation for re-organising and strengthening the drug Control Organisation.

(ii) The States that have availed of Central assistance for establishing Food and Drug Laboratories should take steps to ensure that these laboratories start functioning by providing adequate staff and equipment.

(iii) The States should carry out a concerted drive against the manufacture and sale of spurious drug parti-

cularly in the semi-urban and rural areas. Prosecutions should be launched against persons indulging in these activities.

(iv) States should utilise fully the training facilities provided for Drug Inspectors and Drug Analysts by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation.

Pilferage of safety matches at New Delhi Railway Station

5256. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether safety matches are pilfered at New Delhi Railway Station after unloading the wagons without owing responsibility therefor;

(b) if so, action taken to check the recurrence of the same and for payment of suitable compensation?

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

(b) Does not arise. However, as a preventive measure, Railway Protection Force staff posted at New Delhi Railway Station have been alerted to remain vigilant to guard against thefts and pilferages of booked consignments.

Special trains arranged on South Eastern Railway on 16th February, 1982

5257 SHRI SATYAGOPAL MIS-RA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many special trains were arranged on 16th February, 1982 in the South-Eastern Railways and for what purpose;

(b) what are the details of the trains;

(c) amount collected on each of the special trains;

(d) whether it is a fact that the special trains were arranged for the day in order to bring the people to a public meeting of a particular political party; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e) 5 pairs of special trains were run to and from Howrah—one each from Purulia, Gidni, Dantan, Kharagpur and Gosbeta on South Eastern Railway on 16th Feb. 1982 on request from West Bengal Youth Congress (I) on payment of full tariff rates.

A sum of Rs. 77430/- was collected for the one pair of trains between Purulia and Howrah and Rs. 61708/- was collected for each of the other 4 pairs of trains.

Compensation paid to Heirs of victims of Train Accidents

5258. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is statutory provision to pay compensation to the heirs of the fatal victims of the railway accident; and

(b) if so, what are the details of casualties and of compensation paid,

with amount in each case, giving reasons for curtailed payment for the year 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 respectively?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes. The railways pay compensation to the victims of train accidents under provisions of Indian Railway Act, 1890 and the Railway Accidents (Compensation) Rules, 1950 as amended from time to time. The maximum amount of compensation payable under the provisions of Indian Railways Act, 1890 is Rs. 50,000/-. The claims arising out of minor train accidents are decided by ex-officio Claims Commissioners nominated by State Governments and those arising out of major train accidents, by ad hoc Claims Commissioners appointed by the Central Government. As a result, there are a number of claims cases pending final settlement. The yearwise details of amount of compensation paid is thus not necessarily related to the number of casualties during a particular year. The data relating to the amount of compensation paid in each case is so voluminous that it will not be commensurate with the efforts made to compile it. The number of casualties together with the total amount of compensation paid during the 3 years 1978-79, 79-80 and 80-81 is tabulated below:—

Year	No. of Killed	passenger Inured	Compensation paid to victims of accidents (lacs of Rs.)
1978-79	74	390	60.66
1979-80	113	473	17.88
1980-81	118	518	45.38

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में उर्दू अध्यापकों की कमी के बारे में समाचार

5259. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली में स्कूलों में उर्दू अध्यापकों की कमी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) अध्यापकों की इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (श्री पी० के० शुंगन) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार उनके द्वारा चलाये जा रहे स्कूलों में उर्दू अध्यापकों की कोई कमी नहीं है। अतः भाग (ख) और (ग) के उत्तर का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

जहां तक दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा चलाये जा रहे स्कूलों का सम्बन्ध है, अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Statement 1

Outlay and expenditure incurred on new and on going programme undertaken during 1981-82 for the welfare of Handicapped

Ministry of Social Welfare

S. No.	Schemes	Expenditure 1980-81		R.E. 1981-82		Expenditure upto 20-3-82	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Establishment and Development of National Institutes for the Handicapped.	26.68	22.59	45.00	26.56	40.52	23.81 Till Feb., 82)

Year of the disabled 1981

5260. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of outlays of the different schemes undertaken by Central Government in connection with the 'Year of the Disabled-1981'

(b) how much expenditure was incurred on each of them during the year; and

(c) how far the targets fixed thereunder were achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Details of outlay and expenditure incurred on new and on-going programme undertaken during 1981-82 for welfare of handicapped are given in the Annexure—I

Although no targets were fixed, a comparison with the expenditure in 1980-81, would indicate the expansion in the programmes for the disabled during 1981-82.

Achievements of some of the major programmes are indicated in Annexure II.

Besides the specific schemes indicated in the Annexures the normal programmes of the Central Government particularly in the field of health, family welfare, Nutrition, Education, social welfare, rural development, employment, water supply etc. also cover the welfare of disabled persons.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Institute for the physically Handicapped, New Delhi.	19.66	..	35.00	..	35.00	..	..
3. Scholarships to the physically Handicapped	9.00	52.08	16.51	50.00	16.51	50.00	..
4. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the handicapped including leprosy	111.27	..	160.00	..	136.82	..	..
5. Aids and Appliances for the Handicapped	40.74	..	60.00	..	59.13	..	..
6. Education and Employment of Handicapped.	5.79	..	71.67	..	71.67	..	..
7. Publicity measures	8.65	..	20.68	..	20.68	..	..
8. Rehabilitation Research or Technical Aids and Schools for Handicapped and other miscellaneous schemes.	4.88	12.76	6.00	16.11	5.84	13.94	(Till Feb. 82)
9. A.L.I.M.C.O.	33.00	60.00	5.00	83.70	..	83.70	..

Statement II

Achievements in respect of some of the major programmes during 1981-82 are indicated as follows:—

1. Under the Scheme of Scholarships for the blind the deaf and orthopaedically handicapped a sum of Rs. 56.51 lakhs has been released which is likely to cover about 10,000 scholars all over India.

2. A sum of Rs. 136.82 lakhs has been disbursed to 101 Voluntary Organisation during 1981-82, under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for the Handicapped for promoting education, training and rehabilitation programmes.

3. A revised scheme of Integrated Education came into force on 1-4-1981. Under the revised scheme, the entire cost of the scheme is met by the Central Government. This scheme is at present being implemented by 14 State Governments, 1 Union Territory and 1 autonomous body through 688 centres covering 3789 beneficiaries.

4. A new scheme of giving assistance for purchase of Aids and Appliances to the Disabled Persons was launched in March, 1981. Under this scheme, till date 44 organisations have been recognised as centres for giving Aids and Appliances to needy handicapped persons. A sum of Rs. 59.13 lakhs has been placed at their disposal.

5. The number of Vocational Rehabilitation Centres was raised to 12 during 1981. During the period from 1-1-1981 to 31-10-1981, the Vocational Rehabilitation Centres have been able to secure employment for 3231 persons. During 1981, 11 Rural Rehabilitation Centres attached to five Vocational Rehabilitation Centres have also been sanctioned.

6. 21 Special Employment Exchanges are functioning in the country for placement of handicapped persons in various jobs. Out of these, 3 have been set up during 1981-82. Since inception upto 31st September, 1981 these Employment Exchanges placed 25437 disabled persons in Employment.

7. During 1981, a scheme of giving Public Telephone Booths to handicapped individuals to promote employment was launched. Till 31st December, 1981, 978 Public Telephone Booths have been allotted to handicapped people as against a target of 887 for 1981-82.

8. During 1981, Government of India launched a new scheme of State recognition of individuals and institutions working in the field of handicapped welfare for best work done in the cause of the disabled, in order to encourage Voluntary and private efforts in the field.

Electrification of Vijaywada-Vishakhapatnam Line

5261. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in completing the electrification of tracks between Vijayawada and Vishakhapatnam; and

(b) the details of expected time of this work;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) 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. As such this section is not being taken up for electrification during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के कर्मचारियों
का मांग पत्र

5262. श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद:
श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कोशिश करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के कर्मचारियों ने विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों को एक मांग पत्र दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगों का जवाब क्या है; और

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

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सीता कौल): (क) से (ग) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा भजी गई सूचना के अनुसार विश्वविद्यालय और कॉलेज कर्मचारी संघ ने कोई नया मांग-पत्र विश्वविद्यालय के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है। फिर भी संघ ने 15 दिसम्बर, 1981 से आन्दोलन शुरू किया और आन्दोलन के दौरान जो मांग रखी गई व अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ पदोन्नति के अवसरों चिकित्सा सुविधाओं के प्रावधान, अधिक मकान व्यवस्था उनकी समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिए एक तंत्र की स्थापना, कॉलेजों में कर्मचारी नियोजन पद्धति (स्टाफिंग पैटर्न) में संशोधन, वेतनमानों को युक्तिसंगत बनाने इत्यादि के सम्बन्ध में थी। विश्वविद्यालय प्राधिकाारियों और संघ के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच बातचीत के बाद संघ ने 12 फरवरी, 1982 को अपना आन्दोलन वापस ले लिया।

Delay to declare food Inspectors of prevention of food adulteration Department Delhi as Quasi-Permanent

5263. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the eligible Food Inspectors working under the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration, Delhi have been declared as Quasi-Permanent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reason why they were not declared as Quasi-Permanent by the Government so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). Action has been initiated by the Delhi Administration to declare, such Inspectors who are eligible, as Quasi Permanent subject to their fulfilling the prescribed criteria. Completion of procedural formalities has been taken some time in these cases.

Banning use of pressure horns by Vehicles in Delhi

5264. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that considerable number of heavy vehicles including D.T.C. buses in Delhi use pressure horns which cause irreparable damage to ears;

(b) whether such horns are permissible under the rules; and

(c) if not, action proposed to ban them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). Rules 5.5(i) of the Delhi M.V. Rules, 1940 has been amended on 29-4-1981 to provide that every motor vehicle is to be fitted with automobile horns conforming to specifications laid down by I.S.I. Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration, has intimated that no violation of this rule has come to their notice.

Use of Rejected Tablets of Unienzyme by CGHS

5265. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rejected tablets of Unienzyme worth thousands

of rupees have been used in CGHS Dispensaries and payment has also been made to the suppliers despite the fact that the defect had come to the notice of concerned officers before making payment; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to fix responsibility and punish the guilty officers?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

उत्तर पूर्वी रेलवे की वरिष्ठता सूची

5266. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले पांच सालों में उत्तर पूर्वी रेलवे में कोई वरिष्ठता सूची जारी नहीं की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सुनिश्चित था कि यह हर साल या हर दूसरे साल जारी की जायेगी;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर पूर्वी रेलवे के सोनपुर डिवीजन में इसकी स्थापना के बाद कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि के बारे में कोई पी०आई० स्लिप जारी नहीं की गई है, और

(ङ) क्या कर्मचारियों को हर साल पी० आई० स्लिप जारी किए जायेंगे?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न, नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) जो हां। सोनपुर मंडल बनाये जाने से पूर्व, 1978-79 के वर्ष तक मसिदाताओं के मविष्य निधि खाते समस्तीपुर मंडल में रखे जाते थे। वे खाते समस्तीपुर मंडल से सोनपुर मंडल में अन्तर्गत किये जा रहे थे और विलम्ब उन्हें अलग छांटने तथा नये यूनिट निर्माण के कारण हुआ। 1979-80 और 1980-81 के वर्षों की निर्वाह निधि पंचियां सोनपुर मंडल द्वारा शीघ्र ही जारी कर दी जायेंगी।

(ङ) जी हां।

Addition to Route K. M.

5267. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any addition to the route-kilometrage since the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the K. M. of addition in the years 1980 and 1981, zone-wise;

(c) how it compares with the increase in the route-kilometrage in

each one of the first 2 years of the Fifth Five Year Plans; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase the route kilometrage significantly in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

(d) A number of projects for new lines aggregating to about 2548 kilometres in length are at present in various stages of progress. Since all these schemes cannot be accommodated within the resources available, action is under-way to complete a few of the projects at the earliest by a judicious utilisation of the scarce resources, so that the nation can derive the benefit of the investment, rather than spreading the funds thin on a large number of projects.

Statement

Railway	1980*	1981*	80-81@	81-82@	74-75£	75-76£	69-79**	70-71 X	61-62&	62-63&	56-57@	57-58@	51-52*	52-53£
Central	58.68	.	.
Eastern	.	2.69	.	2.69	.	5.81	.	57.56	139.97	26.55	1.27	.	.	.
Northern	.	118.50	.	118.50	.	.	27.56	.	.	.	.	107.71	267.17	75.94
North. Eastern	23.00	36.25	.	11.71	49.99	.	.	.	.	.
Northeast Frontier	180.30	147.53	.	8.70	.	.
Southern	.	73.29	.	73.29	.	.	.	.	.	.	59.90	95.45	149.33	13.92
South Central	.	73.52	73.52	.	.	.	.	.	22.53	.	.	.	.	.
South Eastern	.	7.80	25.26	33.05	.	.	.	.	51.67	207.36	37.99	.	.	.
Western	32.95	27.85	100.62	.	4.14	.	55.01	.	51.48	273.05
Total	.	128.99	172.06	227.76	73.29	55.95	69.91	128.18	69.27	448.60	381.44	154.17	270.54	457.98 362.91

*As sought in Part (b) of the Question (Calendar years)

@First two years of Sixth Five Year Plan.

**First two years of Fifth five Year Plan.

**First two years of Fourth Five Year Plan.

&First two years of Third Five Year Plan.

@@first two years of second Five Year Plan.

\$First two years of First Five Year Plan.

Handing Over "Jinnah House" to Pak Embassy

5268. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jinnah House in Bombay has been handed over to Pakistan Embassy;

(b) if so, when; and, if not, when is it expected to be handed over to them; and

(c) terms if any, on which it has been/will be handed over?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) (a) No, Sir.

(b) The premises can be given on lease only after their vacant possession has been received by the Directorate of Estates.

(c) The premises would be available on lease to the proposed Consulate General of Pakistan, to be used exclusively for residential purposes. The terms and conditions of lease are being worked out.

Report of Expert Committee on Unemployment Among Indian Seamen

5269. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Admiral S.M. Nanda constituted to go into, among others, the unemployment problem among Indian Seamen, has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, what are the specific recommendations of Report;

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Government on each of the above recommendations; and

--(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: (a) to (d). The Expert

Committee submitted Part I of its Report on unemployment among Indian Seamen on 6-2-1982. The recommendations of the Committee are under examination of Government.

Learning of Indian Languages in Senior Secondary Schools of Delhi

5270. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether learning of one language upto the level of 12th class is compulsory in the Senior Secondary Schools of Delhi for entitlement to the Examination;

(b) whether most of the students do not study any other Indian Languages mentioned in the Eighth Scheduled of the Constitution of India;

(c) the number of students who appeared in the All India and Delhi Senior School Certificate Examination in 1981 (including science group) and among them how many offered Hindi as a compulsory subject and how many offered English language as a compulsory subject;

(d) the steps Government propose to take so that Hindi and other Indian languages are not ignored; and

(e) whether any amendments are proposed to be made in the current legislation and in the guidelines to the Secondary Education Board?

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

(b) A student can also offer any one of the 24 languages as provided by the Central Board of Secondary Education. All the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution are included in the list of languages prescribed by the Board.

(c) Details are at Annexure.

(d) Facilities for teaching of Hindi and other Indian languages in the

Senior Secondary Schools run by the Delhi Administration are provided in accordance with the approved norms

keeping in view the enrolment of students for providing such facilities.

(e) No, Sir.

Statement

LEARNING OF INDIAN LANGUAGE IN SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF DELHI

	No. of Candidates appeared in 1981	No. of Candidates offered Hindi		No. of Candidates offered English	
		As Core Subject	As Elective Subject	As Core Subject	As Elective Subject
1. All India Senior Sec. Examination	19,750	3153	3283	17,968	1928
2. Delhi Senior Secondary Examination]	35,296	3341	17,853	29,318	869

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय

5271: श्री जेनुल बंशर :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बन्ध संशोधन विधेयक सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह विधेयक संसद में कब तक पेश किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृत तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमति शीला कोल)

(क) बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में, व्यापक विधान के प्रस्ताव, गत कुछ समय से सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में, संसद में संशोधन विधेयक कब लाया जायेगा, यह बताना संभव नहीं।

Indian Territories occupied by China and Pakistan

5272. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the area of Indian territory under the occupation of China and Pakistan; separately;

(b) the area occupied by these countries during border clashes and different wars with them since Independence, Sector-Wise and country-wise; and

(c) the diplomatic and other steps taken or proposed to be taken to recover these territories?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARSIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). China is in occupation of approximately 14,500 sq. miles of Indian territory in the Ladakh region.

The area under Pakistan's illegal occupation in the state of Jammu and Kashmir is approximately 30,200 sq. miles. An additional area of about 2,000 sq. miles in Pakistan occupied Kashmir was illegally ceded by Pakistan to China under the so-called Sino-Pak Agreement of 1963.

(c) Government of India have been seeking the return of its illegally occupied territory from China through peaceful means by direct bilateral negotiations on the basis of panch-sheel and have inter-alia initiated talks on the boundary question with the Government of China. As regards Pakistan, it is Government's policy to settle the issue arising out

out of Pakistan's illegal occupation of a part of Jammu and Kashmir peacefully brought bilateral negotiations in accordance with the Simla Agreement.

रेल दुर्घटनाओं के उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्रवाई

3273. श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद :
श्री हरीश रावत :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1981-82 के दौरान रेल दुर्घटनाओं के लिये उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाई की गई ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): 1981-82 (जनवरी, 1982 तक) की अवधि में गड़ी दुर्घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में दण्डित किये गये रेल कर्मचारियों की संख्या और उन्हें दिये गये दण्ड की विस्म नीचे दी गयी है:—

दण्ड की विस्म	दण्डित किये गये रेल कर्मचारियों की संख्या
सेवा से हटाये गये	47
सेवा भंग/अनिवार्य सेवा निवृत्ति	13
पदावनति/वेतन के ग्रेड में कमी	78
उपबन्धन रोकना	3
पदोन्नति रोकना	2
वार्षिक वेतन-वृद्धि रोकना	445
पास/पु.टि.अ. रोकना	60
कड़ी चेतावनी/चेतावनी	81
जोड़	729

Production of Traffic Units in Diesel Traction

5274. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the comparative figures of 1971 and 1981 of daily average production of traffic units in Diesel Traction of Indian Railways;

(b) if they are less in 1981, reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the daily traffic units production can be stepped up to the maximum to help boost overall economy and eliminate coal consumption of steam locos?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The extent of utilisation of a locomotive is measured by the kilometres earned per day per engine on line. The figures for diesel locomotives during the year 1971 and 1981 are as under:

	1971	1981
Broad Gauge	309	302
Metre Gauge	244	302
Narrow Gauge	125	114

(b) When diesel traction was comparatively new in 1971, it was utilised on prime services. It is now utilised on shunting services also, which give much lower kilometrage. Therefore, the utilisation is less on broad gauge, while it is better on metre gauge, where there are no diesel shunters.

(c) Apart from the control exercised at Zonal Railways' level, daily operational meetings are held in the Board's office presided over by the Chairman, Railway Board, to evaluate day-to-day developments and decide on measures to improve the performance of diesel locos. Steam locomotives are being gradually phased out and steam loco sheds closed to conserve coal and effect economy.

Providing halt of trains at Ekma Railway Station on N.E.R.

5275. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand for providing a halt of 1Up/2Dn, 15 Dn/16 Up and 9 Up/10 Dn trains at Ekma railway station between Duraundha and Chhapra in Bihar on North Eastern Railway; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Since, Duraundha-Chhapra section of North Eastern Railway has been converted into B.G., 1 Up/2 Dn A. T. Mail, 15/16 Gauhati-Varansi Express and others M.G., trains are not passing through Ekma. However, all B.G. trains now running via Ekma at present, are scheduled to stop at Ekma.

Stoppage for 171/172 and 181/182 trains at Gangapur Station

5276. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the demand of the public to stop 171/172 and 181/182 railway trains at Gangapur City Station; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government in the matter?

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

(b) The question of stoppage of 171/172 Bombay Central-Jammu Tawi Express and 181/182 Ahmedabad-New Delhi Sarvodaya Express at Gangapur City has been examined and not found justified.

Promotion on performance

5277. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to make promotions in future in Railways on the basis of performance and not on mere seniority or confidential reports; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). There are detailed Rules and orders governing promotions from one class to another and also to various grades within the same class. These take into account performance as reflected in the confidential reports as well as seniority. There is no proposal under consideration for any basic changes in these rules/orders.

Implementing the directive contained in article 45 of the constitution of India

5278. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the concrete steps taken by Government to implement the directive contained in Article 45 of the Constitution;

(b) the percentage of expenditure incurred in the field of education by Central Government since 1979, year-wise;

(c) the names of States, if any, which have failed to make primary education free till now; and

(d) the total number of primary teachers in the country and their proportion to the number of children in the age group 6 to 14?

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

(a) A statement I is attached.

(b) A statement I is attached.

(c) Education at the primary stage (classes I—V) is free in all States/UTs.

(d) The total number of teachers in primary and middle schools during 1979-80 was 21,47,223 and the 6—14 age-group population was 13,52,60,600. The teacher-child ratio was thus 1: 63.

Statement

Implementing the directive contained in Article 46 of the Constitution of India

Some of the more important steps taken are as follows:

(i) Inclusion of universalisation of elementary education in the minimum needs programme as well as in the new 20-point programme.

(ii) According high priority to elementary education by allocating to it 36 per cent of the total VI plan outlay for education.

(iii) Opening of primary and middle schools within easy walking distance.

(iv) Efforts to decentralise the primary curriculum to make it relevant to local situations and life needs.

(v) Special attention to girls and to target groups like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, landless labourers, and slum-dwellers.

(vi) Provision of incentives like free text-books, free uniforms, mid-day meals, etc.

(vii) Introduction of a non-formal education programme for the benefit of those children who are not able to avail of the facilities offered by the formal system.

(viii) Special central assistance to the educationally backward States.

(ix) Assistance to voluntary organisations for running innovative projects.

Statement II

'Implementing the directive contained in Article 45 of the Constitution of India'

Year	Percentage of Expenditure incurred by Central Govt. on Education
1	2
1978-79*	3.3
1979-80*	3.0
1980-81*	2.8
1981-82*	3.1

*Worked out on the basis of budget estimates.

Allocation for Microwave Construction Department of Southern Railway

5279. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement on the Table regarding the details of the allocation for the Microwave Construction Department of Southern Railway for 1981-882;

(a) expenditure on purchase of materials during the year and the break up of such purchases-indigenous and imported; and

(b) expenditure on staff of the Department (Salary, overtime, etc.)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) (i). Allocation for 1981-82 to S and T Construction Department of Southern Railway for Telecommunication works, including microwave, is Rs. 113 lakhs.

(ii) Expenditure incurred so far on purchase of materials during 1981-82 is Rs. 65 lakhs with Rs. 31 lakhs for indigenous material and Rs. 34 lakhs for imported material.

(b) Expenditure so far on Telecommunication Construction staff is Rs. 14.14 lakhs with the following break up:

<i>Permanent staff.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
(i) Salaries and travelling allowances.	4.71 lakhs
(ii) Overtime allowance	0.11 lakhs
<i>Casual staff</i>	
(i) Salaries	8.15 lakhs.
(ii) Travelling allowance	1.17 lakhs.
Total:	14.14 lakhs.

Report of Study Team on Leprosy

5280. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study team on Leprosy headed by Dr. M. S. Swaminathan has completed its deliberations and submitted its report and recommendations to the Government;

(b) if so, the composition, terms of reference and recommendations of the study team;

(c) the time Government are likely to take in arriving at definite decision on each of the recommendations;

(d) whether it is proposed to make copies of the report available to the Members of the Parliament; and

(e) if so, when and if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (e). The final report of the Working Group for Eradication of Leprosy has been submitted to the Government on 12th

March, 1982. The Report is under examination of the Government and decisions taken thereon alongwith the Report will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Darbhanga-Jayanagar Line

5281. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey work on the proposed conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge from Darbhanga to Jayanagar has been taken up and is in progress;

(b) if so the progress achieved so far;

(c) the factors taken into consideration in deciding the viability of the project;

(d) the estimated expenditure involved for complete execution of the project at the present price level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). There are a large number of surveys in progress on N. E. Railway. The work is being taken up in a phased manner depending on the inter se priority of the various surveys. It is expected that the work in the field will start in the coming working seasons and the report is expected to be received by June 1983.

(c) The viability of Darbhanga-Jayanagar from M.G. into B. G. will depend among others on setting up of a cement plant at Lakshmipur as a part of Indo-Nepal joint venture and other industry in the area served by the line.

(d) Darbhanga-Jayanagar line is about 68 Kms. in length. On a rough assessment, the estimated expenditure involved would be about Rs. 14 crores at the present price level.

Railway Track under N. E. Railway

5282. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total length of the Railway track and the total population served by the N. E. Railways;

(b) various projects for conversion of metre-gauge into broad-gauge that have been taken up for execution and the respective period in which each of the projects will be completely executed; and

(c) various steps that have been taken, or are proposed to be taken, to modernise the N.E. Railways and to bring them at par with the most up-

to-date other modernised and advanced Railway zones ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Total Route kilometres as on 31-3-1981 served by North Eastern Railway is 5163.

No data is available regarding the population served by individual zonal railways. The North Eastern Railway traverses areas in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, which are served by other Zonal Railways as well.

(b) The details of gauge conversion projects alongwith the targets for completion on North Eastern Railway are given below:

Name of projects	Target date for completion
Barabanki—Samastipur Section	Though the line was opened to B.G. traffic from 8-7-81, yet some residual works and ballasting of the line, etc. are in progress.
Barauni—Katihar Section	Not yet fixed due to uncertainty about availability of funds.
Moradabad—Ram nagar Section	
Bhatni—Varanasi Section	
Samastipur—Darbhanga Section	
Kashipur—Lalkua Section	
Barallel Broad Gauge line between Bareilly, and Bhojipura and conversion of Bhojipura—Kathgodam Metre gauge line into Broad Gauge.	

(c) Metre gauge diesel locomotives are being used on North Eastern Railway. With the conversion of Barabanki-Samastipur section into broad gauge a broad gauge Diesel shed for homing 40 locomotives is nearing completion at Gonda. As regards signalling and telecommunication, rolling stock etc., all latest types are already being used on North Eastern Railway and there is no lack of parity with other railways.

News Item under the Caption "Sanskrit Vidyapith in Poor Shape"

5283. 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 "Sanskrit Vidyapith in poor shape" published in the

'Indian Express' dated 11 February, 1982;

(b) whether New Delhi's Lal Bahadur Shastri Vidyapith run by the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous body, is handicapped because of inadequate library and research facilities; lack of hostel accommodation and mal-administration;

(c) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken;

(d) whether research facilities are inadequate and students have to go to other Institutes for their projects; and

(e) the remedial measures proposed to be taken?

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

(b) to (e). The Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapith administered by the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous body, fully financed by the Government of India, contains 25,000 printed books, 1,600 manuscripts and 46 research journals. The Vidyapith has competent scholars to guide research students. Forty three research scholars have so far taken their Vidya Vardhi (Ph.D) after completing their research and forty nine are at present working for Vidya Varidhi (Ph. D). All the non-earning scholars out of these forty nine are getting scholarships @ Rs. 300 p.m. The Vidyapith is, therefore, not handicapped because of inadequate library or research facilities. Construction of hostel for the scholars has already been taken up on a priority basis.

The research scholars are going to other institutions in connection with their research work since they are expected to collect data/information from as many different sources as possible, besides the reference material available in the Vidyapeeth.

शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग और मानसिक रूप से मंद बच्चों को शिक्षित करने हेतु आवासीय संस्थाएं

5284. श्री राम प्यारे पत्तिका: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग और मानसिक रूप से मंद बच्चों को शिक्षित करने हेतु आवासीय संस्थाओं की स्थापना करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी प्रस्तावित संस्थाओं की संख्या और वे कहाँ-कहाँ (खोली) जायेंगी; और

(ग) सरकार का उन्हें कब तक खोलने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (श्री पी० के० युंगन) : (क) से (ग) यह जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा जैसे ही वह प्राप्त होगी उसे सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

रेल टिकटों की चोरी

5285. श्री राम प्यारे पत्तिका :

श्री आनंद पाठक :

श्री सुशील मट्टाचार्य :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गत दो तीन महीनों के दौरान नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन से टिकटों की चोरी की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, कितने रुपये मूल्य की टिकटें चुराई गई;

(ग) क्या इस बीच कुछ टिकटें बरामद कर ली गई हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी और कस स्थान में, और

(ङ) जिन व्यक्तियों से ये टिकटें बरामद किए गए, उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री भल्लिकार्जुन):

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) चोरी हुए टिकटों का मूल्य 1,11,000 रुपये था ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) 1190 टिकट बैरसा ट्रेवल्स, अमृतकौर मॉस्टि, पहाड़गंज से बरामद किये गये थे । 562 टिकट सोना ट्रेवल्स, पहाड़गंज दिल्ली के संस्थापक के पिता द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये थे ।

(ङ) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 380 के अधीन पुलिस द्वारा 4 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था । पुलिस की जांच-पड़ताल जारी है ।

Steps to remote mental Health during Sixth Plan

5286. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether leading psychiatrists of Tamil Nadu have expressed dismay at the low priority given to mental health in National and State Plans in a statement on the eve of the 34th Annual Conference of the Indian Psychiatrist Society held in January, 1982;

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

(c) the steps envisaged to promote mental health during the Sixth plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) No such statement has been received by the Government. However, the Government is alive to the growing needs of mental health.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The modern approach to the treatment of the mentally ill lays more emphasis on providing mental health services at the out-patient level and in the general hospital psychiatry units than on admission in mental hospitals. There are two institutions under the administrative control of this Ministry which are engaged in the promotion of mental health (1) Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi and (2) National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore. Necessary provisions have been made in the plan for development of these Institutions.

Number of Centrally sponsored Training Centres in the field of sports athletics

5287. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many centrally sponsored training centres are in the field of sports/athletics and the amount given for the years 1981 and 1982; and

(b) how are these trainees selected and the help given to each trainee and for what period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) There are two types centrally sponsored training Centres of Physical Education and Sports as under :—

(i) Two National level training centres for training of high calibre leadership in physical education and sports i.e. Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala, with its South Centre at Bangalore and the

Eastern Centre (which is likely to start functioning shortly) at Calcutta, and the Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior;

(ii) Twenty four Regional Sports Coaching Centres, established in collaboration with State Governments/ State Sports Councils for providing coaching facilities to youth in various sports disciplines;

During the financial years 1980-81 and 1981-82 the following grants were sanctioned for the two Institutes for *inter-alia* running the two training Centres:-

1980-81	Rs. 160.73 Lakhs
1981-82	Rs. 222.17 Lakhs
(upto 22-3-1982)	

(b) The candidates seeking admission to the various training courses at the two Institutes are selected on an all India basis on the results of a selection test and interview.

The candidates admitted to the two Institutes receive the following facilities for the duration of their training course:—

Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports Patiala.

(i) Free Tuition and Lodging for the Regular/Condensed and Master's course.

(ii) Subsidised Boarding at Rs. 115/- per month.

(iii) Free Board and Lodging for the Ex-internationals of approved categories.

(iv) Ten scholarships of Rs. 100/ per month to deserving Schedule Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates to meet expenditure on food, kit etc.

(v) Fellowships of Rs. 300/- per month for deserving candidates admitted to the Master's Course.

(vi) Scholarships offered by some of the State Governments to their sponsored candidates

(vii) Scholarships of Rs. 150 per month for the Women trainee coaches

2. LAKSHMIBAI NATIONAL COLLEGE of PHYSICAL EDUCATION GWALIOR.

(i) Free Lodging.

(ii) Subsidised Boarding at Rs. 100/ per month.

(iii) Scholarships at Rs. 1000/- per annum for Bachelor of Physical Education and Rs. 575/- per Semester for Master of Physical Education students to cover board and other expenses for these who have represented their State/University in the National Competitions in games and sports and have secured I, II or III position in a National or Inter-University Competition.

(iv) Tuition Freeships (Rs. 300/-; per annum per head) for Bachelor of Physical Education students on merit basis;

(v) Scholarship offered by certain State Governments to deserving candidates belonging to their States for the Bachelor of Physical Education course.

Suits filed by Western Railway Operating and Commercial Departments in Courts

5288. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHARA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of suits filed by Employees of Operating and Commercial Departments of Western Railway for the last three years in the High Court, Lower Courts and Labour Courts in Bombay and Ahmedabad;

(b) whether due to wrong policies, employees were compelled to file suits;

(c) amount spent by the Railway to contest these suits;

(d) how many suits were decreed against administration and whether responsibility was fixed against staff for wasting national revenue; and

(e) number of suits pending in Courts in Bombay and Ahmedabad and present position thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) (c), (d) and (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) It is not correct that any employees had to file suits on account of wrong policies of the Government.

Promotion policy of Commercial Inspectors etc.

5289. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any uniform promotion policy for Claims Tracers, Assistant Commercial Inspectors and Commercial Inspectors employed in all Zonal Railways; if not reasons thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Western Railway is not implementing the general directives issued by the Railway Board for formation of a separate cadre for Claims Inspector; and

(c) if so, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Avenues of promotion for non-gazetted staff on the Indian Railways are decided by the Railways themselves generally in consultation with the Organised Labour according to local conditions. It is therefore not considered necessary to lay down any uniform avenue

or promotion applicable to all zonal Railways.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Number of Claims Tracers

5290. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Claims Tracer/ Assistant Commercial Inspectors and Commercial Inspectors on Indian Railways-Grade-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that Claims Tracer is part of Claims Branch;

(c) if so, why their strength is not taken into account at the time of upgradation in Commercial Inspector cadre; and

(d) reasons thereof;

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

Railway catering rates

5291. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the catering rates were revised and increased in Railways during last three years; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not increasing travelling allowance of employees?

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

(b) Rates of travelling allowance for catering staff are same as for other Railway employees, and have no relationship with tariff of catering items.

Northern Railways Signal Inspector (W)

5292. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major work of the section of signal Inspector (W), Northern Railway is concentrated in and around Zafarabad; and

(b) if so, the justification of stationing the district headquarter, artisan staff as well as the relieving hands at Varanasi, a far off place?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) The work is spread over through out the section extending over 164 route Kms.

(b) Does not arise. Varanasi is not a far off place but the section starts from Varanasi (Excl.). It is the most important station from where the section can be best controlled and is having direct communication with divisional headquarter.

Wagon Shortage

5293. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI R. P. DAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the shortage of wagons in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of wagons proposed to be procured by Government to meet the demand of the wagons;

(c) when those wagons are expected to be made available in the country;

(d) the steps taken by this Ministry to procure those wagons; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) There is no shortage of wagons as such. Loading of goods traffic during the current year is the highest in the history of Indian Railways.

(b) to (e). Procurement of wagons is arranged by the Railways taking into account the traffic requirements and Plan Funds made available for this purpose on year to year basis. Consistent with the allocation of funds in the Railway Budget for 1982-83, provision has been made for acquisition of 15,650 wagons in terms of four-wheelers during the year 1982-83.

बीकानेर डिवीजन में वाणिज्यिक निरीक्षक

5294. श्री दया राम शास्त्री: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बीकानेर डिवीजन में 1978 के बाद अब तक 455-750 रु० के वेतनमान में वाणिज्यिक निरीक्षकों के कितने पद विभागीय रूप से भरे गये;

(ख) उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के कितने कर्मचारियों की वाणिज्यिक निरीक्षणों के पदों पर पदोन्नति की गई है;

(ग) क्या वाणिज्यिक निरीक्षकों के पदों पर कुछ व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये गये हैं और यदि हां तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कोई भी कर्मचारी तदर्थ आधार पर

वाणिज्यिक निरीक्षक के पद पर नियुक्त किया गया और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ड) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) एक पद नियमित रूप से और 5 पद तदर्थ आधार पर ।

(ख) एक पद अनुसूचित जन जाति के लिए और अनुसूचित जाति के लिए कोई पद नहीं ।

(ग) इस समय निम्नलिखित वाणिज्यिक निरीक्षक तदर्थ आधार पर 455-700 रु० के ग्रेड में कार्य कर रहे हैं :-

- 1 श्री सी० एल० मीना (अ० ज० जा०)
- 2 श्री राम दास
- 3 श्री साधु राम
- 4 श्री शिव प्रसाद

नियमित कर्मचारी श्री दीपक राम को हाल ही में स्थानान्तरित किया गया है ।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह की चिसका तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्ति की गई थी पिछले वर्ष मृत्यु हो गया है ।

(घ) जी नहीं । अनुसूचित जन जाति के एक कर्मचारी को तदर्थ आधार पर 455-700 रु० (अ० के०) के ग्रेड में वाणिज्यिक निरीक्षक के पद पर पदोन्नति की गयी थी । लेकिन, अनुसूचित जाति के किसी कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नति नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि अनुसूचित जाति का कोई भी उम्मीदवार पदोन्नति पाठ्यक्रम में प्रसूता प्राप्त तथा प्राप्त नहीं था जो कि इस पद के लिए एक अपेक्षित अर्हता है । हालांकि इस समय भी बीकानेर मंडल पर अनुसूचित जाति का कोई कर्मचारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ड) 455-700 रु० के ग्रेड में वाणिज्यिक निरीक्षक का पद मुख्यालय द्वारा नियमित पद है । इसलिए इन पदों को भरने के लिए सभी मंडलों से सभी ग्राह्य कोटियों से आवेदन पत्र मागे गये हैं भले ही उन्होंने पी 13 पाठ्यक्रम पास किया हो या नहीं । इस सम्बन्ध में एक लिखित परीक्षा आयोजित करने के बाद अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित पदों को भरने के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयास किया जायेगा । यहां तक जिन उम्मीदवारों ने पी-13 पाठ्यक्रम में अर्हता प्राप्त नहीं की होगी उनके मामले पर भी विचार किया जायेगा और उन्हें बाद में पदोन्नति से पहले पी-1 प्रशिक्षण के लिए भेजा जायेगा ।

Signal Inspector (W) Varanasi

5295. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area of activity of the signal Inspector(W), Northern Railway, Varanasi, extends from Sarai Harkhoo to Shivapur;

(b) if so, whether the District Inspector's Headquarter is located;

(c) where the artisan staff and the relieving hands are stationed; and

(d) the reasons of such stationings and details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes. In addition, the area of activity also extends from Zafrabad to Janghai (excluded) on Zafrabad-Janghai Section and Zafrabad to Shahganj on Zafrabad-Faizabad Section.

(b) The headquarters of the District Signal Inspector is located at Varanasi.

(c) The artisan staff and relieving hands are stationed at Varanasi, Shivpur, Jalalganj, Sarai Harkhu, Zafraabad and Jaunpur.

(d) The Sectional Maintainers are headquartered suitably to look after the maintenance of the Section under their charge. The District Inspector, his 'flying gang' and relieving staff are mostly headquartered at Varanasi. Inspectors, Grade III working under Signal Inspector (West), Varanasi are headquartered at Jaunpur. The headquarters have been decided keeping in view the administrative interest and availability of convenient train service.

Alleged Inadequate brake Power in Trains

5296. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether this attention has been drawn to the news item in the Calcutta edition of the Statesman, February 18, 1982 under the caption 'Inadequate brake power in Trains alleged'.

(b) if so, details of the steps taken to remove the inadequacy?

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

(b) This news item dealt with the Report on the Working of the Commission of Railway Safety for 1979-80. The main points made in the news item and the position on these are given below:—

1. Inadequate brake power in trains:

In addition to the action of replenishment of deficient fittings of brake gear,

to improve brake power of trains, Railways have also been instructed to examine the trains only at points where adequate facilities are available and ensure proper testing, adjustments of brake power. Inspection by the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation has also been made compulsory for ensuring quality of rubber fittings procured for brake gear etc.

2. Shortage of Stay in Trains passing and train Examination categories :

The Govt. is aware of the existence of vacancies in the Category of Assistant Station Masters. Direct recruitment of Assistant Station Masters is made alongwith that for other popular categories like Ticket Collectors, Clerks, etc. through the Railway Service Commissions. Candidates for Assistant Station Masters' posts have also to pass the psychological test conducted by the R.D.S.O. However, Railways have instructions to plan in advance and make efforts to fill vacancies of Assistant Station Masters in time. The procedure for recruitment by Railway Service Commissions is also being streamlined as per the Efficiency Bureau's study report.

3. Driver's Vigilance Control Device:

Development of a suitable and trouble free Vigilance Control Device, is still not completed. Due to various problems, Vigilance Control Devices have not always been functioning satisfactorily. Railway Accidents enquiry Committee 1978 have recommended that installation of the Vigilance Control Devices in Diesel and electric locomotives need not be pursued as train operations on Indian Railways is with 2 employees manning every diesel and electric loco. They have also recommended that research and development efforts for evolving a suitable device which would function satisfactorily without the present disabilities,

may be continued. This recommendation has been accepted.

4. Facilities for maintenance of coaching stock at terminal stations;

The facilities provided for maintenance of coaching stock at terminals are reviewed continuously and fresh items of work to make up deficiencies are taken up through annual Works Programmes subject to availability of funds. The proposal to earmark separate funds for pitlines and other facilities is under consideration.

5. Buckling of track and slackness in the working of Engineering Department.

Reasons for track buckling have been identified and directives have been issued to the Railways to take preventive measures against buckling as under.

- (i) to eliminate short stretches of wooden sleepers track between rigid track structure on either side.
- (ii) to provide adequate shoulder ballast;
- (iii) to provide rail anchors where necessary.
- (iv) to conduct gap survey at rail joints and to adjust creep where existing and remove jammed joints;
- (v) to adopt Safe Maintenance practices on LWR/SWR track during Summer months, as laid down in LWR/SWR manuals to prevent buckling.

To overcome any slackness in working field inspection at all levels have been identified.

6. Running of BEML coaches at more than 100 kmph.

BEML coaches with MAN type bogies and fitted with slack adjusters and DA valves have been cleared for 110 km/h on specified

routes when maintained to the higher stipulated standards. Action has been taken to maintain these coaches to the required standards so as to enable them to run safely at 110 km/h. Manufacture of these coaches with MAN type bogies have also been discontinued from 1977 and BEML coaches are now being fitted with ICF all coil bogies, which do not have the maintenance problems as with MAN type bogies.

DTC Buses Damaged by Students on 1st March, 1982

5297. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that thirty Delhi Transport Corporation buses were damaged on 1st March, 1982 allegedly by an irate mob of students belonging to the Khalsa College, Devnagar in central Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the seats of three of the buses were set on fire by the mob;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted;

(d) if so, the details of the same; and

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

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

(b) Six seats of two buses were burnt.

(c) to (e). The students had resorted to the action of holding up/damaging buses demanding compensation of rupees one lakh for the family of a student who died on 27-2-82 while attempting to board a running bus from its front gate. A case has been registered by Police vide FIR No. 147 under Section 147, 148, 149, 353, 332.

186 and 427 IPC. Nine students were arrested by the Police.

Derailment of Goods Trains between Gunderdehi and Bisma stations

5298. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all passengers and goods traffic on Drug-Delhi-Rajhara Section of the South Eastern Railway has remained suspended since 27 February, 1982 following the derailment of seven iron ore loaded wagons of a goods train between Gunderdehi and Bisma station;

(b) if so, what was the reason of derailment;

(c) whether any enquiry was conducted;

(d) if so, the findings of the same; and

(e) when the traffic will be restored?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Traffic remained suspended from 11.30 hrs. of 27-2-82 to 21.30 hrs. of 28-2-82.

(b) to d). This accident was inquired by a Committee of Railway Officers. According to their finding the derailment occurred due to excessive speed.

(e) Normal working was resumed on 28-2-1982 at 21.30 hrs.

माहनर धोली रेल लाइन

5299. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर-पूर्वी रेलवे के अंतर्गत माहनर धोली के बीच रेल लाइन बिछाने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्माण कार्य कब शुरू होने की संभावना है ।

(ग) इस पर अनुमानतः कितनी राशि व्यय होगी ; और

(घ) क्या इस बारे में सर्वेक्षण कर लिया गया है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ) प्रस्तावित रेल लाइन के लिए अभी तक कोई इंजीनियरी एवम् यातायात सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है । तथापि, कच्चे अनुमान के अनुसार, प्रस्तावित लाइन 40 कि० मी० लम्बी होगी और उस पर लगभग 10 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है ।

हरिजन तथा आदिवासी छात्रों को चिकित्सा कालेजों में प्रवेश के लिए अंकों की न्यूनतम प्रतिशतता में रियायत

5300. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद से अनुरोध किया है कि चिकित्सा कालेजों में प्रवेश के लिए अंकों की न्यूनतम प्रतिशतता को हरिजन तथा आदिवासी छात्रों के लिए 40 प्रतिशत से 35 प्रतिशत किया जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद द्वारा अब तक इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पिछली सरकार के शासन काल में ऐसे छात्रों के लिए न्यूनतम प्रतिशतता को घटा कर 35 प्रतिशत किया गया था ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि न्यायालयों द्वारा यह निर्णय दिया गया है कि हरिजन तथा आदिवासी छात्रों को दाखले के मामले में पात्रता के निर्धारित अंकों में पूरी छूट देना संवैधानिक तथा कानूनी है ?

स्नातक और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उम-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमदबेन एम० जोशी) :
(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) इस पर भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद की कार्यकारिणी समिति द्वारा विचार किया गया और यह निर्णय लिया गया कि बिहार सरकार इस मामले में इस परिषद के वर्तमान विनियमों को अवश्य अपनाये ।

(ग) स्नातकपूर्व चिकित्सा शिक्षा में दाखिले भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद के विनियमों के अनुसार किये जाते हैं । परिषद ने ऐसी कोई सिफारिश नहीं की ।

(घ) अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के संबंध में इस राज्य के मेडिकल कालेजों में दाखिले के लिए छात्रों का चयन करने हेतु उत्तीर्ण होने के लिए न्यूनतम अंकों से संबंधित शर्त में छूट देने के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य तथा अन्य बनाम भारतीय चिकित्सा संघ मध्य प्रदेश और अन्य 1981 की सिविल अपील संख्या 553 में भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने अपने 22 सितम्बर, 1981 के निर्णय में यह कहा कि भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद का विनियम एक केवल एक सिफारिश की तरह का है । इस न्यायालय ने आगे टिप्पणी की कि यह बहुत ही वांछनीय है कि मेडिकल कालेजों में प्रवेश हेतु चयन के लिए पात्रता के

अलावा कोई न्यूनतम मानदण्ड भी होना चाहिए ।

Passenger Trains Running between Gomoh and Gaya

5301. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of Passenger and Express trains running on the Grand Chord line of the E. Railway between Gaya and Dehri on Sone as on 1 January, 1982;

(b) same running on the Grand Chord line between Dhanbad and Barakar;

(c) same running between Gaya and Gomoh;

(d) whether it is a fact that while in other sections of the same Grand Chord line more passenger trains are running, there is only one passenger train running in 24 hours between Gomoh and Gaya creating great difficulties for the passengers;

(e) if so, reason thereof; and

(f) steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 9 pairs of Mail/Express and 3 pairs of passenger trains.

(b) 11 pairs of Mail/Express and 4 pairs of passenger trains.

(c) 10 pairs of Mail/Express and 1 pair of passenger trains.

(d) to (f). Yes, However, introduction of additional passenger trains between Gaya and Gomoh is not feasible at present due to lack of resources like coaching stock, line capacity constraints and inadequate terminal facilities.

Development of Off-Shore Kandla Project

5302. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI
SHRI DAULATSINH JAD-
EJA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Kandla Port is the deepest natural portion on the West Coast of India;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to develop the Off-shore Kandla project;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this Sea Coast has no dredging problem and is free from siltation; and

(d) if so, reasons for not developing such places?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No. However, the Off-shore oil Terminal at Vadinar which is within the Kandla Port limits, mooring facilities are available for deep drafted vessels.

(b) and (d). There is no proposal to develop off-shore facilities now. However, the Kandla Port Trust had prepared a proposal to construct a deep water cargo berth with full mechanised loading facilities for handling of bulk cargo at an estimated cost of Rs. 14 crores at Vadinar (Salaya). At this location, deep draft vessels could be accommodated and the location does not involve maintenance dredging as natural water depths are available. 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) Though the sea coast has no serious dredging problem, it is not free from siltation. However, there are creeks or inlets which are naturally protected from waves and are free from siltation. The proposed deep cargo berth at Vadinar is planned to be located in one of such inlets.

Deaths Due to Illegal Abortions

5303. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state number of deaths due to illegal abortions in each State during the last one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): There are no precise estimates in view of the secrecy that surround illegal abortions and the surreptitious manner in which they are resorted to.

इलाहाबाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना सुविधा के अन्तर्गत यूनानी डिस्पेंसरी का न होना

5304. श्री बी० डी० सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलाहाबाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत यूनानी डिस्पेंसरी की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कन्दर सरकार ने इलाहाबाद के लिए वर्ष 1974 में यूनानी डिस्पेंसरी पहले ही मंजूर की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस डिस्पेंसरी के अब तक न खुलने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस डिस्पेंसरी को शीघ्र खोलने के लिए कार्यवाही करने पर विचार करेगी ?

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

(ख) नहीं ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना की विस्तार योजना के अन्तर्गत इलाहाबाद में यूनानी औषधालय खोलने की बात नहीं है ।

दिल्ली में खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण के
अन्तर्गत चालान

5305. श्री मूलचन्द डाभा : क्या
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82
के दौरान खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण
अधिनियम, 1955 की विभिन्न
धाराओं के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली में
कितने लोगों का चालान किया गया है;

(ख) कितने लोगों को सजा दी गई है
और उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) कितने मामले अभी भी लम्बित
पड़े हुए हैं और कब से पड़े हुए हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण
मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन
एम० जॉशी): (क) से (ग): दिल्ली
प्रशासन से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है
और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की कुल
आस्तियां

5306. श्री मूलचन्द डाभा : क्या
नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय दिल्ली परिवहन
निगम की कुल आस्तियां कितनी हैं?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री सोलाराम केसरी):
31-3-81 के अनुसार स्थायी परि-
सम्पतियों का कुल मूल्य 59 करोड़ रुपये
है जिसमें 47 करोड़ रुपये बसों के लिए,
11 करोड़ रुपये भूमि और बिल्डिंग के
लिए और 1 करोड़ रुपये प्लांट मशीनरी
फर्नीचर आदि के लिए है। चालू वित्तीय
वर्ष के समाप्त होने पर वर्ष के दौरान
12.85 करोड़ रुपये के पूंजी व्यय से सजित
परिसम्पतियों से कुल परिसम्पति बढ़कर
लगभग 71 करोड़ रुपये की हो जाएगी ।

मार्च-अप्रैल, 82 में केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा
बोर्ड, दिल्ली की वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक परीक्षा
में बैठने वाले छात्रों की संख्या

5307. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या शिक्षा
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष मार्च-अप्रैल में केन्द्रीय
माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड दिल्ली तथा अखिल
भारतीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड की वरिष्ठ
माध्यमिक परीक्षा में बैठने वाले छात्रों
की संख्या अलग-अलग कितनी है;

(ख) कला, वाणिज्य और विज्ञान
के गुणों में अलग-अलग व्यौरा क्या है;
और

(ग) इन छात्रों में अंग्रेजी को प्रथम
भाषा चुनने वाले छात्रों की कुल
संख्या कितनी है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण
मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन)
(क) इस वर्ष केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक
शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा आयोजित की जा रहा
अखिल भारतीय सीनियर स्कूल सर्टीफिकेट
परीक्षा (ए०आई०एस०एस०सी०) तथा
दिल्ली सीनियर स्कूल सर्टीफिकेट परीक्षा
(डी०एस०एस०एम०एम०) में बैठने वाले
छात्रों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :

ए०आई०एस०एस० : 25704
(पूरे विषयों सहित)

डी०एस०एस०सी० : 43153
(पूरे विषयों सहित)

(ख)	ए०आई० एस०एस०सी०	डी०एस० एस०सी०
विज्ञान	14053	6734
वाणिज्य	5107	10116
मानविकी; विषय	6482	25771
व्यावसायिक	62	534

(ग) दिल्ली/अखिल भारतीय सीनियर स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षाओं के लिए केवल एक भाषा (कोर अनिवार्य) है तथापि, उम्मीदवार एक वैकल्पिक विषय के रूप में अन्य भाषा भी ले सकते हैं। जिन छात्रों ने अंग्रेजी कोर भाषा के रूप में ली है तथा जिन्होंने अंग्रेजी एक वैकल्पिक विषय के रूप में ली है, उन संख्या निम्नलिखित है :

ए०आई०एस० डी०एम

एस०सी० एम०पी०

अंग्रेजी (कोर) 23654 31767

अंग्रेजी (वैकल्पिक) 2230 523

Number of Schools being run by Municipal Corporation and Delhi Administration and Facilities provided to them

5308. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) has any deadline been fixed by which no school will be run in tent or open; if not, reasons thereof;

(b) the steps taken to ensure that lavatories and bath rooms in the schools have water available at all times during school times and they are not allowed to stink as is the case at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir. According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration and Municipal Corporation of Delhi, efforts are being made to replace the tents with pucca buildings. However no deadline can be fixed for the following reasons:—

- (i) Substantial enrolment every year owing to increase in population, necessitating opening of additional classes/schools in temporary accommodation/tent(s) without

waiting for construction of pucca buildings.

- (ii) Inadequate funds for construction of pucca buildings to cater to needs of the additional enrolment every year.

- (iii) Non-availability of suitable land.

- (iv) Pendency of court cases due to dispute over possession of some school lands.

(b) The following steps have been/are being taken to ensure that the lavatories and bath-rooms in schools have water during school hours and they are not allowed to stink:—

- (i) construction of over-head/under ground water tanks, booster-pumps and tube wells.

- (ii) in case of disruption in water supply, necessary repairs are carried out with the help of Public Works Department.

- (iii) provision of dry type lavatories and septic tanks where water mains are not available.

- (iv) provision of sweepers for clearing the lavatories.

Permit issued to the Contract Carriage which fell into the Hindon cut River

5309. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a copy of the permit issued to the contract carriage which fell into the Hindon Cut river on 11th December 1981 together with the terms and conditions under which a contract carriage and stage carriage can ply in Delhi be laid on the Table of the House; and

(b) if not, reasons thereof?

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

KESRI): (a) and (b). Copies of local permit No. 3094 issued to Vehicle No. DLP 5320, Permit No. 17484 issued for taking this vehicle to NOIDA and

permit conditions of contract carriage buses, as furnished by the Directorate of Transport, are at Annexures I to III.

ANNEXURE I

Original

FORM P. TEM.

[Rule 4.8 (1) (vi) of the the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules 1940]

Delhi Province Temporary Permit

State Transport Authority Delhi

Sl. No. 12.

Book No. 4412 P. TEM 3094

1. Name of holder Vinay Khanna

2. Father's name

3. Address

4. Type of vehicle

5. Registration Mark DLP—3320

6. Maximum number of passengers which may be carried at any one time.

7. Route of Area Delhi State only

8. Purpose of journey or journeys.

9. Conditions Log Book shall be maintained.

Valid from 18-9-81 to 17-1-82.

10. Date of expiry 17-1-82

Date 18-9-81. Sd/-
Secretary State Transport Authority
Delhi.

Attested.

SEAL
Sd/-Asst. Secretary
State Transport Authority, Delhi.
20-3-82.

ANNEXURE II

Original

TEOM P. TEM

[Rule 4.8 (i) (vi) of the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rule 1940]

Delhi Province Temporary Permit

State Transport Authority Delhi.

Book No. 3418 P. TEM 17484 Sl. No. 20

1. Name of holder Sh. Vinay Kumar

2. Father's name

3. Address
4. Type of vehicle
5. Registration Mark DLP-5320 { Rs. 221/- 686414 dt. 7-12-81
6. Maximum number of passengers which Bank { Rs. 18/- 917637 dt. 5-12-81
may be carried at any one time. Drafts Nos. { Rs. 5.30 918382 dt. 7-12-81
{ Rs. 2.50 903091 dt. 16-11-81
7. Route of Area Delhi to NOIDA (U.P.) and back.
8. Purpose of journey or journeys
9. Conditions
- Valid from 11-12-81 to 12-12-81.
10. Date of expiry 12-12-81

Date: 11-12-81

Sd/-
Secretary, State Transport Authority
Delhi.

Attested Copy.

SEAL

Sd/-
Asst. Secretary,
State Transport Authority, Delhi.
20-3-82.

Annexure III

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY: STATE TRANSPORT AUTHORITY: DELHI.

*Permit Conditions of contract carriage
Buses (STA) Resolution dated
16-11-81).*

1. The applicant should be a resident of Delhi.

2. The seating accommodation in the bus shall be strictly in accordance with the provisions of rule 5.32 of the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules. The seats shall be made of good material.

3. 4 to 6 oscillating fans and cold drinking water tank shall be provided.

4. High windows with glasses upto the roof level with curtains shall be provided, provided that in the case of applicants who already own a bus on the 16th November, 1961 that bus will be permitted if it otherwise conforms to the prescribed specification but when this bus is replaced by another bus, the new bus shall have high windows with glasses upto roof level with curtains.

5. The bus shall be painted maroon and cream colour to be finally approved by the State Transport Authority on production of the bus.

6. The words "Contract Carriage" shall be painted on all four sides of the bus.

7. The name of the owner shall be painted on the rear.

8. A Log book shall be maintained giving full details of each trip which should be checked by the Police Authorities and the Transport Department Checking Staff.

9. All the conditions of Section 51 shall be made applicable.

10. The bus shall not be used for the carriage of individual passenger except in the case of conducted tours.

11. If it is proved in any case that the bus has been misused permit shall be cancelled and the vehicle not allowed to be used in Delhi on any other permit.

Congestion due to Parking of Motor Vehicles on road and DTC Bus stops

5310. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government or any authority authorised in consultation with the local authority having jurisdiction in the area concerned may determine places at which motor vehicles may stand either indefinitely or for a specified period and may determine the places at which public service vehicles may stop for a longer time than is necessary for taking up and setting down the passengers;

(b) if so, how taxis, scooters, cycle rickshaws and privately owned stage carriages in Delhi cluster near the DTC bus stops and trucks etc. are parked on the main roads of business centres like Lahori Gate, Qutab Road, Naya Bazar, Chandni Chowk, Khari Baoli, G. B. Road, Ajmeri Gate, Kamla Market, Asaf Ali Road making flow of traffic difficult; and

(c) steps taken to ease the situation by strictly enforcing the provisions of M. V. Act, 1939?

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

(b) and (c). The Delhi Traffic Police has launched a wide based propaganda, education, and warning system through P. A. equipment to discourage such obstructive and irregular parkings.

Traffic police has also taken action against the irregular or obstructive parking of taxis and TSRs near DTC bus stand and improper parking at other places. 582 taxis and 9983 TSRs were prosecuted during the year 1981 for such offences. As regards the other vehicles on busy roads, etc., the Traffic Police has prosecuted 21,296 vehicles and lifted 7907 vehicles by cranes in 1981, for improper and obstructive parking.

देश में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों और उनमें अध्यापकों की संख्या तथा नये स्कूल खोलना

5311. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में कितने केन्द्रीय विद्यालय हैं और उनमें कितने अध्यापक हैं; और

(ख) क्या इन विद्यालयों में अभी तक अध्यापकों की पूरी संख्या नहीं है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों ने और विद्यालयों की स्थापना हेतु मांग की है?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (श्री पी० के० पंत): (क) और (ख). इस समय 366 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेंट्रल स्कूल) हैं तथा 31-12-1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार अध्यापकों के विभिन्न वर्गों के 13,569 पद संस्वीकृत किये गये थे। नियमित आधार पर अधिकतम पदों को भरने के लिए प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। तथापि शेष रिक्त पदों को, यदि कोई हों, भरने के लिए अल्प कालीन प्रबन्ध करने के लिए भी विद्यालय प्राधिकृत हैं। फलस्वरूप सामान्यतः अध्यापकों की कोई कमी नहीं है। तथापि, प्रशासनिक कारणों से कमियों के छुटपुट मामलों से बचा नहीं जा सकता।

विभिन्न स्थानों पर और केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की मांगें हैं।

खान पान विभाग में स्थायी और अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या

5312. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) रेलवे के खान-पान विभाग में अस्थायी और स्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या क्या है:

((ख) क्या खान-पान विभाग में विभिन्न स्थानों पर काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों के बेतनमान एक समान है और यदि नहीं, तो विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर काम कर रहे इन कर्मचारियों के श्रेणी-वार बेतनमान क्या क्या है ; और

(ग) उनके बेतनमानों में समानता लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन):

(क) अस्थाई कर्मचारियों

की संख्या : लगभग 3500

स्थाई कर्मचारियों

की संख्या : लगभग 3500

(ख) जी हां । तुलनात्मक कार्य-भार वाले उसी प्रकार के काम के लिए समान ग्रेड आबंटित किये कये हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों का नकली दवाओं की सप्लाई

5313. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों के लिए दवाएं खरीदते समय इनकी अपनी प्रयोग-शालाओं में जांच कराती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता चला है कि दवाएं सप्लाई करने वाली कुछ फर्मों ने नकली दवाएं सप्लाई की हैं ; और

(ग) उन फर्मों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुम्बुबेन जोशी) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना दवाइयों की खरीद पूर्ति और निपटान महानिदेशालय, चिकित्सा सामग्री भण्डार के माध्यम से और सीधे करती है । क्वालिटी नियंत्रण की जिम्मेदारी मुख्यतः सम्बन्धित राज्य औषधि नियंत्रक की है और वह औषधि और प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अन्तर्गत उत्पादन स्थल पर ही सुनिश्चित की जाती है । फिर भी, सुरक्षा के एक और उपाय के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना अनुमोदित प्रयोगशालाओं/जांच गृहों के माध्यम से दवाइयों के चयनात्मक जांच करती है ।

(ख) जा, नहीं ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Jail Road Flyover

5314. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the underneath portion of the Jail Road flyover, New Delhi would be left for cross ventilation or would be covered; if covered, purpose thereof; and

(b) whether the road light poles would be adjusted on the walls of the bridge on both sides to make the lane left between the houses and the bridge little wider for smooth traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRD): (a) and (b). The matter regarding the utilization of the underneath portion of the Jail Road flyover and the question of shifting the light poles on either side of its approaches is under consideration of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi who are concerned with the construction of this flyover.

Deaths and Hospitalisation during Family Welfare Sterilization Drive

5315. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item "Sterilisation drive leaves 2 dead" appearing in the *Indian Express* dated 1 March, 1982 bringing out stepping up of sterilisation drive;

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

(c) how many persons died/hospitalised in the family welfare sterilisation drive during the post-operative period of 10 days in the country from 1 January, 1982;

(d) whether the tests required to be carried out before operation were conducted; and

(e) whether the compensation paid to the families was at par with the one decided by the Government earlier ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). Yes. These deaths occurred inspite of adequate care.

(c) and (d). According to reports received so far from various States and Union Territories twelve persons died in the post operative period of ten days after sterilization operation since 1st January, 1982. All such cases are duly investigated. Adequate pre and post operative check up is done in all cases.

(e) Yes.

Steam Coal Shortage for Punjab Industries

5316. SHRI R. N. RAKESH :
SHRI L. S. TUR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to serious

shortages of steam coal and hard coke to the industries in Punjab due to shortage of supply of railway wagons;

(b) whether he is aware that during 1981 only 15 per cent of the coal/coke allotted to Punjab was transported by the railways, seriously affecting the Industrial output; and

(c) what remedial action has been taken/proposed in the matter to reduce hardship ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). There is no shortage of railway wagons. The availability of steam coal and hard coke is not enough to meet the full requirements of all industrial units in the country, due to which shortage is experienced in all States including Punjab. At present, the industrial units in Punjab consuming steam coal and hard coke are being given about 25 per cent of their programme.

(c) Railways will move more steam coal and hard coke to Punjab and other States when the availability of these at rail-heads improves. Close co-ordination is being maintained with the Department of Coal about this.

Discontinuation of Multi-Colour Advertisements Displayed on DTC Buses

5317. SHRI N.E. HORO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are aware of the buses plying in the capital displaying advertisement in multi-colours which attract the attention of people; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to discontinue this practice as it invites the attention of people on the road and may cause accidents also?

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

(b) Certain reservations have already been expressed by Delhi Urban Art Commission with regard to display of advertisement in multi-colours on the DTC buses. DTC authorities are holding discussions with Delhi Urban Arts Commission about the amplification of guidelines on the subject and the guidelines as may be laid down by the Commission will be followed by DTC.

Setting up of 25 Bedded Allopathic Hospital for Asian Games in Delhi

5318. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that here is a proposal to set up a 2 bedded allopathic hospital in connection with 1982 Asian Games in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after the Asian Games are over this hospital proposed to be converted into a homoeopathic hospital; and

(c) if not, what are the other alternatives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, a 20 bedded hospital is under construction in the Asian Games Village Complex.

(b) and (c). The matter regarding alternative use of this hospital has not been considered so far.

Conversion of Naupada-Gunpur Line

5319. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposal from Government of Orissa for the conversion of Naupada-Gunpur Railway line into a broad gauge;

(b) if so, whether it is likely to be considered as priority basis in 1982-83; and

(c) the details of stages for implementation of the above proposal?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

New Yard at Sankrail

5320. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to have new yard for goods traffic on the South East Railway at Sankrail near Howrah;

(b) if so, what is the present stage of the said proposal;

(c) what difficulty, if any, is encountered in implementation of this proposal?

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

(b) Land acquisition is in progress.

(c) The major problem is shortage of funds for works. There have also been problems in the acquisition of land which are being sorted out through the agencies of West Bengal State Government.

New Permanent Posts for Class-I and II officers

5321. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the number of Railway officers in the Indian Railways Class-I & II respectively in years 1979, 1980 and 1981;

(b) what was the number of permanent sanctioned posts of officers in the above mentioned years;

(c) whether due to increase in work load as well as for diversification of jobs there is actual need for more number of officer experts at present; and

(d) if so, what is hurdle in creating new permanent posts of officers and their recruitment through Union Public Service Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) The staff statistics on Indian Railways are maintained as on 31st March of the Year. The group wise number of Railway officers employed on Zonal Railways, Production Units, Railway Board and other Misc. Offices for the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 was as under:—

Year	Group 'A' (Class I)	Group 'B' (Class II)
1979 . . .	5,278	4,653
1980 . . .	5,397	5,054
1981 . . .	5,492	5,671

(Note: A large number of Group 'B' officers are working against Group 'A' posts)

(b) The group-wise number of permanent posts of officers in the respective years was as under:—

Year	Group 'A' (Class I)	Group 'B' (Class II)
1979 . . .	5,960	1,520
1980 . . .	5,981	1,515
1981 . . .	6,357	1,945

(In addition, there are a large number of mp or ary and work-charged posts)

(c) No. The number of officers is based on the work-load and the requirement is periodically reviewed and sanctions accorded as necessary. There is, however, a shortage of Group 'A' officers due to rapid expansion of Railway activities and Group 'B' officers are temporarily bridging the gap. Recruitment of Group 'A' officers is being stepped up. Recruitment as also promotion to Group 'A' (Class I) posts in the organised services is made on an annual basis, the intake being decided taking into account the cadre position, vacancies anticipated to occur and the developmental requirements, etc.

(d) Does not arise.

Diesel Loco Shed at Nimpura

5322. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a plan to set up a diesel Loco Shed at Nimpura near Kharagpur on the South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, in what year this plan was sanctioned;

(c) what is the estimate for this plan?

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

(b) The work of Diesel Loco Shed at Nimpura was sanctioned in 1980-81.

(c) The sanctioned estimated cost for this shed is Rs. 296 lakhs.

Congestion at Howrah Station

5323. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the South Eastern Railway coaching service face terminal difficulties at Howrah which is an Eastern Railway controlled station;

(b) whether it is a fact that to remove heavy congestion at Howrah, there is a proposal to start a new terminal at Padmakur near Howrah;

(c) if so, when was the plan mooted and what is the estimate for working the plan; and

(d) what is the present stage of the said plan and when it is going to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. However, terminal facilities for handling coaching services are felt necessary at Howrah.

(b) Yes.

(c) A techno-economic survey was sanctioned in 1973. Based on the detailed survey, an estimate was prepared for a scheme at a cost of Rs. 31.45 crores. In the first stage, acquisition of land at a cost of Rs. 1,65,13,000 has been sanctioned.

(d) Land acquisition proceedings are in progress through the State Government. There is however opposition from the owners of the homestead land involved and the matter is being sorted out with the State Government. Besides, there is acute shortage of funds for works. A target for completion of the scheme cannot therefore be fixed now.

27th Annual Conference of State Transport Undertakings

5324. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Transport undertakings in its 27th annual conference in New Delhi have demanded increase in Central Government's contribution, long term loans from LTC and IDBI at lower rate of interest;

(b) if so, the provisions in the Sixth Plan for road transport in the State

sector and the Central sector, respectively; and

(c) the steps Government propose to adopt to solve the transport problem in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The points discussed in the 27th Conference of the Association of State Road Transport Undertakings included the need for expeditious release of Central Government's loan contribution to S.R.T.Cs, increased allocation of L.I.C. loan with procedural simplifications, for facility of direct financial assistance from IDBI at low rate of interest.

(b) Provision in the Sixth Plan for Road Transport in the State Sector is Rs. 1,125.55 crores and Rs. 70 crores in the Central Sector.

(c) Steps have been taken to clear the backlog of Central Government's contribution to SRTC's. The budget provision for the purpose for the year 82-83 has also been stepped up. Ministry of Finance have already been requested for considering the question of simplifying procedures in respect of L.I.C. loan and for I.D.B.I. direct lending facilities.

Government's Policy regarding Integration of Practical Training with Curriculum

5325. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) details of the Government's policy to integrate practical training with curriculum;

(b) if not, whether Government are thinking to evolve such a policy;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). At the school stage, socially useful productive work has been recommended as an integral part of the 10 years school curriculum with the objective of preparing the pupil to practise and perform manual work individually and collectively. Vocationalisation has also been recommended, at the +2 stage of education. The University Grants Commission has given guidelines for restructuring courses so as to make the first Degree course more relevant to the rural environment and developmental needs of the community, and to link education with work, field and practical experience and productivity.

In so far as Technical Education is concerned, all engineering and technological institutions have been requested to examine the feasibility of integrating practical training with the curriculum in the first degree course in engineering and technology.

Flyover at Bandel and Serampore

5326. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering any proposal to construct flyovers at Bandel and Serampore in the Bandel-Howrah Section of Howrah division of Eastern Railways;

(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 proposal for construction of a road over-bridge at Bandel is under consideration, as no proposal has been received from the State Government. A proposal for construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of existing level crossing on G.T. Road at Serampore is under the examination of the Railway and the State Government.

(b) A temporary diversion for shifting the road at Serampore was suggested by the State PWD (Roads). This was found not feasible after site verification. A revised alignment has since been suggested by the PWD (Roads) which is under active consideration in respect of site conditions and its feasibility. Detailed plans and estimates will be taken in hand after the final alignment is mutually accepted.

Electrification of Bandel-Katwa Line

5327. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to electrify the Bandel-Katwa Railway line in Howrah Division.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what steps Government propose to take for speedier Railway movement between Katwa and Bandel?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Out of 28 passenger carrying trains running on Bandel-Katwa section, 13 trains including 6 locals have already been dieselised.

Rupsa-Bangripusi Line

5328. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rupsa-Bangripusi narrow gauge railway line was constructed in the year 1905 and the users and the State Government of Orissa are urging upon the centre for conversion of this narrow gauge line into a broad gauge line;

(b) if so, whether the survey work was conducted in this connection and the result thereof;

(c) whether the feasibility report has been prepared basing on the survey report;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and by what time the feasibility report will be prepared and the approximate time by which the centre will take a decision on it;

(e) whether the Government of Orissa is approaching the centre for strengthening the present system by supplying more wagons, passenger coaches, change of present type of engine etc. pending conversion of this line; and

(f) if so, action taken by the centre for these types of strengthening and the time by which these changes will be given effect to?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The line from Rupsa to Baripada was opened in 1905 and the remaining portion viz. Baripada to Bangripusi, in 1920. Representations have been received from the State Government and others urging conversion of Rupsa-Bangripusi line into broad gauge.

(b) and (c). A survey was carried out and a report covering the aspects of feasibility, costs and expected rate of return has been prepared.

(d) The survey report has been received and is under examination in the Ministry of Railways. A decision will be taken with due regard to feasibility and viability as brought out in the Report and the position of availability of resources. The Government expects to be able to take a final decision in the matter during the current year itself.

(e) No reference has been received in the matter in the recent past.

(f) Does not arise.

The Criteria Employed in Appointing Foreign Nationals in Central Universities

5329. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria employed in appointing foreign nationals in Central Universities;

(b) their names and the posts for which they were appointed along with their terms of service conditions;

(c) the policy of Government/UGC in this regard; and

(d) whether Government would replace the services of these foreign nationals if local candidates are found suitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEELA KAUL): (a) The Central Universities do not normally appoint foreign nationals on a regular basis. However, in order to strengthen programmes of teaching and research, services of foreign nationals are secured by them for specified periods, under bilateral programmes of cooperation with foreign institutions/universities, or under Cultural Exchange programmes. In exceptional cases, appointments of foreign nationals resident in India are also made, if suitably qualified Indian nationals are not available.

(b) The names of foreign nationals currently working in the Central Universities, the posts held by them and the terms of their appointment are being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). The Government are of the view that universities should not appoint foreign nationals on a permanent basis. However, such appointment might be made on a contract basis if suitably qualified Indian nationals are not available. Wherever foreign nationals are appointed, every effort should be made to find suitable Indian personnel to fill such vacancies.

Introduction of Population Education Courses in Schools and Colleges

5330. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce population education course as teaching subjects in the schools and colleges of various States and Union Territories;

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

(c) the name of the universities of various States where such programme is proposed to be introduced in near future; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Government of India have launched a National Population Education Programme designed to introduce population education in the formal education system. This is being implemented in the country during the VI Five Year Plan in a phased manner.

(c) and (d). A working group constituted by the University Grants Commission has suggested that health and population education be introduced in the form of foundation courses at first degree level in a few selected universities and colleges. The suggestion is under consideration of U.G.C.

Violation of safety rules for achieving target of goods and passenger traffic

5331. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that safety rules have been violated despite repeated admonishments by the Commissioner of Railway Safety and that wagons with broken springs have often been put on the rails for achieving the target of goods/passenger traffic/movement;

(b) if so, reasons thereof and steps taken to replace the damaged and old wagons, coaches, tracks etc. to minimise the Railway accidents; and

(c) whether the investigation reports on each railway accident will be laid on the Table of the House starting from the accidents taking place from 1 January, 1981?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The primary objective of the safety organization set up on the Railways is to inculcate safety consciousness among the staff and to ensure that they do not violate rules or indulge in short-cut methods which may lead to accidents. Field inspections at all levels of supervision have been intensified. Despite all precautions, some cases of violation of rules/procedures by staff do occur.

Wagons with broken springs are not put on rail at the start. Spring of BOX/BCX wagons broken enroute only are allowed to run after clamping to avoid detachment enroute. Such broken springs are changed at the next traction changing point or the wagons detached before the trains are permitted to proceed further.

Renewals/replacements of aged assets like wagons, coaches, engines and track have been accelerated to the extent of resources availability. Rolling stock which is overaged and beyond economical repairs is being taken off the line. About 600 overaged coaches and 12,000 wagons were condemned and withdrawn from service during 1980-81. During April to December, 1981, about 450 coaches and 12,000 wagons have been scrapped. All overaged locos are expected to be withdrawn from service by the end of VI Plan. To expedite track renewals, allocation of funds has been increased from Rs. 70 crores (net) during 1980-81 to about Rs. 130 crores (net) in 1981-82. Import of rails has been arranged to meet the shortfalls in domestic supplies as also to get rails of longer life. To meet the gap in the availability of

wooden and steel sleepers, manufacture of concrete sleepers is also being accelerated.

(c) No, as it would not be worthwhile.

Purchase of girders by Northern Railway

5332. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many girders of the size 32'x24"x7½" were purchased by the Northern Railways during the course of the last five years; how these were used and how many of these were auctioned, with full details thereof;

(b) whether any discrepancies have come to the notice of Government in their accounting; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a). No girders were purchased by the Northern Railway during the last five years and therefore there has been no utilization and auction of the same.

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

Medical Certificates issued by Private Medical Practitioners

5333. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that medical certificates issued by private medical practitioners are accepted for grant of commuted leave only to the non-gazetted Government servants and not to the Gazetted Government servants; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this distinction and whether Government propose to undo this?

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

(b) The reasons for accepting medical certificates issued by private medical practitioners for the grant of commuted leave to non-Gazetted Government servants is because of the practical difficulties faced by a bulk of them who are posted in remote localities where there are no adequate medical facilities or authorised medical attendants. There is no proposal to extend the same concession to Gazetted Government servants.

हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों के लिए वार्षिक वेतन-वृद्धियाँ

5334. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने जनवरी, 1982 से हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों को देव वार्षिक वेतन, वृद्धि अभी तक मंजूर नहीं की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों को वार्षिक वेतन-वृद्धियों की वक़ायी राशि का भुगतान कब तक कर दिया जायेगा?

रेलमंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) और (ख). हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों की वार्षिक वेतन-वृद्धि उनकी सेवा पंजियाँ उपलब्ध न होने के कारण, जो उत्तर रेलवे के पास है, नहीं लगायी जा सकीं फिर भी, अप्रैल 1982 के वेतन बिल के माध्यम से, उनकी वार्षिक वेतन-वृद्धि लगाने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

दिल्ली में मानसिक शैथिल्य वाले बच्चों
के लिए स्कूलों का खोला जाना

5335. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या
शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली में मानसिक शैथिल्य
वाले बच्चों के लिए कुछ स्कूलों की स्थापना
की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे स्कूलों की
संख्या क्या है और वे कहाँ पर स्थित हैं ;

(ग) क्या नई दिल्ली क्षेत्र में भी
ऐसे स्कूलों की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव
है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन स्कूलों को
कहाँ पर स्थापित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव
है ;

(ङ) क्या यह स्कूल दिल्ली के मान-
सिक शैथिल्य वाले सभी बच्चों की आवश्यक-
ता को पूरा करने में पर्याप्त होंगे ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में
क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

शिक्षा और सांस्कृतिक तथा
समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री
(श्री पी० के० थुंगन) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली
में मानसिक शैथिल्य वाले बच्चों के लिए
पहले ही 25 स्कूल चल रहे हैं तथा कोई
नया स्कूल खोलने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

इन स्कूलों के स्थान विवरण में दिए
गए हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) हां।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

संस्थाओं की सूची

- मानसिक रूप से अविकसित व्यक्तियों के लिए स्कूल गृह, कस्तूरबा
निकेतन, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली। (दिल्ली प्रशासन)
- मानसिक रूप से अविकसित प्रौढ़ व्यक्तियों के लिए माडल
स्कूल, कस्तूरबा निकेतन लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली। (दिल्ली प्रशासन)
- मानसिक रूप से पिछड़े व्यक्तियों के लिए माडल स्कूल कस्तूरबा
निकेतन, नई दिल्ली - 24. (समाज कल्याण
मंत्रालय)
- मानसिक रूप से अविकसित बालकों के लिए स्कूल गृह
(एनेक्स), 14/78, पंजाबी बाग, नई दिल्ली। (दिल्ली प्रशासन)
- ओखला केन्द्र, मानसिक रूप से अविकसित बालकों के लिए
स्कूल, ओखला रोड, होली फमिली अस्पताल के सामने, ओखला
रोड, नई दिल्ली। (स्वयंसेवी संगठन)

6. बाल मार्ग दर्शन स्कूल, उप, राजेन्द्र पार्क, नया राजेन्द्र नगर, नई दिल्ली। (स्वयं सेवी संगठन)
7. मानसिक रूप से पिछड़े बालकों के लिए नई दिल्ली नगर निगम स्कूल, मंदिर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली। (नई दिल्ली नगर निगम)
8. मानसिक रूप से अविकसित बालकों के लिए स्कूल, मेण्टल अस्पताल, केम्पस, शाहदरा। (दिल्ली प्रशासन)
9. मानसिक रूप से अविकसितों के लिये एस.ए. एच. एन. स्कूल, जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के समीप, हौज खास, नई दिल्ली। (मानसिक रूप से अविकसितों के कल्याणार्थ संघ)
10. मानसिक रूप से अविकसित बालकों के लिए वाई० एम० सी० ए० स्कूल, निजामुद्दीन, नई दिल्ली। (स्वयंसेवी संगठन)

शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत समेकीकृत स्कूलों की सूची

1. वलतंतराय विद्या मंदिर, मूलचन्द चौराहे के समीप, नई दिल्ली। (स्वयंसेवी संगठन)
2. दिल्ली नगर निगम प्राथमिक विद्यालय (मानसिक रूप से अविकसित बालकों के लिये विशेष सैक्शन)

1. शालीमार बाग
2. माडल टाउन
3. गीता कालीनी ब्लाक-5
4. नंद दगरी, ब्लाक डी-2
5. मदनगौर फेज-2
6. राजोरी गार्डन एक्सटेन्शन
7. कर्मपुरा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र
8. मुब्तीवालान, दरियागंज
9. चित्रगुप्त मार्ग
10. जहांगीरपुरी
11. डी डी ए फ्लट्स, कालकाजी
12. वेस्ट पटेल नगर
13. नरेला मण्डी
14. नजफगढ़-3

Kottayam-Bodinaya-Kanool Railway Line

5336. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take steps regarding construction of Kottayam-Bodinaya-Kanool Railway line; 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

Doubling of Quilon-Trivandrum Section

5337. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government would take necessary steps for doubling of Quilon-Trivandrum Section, as the capacity utilisation approaching the maximum in the section with the increase in demand for traffic in the wake of opening of Trivandrum-Cape Comorin Section and the formation of Trivandrum Division?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): There is no proposal to double the Quilon-Trivandrum Section at present as the capacity on the line can be increased when required by alternatives cheaper than doubling.

Regularisation of casual labourers working in Hindustan Latex, Trivandrum

5338. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about thirty casual labourers were working

in the Hindustan Latex, Trivandrum from April 1977 onwards, who were appointed through Employment Exchange;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not regularising them even after the passage of almost five years; and

(c) whether Government propose to regularise them next?

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

(b) It is reported by the Company that they could not be regularised as none of them were found fit for regular employment by the Selection Committee.

(c) The matter is sub-judice as Workers have filed a writ petition in the Kerala High Court.

Dredging in Talaimannar for Ferry Service between Sri Lanka and India

5339. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India and the Railways of Sri Lanka Government have been holding discussions regarding the imminent need for dredging in Talaimannar without which the ferry service between Sri Lanka and India may come to a grinding halt; and

(b) if so, the follow up action taken as a result of such discussions?

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

(b) Dredging operations at Port Talaimannar are the responsibility of Port Authorities of Sri Lanka Government. According to information available with Shipping Corporation of India, dredging operations have been entrusted by Sri Lanka Government Authorities to Sri Lanka

Fisheries Harbour Corporation.
As per latest advice received by the SCI from the Indian High Commission, Colombo, a deredger is expected to reach Port Talaimannar around 25th March, 1982 and commence dredging operation from 26-3-1982. The SCI's representative at Rameshwaram and the Indian High Commissioner in Colombo as well as SCI's agents at Colombo are keeping close liaison with Sri Lanka Railway Authorities and Port Authorities in this regard.

Total number of Teachers employed in the NDMC and DMC

5340. **SHRI BHEEKHABAI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Teachers employed in the NDMC and DMC;

(b) the representation of SC/ST in them organisation-wise; and

(c) the action taken by Government to fill up the remaining vacancies of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). As reported by D.M.C. the total number of teachers employed in D.M.C. schools is 14687, out of which 1019 teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes. Teachers belonging to Scheduled Tribes are not represented in Municipal Corporation of Delhi schools as no such trained teachers are available in Delhi. There is a back-log of 250 Scheduled Castes female teachers due to non-availability of qualified candidates in adequate numbers.

In so far as schools run by N.D.M.C. are concerned, the requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Purchase of Ships by Poompuhar Shipping Corporation from a German Firm

5341. **SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:**

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether a conflict has arisen between the Tamil Nadu Government and the Centre over a deal for purchase of some ships by Poompuhar Shipping Corporation at Madras from a German firm.

(b) if so, the nature of the conflict; and

(c) whether a final decision has since been taken to purchase the ships?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no conflict between the Tamil Nadu Government and the Centre over the deal for purchase of ships by Poompuhar Shipping Corporation from a German firm. The proposal of the Corporation has only been deferred on the request of the Poompuhar Shipping Corporation pending certain additional information/clarification about the price of the ships.

(c) No, Sir.

Appointment of Academic Personnel in J.N.U.

5342. **SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 692 on 20 August, 1981 regarding appointment of academic personnel in J.N.U. and state:

(a) whether the information has been collected and laid on the Table of the House; and

(b) if not, by what time it is likely to be placed?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) As early as practicable, keeping in view the voluminous nature of the information sought.

वरिष्ठ मण्डलीय संचालन अधीक्षक

5343. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में अतिरिक्त मण्डलीय रेलवे प्रबंधकों के पद पर पदोन्नत किए

गए वरिष्ठ मण्डलीय संचालन अधीक्षकों और वरिष्ठ मण्डलीय वाणिज्यिक अधीक्षकों की संख्या तथा उनका पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है: और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जाति के वरिष्ठ लोगों की वजाय कनिष्ठ लोगों को पदोन्नत किया गया है?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) सूचना इस प्रकार है:—

नाम

जन्म तिथि सेवा में नियुक्ति की तारीख समय वेतन मान में वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धि की तारीख

सर्व श्री

1. वी० पी० भार्गव,	6-10-38	16-7-62	16-7-62
अपरमण्डल रेल प्रबंधक मुरादाबाद			
2. न० एन० वासुदेव,	12-3-38	2-8-62	2-8-62
अपर मंडल रेल प्रबंधक, दिल्ली			

(ख) जी नहीं।

Progress report of Railway lines in Kerala

5344. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what was the total allotment of amount for developments of Railways in Kerala State for the year 1979 to 81 and the progress report of various works undertaken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-

LIKARJUN): During the period from 1979 to 1981 the following railway projects have been sanctioned in Kerala State:—

1. Tirunelveli-Nagarcoil-Kanyakumari-Trivandrum Broad Gauge Line a portion of which lies in Kerala State, has been completed and opens for traffic at a cost of Rs. 37.50 crores. Outlay of Rs. 2.62 crores for 1979-80, Rs. 0.96 crore for 1980-81 and Rs. 138 crores for 1981-82 was provided in the Budgets.

2. Construction of a new Broad Gauge Rail link from Ernakulam

to Alleppy (57.12 Kms.) at a cost of Rs. 15 crores is in progress. The over all progress of this line till end of February, 1982 is 15 per cent. Outlay of Rs. 1.00 crore for 1979-80, Rs. 1.00 crore for 1980-81 and Rs. 2 crores for 1981-82 was provided in the Budgets.

3. A new Division—Trivandrum Division—has been formed (cost Rs. 3.57 crores). Outlay of Rs. 0.04 crore for 1979-80, Rs. 0.18 crore for 1980-81 and Rs. 0.19 crore for 1981-82 was provided in the Budgets.

4. The following doubling works are in progress :—

(Rs. in crores)

Section	(Length in Kms.)	Estimated Cost	Outlay provided in Budget for			Progress till end of Feb. 82
			79-80	80-81	81-82	
Palghat—Shoranur	44.20	6.25	0.30	0.25	2.06	22.50
Shoranur—Alwaye Phase—I	18.42	4.00	0.14	0.20	0.18	Opened
Do. Phase—II	44.67	8.98	2.62	0.80	1.13	65.58
Land acquisition for doubling of Shoranur—Alwaye Section Mulagunnathukavu-Trichur-Iringalakuda-Ghalakudi and Angamali	—	0.17	—	0.01	0.15	In progress
Shoranur—Alwaye Phase III	24.33	3.65	—	—	0.20	—

DTC Fare hike in reference to checking pilferage

5345. DR. A. U. AZMI:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that DTC is seriously considering raising its fares instead of checking the pilferages, leakages, sub-standard purchase of spare parts strengthening its workshops, improving the management etc;

(b) whether DTC has hired about 600 private buses at the rate of Rs. 2.10 a Km. and has given its buses on hire to Schools at Rs. 1.80 a Km. thereby losing rupees one lakh a day;

(c) if so, is there any proposal to withdraw DTC buses from the Schools and dispense with an equal number of private buses under DTC operation particularly those which are quite old

and not as per the specification of the Motors Vehicle Act, 1939; and

(d) steps taken to do away with the private buses in a phased manner as brought out in the Annual Reports of 1977 and 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Necessary steps are being taken by DTC to improve the operational efficiency including steps of a appropriate system of issue of stores, plug loopholes of leakages, ensuring non-purchase of sub-standard spares etc. The workshop facilities are also being augmented with the 2nd Central Workshop likely to be operational in a few month's time.

(b) Private buses under DTC operation hired under Kilometrage Scheme number 463 as on 19-2-82. The hire charges per KM for 0-2 year old Standard Size bus is Rs. 1.90, and for Mini

bus Rs. 1.61. The DTC makes available about 400 buses to schools at the rate of Rs. 2.50 per KM. As the buses given for this purpose are only during slack hours, it helps to utilise buses gainfully and supplements the income.

(c) In view of reply to (b) above, question does not arise.

(d) The continuously growing traffic demand requires augmentation of adequate bus services. The P.O. buses continue to be hired by DTC to supplement its fleet to provide these services.

मार्च-अप्रैल, 82 में केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक बोर्ड दिल्ली तथा अखिल भारतीय माध्यमिक बोर्ड की दसवीं कक्षा की परीक्षा में बैठ रहे छात्रों की संख्या

5346. श्री त्रिलोक चन्व : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष मार्च-अप्रैल, 82 में केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक बोर्ड, दिल्ली तथा

अखिल भारतीय माध्यमिक स्कूल परीक्षा

दिल्ली माध्यमिक स्कूल परीक्षा

(ख) अखिल भारतीय माध्यमिक स्कूल परीक्षा

दिल्ली माध्यमिक स्कूल परीक्षा

(ग) अखिल भारतीय योजना में देश के विभिन्न भागों और यहां तक कि विदेश के कुछ स्थानों के छात्र भी परीक्षा देते हैं। इनमें से बहुत से छात्रों की मातृ-भाषा हिन्दी नहीं होती है। उसी तरह संघ शासित क्षेत्र दिल्ली में हमें बहुत से भाषाई अल्प संख्यकों का ध्यान रखना होता है।

दिल्ली में कक्षा VI से VIII तक हिन्दी का अध्ययन अनिवार्य है। ऐसे छात्रों के लिए यह कक्षा IX और X में अनिवार्य है, जिन्होंने कक्षा VI से VIII तक अनिवार्य रूप से हिन्दी का अध्ययन नहीं किया है

अखिल भारतीय माध्यमिक बोर्ड की दसवीं कक्षा की परीक्षा में कितने छात्र बैठ रहे हैं ;

(ख) उनमें दिल्ली से ऐसे छात्रों/छात्राओं की संख्या क्या है, जिन्होंने हिन्दी को एक विषय के रूप में नहीं लिया है ;

(ग) मात्र-भाषा हिन्दी के बिना दसवीं कक्षा में बैठना कहां तक उचित है ; और

(घ) दिल्ली शिक्षा अधिनियम और मनुश्रल में भाषाओं के लिये क्या उपबन्ध है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री प० के० थुंगल)

(क) केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा आयोजित की जा रही अखिल भारतीय माध्यमिक स्कूल परीक्षा और दिल्ली माध्यमिक स्कूल परीक्षा में इस वर्ष बैठने वाले छात्रों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :

47156 (सभी विषय)

70052 (सभी विषय)

1232 (दिल्ली के कुल 10305 उम्मीदवारों में से)

7962

सभी छात्र कक्षा IX और X में अनिवार्य रूप से दो भाषाओं (जिनमें से एक हिन्दी हो सकती है) का अध्ययन करते हैं।

जैसा कि उत्तर के उपर्युक्त भाग (क) और (ख) में दी गई सूचना से यह देखा जा सकता है कि दिल्ली में अधिकांश छात्र हिन्दी का अध्ययन अवश्य करते हैं।

(घ) दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा नियमावली, 1973 के नियम 9 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित प्रावधान किया गया है :

विभाषासूत्र का अपनाया जाना—
 कक्षा VI से X में भाषाओं के शिक्षण में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए विभाषा सूत्र का अनुरूप किया जायगा... ऐसे स्कूलों में, जहाँ शिक्षण का माध्यम हिन्दी नहीं है, हिन्दी के शिक्षण के बारे में नियम 6(4) में यह व्यवस्था है कि इन स्कूलों में प्राथमिक स्तर के कक्षा III दा इससे पहले के हिन्दी को एक विषय के रूप में शुरू किया जाएगा।

VISIT OF KING OF SPAIN

5347. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that King Carlos of Spain during his recent visit to India shared the concern of the Government of India and other countries bordering Indian Ocean in view of the risks of tension in the region;

(b) if so, the outcome of talks in respect of support of the Government of Spain to the efforts and invitations to bring about peace and detente in the going; and

(c) what efforts have been and are being made to ensure the establishment of a zone of peace in the region?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c): During the recent visit to India of the King of Spain, discussions were held on matters of mutual interest, and India's concern at tensions in the Indian Ocean area was conveyed to the Spanish side. These discussions contributed to a better understanding of each other's point of view.

India supports the UN declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and is making all efforts to see it translated into reality.

ILLEGAL TRADE OF SRI LANKA PASSPORTS

5348. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to reported flourishing trade in Sri Lanka passports in India;

(b) if so, has a CID report to this effect showed that these passports fetch Rs. 5000/- a piece and are used for travel to Pakistan and Europe; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken to stop this illegal trafficking in passports?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c) Government are ascertaining factual position in this regard.

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में रेल लाईने

5349. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दो भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्रियों (श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी और श्री केदार पाण्डेय) ने गया से शेरघाट, शेरघाटी से इमामगंज, इमामगंज से छतरा और हजारीबाग के लिए रेल लाइन बढ़ाने का आश्वासन दिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए बजट में प्रावधान न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) संसाधनों की कठिनाई के कारण प्रस्तावित रेलवे लाइन के लिए अभी हाल में कोई प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवम् यातायात सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। नयी

लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए रेलों को सीमित धन-राशि आवंटित की गयी है जो चालू योजनाओं के लिए भी पर्याप्त नहीं है। इसलिए अभी लगभग 200 कि० मी० लम्बी इस नयी रेल लाइन का निर्माण शुरू करना जिस पर लगभग 75 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है, सम्भव नहीं है।

Road overbridge at Cuttack Railway Station

5350. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Works Department of the State Government of Orissa in their letter No. 14801, dated 26 June, 1981 had communicated to the S.E. Railway authority that the cost of the road over-bridge including two lane traffic will be borne by the State Government on 50:50 basis; if so action taken thereon by the centre;

(b) whether this road over-bridge has been included in the works programme of 1981-82 or 1982-83, if not, the reason thereof and action taken by the Union Government for its inclusion in the works programme and intimation to the State Government of Orissa to contribute their share; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Government has agreed to met the cost of land acquired and/or other conditions laid down by the Centre; if so, the views of the Centre on these issues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Government of Orissa have agreed to share the cost of the proposed road over bridge of two lane traffic width in replacement of existing level crossing at the South end of Cuttack Railway Station on a 50:50 basis as per extant rules.

(b) This work has been included in the Railways Works Programme 1982-83.

(c) They have also added to bear of land and to other usual terms and conditions, in accordance with extant rules.

संयुक्त उद्यम पर भारत-अल्जीरिया समिति

5351. श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अल्जीरिया में हुई भारत और अल्जीरिया के संयुक्त उद्यम समिति की बैठक में किन प्रश्नों और विषयों पर चर्चा की गई ;

(ख) इस पर लिये गये निर्णय की रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में ब्योरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) से (ग) भारत-अल्जीरियाई संयुक्त आयोग की 8 से 11 फरवरी, 1982 तक अल्जीरिया में हुई मंत्री-स्तर की पहली बैठक में दोनों देशों के बीच के आर्थिक, तकनीकी, वाणिज्यिक, शैक्षिक तथा वैज्ञानिक सम्बन्धों की समीक्षा की गई। जिन विशिष्ट विषयों पर विचार विमर्श किया गया उनमें ये शामिल हैं— परिवहन में सहयोग; मध्यम तथा लघु उद्योग; भारी उद्योग; सिंचाई और होटल-निर्माण; द्विबक्षीय आर्थिक सहयोग को और विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी और संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में आदान-प्रदान को बढ़ाने के लिए दोनों पक्षों ने, अनेक उपायों के बारे में निर्णय किया। संयुक्त आयोग की बैठक से दोनों देशों के बीच विद्यमान मैत्रीपूर्ण और सौहार्दपूर्ण सम्बन्ध और मजबूत हुए तथा इससे

इस समय चल रही परियोजनाओं की प्रगति की समीक्षा करने और आर्थिक सहयोग के नये क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने का अवसर भी मिला। भारतीय पक्ष अल्जीरियाई पक्ष की आवश्यकता के अनुसार विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विशेषज्ञों की भर्ती में सहायता करने पर भी सहमत हुआ।

12.00 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मनीराम बागड़ा

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East) Under Direction 2, privilege notice gets precedence.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see; that is under my consideration.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी जी, मुझे बोलने दीजिए, मुझे टाइम मिला है। व्यवधान स्पीकर साहब गृह मंत्री जी खड़े हो गये हैं, ये बोलें या मैं। गृह मंत्री जी, आप ही पहले बोल लें

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात का सम्बन्ध आप से है। वह हमें आप से करनी है। गृह मंत्री जी बीच में नहीं आ सकते।

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Let him have his say?

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह सदन की कल की कार्यवाही की रिपोर्ट है और इस रिपोर्ट में सदन में जो कुछ हुआ, वह रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया। डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय ने बहुत से हिस्से एक्सपंज कर दिये। जब उन से पूछा गया कि यह किस नियम के अनुसार किया जा रहा है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि रेजीड्युएरी पार्षस के हिसाब से।.. (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): What is the Home Minister doing?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कुछ शब्द निकाले जा सकते हैं लेकिन पूरी कार्यवाही कैसे निकाली जा सकती है।

MR. SPEAKER: I will talk to you about it. But what was done in the House yesterday, I was given to understand, was done by the Chair in the House itself with the sense of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not finished yet.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Firstly the ruling is never given by talking the sense of the House. Have you ever given your ruling by taking the sense of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: There are instances where words and expressions prejudicial to national interest have been kept out of the proceedings. There are specific instances of that. But I will discuss it with you—not in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have also seen the rules.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप ने मुझे पहले बोलने के लिए कहा था लेकिन मेरी बात नहीं सुनी। पहले जब आप ने बोलने को कहा तो बगैर मुझे सुने आप ने कह दिया। आप कैसे इन की बात सुन रहे हैं।.. (व्यवधान) .. आप ने मुझे पहले बोलने का अवसर दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सुन रहा हूँ। मैं इन की बात नहीं सुन रहा हूँ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप ने किस को पहले बुलाया था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को बुलाया था ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप मेरा अपमान कर रहे हैं । आप दूसरों की बात सुन रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप की बात सुन रहा हूँ, आप कहिये ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं बोलूँ कैसे जब आप इन की बात सुन रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं प्रीसीजर की बात कर रहा हूँ । जो प्रीसीजर की बात कही गई थी, उस के बारे में मैंने कहा था ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप ने हम को पूरा सुना नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप की बात सुन सकता हूँ लेकिन यहां इस हाउस में इस पर बहस नहीं हो सकती । That was done by the Chair. I am not going to listen.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): We are raising points of order relating to a particular rule. (Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप के पास कल का पूरा विवरण नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप की बात सुन सकता हूँ लेकिन इस तरह से नहीं । आप मेरे पास आइए ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Points of order can never be raised in the Chamber. We want to raise it here.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये, न तैज आवाज से काम चलेगा और न नाराज होने से काम चलेगा । मैं तो सदन की कार्यवाही देश के हित में चलाना चाहता हूँ । इतनी सी बात है ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर क्या है ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ यह है कि कल हम ने यहां सदन में जब गृहमंत्री जी ने बोलते हुए हिटलर के बारे में प्रशंसा की बात की....

MR. SPEAKER: No.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : उस को डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब ने एक्सपंज कर दिया ।.. (व्यवधान)... मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मेरी बात को सुन लीजिए ।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Whose ruling is final?

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling is final. The Chair's ruling is final. Whosoever is in the Chair, he enjoys the power of the Speaker. This is so simple. Whether it is the Chairman or the Deputy-Speaker or myself, when he sits in the Chair, he is the Speaker.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : : अध्यक्ष जी, घर मंत्री के शब्द अगर आप एक्सपंज करते हैं तो घर मंत्री की वह भावना बदस्तूर रह जाती है । घर मंत्री को इन शब्दों को विदवा करना चाहिए, वापिस लेना चाहिए ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: We shall consider it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have requested you, because it is a very important point. Allow us to formulate our point of order properly. If you so choose, you may rule it out, but listen to my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is a valid point of order, I will listen.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But listening is necessary to know that.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It cannot be a one-way traffic. I wish to point out to you that there are certain rules of procedure. There is rule No. 380 of the Rules of procedure, which says that words which are defamatory, unparliamentary and indecent can be expunged from the proceedings of the House. Even the Speaker's powers are not unlimited, and when I say Speaker, it includes even the Deputy-Speaker, who functions as the Speaker. Therefore, I feel that yesterday an impropriety has been committed. I have given a regular notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I wish to point out to you that under article 99 of the Constitution each one of the members of this House, including the Home Minister, has taken the oath of allegiance to the Constitution, which believes in the democratic system. One person, who has taken such an oath, actually praising Hitler ...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, are you allowing him to question the ruling of the Chair?

MR. SPEAKER: I am listening to his point of order. I have to over-rule it.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : It was agreed in the House....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am over-ruling it. Why are you doing it? I have to rule it out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will you allow me to complete the point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing wrong about it so far. I will listen to whatever he says. I will over-rule it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do it after I have completed it.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am waiting for.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If any member, who has taken the oath of allegiance to the Constitution under article 99 in this House, a Constitution which believes in the democratic system, if he says anything counter to the spirit of the Constitution, by praising or saying something which is commendatory to Hitler's fascist system, it runs counter to the spirit to the Constitution and, therefore.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No names.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me complete. In saying this, I do not go to the extent of privilege, but impropriety is committed, and deliberately. When members of the ruling party and opposition party members requested him to withdraw them, he did not withdraw them. Therefore, it is an impropriety case bordering on privilege. So, Sir, you should take due note of it and, rather than expunging these remarks, you should direct the Home Minister to withdraw these remarks, which are inconsistent with the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Home Minister.

SEVERAL HON. Members rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let us hear what the Home Minister has to say.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम लोग प्रोसीजर का मामला रोज कर रहे हैं। कल की बात आप भूल जाइये। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से बात करूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बात वही होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आप इस बात की क्यों चिंता करते हैं ? मैंने कभी आपका दरवाजा बन्द नहीं किया, फिर आप इसकी चिंता कर रहे हैं।

I am listening patiently. I am open to suggestion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह पहला मौका नहीं है कि डिप्टी स्पीकर ने रिमार्क्स एक्सपंज किया हो। उन्होंने अपना ही रिमार्क एक्सपंज कर दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात कर लेंगे, मीटिंग हो रही है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक्सपंज के बारे में एक बात तय होनी चाहिए। (व्यवधान) आप मुझको बोलने नहीं देते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप गृह मंत्री को बीच में लाना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपकी बात सुनता हूँ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When a point of order is raised, even the Prime Minister cannot continue... (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको सुन लिया है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्यों शोर कर रहे हैं। मुझे शोर नहीं चाहिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहिए, क्या प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है आपका ? Let me see what is his point of order.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप सदन में हमेशा इस बात पर बल देते हैं कि कार्यवाही नियमानुसार होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिल्कुल होगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कल जो कार्यवाही हुई है वह किसी भी नियम के अन्तर्गत नहीं थी। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कर रहे हैं आप ? इस बात को मैं देखूंगा कि नियम के अनुसार हुई या नहीं हुई। It is my job to see whether the karravahi is within the limits or not.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप होम मिनिस्टर को क्यों नहीं कहते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे कोई कहने दे तब न।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am trying to say.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कल हमने चेयर से कहा एक्सपेंशन के बारे में। नियम 380 ...।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भी मैं आपको बताऊंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे पूरा कर लेने दीजिए। उन्होंने कहा कि एक्सपेंशन में रेसीड्युअरी पावर्स से कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भी होता है, मैं आपको बताऊंगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं रेसीड-
युअरी पावर्स का नियम पढ़कर बताना चाहता
हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे जुबानी याद है और
उस रूल के अलावा . . . ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे आप
कहने ही नहीं देते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जो भी कहना
चाहते हैं, मैं उसी के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ
I know what you are talking.
मैं वाजपेयी जी यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि
आपका रूल 380 मुझे जुबानी याद है और
इसके बारे में आपके मन में कोई संशय है तो
उसके बारे में आपसे बैठ कर बात करने के लिए
मैं तैयार हूँ । मैं मीटिंग बुलाना चाहता हूँ ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस में बात नहीं
हुआ करती ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Point of order is never discussed in
the Chamber. Point of order can
never be discussed in the Chamber.
It has to be heard in the House and
disposed of in the House. (Interrup-
tions). Point of order has to be heard
in the House, not in the Speaker's
Chamber. It has to be thrashed out
here and now.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : I have listened to
your point of order. आपका प्वाइंट ऑफ
आर्डर अभी बाकी है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी,
मैंने आपको लिखकर दिया है . . . ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने जो लिखा है
मैंने देखा है । उसके अलावा क्या कहना चाहते
हैं आप ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं यह
कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक्सपेंशन के बारे में
एक बार पूरी बहस करके प्रक्रिया तय हो जानी
चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी तो यही करना
चाहता हूँ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप तो
कहते हैं चैंबर में आइए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप सब की मीटिंग
करना चाहता हूँ । बहस नहीं हुआ करती ।
मैं मीटिंग बुलाऊंगा । उसके बाद भी अगर
आपको कोई एतराज हो, आप समझें कि कोई
गलती हुई है तो मैं आपकी बात मान लूंगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कल के बारे
में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कोई वर्ड,
कोई एक्सप्रेशन एक्सपेंज कर सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कह रहा हूँ . . . ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने कल
की कार्यवाही देखी है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे हिसाब से जो चेयर
ने किया है दैट इज फाइनल, लेकिन मैं आपसे
बात करके अपनी बात मनवा भी सकता हूँ
और आपकी बात मान भी सकता हूँ ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या फाइनल
है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको बता दूंगा
रूल बता दूंगा, प्रोसीजर बता दूंगा, सारा कुछ
बता दूंगा । यस्त मिस्टर होम मिनिस्टर ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Order now. I will listen to you later. I have not allowed you now.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek to clarify about what happened yesterday during the course of my reply to the debate on Demands for Grants of Home Ministry. My extempore observation about Hitler then was only provoked by the heat and the impulse of the debate. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you.

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: Myself, my party and the Government have throughout fought the forces of fascism, imperialism, communalism, racialism and obscurantism and ceaselessly upheld the laudable ideals enshrined in the constitution. The History of the Indian National Congress is the history of the struggle against imperialism, racialism and fascism. (Interruptions)

The remarks and observations made by me were unintentional

MR. SPEAKER: He is withdrawing it.

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: ...and off the cuff and did not mean to convey my real feelings, thoughts and sentiments.

MR. SPEAKER: He is withdrawing.

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: I regret for all that transpired and withdraw my expressions about Hitler. This is to explain myself and set the record straight. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He has expressed regrets as well as withdrawal.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एकपंज कर दिया तो विषय कैसे कर सकते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मैं आपसे बात करूंगा ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: He has expressed regrets regarding expressions, if any and not those in the proceedings.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Have you seen the proceedings?

जो कार्रवाई में ही नहीं है और जो एकपंज कर दिया गया है वह विषय कैसे हो रहा है ?

MR. SPEAKER: In the national interest I will call a meeting and we shall discuss.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: National interests are better than your interests.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am sorry.

MR. SPEAKER: You might be. I cannot help it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This is not the way to run the House. Whatever has been expunged you bring it back to the proceedings.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (GORAKHPUR) : What has been expunged cannot be withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen to that. In the interest of the House it was not on record.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : I am saying only one thing.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: What has been withdrawn?

MR. SPEAKER: Expressions, if any.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: But it has already been expunged.

(Interruptions).

What we are discussing is not on the record. When it is not on the record, what is he withdrawing?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow whatever is not in the national interest.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: My point of order is that it is not on the record.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow whatever is not in the national interest.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: You are not interested in the Members.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yadav.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: (हाजीपुर)
जिस को एक्सपंज कर दिया गया है उसको क्या विद्धा कर सकते हैं? करना था तो वहां को एक्सपंज करते लेकिन पूरी कार्रवाई को ही एक्सपंज कर दिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं मीटिंग बुला रहा हूँ। उस में आपको भी बताना होगा। नेशनल इंडस्ट्रिय में जो नहीं है, उसको मैं एलाउ नहीं करूंगा।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर: चेयर पर बैठ कर इस तरीके से आप बयान कर रहे हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: Your man started. It was your party who has started it. I am going to do what my conscience allow. I am not going to be dictated to by you.

श्री रशीद मसुद: कॉलिंग एटेंशन का पार्टी में क्या ताल्लुक है?

MR. SPEAKER: No. question.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I was saying only two things. Unfortunately, you were not present in the House yesterday. Almost there was unanimous consensus in the House that whatever was said, may be, I do not know in what situation the Home Minister said, was regrettable. Unfortunately, it was regretful and unfortunate. We have not been able to listen to his

full statement. But you have said that he has regretted and withdrawn. I was saying when nothing is there on the record, then what is he withdrawing? This is what I want to know.

MR. SPEAKER: It may be any expression. Should he read it again?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Let him read.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is very important. You have told me times without number that you are bound by the rules and rules only. I am pointing to a rule which is applicable to you and myself. This is rule 380.

MR. SPEAKER: I know.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Yesterday there was a debate.

MR. SPEAKER: There are other things also.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The Home Minister was speaking with the permission of the Chair. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will show you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This was expunged and tomorrow my speech will be expunged with the permission of the Chair if somebody feels. This is a fundamental right of the Member.

MR. SPEAKER: This is what I said.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Under what rule he has expunged it?

MR. SPEAKER: I will show you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It must be either rule 380 or rule 389. Tell me. Is it under rule 380 or 389? You are the custodian of our rights. When we argue, we argue for the House and not for myself.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a new thing. Shri Vajpayee has already told it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am not going into the merits of the speech, whether it is good or bad. But the Home Minister's speech is expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: This is what I have said. I will call you and I will let you know.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am happy that finally you have decided to do justice to me. You are allowing....

MR. SPEAKER: I am doing more than justice. It is you who are doing injustice to me.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am happy you are doing justice. I have been trying since long. I had been crying since morning. Sir, the Speaker does not have arbitrary power to expunge anything. Yesterday, the Home Minister's speech was expunged. A portion of the Home Minister's speech was expunged. A few days back when Mr. Nadar....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed. No.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: When Mr. Nadar was speaking, a portion of his speech was expunged by the hon. Deputy Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: It has become a continuous process. (*Interruptions*). The point is, under Rule 380, the Speaker does not have any arbitrary power.

MR. SPEAKER: I know. I know the Rules by heart. I will let you know. I will call you and I will make you understand, how it was done. Then, I will take your advice.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will also ask you to come.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: You have allowed him to make a statement to withdraw that. Well. You have not told what he has withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: You did not hear. What can I do? On the one hand, you want withdrawal and on the other hand, you want something else.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We want that this should be recorded as proceedings and then, we want withdrawal.

MR. SPEAKER: There is some national interest involved. It is above everything else—whether it be the party interest, self-interest, whatever interest it may be. There is something much more higher and much more important. It is national interest.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, it is because, of that, that it should be recorded and then withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I was here, yesterday. (*Interruptions*.)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: When my colleagues walked out, I did not. The reasons will also help you in the controversy, here. Sir, first of all, I would like to say that it was under Rule 364 where it is about the decision of the House. I moved an on-the-spot motion. I suggested that the whole matter be taken off the record. And the Deputy Speaker put it to the hour. I thought, he asked for an opinion and he came to the conclusion that the sense of the House was to take it off the record.

MR. SPEAKER: Quite right.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I was also present. What he was.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is wrong. You please sit down. Why are you standing?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing Mr. Tytler?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Nobody protested yesterday, in the House.
(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, no Communist can shout me down. Let it be understood by them.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Don't say like this. (Interruptions) No anti-Communist can also shout me down. (Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, he says, I will be paid by my own coin. I do not understand, what does it mean. Is it a threat or what? I can take care of Communists inside or outside the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We are capable of taking care by ourselves.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This is their faith in democracy! I am not allowed to speak. (Interruptions) It is to the credit of my Party that I have been allowed to voice my opinion although my Leader has spoken.

There are no two opinions in this.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What about the Party discipline? Look at this.

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't let others speak? Why are you heckling?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I am not heckling. I am telling the fact.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There are no two opinions in this

House about the remarks made by the Home Minister. As he himself admitted that it was regrettable and, therefore, in that context, it was, I, who proposed that it should be taken off the record, if the Speaker agreed. It was wrong in my opinion to find fault with the Deputy Speaker for taking something off the record because it was on the basis of the points raised by the House, and by me, here. And, therefore, the consensus, I do not know. I do not know anybody called for Division or not.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No motion was moved.

MR. SPEAKER: It was just on the spur. It was not a question of Motion. It was a question of suggestion. He suggested it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am on a point of Order.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It was a suggestion.

SHRI TAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Even that was not recorded. It does not form part of the proceedings.

MR. SPEAKER: Vajpayeeji, that was what it was.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उसकी भी एक्सपेंस कर दिया ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It was a mass massacre of the proceedings of the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is this?

MR. SPEAKER: It was with the sense of the House, that the Deputy Speaker did.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am telling you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would appeal to my colleagues in this House that after what Mr. Zail Singh has said, the matter could be dropped and not pursued any further.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): I want a clarification.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You should have been the statement made by the Home Minister. Did you see it? Have you gone through the statement?

MR. SPEAKER: You should have heard it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has withdrawn something which is expunged.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The whole House is put in a more embarrassing position.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What is the position? I do not understand. Some are saying that the sense of the House was taken. Some are saying that it is not in the record. Some are saying that it is withdrawn.

(Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय: बैठिये मेरी, बात सुनिये ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : एकपत्र से पहले आपने उसे देख लिया था या नहीं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं देखा, नहीं देखा । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिये आपके दो आदमियों को पुन लिया, यहां 543 मेम्बर हैं, कैसे हो सकता है ?

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ बात ऐसी होती है, जो देशहित में होती हैं और पार्टी का हित छोड़कर, संसद का हित छोड़कर हमें देश के हित में काम करना होता है । सीधी-सी बात है ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : यानी गृह मंत्री देश के हित के विपरीत आचरण कर रहे हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तोड़-मरोड़कर बात नहीं करें । कई बातें ऐसी होती हैं, जो मेरे पास हैं । मैं आप सब की मीटिंग भी बुलाऊंगा, मैं आपसे डिस्कस करूंगा, क्योंकि यह मेरा हाउस नहीं है, मैंने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि अपनी मर्जी चलाऊंगा । आपकी इच्छा के अनुसार आपसे सहायता लेकर आपसे एडवाइस लेकर मैं बनाऊंगा, और उसमें कोई खामी समझेंगे तो उसे दूर करेंगे ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मेरे नियम 222 वाले का क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उसको देख लूंगा ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SYAMY: What about Maharashtra?

MR. SPEAKER: I am going into it. I am looking into it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: How can there be objection to what I have said about Maharashtra Chief Minister? Is Ramayana also off the record? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table. Shrimati Sheila Kaul.

12.26 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT FOR DELAY IN LAYING THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, DELHI, KANPUR AND KHARAGPUR FOR 1980-81, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING NEW DELHI, FOR 1980-81, REVIEW IN AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, NEW DELHI, FOR 1980-81 ETC., ETC. ...

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Accounts of the Indian Institutes of Technology, Delhi, Kanpur and Kharagpur, for the year 1980-81 within the stipulated period of the nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3715/82].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Accounts of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3716/82].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) regarding delay in laying the Annual Report of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 and (ii) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Accounts along with the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3717/82].

(5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, for the year 1978-79* together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3718/82].

(6) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Co-

operation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon,

(8) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item Nos. (6), (7) and (8) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3719/82].

(10) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon, under Sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920.

(11) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item (1) No. (10) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3720/82].

(12) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers Training Institute (Eastern Region), Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

(13) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers Training Institute (Eastern Region), Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon.

(14) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Technical Teachers Training Insti-

*Statement explaining reasons for delay was laid on the Table on 7th July, 1980.

tute (Eastern Region' Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

(15) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item Nos. (12), (13) and (14) above. [Placed in Librar . See No. LT-3721/82].

(16) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3722/82].

REPORT OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO THE TRAGEDY AT QUTAB MINER, NEW DELHI ON 3-12-1981 AND MEMORANDUM OF ACTION. ...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952:—

(1) Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the circumstances leading to the tragedy at Qutab Minar, New Delhi, on 4th December, 1981.

(2) Memorandum of Action taken on the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3723/82].

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF MEDICAL EDUCATION, NEW DELHI, FOR 1980-81, AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY AND ANNUAL REPORT OF REGIONAL CANCER CENTRE, TRIVANDRUM FOR 1980-81.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (MISS. KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Association for the Advancement of Medical Education, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3724/82].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum, for the year 1980-81 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3725/82].

12.28 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

REPORTS OF THE STUDY TOURS

SHRI R. R. Bhole (Bombay South Central): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports of the Study Tour of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(i) Reports of the Study Group of the Committee on its visit to Deoli on 19th December, 1981.

(ii) Report of the Study Tour of the Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Calcutta. Mizoram, Raipur, Bastar and Bhilai during January, 1982.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Home Minister's statement is not made available. A copy was not made available to you even.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं अभी दिलवा देता हूँ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I am being threatened by Mr. Jagdish Tytler. Why are you not listening to this? Then you will give me full protection. He is saying "I will see you." What kind of man is he? What does he understand himself? He is threatening me.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jagdish Tytler. अ पने कोई फ़ोटन किया है ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am not telling anything to you.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tytler, Are you listening to me? Have you threatened him?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: No. No.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you threatening him? Have you threatened him?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: No. There is no need to threaten him.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी: (हिंसा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह कहते हैं कि मैंने अटन नहीं किया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: वह कहते हैं कि धमकी देने की जरूरत नहीं है, यानी अगर जरूरत पड़ी, तो वह धमकी देंगे। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी: अध्यक्ष महोदय आप अपनी छाती पर हाथ रख कर बताए कि क्या मैं श्रीमती नजर आ रहा हूँ। कल साठे साहब की आकाशवाणी पर संसद समीक्षा में मेरा नाम श्रीमती राम बागड़ी कह कर

या नहीं। जानीजी भी थोड़े दिनों में श्रीमती बन जायेंगे? क्या मैं श्रीमती नजर आ रहा हूँ? (व्यवधान)

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): What about my privilege motion against Mr. Vasant Sathe?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall look into it.

12-30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Statement showing final replies of Ministry of Railways

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Statement showing final replies of the Ministry of Railways on the observations contained in the First Action Taken Report on action taken by Government on the Twenty-first Report of the Committee on Northern Railway—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Northern Railway and award of petty contracts to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Northern Railway.

12-31 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th March, 1982, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): There have been a number of complaints about leakage of question papers in the All India Senior School Certificate Examination conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education. Some of these complaints had appeared in the Press also. Reacting promptly to the complaints directly received by it, the Board initiated action in time to check whether there was leakage of

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

question papers, and, if so, in which subjects and to what extent.

2. Based on the results of its preliminary verification the Board had evidence to show that there was leakage of some of the question papers. It is relevant here to state that the Board conducts two examinations at the secondary stage (that is, Class X) and two examinations at the senior secondary stage (that is, class XII). The leakage was found to be confined only to the All India Senior Secondary Examinations. Apart from all other measures contemplated, in order to strike at the root of the problem, the Board lodged a complaint with the police so that the source of leakage could be located. The police investigation is in progress. We do hope, it will be possible for them to locate the culprits.

3. In the meanwhile, the Board also continued its own intensive verifications. The examination centres in different parts of the Union Territory of Delhi were subjected to surprise inspections by senior officials of the Board with the specific objective of gathering documentary evidence to establish whether there was leakage of any more question papers. As a result of such verifications, the Board came to the final conclusion that question papers in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Biology under the All India Senior School Certificate Examination had leaked.

4. Available evidence showed that the leakage was confined to some schools in the Delhi UT area. No complaint about leakage of question papers was received by the Board from any place outside Delhi, not even from the adjoining towns. That being so, the Board cancelled the examination in these three subjects and ordered re-examinations in them only in the Delhi UT area.

5. Fresh examinations in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Biology for all the candidates in the Delhi UT area have

been scheduled to be held on April 5, 7 and 8, 1982, respectively. It should be appreciated that for holding re-examinations the Board has to make all preparations afresh. They need time to do that. However, in appreciation of the fact that a long gap between the two examinations would cause avoidable hardship to the students concerned, the Board has decided to hold the fresh examinations soon after the conclusion of the practical examinations.

6. Notwithstanding the fact that question papers had leaked only in some of the subjects, in one of the four examinations conducted by the Board, the Government has taken a serious view of the incident. The Education Secretary, Government of India, as the Controlling Authority of the Board, has ordered an enquiry into the systems and procedures adopted by the Board for conduct of examinations. Shri M. V. Rajagopal, an experienced educational administrator and a former Vice-Chancellor from Andhra Pradesh, has been entrusted with the enquiry. Wide-ranging terms of reference have been given to the enquiry to make it meaningful.

7. We regret that examinations in three subjects of the All India Senior School Certificate Examination had to be cancelled. We realise that this will cause inconvenience to many students and parents. But, we do hope, the public and all the others concerned will appreciate the larger interest involved and not mind the inconvenience

12.37 hrs.

(Shri Chandrajit Yadav in the Chair)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO At the outset I must express my appreciation for the very positive response of the Minister to this Calling. Attention which discloses a very gloomy and serious situation. As you know, Sir, perhaps you know, for the last about four years this thing is happening—this leakage of papers in Delhi at this level, though this year it has been perhaps on a more widespread scale.

I would just like to urge the Minister to consider the evidence of leakage of other papers apart from the three she has mentioned. There has been widespread leakage and there is evidence to that effect, of three other papers which I will be mentioning immediately, viz., Economics, Commerce and Mechanical Drawing. There has been actually leakage of all the papers. I am only mentioning only widespread leakage and I am mentioning it as distinct from leakage of other papers because there has been leakage of all the papers. I will say it here because the going rate was quite high—about Rs. 2000 per paper. For some papers like English and Political Science, there are no takers. This is the information I have and there are takers for the papers I have mentioned—three papers which the Minister has mentioned plus three papers which I have mentioned because these are supposed to be scoring subjects and these are important for the purpose of entrance into the professional and technical colleges. I would beseech the hon. Minister to attend to the very serious situation that affects our whole academic system and the educational institutions. Examinations are meant, as we understand it, to test the academic knowledge of the students. But what is actually happening or has already happened or is in the process of happening is not the breadth of the knowledge of the students that is being tested, but if I can put it that way, it is the weight of the purses of the parents of students that really counts. If you want to get admission in a medical college or an engineering college or even in schools, you have to pay donation. You have to pay capitation fee and on how much money you can pay depends whether you are going to get admission or not. If you want to appear for the examination, you need not study, you need only to come forth with Rs. 2000 per paper. Degrees are being sold. You know, Sir, there are Universities which have these correspondence courses. They, for all practical purposes, sell these things. Are the universities or the schools temples of learning? Should

they continue as temples of learning? Or are they going to be market places where everything has its price from admission to the examination to getting the Degrees?

I would urge upon the Government to look into this point. My foremost questions are : whether Government will take steps to remove this money-power from having an effect on our academic institutions and in our educational system? In these, the money power has no role or should have no role to play. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to devise ways and means to really restore the credibility of our institutions. Now the credibility is nearly being challenged. You get through the examination in Class XII. To get an admission in the College, again, you will have to take the entrance examination. On the basis of the results, they will have an entrance examination. That challenges the very credibility of these examinations. If you want to get a job, you will have to appear again for an examination to find out whether you are suitable for the job or not. There again it is a challenge—a challenge to the very examination which you have taken. What is the value of the certificate, diploma or degree? Therefore, I urge upon the Minister—I can see her positive attitude towards the problem.—to look into the whole problem of the academic institutions from this angle namely academic excellence should be encouraged and money power should have no role at all to play.

Coming to the specific questions, it is the most prestigious schools, unfortunately, in Delhi which have been really the arena of this widespread leakage of papers. I mention the Delhi Public School, the Modern School and Bal Bharati Air Force School. These are three schools where there was a widespread leakage of the papers as have been mentioned by the hon. Minister. The Principals are duty bound to report the leakage to the Board. In these schools the Principals had failed in their duty. I would like the Government to find

[Shri Edardo Faleiro]

out why they did not report this leakage of papers in their schools when they were fully aware of it? Will the Government urge upon the educational institutions that in future they must immediately report this type of a situation to the Board so that immediate steps are taken?

Will the Government look with concern into this? It is known now that the leakage has been there in three papers. I say there was a wide-spread leakage in three other papers. I am not speaking about the minor leakages. There has been widespread leakage in other papers also. Leakage is not only an embarrassment for those who conduct the examination but also who take the examination. A lot of trouble is caused to everyone including the students in this particular examination. Because this examination has been cancelled because of leakage of papers, they have to appear again for the examination. In the process, they will not be able to appear for the entrance examination, for instance, in the National Defence Academy. They will also lose their chance from appearing in any other entrance examination. Will the Government see that no inconvenience is caused to them? I ask the Government, because this is the information I have just now to apply its mind to see that no such inconvenience is caused to them?

I am happy now that the Government has ordered an enquiry into this. As I mentioned, it is known that the papers have leaked. One can trace or identify those to whom the papers are given in advance. From them, we can also find out who were the people who gave them the papers. We go straight to the source. If somebody in the academic community who is the paper setter or somebody who is in custody of this paper has leaked it out, will the Government take the help of the police to trace the ultimate source and see that the loopholes are plugged and that they

do not recur again? I would like to specifically ask the Government whether they have ordered an enquiry. What are the terms of the enquiry? From that, I am sure, the House will be able to know whether this enquiry will really create the desired results namely to improve the educational system on the lines that I have outlined.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, when I stand to reply this I feel very sad to say that the values of the people have changed so tremendously. I remember in our old days when we were giving the papers the invigilator was always there but he or she would just stand either outside or come into the room but nobody exchanged notes. I do not know why people are now doing like this. It hurts me completely and as it is we have to be very careful.

Sir, I have stated in my statement that the Education Secretary has set-up an inquiry committee. The Chairman of the Committee is the ex-Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Rajagopal and we have done it purposely. There is also a reason why we do not have anybody from Delhi. We had it from a long distance so that nobody should say that anybody from Delhi was involved. The hon. Member wants to know the terms of reference of this enquiry committee. Actually we have taken a very serious view of this and, as such, the terms of reference are also very wide. The terms of reference are:

1. To critically examine the complaints received about leakage of Question Papers in general and in particular about Question Papers under All India Senior School Certificate Examination, 1982 and to determine the adequacy of action taken by the Board to deal with that.
2. To fix responsibility for the leakages;
3. To examine the systems and procedures adopted by the Board

for conducting examination and identify weaknesses, if any.

4. To examine the arrangements available in the Board for entertaining and processing such complaints about leakage of question Papers;

5. To determine what constitutes leakage of Question Paper and to suggest norms for ordering re-examination with reference to the extent of leakage; and

6. To recommend measures for prevention of leakage of confidential information relating to examinations in general and of Question Papers in particular;

These are the terms of reference of the Committee Sir, anybody who has any evidence to show that leakage in other Papers has taken place can also refer that matter to his Committee. The hon. Member mentioned about leakage in connection with Mechanical Drawing and other Papers. The Board has not received any evidence to that effect but in case there is evidence this can be put before the Committee that has been set-up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He wanted to know whether Government will send some instructions as soon as leakage are brought to the notice of the authorities concerned?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The Principals have to find out the evidence first. In some cases they have done it but in respect of Biology, Physics and Mathematics.... When these cases were brought to notice, action was immediately taken long before the newspapers brought the news. Immediately the Government started action. But at that time, because the investigations had started, they wanted us not to make noise about it.

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन: (बाड़मेर): अखिल भारतीय केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड की कक्षा 12 में गणित, रसायन शास्त्र और जीव

विज्ञान के प्रश्न-पत्रों के बारे में जो जवाब मंत्री महोदया ने दिया है, वह वास्तव में संतोषप्रद है, पर मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में बोर्ड की जब रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत हुई और पत्रों में जिस प्रकार की सूचना दी गई थी, हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स, टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया में और अन्य पत्रों में जो सूचना आई, तो क्या उस में से पहले किसी प्रिंसिपल ने या किसी अधिकारी ने इस लीकेंज के बारे में किसी प्रकार की इन्फार्मेशन दी थी। अगर कोई इन्फार्मेशन दी गई, तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि किस सोर्स से वह इन्फार्मेशन आई और कब वह इन्फार्मेशन दी गई और उस के आधार पर बोर्ड के सेक्रेटरी ने कब एक्शन लेना शुरू किया।

दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि परीक्षा पेपर्स किस की कस्टडी में थे। डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी के ग्रेड के बराबर के अधिकारी की कस्टडी में ये पेपर्स होने चाहिए। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो पेपर्स लीक हुए, वे किस अधिकारी की कस्टडी में थे।

तीसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस में सेंट्रल बोर्ड आफ मेकेनिकी एजुकेशन के एम्पलाइज का हाथ है, जिस के कारण ये पेपर्स लीक हुए।

परीक्षा आयोजित करने के लिए बोर्ड द्वारा अपनाई गई प्रणाली और पद्धति की जांच के आप ने आदेश दे दिये हैं और एक जनरल के और इस स्पेसिफिक केस में आप ने जो आदेश दिये हैं, इस की हम सराहना करते हैं परन्तु मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो स्पेसिफिक केस है, इस की रिपोर्ट कब तक प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी क्योंकि अगर इसमें विलम्ब होता है, तो इस का प्रभाव कम होता है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली पुलिस की जो क्राइम ब्रांच इस केस को

[श्री वृद्ध चन्द्र जैन]

डील कर रही है, उस की क्या प्रगति है और शिक्षा विभाग उसके बारे में पूरी जानकारी रख रहा है? क्या शिक्षा विभाग ने किसी अधिकारी को यह जिम्मेवारी सौंप रखी है कि वह इस बात की पूरी जानकारी रखे कि पुलिस जो इस में कार्यवाही कर रही है, वह ठीक ढंग से कर रही है और दिलचस्पी से कार्यवाही कर रही है। इस संबंध में कोई विशेष-अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है या नहीं मैं इस की जानकारी भी चाहता हूं।

12.54 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair.)

श्रीमती शोला कौल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने अपनी जानकारी के लिए यह पूछा है कि सब से पहले कब इस के बारे में मालूम हुआ। मैं बताना चाहती हूं कि सब से पहले 12 मार्च को इस की इत्तिला मिली थी लेकिन जैसा कि पहले मैं ने कहा है, हम ने इस ख्याल से इस बात को फैलाना मुनासिब नहीं समझा क्योंकि पुलिस को कह दिया था कि वह इस बारे में कार्यवाही शुरू कर दे। हमें ऐसा बताया गया था कि अगर एक दम से इस बात को बताते हैं, तो एवीडेंस गड़बड़ाएगी। इसलिए हम इस के बारे में चुप रहे।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी पूछा है कि क्या इस में सी० बी० एस० ई० के कुछ लोग इन्वोल्व्ड हैं। तो मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूं कि इस में एक जांच होगी।

आपको याद होगा कि कोई सात-आठ दिन हुए, एक अखबार में निकला था कि एक बहुत बड़ा पेपर निकला है जिसके बारे में कहा जा रहा है कि यही आयेगा लेकिन जब उसको देखा गया तो वह पर्चा

बिल्कुल दूसरा था। यह कहना कि पेपर लीक हो जाते हैं, इसमें मुस्तलिफ चीजें इन्वोल्व्ड हैं। लेकिन यह कहना कि सी० बी० एस० टी० इन्वोल्व्ड है, यह बात अभी हमारी जानकारी में नहीं आयी है। बल्कि ऐसा भी हुआ, जैसा कि आज आपने देखा होगा कि एक लड़के की तस्वीर निकली है, जिसकी आंख नहीं दिखायी है लेकिन उस की कमीज पर सारे सवाल और जवाब लिखे हुए हैं। उसके बारे में जब किसी को मालम पड़ा और बोर्ड के आफिशियल्स को किसी ने फोन किया तो बोर्ड के आफिशियल्स फौरन वहां पहुंचे। जब वहां पहुंचे तो उन्होंने देखा कि इन्वीजिलेटर ने उस लड़के को पहले ही पकड़ रखा है। इस तरह से बोर्ड अपनी तरफ से भी काफी अलर्ट है। वह लड़का पकड़ा गया है।

अब आपने पूछा कि इंकवायरी कब तक होगी। इसमें 6 महीने लगेंगे क्योंकि हम उन लोगों को कमेटी के सामने एवीडेंस देने का मौका दे रहे हैं। जो समझदार हैं और अपने बच्चों के भविष्य के लिए कुछ करना चाहते हैं। मैं यह कहूंगी कि वे लांग कमेटी के समाने पेश हों और अपनी राय दें कि इसे कैसे रोका जा सकता है, कैसे ठीक किया जा सकता है, अब कमेटी रोज तो बैठती नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह लीक कब हुआ?

श्रीमती शोला कौल : जैसा मैंने कहा कि 12 तारीख को हुआ था।

अब क्राइम ब्रांच अपना काम कर रही है और यह बेहतर होगा कि वह अपना काम करती रहे और हम उसके काम में इन्टरफीयर न करें और देखते रहें कि क्या काम हो रहा है।

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई (मेरठ) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज जिस विषय पर हम
चर्चा कर रहे हैं कालिग अटेन्शन के जर्गिये
वह बड़ा गम्भीर और सीरियस मसला
है। यह जो हमारा एजुकेशन सिस्टम है,
एग्जामिनेशन सिस्टम है इसको ठीक करने
के लिए बहुत-सी कोशिश की गयी है
और बहुत दिनों से चिन्ता भी व्यक्त की
जा रही है।

इसके लिए 1949 में एक राधा-
कृष्णन् कमीशन कायम हुआ था। आप
उसकी रिपोर्ट को देखें। तकरीबन 32
सालों के बाद भी यह चीज अभी तक
चल रही है। मैं उस रिपोर्ट में से कोट
कर रही हूँ —

If we are to suggest any single re-
form in University, it should be that
of examination.

देश के आजाद होने के बाद इतनी
सीरियसनेस से कमीशन बनाया गया था
और उसने बताया था कि हम अपने
एग्जामिनेशन सिस्टम में चेंज लाएं और
दूसरी सारी चीजें लाएं।

मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक ओर
कमीशन की तरफ दिलाना चाहूंगी जो
कि 1956 में सेट अप हुआ था। उसका
भी तकरीबन यही कहना था—

"The crippling effect of external
examination on the quantity of work
in higher education is so great that
examination has become crucial."

जब हम आजाद हुए थे यह उस वक्त
की समस्या नहीं थी। उसके बाद एजुकेशन
का बहुत प्रसार हुआ और स्कूल और
कालेज एजुकेशन बहुत बढ़ी। उस वक्त से
ये बातें जेरे गौर हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहती
हूँ कि ये जो कमीशन कायम हुए और
उनकी रिपोर्ट्स आयीं, उसके ऊपर आपने

ध्यान दिया है या नहीं? क्या उनको
कार्यान्वित करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं?

दूसरे ये जो क्वेश्चन पेपर लीक आउट
हो रहे हैं यह चीज बतला रही है कि
ये चीजें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। पहले स्कूल और
कालिजों में ही ऐसा होता था अब यह
चीज मेडिकल कालिजों में भी पहुंच गयी
है। सब से बड़ी चीज तो यह है कि
पब्लिक स्कूल जिनका कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन
बहुत सख्त समझा जाता है वहां भी अब
यह चीज होने लगी है।

13.00 hrs.

वहां से ये लीक-आउट होने लगे
तो मैं समझती हूँ कि यह बड़ी भारी
सीरियस चीज है। जो लड़के नकल करते
हैं और दिन-ब-दिन यह चीज बढ़ती जा
रही है, कहीं-कहीं तो समाचार आते हैं
कि वालिदान खुद बच्चों को नकल में
मदद देने के लिए जाते हैं, तो यह बड़ी
सीरियस चीज नहीं है, लेकिन यह जो
लीक-आउट होते हैं इससे पूरा एजुकेशन
सिस्टम असर-अंदाज होता है। इट इज
ए वैरी सीरियस प्रॉब्लम। इस चीज को
कम करने के लिए इसका इलाज करने के
लिए सरकार कौन से तरीके अपनाने जा
रही है, यह मैं जानना चाहती हूँ।

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहती हूँ
जिससे हमारे बच्चों को नुकसान होता है।
कुछ परसेंटेज बच्चों का ऐसा है जो
कॉपिंग करने की कोशिश करता है,
गलत तरीके इस्तेमाल करता है, क्योंकि
हमारे यहां जो एजुकेशन सिस्टम है वह
अंग्रेजी के जमाने का है और इस सिस्टम
से हिन्दुस्तानी लड़के क्लर्क ही बन सकते
हैं, जिनके पास अन्य साधन नहीं हैं।
इसके अलावा कोई और परिणाम नहीं
निकलता। इसमें परिवर्तन लाने की बात
आप सोच रहे हैं, मुझे खुशी है और इस

[श्रीमति मोहसिना किदवाई]

बारे में आपके भी बयानात आए हैं और आपकी नजर इस प्रॉब्लम की तरफ है। आप भी तरीका-ए-तालीम में जरूरी परिवर्तन चाहते हैं जो बा-मकसद तालीम हो, बे-मकसद तालीम न हो। इसी की वजह से लड़कों का दिमाग इस तरफ जाता है।

वे बच्चे जिनका अकाडेमिक साल बरबाद होता है, जो कंपीटीशंस में नहीं बैठ सकते, जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है तो उन बच्चों की परेशानी भी दूर करनी चाहिए जो बहुत मेजारिटी में हैं, मेजारिटी माइनारिटी से परेशान हो जाती है। दिल्ली में यूनियन टेरिटरी में आप फिर से इम्तहान कारणों, लेकिन मेरी इत्तिला है कि बहुत से पेपर्स लीक हुए हैं, जिनकी इत्तिला डर की वजह से नहीं दी गई है, क्योंकि जो इनविजिलेटर्स हैं वे डरते हैं और डर की वजह से उनको रोकने की बात नहीं करते। इतना डर और दबाव हो गया है इसलिए यह हो सकता है कि और पेपर भी लीक-आउट हुए हों, लेकिन डर की वजह से उनकी इत्तिला न आई हो।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि क्या सरकार बताएगी कि क्वेश्चन पेपर कितने लोगों के हाथ में से गुजरता है और क्वेश्चन पेपर की तैयारी से लेकर डिस्पच तक कौन-कौन से लोग उसमें शामिल होते हैं और सरकार ने उनके एग्जामिनेशन सेंटर तक हिफाजत से पहुंचने के लिए क्या उपाय किए हैं?

एक बात और जानना चाहूंगी, जैसी कि इत्तिला आई है कि हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर जो आपके सेंटर्स हैं, वहां से सबसे पहले लीक-आउट हुआ और वहां से किसी ने इत्तिला दी यहां हिन्दुस्तान में कि यह पर्चा है। क्या सरकार को मालूम है।

इन सब चीजों का जवाब मैं सरकार से जानना चाहती हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): साढ़े सात सौ रुपये में दिल्ली में पेपर बिक रहे थे।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मानवर मैं एक जवाब देना भूल गई थी जो बात एक माननीय सदस्य ने कही थी कि आई० आई० टी० के इम्तहान में कुछ बच्चे नहीं बैठ सकेंगे। मैंने पहले ही बताया है कि 5, 7 और 8 अप्रैल को इम्तहान होंगे और आई० आई० टी० के इम्तहान मई में होंगे। मैं मानती हूँ कि 8-10 दिन बच्चों पर अधिक मेहनत पड़ेगी, लेकिन आई.आई.टी. में जो बच्चे बैठते हैं, वे कोई मामूली बच्चे तो होते नहीं, बड़े काबिल लड़के होते हैं इसलिए मुझे अफसोस जरूर है कि समय उनको कम मिलेगा, लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है कि वे इसमें अच्छे तरीके से हिस्सा ले सकेंगे।

किसके पास क्वेश्चन पेपर्स रखे जाते हैं, ये डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी के पास रखे जाते हैं और ये डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी 8 साल से काम कर रहे हैं। बड़े कान्फिडेंशियल तरीके से काम किया जाता है, लेकिन वावजूद इसके भी बीच में गड़बड़ी हुई है।

मोहसिना जी ने शिक्षा प्रणाली के बारे में बड़ी अहम बात पूछी है। किस तरह से इम्तहान लेते हैं, क्या पढ़ाते हैं। ये प्रणाली उस जमाने की बनी हुई है जब अंग्रेज यहां थे। लेकिन इस में हम ने थोड़ा परिवर्तन किया है। यह परिवर्तन हम बराबर कर रहे हैं। एन० सी० ई० आर० टी० जो है वह इसको देखता है कि इम्तहान में कैसी तबदीली होनी चाहिए, क्या कराना चाहिए और क्या होना चाहिए। इसको यह अच्छे तरीके से देख रहा है। सी० बी० एस० सी० जो है यह जो वहां पे राय आती है, जो सजेसंज आते हैं उनको इम्प्लीमेंट करता है।

शिक्षा में जो दिलचस्पी रखते हैं वे जानते हैं कि शिक्षा ऐसी चीज है कि जो कंठिनुग्रह प्रोत्सेम है, बराबर चलती रहने वाली चीज है, इस में रिफार्म, तबदीली बराबर होती रहनी चाहिए। इस तरीके से जो लोग काम करते हैं वे लगन से करते हैं और देखते रहते हैं कि आज ऐसा है तो इसमें बेहतर और क्या हो सकता है।

माननीय सदस्या ने पूछा है कि तैयारी से डिमपैच नक जो पर्चे दिए जाते हैं उस में क्या क्या होता है। आठ नौ इसकी मीढ़ियां हैं। सब से पहले पेपर सैट किया जाता है। फिर उसको ट्रांसलेट करते हैं। फिर उस पर्चे को माडरेट करते हैं। फिर ऐसा बनाते हैं कि वह छापा जा सके, प्रेस वर्दी हो जाए। फिर उन पर्चों को प्रेम के लिए डिमपैच किया जाता है। बहुत गम्भीरता से देखना पड़ता है कि उस प्रेम को दिया जाए जिस पर पूरा फेय और कान्फिडेंस हो और जहां और सरकारी चीजें दी जाती हैं वहां यह दिया जाना है। फिर सील लगती है। फिर बोर्ड के दफतर में जाता है बन्द लिफाफे में। उस पर फिर सील लगती है। इस तरीके से जब तक उनको सेंटर सुपरिटेण्डेंट्स को नहीं भेज दिया जाता है, उनकी बहुत हिफाजत की जाती है।

बाहर के मुल्कों से इत्तिहा आई थी कि यह लीक हो गया है, यह सवाल भी मेरी बहन ने पूछा है। पहले तो मैंने सोचा था कि शायद ऐसा हो कि वहां से किसी ने फोन कर दिया हो लेकिन यहां जब सुबह के नौ बजे होते हैं तो ऐसी बात नहीं है कि वहां भी नौ ही बजे हों लेकिन वहां तब सुबह के पांच बजे होते हैं। यह वह समय होता है जब इम्तहान नहीं हो रहा होता है। इस वास्ते ध्यान में आया कि यह मुमकिन नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर): इम्तहान के पर्चे का आउट होना अब कोई नई बात नहीं रह गई है। प्रत्येक वर्ष कहीं न कहीं पर्चे आउट होने के समाचार हम लोगों को मिलते रहते हैं। अब तो यह एक बाकायदा धंधा हो गया है और कुछ लोग इस में लग गए हैं और इस में कमाई भी काफी उनको हो रही है। मैं पहले आप का ध्यान गैस पेपर्स की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। प्रत्येक जगह और दिल्ली में भी गैस पेपर छपते हैं और उनके जवाब भी साथ साथ वे लोग छापते हैं। पुरी किताब छापते हैं और वह बाजार में घड़ल्ले के साथ बिकती है। ऐसा भी कभी कभी होता है कि उन गैस पेपर्स में जो क्वेश्चन दिए होते हैं वे पेपर्स में भी आ जाते हैं, परीक्षा में भी सैट हो जाते हैं, कभी कभी पचास परसेंट कभी कभी सत्तर परसेंट और कभी कभी सैट परसेंट भी आ जाते हैं। कभी पूरी जानकारी दी जाती है कभी आधी दी जाती है लेकिन जानकारी जरूर दी जाती है। दिल्ली में भी यह होता है और देश के दूसरे भागों में भी होता है। गैस पेपर्स का जो धंधा चल रहा है उसको रोकने के लिए आप कोई कार्रवाई करने का विचार रखते हैं यह नहीं रखते हैं? इस सम्बन्ध में कभी आपका ध्यान गया है कि नहीं? इस बार जो आल इंडिया सीनियर सेकेंडरी बोर्ड के पर्चे आउट हुए हैं यह पर्चे कहां से आउट हुए इसकी तो जांच हो रही है। अभी तक जांच की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आयी है, पुलिस भी जांच कर रही है और मंत्री जी ने आन्ध्र प्रदेश के एक शिक्षा विशारद को नियुक्त किया है। लेकिन एक बात ध्यान में रखनी चाहिये, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि क्वेश्चन पेपर डिप्टी सैक्रेटरी की देख रेख में बनाये जाते हैं और उन्हीं की देख रेख में रहते हैं। तो आया यह क्वेश्चन पेपर उस स्तर से आउट हुए हैं या जब यह सैन्टर्स में भेज दिये गये तब

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

वहां से आउट हुए हैं ? क्योंकि इम्तहान से दो, तीन दिन पहले क्वेश्चन पेपर जरूर वहां भेजे जाते होंगे । तो कहां से लीकेज हुआ है ऊपर से या सेन्टर के स्तर पर । जो ऐग्जामिनेशन सेन्टर्स हैं वहां क्वेश्चन पेपर्स के रख रखाव, उनकी सुरक्षा की क्या व्यवस्था की जाती है, कैसे वह रख जाते हैं और कैसे खोले जाते हैं ? और दो, तीन दिन इम्तहान से पहले का जो वक्त है जब वह रखे जाते हैं तो उसकी जानकारी किसी को रहती है कि नहीं ? हो सकता है वहीं से लीकेज होता हो ? आजकल ऐग्जामिनेशन सेन्टर्स पर गुंडई बहुत बढ़ गई है । मंत्री जी कह रही थीं कि जमाना बहुत बदल गया है और इस हद तक बदल गया है कि जो विद्यार्थी हैं, उनके पिता या गार्जियन हैं सारे लोग ऐसे लग जाते हैं कि बच्चे को किसी तरह से पास ही कराना है, चाहे पैसा दे कर नकल करने से या पर्चा आउट हो जाय या डंडा और पिस्तौल के जोर पर । प्रिन्सिपल को धमकाया जाता है कि उनके बच्चे को पास कराया जाये, पर्चे की नकल कराये । दिल्ली में होता है कि नहीं, मुझे नहीं मालूम, लेकिन देश के रिमोट एरियाज में यह होता है । क्या इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी ने कुछ सोचा है कि प्रिन्सिपल और सेन्टर्स की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था हो ?

दिल्ली में तो उन्होंने तीन पर्चों के रीएग्जामिनेशन के आर्डर्स कर दिये । लेकिन क्या यह मुमकिन नहीं है कि एस०टी० डी० द्वारा पर्चों का लीकेज देश के दूसरे भागों तक चला गया हो ? जैसे कलकत्ता या बम्बई जहां एस०टी०डी० हैं । वहां जिनको मालूम हुआ हो उन्होंने वहां उन पर्चों को आउट कर दिया हो, जब कि वहां से कोई समाचार यहाँ नहीं आ रहा

है ? इस सम्बन्ध में कनक्रीट एवीडेंस की बात समझ में नहीं आती । इस में तो अगर शुबहा भर हो तो उसी पर कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये, वरना इम्तहान का कोई मकसद नहीं रह जाता है ।

वाइड स्प्रेड पेपर्स की लीकेज और नकल को देखते हुए क्या शिक्षा मंत्री जी विचार करेंगी कि इम्तहान को ऐसा बनाया जाये कि लड़के दो साल की पढ़ाई लिखाई का इम्तहान जो अभी 15 दिन के अन्दर देते हैं इसको समाप्त किया जाये और उसके स्थान पर सेशनल इम्तहान हो ? कोई ऐसा तरीका नहीं निकाल सकते जिसमें नकल न हो और बच्चों को उस पढ़ाई का फायदा हो सके ? इस सम्बन्ध में भी क्या कमी मंत्री जी ने ध्यान दिया है ? एन०सी०ई० आर०टी० को क्या कोई ऐसा प्रोजेक्ट आपने रखा है कि ऐसी परीक्षा प्रणाली हो जिसमें न नकल की ओर न लीकेज की व्यवस्था हो ? मैं जानता हूं कि ऐसी प्लानिंग दुनिया के बहुत सारे विकसित देशों में चल रही है और अच्छी चल रही है और लड़के बराबर पढ़ते रहते हैं । उसमें इन-डिसिप्लिन की बात भी नहीं रहती है जैसा कि हमारे देश में हो रहा है ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं ।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी (वाराणसी): एक बात, एक बात कितनी बार कहेंगे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बात में बात निकलती है ।

श्री जैनुल बशर : दिल्ली में हायर सेकेन्डरी बोर्ड का दफ्तर है । यहाँ पर सारे अधिकारी हैं और लीकेज का पता बिल्कुल आसानी से चल गया, लेकिन हमारे मित्र श्री एडुआर्डो फैलीरो ने बताया कि और भी क्वेश्चन पेपर कहीं न कहीं

लीकेज हुआ है। मुझे डेफिनिट नालेज है कि कलकत्ता में इसके अलावा भी पेपर्स की लीकेज हुई है। मेरे पास इसकी एवीडेंस नहीं है, लेकिन कलकत्ता से मेरे पास खबर आई है कि वहां लीकेज हुआ है। उसकी तरफ भी क्या मंत्री महोदय ध्यान देंगी?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ ऐसी बातें कहीं हैं जो उन्होंने खुद ही कही हैं और उसका जवाब भी दे दिया है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि अगर कोई लीकेज हो तो उसकी एवीडेंस होनी चाहिये, तब मालूम होगा कि लीकेज हुई है। माननीय सदस्य ने खुद ही कहा है कि कलकत्ता में जो हुआ है, उसकी एवीडेंस उनके पास नहीं है। हमारे पास भी इस वक्त तक कोई एवीडेंस नहीं है और ना ही कोई रिपोर्ट है कि कलकत्ता में लीकेज हुआ है। ऐसे वक्त में अफवाहें भी बहुत फैल जाती हैं।

गैस पेपर्स का बनना और लीकेज होना यह दो चीजें मुक्तलिफ हैं। गैस-पेपर्स तो लोग अपने घरों में भी कहते हैं कि बेटा पिछले साल यह आया था, इस साल यह आ सकता है, तो हर आदमी गैस करता है। इस तरह से गैस पेपर नहीं बनता है। लीकेज और चीज है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि गैस पेपर्स तो आपस में लड़के-लड़किया और पेरेंट्स भी अपनी राय देते हैं। तो इस में यह फर्क है।

जो गाइड-बुक्स बनाते हैं, गैस पेपर्स छापते हैं उनकी जानकारी रहती है, और ऐसे लोगों को कभी भी नहीं कहा जाता कि आप क्वेश्चन सैंट करें, यह कायदा बना हुआ है।

जो यह कहा गया है कि क्वेश्चन पेपर्स डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी के पास रहते हैं, यह ठीक है। डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी पिछले 8 साल से ईमानदारी से काम कर रहे हैं और यह कहना कि डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी की नियत बदल गई है यह हमारे लिये मुनासिब नहीं होगा। लेकिन लीकेज हुआ है, किस स्टेज पर हुआ है, यह इन्वैस्टीगेशन हो जायेगी, तभी मालूम होगा। यह मेरे लिये कहना मुमकिन नहीं है कि लीकेज किस ने किया है।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाइमेर) : जवाब सैटिस्फैक्टरी है।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : हमें कोई इतिहा नहीं मिली है कि एस०टी०डी० से लीकेज आफ क्वेश्चन की इन्फार्मेशन भेजी गई है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we go to the next item.

Shri D P. Yadav is not here.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Before you go to the next item I would like to mention one thing. You were in the chair last evening.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is over. Please do not record anything.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not record anything, whatever Shri Vajpayee says.

Now matters under Rule 377, Shri Virdhi Chander Jain.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Have I said anything unparliamentary?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You got up without my permission.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Do I have your permission now?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That matter is over. Why do you want to take it up again?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am not saying anything about expunction. What made the Home Minister to make a statement? Has the Chair directed them to do so?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): You please expunge the statement of the Home Minister also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unfortunately, both of you are ex-Ministers.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But we are talking about the present Minister.

13.21 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) ALLEGED VIOLATION OF AGREEMENT BY GUJARAT STATE GOVERNMENT ON THE USE OF WATERS OF RIVER MAHL..

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (वाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित स्टेटमेंट सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

माही नदी के जल उपयोग के बारे में राजस्थान एवं गुजरात सरकारों के दरमियान सन् 1966 में एक समझौता हुआ था, जिसके अन्तर्गत कडाणा बांध 419 फीट की ऊंचाई पर बन कर तैयार हुआ और उक्त बांध से माही नदी का पानी गुजरात प्रान्त के खेड़ा जिले को सिंचित करने के लिए लिया गया था। उक्त समझौते में यह शर्त थी कि नर्मदा के बारे में न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा फैसला करने के बाद खेड़ा जिला नर्मदा से सिंचित किया जाएगा और माही का पानी कडाणा नहर से गुजरात के ऊपरी इलाके में तथा राजस्थान के सब से सूखे इलाके, वाड़मेर एवं जालौर में काम आएगा।

गुजरात में सन् 1980 में बनाई गई योजना में उक्त समझौते की अवहेलना कर के खेड़ा जिले को नर्मदा से सिंचित न कर के माही से ही सिंचित करना प्रस्तावित किया गया है। यदि गुजरात की यह योजना स्वीकृत हो जाती है, तो माही का जल राजस्थान के सूखे इलाकों में उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकेगा। इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई 1966 में दोनों राज्यों के बीच हुए समझौते के विपरीत है।

राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र, वाड़मेर एवं जालौर जिलों को सिंचित करने के लिए माही ही कम खर्च में जल पहुंचाने का एकमात्र उपाय है। परन्तु गुजरात द्वारा समझौते का न मानने के कारण जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है, उससे राजस्थान प्रान्त में, और विशेषतः वाड़मेर एवं जालौर जिलों में, घोर असंतोष है। गुजरात प्रान्त का यह कहना है कि न्यायाधिकरण ने नर्मदा में उन्हें अधिक हिस्सा नहीं दिया है, अतः वह माही के पानी का उपयोग करेगा। यह तर्क न्यायसंगत नहीं है। राजस्थान प्रान्त को भी नर्मदा में माकूल हिस्सा नहीं मिला है। राजस्थान सरकार ने जो मांग की थी, उसे उसका सिर्फ चौथाई हिस्सा मिला है।

माही नदी का पानी रेगिस्तानी थार क्षेत्रों, वाड़मेर एवं जालौर में पहुंचाने के लिए ही राजस्थान सरकार ने 419 फीट की ऊंचाई का कडाणा बांध बनाने की सहमति दी थी और अपने क्षेत्र का काफी हिस्सा डूब में डाल कर हजारों श्रादिवासियों को उखाड़ फेंका था।

राजस्थान और गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक इस विषय में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में करीब एक वर्ष पहले हुई थी। गुजरात सरकार द्वारा इस समस्या को हल करने

में जान-बूझ कर विलम्ब किया जा रहा है और केन्द्र सरकार भी राजस्थान सरकार को उसका हक प्राप्त करने में उचित सहयोग देने में विलम्ब कर रही है। यह प्रश्न राजस्थान प्रान्त विशेषतः थार रेगिस्तान के क्षेत्र, बाड़मेर एवं जालौर जिलों, के लिए जीवन मरण का प्रश्न है।

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार से आग्रहपूर्वक निवेदन है कि इस अविलम्बनीय प्रश्न को राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की सिफारिश के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय जल स्रोत कौंसिल, नेशनल वाटर रीसोर्सिज कौंसिल, में रखा जाए और प्रधान मंत्री जी विशेष दिल-चस्पी ले कर जल्दी से जल्दी निर्णय करा कर राजस्थान प्रांत के रेगिस्तानी बाड़मेर एवं जालौर जिलों में माहीं नदी का पानी पहुंचा कर उक्त क्षेत्र को सिंचित कर हरा-भरा करने की दिशा में सक्रिय कदम उठाएं।

(ii) NEED TO REVISE GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT POLICY ON OPIUM.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तीवत (चित्तौड़गढ़): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत अफीम-उत्पादक किसानों की परेशानियों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहती हूँ। अफीम की खेती भारत में बहुत प्राचीन काल से की जाती रही है। आज भी दुनिया में अत्यधिक मात्रा में अफीम भारत में पैदा होती है। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण भारतीय कृषि उत्पादन है, जिसका उपयोग जीवन रक्षक औषधियों में किया जाता है। देश की कई औषधियाँ बनाने वाली फ़ैक्टरीज की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के अतिरिक्त विश्व बाजार में भी भारतीय अफीम एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखती है, क्योंकि इसमें भरपूर की मात्रा सब से अधिक होती है। इस लिए इसका निर्यात किया जाता है, जिससे भारत सरकार को अच्छी विदेशी मुद्रा मिलती है। आज देश में 25 लाख किसान इसकी खेती में लगे हैं। यू पी तथा मध्य

प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में कुछ मात्रा में इसकी खेती होती है, पर मुख्यता इसका उत्पादन मेरे निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में, राजस्थान में चित्तौड़गढ़ तथा कोटा जिले में, होता है। वित्त मंत्रालय के अधीन नारकोटिक्स विभाग इसकी क्रय-नीति तथा निर्यात नीति तय करता है। अभी हाल ही में इसके खरीद मूल्य की सरकारी नीति से इसके उत्पादकों को भारी नुकसान हुआ है।

आज खेती की सब चीजों के मूल्य बढ़े हैं। खाद कीटनाशक दवाइयों आदि के मूल्य बढ़े हैं। आपने गेहूँ तथा अन्य अनाज के सरकारी खरीद मूल्य को बढ़ाया है, अफीम-उत्पादकों के मूल्यों को पता नहीं क्यों घटाया गया है।

अफीम बड़ी नाजुक फ़सल है। मौसम में परिवर्तन बादल का होना, हवाएं इस पर कुप्रभाव डालती हैं। इस समय झोला-वृष्टि तथा तेज हवाओं से किसानों की अफीम की फ़सल नष्ट हो गई है। ऐसे भी बड़ी निपुणता से वह खेती होती है। अब सरकार की नई नीति से अफीम-उत्पादक किसान बहुत परेशान हैं। आपने खरीद के स्तर बनाए हैं :-

(1) 30 कि० ग्राम प्रति-हेक्टर से कम उत्तम करने पर : 130 रु० प्रति कि० ग्राम

(2) 30 कि० ग्राम से अधिक पर 45 कि० ग्राम से कम पर - 240 रुपये प्रति कि० ग्राम।

(3) 45 कि० ग्राम से अधिक, पर 60 कि० ग्राम से कम पर - 280 रु० प्रति कि० ग्राम

(4) 60 कि० ग्राम से अधिक पर - 300 रुपये प्रति कि० ग्राम

[प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी]

यह उच्चतम दर केवल अतिरिक्त अफीम की मात्रापर ही दी जाएगी, जिस श्रेणी में वह आती है, न कि पूरी अफीम पर। पूर्व की नीति में पैसे तुलनात्मक रूप से कम थे, पर वह पूरी अफीम की मात्रा पर मिलते थे। इस लिए किसान अधिक से अधिक अफीम सरकार को ही ईमानदारी से देना चाहता था।

अब आप के इस स्लैब सिस्टम से कुल मिलाकर जो काश्तकार ईमानदार हैं, अधिक उत्पादन करते हैं, वे नुकसान में रहेंगे। आप किसानों को मेहनत और उनकी मजदूरी को ध्यान में रखें। समय रहते ध्यान दें, वना धीरे-धीरे किसान इस नाजुक तथा परिश्रम - साध्य खेती को छोड़ कर अन्य वाणिज्यिक फसलें बोने लगेंगे।

आप कहते हैं कि हमारे पास विश्व बाजार में अफीम नहीं बिक रही है, भारी स्टॉक जमा है। क्यों नहीं आप इस दुर्लभ तथा जीवन-रक्षक औषधियों के निर्माण के कच्चे माल को बेचने के लिए विश्व बाजार ढूँढते हैं? राष्ट्रीय औषध निर्माण उद्योगों में भी इसकी खपत बढ़ाई जा सकती है।

(iii) STEPS TO CHECK LAND GRABBING BY ANTI-SOCIAL ELEMENTS IN DELHI.

श्री कुंजर राम (नवादा) :
उपध्यक्ष महोदय, असामाजिक तत्वों द्वारा दिल्ली में सरकारी जमीन पर कब्जा करने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ति जा रही है। वे गरीब मजदूरों को बहका कर जगह जगह खाली स्थानों पर झोपड़ीयाँ लगा देते हैं और स्थानीय अधिकारियों की सांठ-गांठ से उन जमीनों पर पुराना कब्जा दिखाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। उन्हें राशन कार्ड आदि बनवा देते हैं और मतदाता सूची में भी उनका नाम लिखवा देते हैं

और बाद में जब सफाई अभियान के दौरान उन्हें उजाड़ा जाता है तो सरकारी नीति के अन्तर्गत उन्हें 25-25 गज जमीन और अन्य सहायता उपलब्ध कराते हैं। इसका लाभ यदि शहरों के गरीब कामगारों को मिलता तो बेहतर बात होती परन्तु ऐसा नहीं होता। जो असमाजिक तत्व उन्हें जैसे-तैसे जमीन आवंटित कराते हैं वे ही उनसे कई तरह के कागज बनवाकर जमीनों को अपने हाथ में कर लेते हैं और फिर उसे बाजार भाव से बेचते हैं। उसके बाद फिर से किस दूसरे प्लॉट पर कब्जा जमाने की कोशिश करते हैं।

अगर दिल्ली की पुनर्वासि बस्तियों का सर्वे किया जाय तो उसके 60-70 प्रतिशत मूल आवंटि पाये जाएंगे और उनकी जमीन, उनका मकान गैर-मजदूरों के हाथ होगा। अधिकांश परिवार पावर आफ एटार्नी अर्थात् मुखतारनामा प्राप्त किए रहते हैं लेकिन सच्चे अर्थ में उस मकान जमीन के खरीदार दूसरे होते हैं। लक्ष्मी नगर और जनकपुरी, जहाँ दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने गगनचुम्बी इमारतों का बाजार अर्थात् जिला केन्द्र बनाने का निर्णय लिया है, वहाँ अवैध कब्जे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। वहाँ के मूल आवंटि भा अधून। आस-पास का पड़ती जमीन पर कब्जा कर रहे हैं। सूचना मिला है कि लक्ष्मी नगर के राम दास नगर में दो हेक्टेयर भूमि पार्क के लिए सुरक्षित था जिसका भा अवैध कब्जा कर लिया गया है। पुलिस सूचना दर्ज करने से इन्कार करती है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने भा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है। इन क्षेत्रों में असामाजिक तत्वों द्वारा रातों रात सैकड़ों झोपड़ीयाँ खड़ी का जा रहा है। वे लोग अपने को प्रधान कहते हैं परन्तु वास्तव में वे गुण्डे हैं। आस-पास की जनता को डरा घमका कर झुग्गा-झोपड़ी बस्ती बनाने का धंधा कर

हैं। सरकार को राजधानी में एक अभियान चलाकर उन गुण्डों को गिरफ्तार करना चाहिए और अवैध कब्जा हटाना चाहिए !

सच बात तो यह है कि भूमिहानों के नाम पर वे लोग धंदा कर रहे हैं। उसे दूर किए जाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए और देश में समस्त भूमिहान मजदूरों का सूचा बनाकर, उन्हें एक निर्धारित तिथि को सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध जमीन का आवंटन किया जाना चाहिए ताकि बिचौलियों और दलालों की दाल न गल सके।

(iv) NEED FOR EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO CHECK SALINITY OF THE RIVER PERIYAR.

SHRI B. M. BANATWALLA (Pan-nani): The increasing salinity of the Periyar rive has created a severe crisis in the Cochin. Always industrial belt. The salinity problem has crippled almost all industrial units in the area. Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Indian Rare Earths, Premier Tyres, Hindustan Insecticides and others have been obliged to shut down their plants for the past one week for fear of damage that breakish water may cause to their costly equipments, FACT Udyogmandal division is the worst hit.

The previous UDF Government in Kerala had called a Conference to study the development and take appropriate measures. The Conference was, however, cancelled on the Government tendering resignation.

I urge upon the Government to take immediately effective measures

to handle the serious crisis. Appropriate long-term measures will also have to be taken on priority basis.

I request the Government to make a statement in the House as regards measures taken to deal with this serious crisis.

(v) STEPS TO CHECK POLLUTION OF MUVATTUPZHA RIVER.

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Cannanore): I want to draw the attention of the Government to a serious situation arising out of the pollution of the Muvattupuzha river caused by the the newsprint factory at Vellor, Kerala. While the setting up of the factory is an important step in the industrial development of Kerala, the essential safety measures against pollution of water, air etc. caused by the factory have to be taken. In the case of newsprint factory at Velloor, there is a growing feeling among the people that the management is not taking adequate steps to save the people from the harmful effects of pollution particularly the water.

Muzattupuzha river is one of those few rivers which have not yet been subjected to the perils of water pollution. Gifted with an abundant supply of crystal clear water throughout the year, this river is the life line of about 3 lakhs of people living in Vailom, Kanayannoor and Chertalai taluks of Kottayam, Ernakulam and Alleppey districts of Kerala.

The factory is using 40 crore litres of water every day. The treatment plant set up in the factory is mainly intended to control the Oxygen content of the effluent. It is ineffective in removing the most deadly poisonous

[Shri K. Kunhambu]

mercury content which remains dissolved in the effluent. Mercury impairs muscular activities, damages eye-sight and causes congenital defects in newborn children. This is indeed a frightening situation.

In the circumstances, it is very essential to protect the people from the harmful effects of pollution. The poisonous effluent can be carried through pipes and discharged into distant sea after the proposed treatment. This proposal was there in the original project report, but was later given up. Therefore, I request the Government to take immediate steps in this regard.

(vi) NEED FOR A MOBILE POST OFFICE AT
TIRUNELVELI TAMIL NADU

SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM (Tirunelveli): Under Rule 377 I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

Tirunelveli town is about 20 square miles in size with nearly 5 lakhs of population. There is Township Committee, there is a town panchayat and there is a Municipality in Tirunelveli. There are many colleges and large industrial undertakings in this place. This is the Headquarters of Tirunelveli District. There are no adequate postal communication facilities. We cannot send registered post after 3 p.m. and no ordinary post after 5 p.m. If there is any emergency, then people will have to walk several miles to reach R.M.S. Office at Tirunelveli junction or to the Headquarters Post Office at Palayamkottai. One has to walk about an hour to reach this place. The public are made to suffer and for posting a 15 paise letter has to spend 80 paise, as bus fare. There is imminent necessity for a mobile post office here which should work in the evening. This mobile post office should touch Maharajanagar,

Perumalpuram, Sankarnagar, Melapalayam, Pettai, Hindu College, Tirunelveli Town, Gandhinagar, Thatchanallur, Samadhanapuram, Palayamkottai etc. which are the important constituents.

Immediate action is needed to be taken in this matter.

(vii) INCREASED CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO
RAJASTHAN IN VIEW OF DROUGHT AND
DRINKING WATER PROBLEMS

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT (Jodhpur): This year, the entire State of Rajasthan and particularly the Jodhpur region has been facing the problem of acute famine and drinking water. The Drought Prone Development Programme has not made the requisite impact in this area. Moreover, the Scheme of Rural Integrated Development has yet to show better results. Even the recent emphasis on the renewed 20 point programme of Rural development with a view to providing at least drinking water to desert areas has yet to start.

If Government does not arrange Central World Bank assistance to this drought affected area does not take suitable steps in this direction by way of identifying new sources of drinking water and making available to the deficiency villages by framing new scheme we shall have to face an unprecedented problem.

Besides, rural areas Jodhpur City is also facing this problem which has attained a population of about 6 lakhs. The drinking water for Jodhpur City is mainly being supplied by Jawai dam local in Polli District, towards which the flow of water has been so low that for the first time since its construction, such a situation has emerged that supply has been stepped as early. Keeping in view this situation, the State Government decided to instal handpumps at various

places in Jodhpur City. But according to the report of the Public Health Engineering Department water in 90 per cent of handpumps is not fit for drinking. It is also reported that the water supply department is proposing to issue a warning to the people that water is not fit for drinking as it contains Nitrogen and other poisonous elements in high quantity and this water would have very harmful effect on health, especially on children. Hundreds of people are feared to become invalid. But people are compelled to drink this water despite the warning issued by the Water Supply Department. In this situation, the Government should supply water on a war-footing through pipelines after extracting water from other far away areas. The water supply problem of this division can only be solved by implementing the scheme of water supply lifting the water; from the Rajasthan Canal.

I would request the Union Government to pay attention to this burning problem of this division and to provide necessary additional special assistance to the State Government. Otherwise the people of this area would have to face a serious situation.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1982-83 —Cond.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion

Demands for Grants 1982-83 in respect of Ministry of Defence Submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16th March, 1982		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4		
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE					
19	Ministry of Defence	36,32,02,000	21,05,29,000	181,06,11,000	105,26,43,000

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

and voting on Demand Nos. 19—24 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which five hours have been allotted. Hon'ble Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demand for Grants have been circulated may if they deserve to move their cut motion send slips to the Table within fifteen minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions which they would like to move. The list showing the cut motions will be put on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table, without delay.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 1st day of March, 1982, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 19 to 24. relating to the Ministry of Defence."

1	2	3	4	
		Revenue Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
20.	Defence Services—Army	486,60,07,000	..	2433,00,35,000 ..
21.	Defence Services—Navy	66,81,65,000	..	334,08,25,000 ..
22.	Defence Services—Air Force	190,56,27,000	..	925,81,33,000
23.	Defence Services—Pensions	62,06,83,000	..	310,34,17,000
24.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	..	83,08,33,000	415,41,67,000

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): When will the Minister reply—today or tomorrow?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Today at 5 O'clock, Kerala Budget is to be taken up. Therefore, I will reply tomorrow. The Members may take the whole of today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Five hours have been allotted to this. Prof. Rupchand Pal's Party has been allotted 180 minutes.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a proposal for a big expenditure in Defence and it is very natural in the language of the finance Minister, "it is all due to a situation beyond our control that such stepping up to the order in respect of Defence Budget of the order of Rs. 5100 crores that is an increase of Rs. 900 crores from the current year's original Budget, has been proposed. And things are hotting up. All sections of the House will agree that in our sub-continent, war-climate is being made to develop and in the Indian Ocean region, the tension is growing."

Sir, in the Report, it has been said that the global situation is deteriorating because of Big Power rivalry. What is this "Big Power rivalry"? If we look at the speech of the hon. Defence Minister made only a few days back during the meeting with

the Soviet Team led by Marshall D. F. Ustinov, it would be clear:

"Referring to world tensions, Mr. Venkataraman said, the people in authority in some countries were now placing less trust in dialogue and more trust in the force of arms. This was tragic. However, the Soviet Union was engaged in efforts to resume the process of dialogue and India has embarked on a similar course in this region."

Not only, Sir, our veteran leader, hon. Shri Venkataraman has said this. The other day, we heard the voice of respected Mr. Rao, while he was speaking on the tension in the Indian Ocean region Mr. Narsimha Rao, the Hon'ble External Affairs Minister said that the United States were objecting to our Conference for declaring Indian Ocean a zone of peace. Is there any doubt why things are hotting up? Who are making the war-climate develop? This is all due to the machination and manoeuvres of the U.S. Imperialism, with a programme to bring de-stability, in countries like ours, in developing countries, in the third world countries. This is the reason and everything is related right from arming of Pakistan, transfer of sophisticated technology, supply of F-16 to the different machination of U.S. imperialism. Equating the Soviet Union with the number one enemy of the peace loving

people, U. S. imperialism, it is no good.

While, every one including our Prime Minister here, is praising the peace treaty of Soviet Union, in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence, I am sorry to note that it has been brushed aside as simple 'Big Power rivalry'. Sir, I have nothing to object to the amount being proposed in the Defence expenditure. Because we also agree that because of U.S. Imperialism we are compelled to spend this huge amount although we a poor country with so much of people on the poverty line, with millions of people going to sleep without food for the night, we can hardly afford it. Still we have to spend this amount for our Defence considering the national security environment. Still, we have to spend a lot for our defence because all of us are quite worried about our insecurity. But how are we proposing to mobilise the resources? This is the main question. Taxing the common people, the poorer people who are reeling under inflation, under high price rise, and at the same time sparing the monopolists, the land-lords and giving concessions to multi-nationals more and more and, on the other hand, we are imposing more and more burden on the common people. Does it strengthen defence? Armaments alone cannot make a nation strong. Imperialists practice a dual attack. They always do it. One by supplying arms to other countries, just hotting up the climate, just increasing the tension and, on the other hand, taking advantage of the weak morale of the people in the fertile ground of frustration and discontentment of the people, they fish in troubled waters.

This is the current history, the past history let us see what is happening in the North-East? On the floor of the House we have discussed many times how imperialists are encouraging secessionist forces. What is the story of Khalistan? We all know it where we have failed to fulfil the very justified aspirations of the people of

the different ethnic groups, of the cultural groups of other people, of the backward regions, when their aspirations have not been fulfilled, naturally the imperialists are fishing in those troubled waters, just on the fertile ground of frustration. They do it. That is a common strategy being pursued by Imperialists in other parts of the world. How to rouse up the people regarding the enemy, how to rouse up the consciousness of the people to the machinations of U.S. imperialism? That is a necessity. But we see some confusion has been created regarding those machinations by equating the friend with the foe.

In this connection, I would like to request the Hon. Finance Minister....
(Interruptions)

As he himself made that mistake on the floor of the other House. We see the former Finance Minister with all his former halo of Finance Minister looking after defence.

I am referring now to a very important aspect in respect of our Defence. Still, now the mercenary concept of army is continuing, that colonial concept and in a vast country like ours, even in the border areas, the people do not know the difference between the butt and the barrel. I do not know whether the Ministers know it or not. Of course, there is one Minister, who must be having deep knowledge of all these things, our good friend, Shri K. P. Singh Deo. A large number of people do not know the difference.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar) : Do you know the difference between butt and barrel?

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : To some extent. Not more than you.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: I come from Amritsar. I defended my country in the last two wars 1965-71—organised civil Defence in Amritsar. You must know that. I am coming from my Amritsar Constituency.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : What about the other people ?

The Army Act still continues. But people must be made to know at least the use of simple arms because, in that case, when there is crises, only the people can make the country victorious. Not only arms. See the history of Vietnam. See the history of the resistance movement in Soviet Union during those serious days of the Second World War. This is not my point only. The scrapping of Arms Act was a persistent demand of the people.

Let me refer to the Constituent Assembly Debates. It was Maulana Hasrat Mohani, the great leader, who was the first man to stand for total independence, as early as 1922, you know it. What he had to say ? On 2nd December, during the debate on an amendment in respect of personal rights and personal liberties the great Hazrat Mohani was speaking. This is what he said :

"The Britishers promulgated the Arms Act in India. The result was that all the inhabitants of Hindustan were kept as imbeciles. If there is any national government and Indian Government, then there is no reason why you should deprive anybody of the right of bearing arms. If you too will forge an Arms Act and will deprive the people of the right then I would say that your attitude and way of doing things is much worse than the Britishers."

But still now the Arms Act is continuing. We have to reconsider it. That mercenary concept in our defence is still continuing. We have to change it.

There is the concept of an apolitical army till to-day. Should not the Army know what is national integration ? Should not persons engaged in our national security, in that serious job, know what is secularism ? Should they not understand what is

nonalignment ? Should they not understand what is secularism ? Days in and days out, you are saying that we are wedded to secularism, we are wedded to nonalignment, we are wedded to national integration and we are wedded to socialism, but still do you want our army people would not understand all these—such outlook, such concept in respect of the Army political concepts, political ideas ? Does not make our defence strong. This concept should go. The need of our country, our social needs, our economic needs—they also must understand. They must be allowed to read whatever literature is available covering or communicating all those messages about our social needs, economic needs, about the condition of the people, about nonalignment, about secularism, about national integration and all those things. This is a point we have to keep in mind.

Another point. Every section of the House is quite worried about national security environment. Our Ministers and our Prime Minister everyday just trying to tell the people of the world about how a situation has been created, a situation beyond our control by the other people. We know the people. Who are they ? This is American imperialism. But still we are going to them for a loan. They may say we are suffering from IMF-pholia. This IMF dominated Conditionalities by U.S. Imperialism and the I.M.F. do not make a nation strong.

Another point in this connection I would like to make. The Government of India are going to France, Germany, Britain and other countries for armaments. That is necessary. Latest technology and the high technology which we do not have, we must have for our country and in our defence interests. But our self-reliance should never be ignored. Indigenous production of whatever you can manufacture and of whatever you can produce you should have. We all know that we have a great number of technicians, scientists and people with

technical know-how who can produce very up-to-date things. But still we are going to Western Countries for defence equipments. I have not much time to tell you about the Mirage deal. Had I time enough I could do that. We are going in for Mirage 2000 as a match for F 16. I am not a technical person. Still questions come up. I do not have time to say anything about the reported Mirage-Maruti tie up. But serious questions are there. F 16 can reach Pakistan within 48 months or a lesser period, may be in immediate future. But that is not so with regard to Mirage 2000. Will it reach us before 1984 or early 1985? This is the question.

Now, five prototypes of Mirage 2000 have been developed still now, even these prototypes have not undergone the full range of flying test which is essential, why are we going for Mirage 2000? Because our Indian Air Force at present requires the exact qualities that Mirage 2000 possesses? There are several questions. We have learnt from different news papers that we have struck a deal for 40 mirages and a memorandum of understanding was signed on the 24th January 1982 for 2.4 million dollars for 40 Mirages planes. If we purchase 80 such planes, they will cost us 4.8 million dollars. How is it that just three years back Egypt signed a similar deal and they paid 10 crores less for each plane? We are going to pay Rs. 800 crores more for 80 planes if we buy that number. There are many other questions that are coming up. Why Saudi Arabia refused to buy Mirage 2000 even after long negotiations? Why Sweden, Spain refused and why Greece refused? Why even Pakistan did not go in for the Mirage? Sir, in the developed countries, there is a recession; there is a deep economic crisis and the industries producing war armaments are frantically searching for the markets in the developing world. French people are coming British people are coming and the West German people are coming in search of market in the developing countries. But

let not India be a dumping ground for the out-of-date and rejected armaments which cannot match any up-to-date products of high technology. There are many other questions. Due to lack of time, I cannot deal with them. My point is this. MIG 25 has become operational in our country. It can meet the challenge of F-16. The same can be supported by MIG-23. This is more than a match to Jaguar, Mirage 2000 or even to F-16. Our own people in HAL and other places are competent to go with the project. Why not you keep this in mind? A valuable amount of foreign exchange is being spent for purchase of Mirage 2000. But, still, should we not look for any other better match with a fairly favourable cost if that is available? That is my point I want to make. I hope our hon. Defence Minister will try to reply this.

In this connection I would make another point. Our Naval Force is very important in these days. When the Britishers came or when the other Imperialists came and occupied or invaded India, that was through the sea. More than two-thirds of our territory is the coastline, of several thousand kilometers. So we have to give a fresh look our naval strength with the submarines moving about, with the presence of the Seventh Fleet in Bay of Bengal and with an up-to-date Diego Garcia base and with the rapid deployment of forces there. That is my point. I would very much like the hon. Defence Minister to keep this mind and to strengthen our coast guards. The people of Coastal areas should be recruited together with other guards while recruiting these people as they are the best people to defend our country in this respect. In this connection, one more point I would like to stress. That is there is a gap between the officers and men in armed forces, in a free country this gap looks so glaring, and it is high time that we should look at the question of pay scales, salaries and welfare programmes of the lower strata. There is resentment. Then, Sir, sometimes men

[Prof. Rup Chand Pal]

are misused by officers for the purpose which has nothing to do with defence. We should remember this point. Such misuse of men should be stopped.

14.00 hrs.

Further, Sir, Army should not be used to crush popular movements. We have been making this point repeatedly. It is a dangerous thing.

Let me now come to DGI. More than 27,000 people—mostly civilians—are engaged in this work of inspection. They are doing a sensitive job, namely, inspection and acceptance of all equipment necessary for the Army. There have been many occasions in the past when charges of corruption and malpractice and supply of sub-standard material have been levelled. Rajadhyaksha Committee was set-up for this purpose but its Report has never been discussed. I am told that the Army Headquarters had submitted a Report about the functioning of the DGI and also indicating that 50 per cent of the equipment and material in their stores were sub-standard. These equipments and material are often supplied by private contractors and monopoly houses.

Sir, yesterday one hon. Minister was speaking about brain drain and said that it has been stopped and now people who had gone abroad are beginning to come back. Sir, do you know the nature of brain drain here. Here 800 civilian officers who are Ph. D., Post Graduates and Technical Graduates are being controlled by 200 people coming from the Army who are just Matriculates or Graduates. They are supervising over trained technical personnel. A Category known as "Permanent Secondment" is Controlling everything. So, there is resentment. There is difference even in the pay-scales and other amenities. You will be amazed to know that a large number of technicians have left this Organisation and gone to various foreign countries like West Germany, Britain, Spain, France, America, etc. To name one Dr. T. H.

Rao, a great metallurgist who got frustrated and ultimately resigned. These people in the name of user's satisfaction are placed as Managers in the Organisation. One day our Prime Minister was talking about brain drain and said that we shall have to do this and that but I have given you the example of Dr. Rao. I have got many other names but I will not give because of paucity of time. Reportedly Dr. Rao sent a copy of his resignation letter to Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Sir, in this connection I would like to refer to the demands of the civilian employees of the Ordnance factories. Their federation has submitted a 9-point charter of demands regarding parity in pay-scales and wages with employees of other defence establishments, their bonus, their working hours, etc., and on 18th December, 1981, they had one on a one-day strike to press their demands, but still nothing has been done. They are still being deprived of the very democratic rights, the trade union rights. I think, the hon. Defence Minister will look into that.

The plight of the ORs category is a known fact. While the officers are given much of the privileges, the OPs have to work for 10 or 12 or 15 hours at the top of the hill in extreme cold, in rough weather. They should be given a fair deal.

I would like to mention certain projects which have been under the consideration of the Government for a pretty long time and certain other organisations which are suffering from insecurity. Let me refer to the condition of the Ordnance Depot, Alipore, Calcutta. There is a proposal for disbandment of that. I would point out that there is no Central Ordnance Depot in the eastern region. Therefore, it should be done the other way; it should be upgraded. My request to the hon. Defence Minister will consider this.

Then I refer to the condition of HAL at Barrackpore. There is a sense of insecurity that they are not being given the due job. This condition of

the HAL at Barrackpore should also be looked into and something should be done in the near future.

In this connection I would also refer to a proposal of the West Bengal Government lying with the Defence Ministry for a long time, that is, an Electronics complex at Salt Lake, Calcutta. There are several acres of land that have already been allotted, and the case is still pending with the Defence Ministry. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has, many times, written to the Prime Minister who was then the Defence Minister also. I would request the hon. Defence Minister to consider this.

Then, the Shipyard at Haldia. I am happy the hon. Defence Minister has said that something is going to be done in that regard. I would very much request the hon. Defence Minister to see that this project is expedited.

There is something which is happening regarding recruitment, which is very unhappy. I have no time. I am referring to one such instance. In West Bengal and Kerala, by the verdict of the people, there have been Governments of a different Party—Leftists and others. In Kerala, of course, there was then another Government and now the State has gone under President's rule. Here is an interview form in respect of the Defence Electronics Research Laboratory. In that form, in one column, it is said, 'Do you know Hindi?', then 'Health record', then 'To which State do you belong'. There is nothing wrong in that. Then, it is asked, 'Whether you had stayed in Kerala or West Bengal for more than a year at any time so far'. If Mr. Faleiro stayed in West Bengal for more than a year, then he will have to make such a statement against that column...

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: No chance.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): May be, to give them priority.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: The point is this. Does it speak well of national integration? What impression will be created among the people staying in West Bengal and Kerala? Do you think that the people of West Bengal or the people of Kerala do not have love for the country?

What is written in this? Why such information should be asked for?

An. HON. MEMBER: It is never done.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Why it should be listed out in this form?

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: May be you quarrel more and fight less.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us leave it to the Minister to reply.

An HON. MEMBER: Let there not be line by line debate.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: My last point is this. It is about the people's participation in defending the country. With that I began my speech. We see this Government, even after 35 years of independence, is not believing the people yet. What is the experience during these wars? How the people cooperated with the army? How they have helped the army? Instead of appreciating all these things, the Government is using the army against people in such a way that the people's faith, love and respect for the army is damaged and their morale is weakened. This is what has happened. I will give you one example. In Assam certain cartridges were stolen and the army people themselves went there. Without the aid of the civilian police they entered the houses and they mercilessly beat up women. Only with the aid of the civilian police should go there but they have not done that according to the rules.

With these words I wish to tell the Government that we have no quarrel with the amount being proposed for

(Prof. Rup Chand Pal)

defence expenditure we have no quarrel with the quantum, but it should be seen that there should be proper scrutiny of the expenditure; if there is any inconsistency or irregularity, let it be discussed; let it not be said that it cannot be divulged in the national interest. With these words I conclude.

SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA (Calicut): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for shifting Naval Academy to Kerala State at Ezhimala in Cannanore district without delay.] (4)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for establishing a public sector defence factory in Kerala State taking into consideration acute unemployment among the youth in the State.] (5)

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA (Farrukhabad): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate pay scales in the various defence establishments and promotions after long periods of service.] (6)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Acute shortage of residential accommodation for defence personnel.] (7)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of proper incentives for competent defence personnel.] (8)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide proper residential accommodation to all defence personnel.] (9)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to acquire latest technology for increasing defence production.] (10)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Defence Services'—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Meagre pay and allowances of army personnel.] (11)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Defence Services'—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant an increase of Rs. 200.00 in monthly salary of defence personnel in the absence of need based wages.] (12)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Defence Services'—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Meagre pay and allowances given to Class IV employees of defence services.] (13)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Defence Services'—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to utilise the funds earmarked for providing residential accommodation to Class IV employees of defence services.] (14)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Defence Services'—Navy be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Meagre salary and allowances for naval personnel.] (15)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Defence Services—Pensions' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate amount of pension for defence personnel.] (16)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Defence Services—Pensions' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Meagre pension and retirement benefits for defence personnel.] (17)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Non-payment of compensation for the land acquired for defence purposes for year.] (18)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Insufficient avenues of promotion for Breeders.] (19)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory maintenance of military farms and acute shortage of farm resources.] (20)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponani): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish a public sector defence factory in Kerala.] (31)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish Naval Academy in Cannanore District, Kerala State.] (32)

SHRI CHATURBHUIJ (Jhalawar): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase budget allocation for the defence expenditure]. (33)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide qualitative facilities to the families of Army, Air and Navy personnel by increasing their pay]. (34)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to manufacture nuclear bomb and other modern nuclear weapons]. (35)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to produce latest missiles and laser missiles]. (36)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to use the satellites for defence purposes]. (37)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to manufacture latest tanks]. (38)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the strength of the army to 50 lakhs]. (39)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Chaturbhuj]

[Need to increase the strength of the navy to 10 lakh]. (40)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the strength of the air force to 5 lakhs]. (41)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to inculcate the supreme feeling of nationalism and patriotism in the defence personnel]. (42)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give death sentence to defence personnel found indulging in espionage]. (43)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to arm the navy and air force with latest nuclear weapons]. (44)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the pension of retired defence personnel]. (45)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to rehabilitate ex-army personnel in areas of strategic importance Kashmir, Assam, Tripura and Nagaland]. (46)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expel from country persons active in border areas with the help of petro dollars and money given by Christian mission areas]. (47)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impart military training in Government as well as private schools in the country with emphasis on nationalism]. (48)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint high officers in the Army, Navy and Air Force on the basis of merit]. (49)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open Sainik Schools at district head quarters]. (50)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impart civil defence training to the people]. (51)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide better residential accommodation to the personnel of armed forces]. (52)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate a long term defence policy so as to attain self-sufficiency]. (53)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have common mess for officers and jawans in the three wings of armed forces to inculcate sense of equal participation]. (54)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to inculcate feeling of nationalism, patriotism and national integration in the defence personnel]. (55)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide suitable promotional avenues for jawans to become officer after acquiring required qualifications and ability]. (56)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have more departmentally promoted officers in the three armed forces as compared to those directly recruited]. (57)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take over the barracks constructed in defence area in Delhi and sublet to defence personnel]. (58)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impart compulsory military training to youths in educational institutions.]. (59)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to drop caste names from the names of the regiments]. (60)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide facilities to families of military personnel]. (61)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more facilities to families of military personnel posted in border areas]. (62)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recruit men to three wings of defence forces from traditional and non-traditional areas alike and communities]. (63)

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reconsider the decision for closure of the Ordnance Depot at Calcutta]. (64)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for diversification, modernisation, reorganisation and expansion of the unit of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited at Barrackpore, near Calcutta for manufacture of new range of equipment for Jaguar Aircraft]. (65)

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to absorb employees of the Ordnance Depot at Calcutta who are thrown out of employment due to closing down of this depot]. (66)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide for adequate and better accommodation facilities to meet the requirement of

[Shri Gadadhar Saha]

all categories of defence personnel]. (67)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for expansion and application of Group Insurance Scheme to all departments and categories of defence personnel]. (68)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have better industrial relations in defence undertakings]. (69)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expansion of employment facilities for the handicapped in Grade C and D and for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in ordnance factories and defence undertakings]. (70)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept the concept of Bonus as deferred payment to replace the Productivity Linked bonus in Ordnance factories]. (89)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide qualitative facilities to the families of Army, Air and Navy personnel by increasing the pay]. (71)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to produce latest missiles and laser missiles]. (72)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to use the satellites for defence purposes]. (73)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to manufacture latest tanks]. (74)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to inculcate the supreme feeling of nationalism and patriotism in the defence personnel]. (75)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to arm the navy and air force with latest nuclear weapons]. (76)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to curb espionage activities, particularly in border regions by enlarging security arrangements]. (77)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to rehabilitate ex-army, personnel in areas of strategic importance]. (78)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expel from country the undesirable persons active in border areas]. (79)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impart military training in Schools in the country]. (80)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint high officers in the army, navy and air force on the basis of merit]. (81)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open Sainik Schools at district Headquarters]. (82)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impart civil defence training to the people]. (83)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide better residential accommodation to the personnel of armed forces]. (84)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate a long term defence policy so as to attain self-sufficiency]. (85)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for establishing a public sector defence factory in Madhya Pradesh taking into consideration unemployment among the youths in the State, and for development of backward regions]. (90)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to take over the unutilised Kishangarh Kothi in District Rajgarh, Madhya Pradesh for establishing a Military Training Centre]. (91)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to establish an Indian Air Force Station at Jeerapur in district Rajgarh]. (92)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the expenditure on the army, naval and air force mock-demonstrations]. (86)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the entertainment expenditure on celebrations by the army, navy and air force]. (87)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for immediate settlement of disputes in the defence undertakings]. (88)

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for reasons well understood by all, the subject of Defence holds a very special significance for all citizens of India. It cannot be treated one way or the other. Besides other things its international ramifications are today as complex as they are sensitive. Therefore, the Defence subject has to be handled rather with care. Whilst our wondrous world and its international horizon spun vigorously around, during the past year, bearing its human load, the super powers indicated more furiously their militant aims and intentions. We should understand our own setting as we stand on the periphery of the globe as a whole. Sir, the resultant effect of and explosive atmosphere has been thus generated :—Iraq and

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

the world over, have become increasingly conscious of defence preparedness. Even country with such a small population as Saudi Arabia must wish to buy and own a large fleet of most modern tanks, a force of over 60 Super Jet F-15s and even the most sophisticated type of war equipment as the AWACS. This is the type of situation that has been created as a result of the bickerings, wranglings and so on and so forth of the two super powers. If we turn our eyes towards the West, the tension seems to be on the increase every new day. Besides other Power Blocs, you now see the emergence of the lately formed cosine-nuclear European Bloc led by France, as a somewhat independent Super Power entity. So, Sir, that dangerous strategic situation that obtains internationally today should require a brief analysis. Unless we understand that, we will not be able to set our cards correct. India is today one of the premier powers of the Third World and for that reason, we have to have our share of understanding things and implementing it in the manner which we find is convenient and correct for us to do.

The Super Powers' race for armament, mixed with their basic rivalry, differences and reservations, has unceasingly been on the increase. The ominous dark clouds that loom large before the comity of world nations can be compared with the setting in of a deep calm, before the breaking out of a catastrophic storm. And, when such a storm does break out, never before would have occurred on earth such a death-tolling deluge as there runs the possibility of it to occur, through the letting lose of and putting into action by the superlatively advanced super powers the nuclear war-laden Frankenstein monster.

We have to understand the background of the situation in its bigger sense of the strategic geopolitical situation. Just have a peep at the defence budgets of some of the super

powers. The biggest defence budget in US history was approved by the US Senate on 4th December, 1981. Sir, I quote only pertinent excerpts of this budget to indicate the shape of things to come:

"The 208.5 billion dollars bill, approved by an overwhelming 84 to 5 vote, contains 2.4 million for B-1 strategic nuclear bomber and 1.9 million dollars for the MX Inter-continental Ballistic Missile. The US nuclear spending is expected to swell by 800 million dollars to 5500 million."

And, synonymous to that such a rising fiscal tide on defence expenditure on the part of one super power impels the other super power to push further up its own arms build-up spree and systems. Here is another excerpt. I quote:

"Soviet arms sales to developing nations hit a record 6.2 billion dollars last year"—*Tribune*, 28th January, 1982.

In regard to weaponry, less said the better, because we are all conversant as to what weaponry is working in the field and what is expected to be faced. I would only name a bit—Spy satellites which photographs even a golf ball from the stratosphere height of over 32,000 Km above the ground level. Nuclear warheads carrying inter-continental ballistic missiles which you hear every day; submarine based nuclear missiles and other types of missiles carrying multiple nuclear warheads. To name just a few Call it SS-4, SS-5, SS-20, SS-50. Added to that you can call Hawks, Sams, mobile MX and AIM-7F Sparrow missiles, and various other types of projectiles and missiles. Then there are long-range bombers and so on and so forth. You have already heard AWACS F-15s, F-16s fighters as also long-range bombers. But most unfortunately the super-powers seem bent to further increase their destructive capability. There is another very serious matter

which I want to bring to the notice of the House. It appears they are pushing the human race now to the effects of chemical warfare, bacteriological warfare, nerve gas warfare, laser ray weaponry and space warfare combined with the Asphyxiating neutron projectiles warfare. The super-powers have started openly the production and stock-piling of this type of weaponry.

Here I give you a few headlines in the papers only in relation to that:

USA to resume chemical weapons production; Nerve gas neutraliser found; US fighters to have nuclear missiles; Russia's nuclear force in Europe; Fifteen hundred US bases in 32 countries.

The irony of the situation in any case in this context is this one—and we must understand this. They say that the manufacturing and stock-piling of this type of weaponry acts and will act as a deterrent. This idea in my view is a sort of pre-historic joke thrown on the evolutionary progress of mankind. Is there any example available in the world history, where the stock-piling of war weapons has proved as a deterrent against war? Have dictators, mad dictators or aggressive nations never abstained from waging wars after stock-piling weapons of war? Has the once manufactured weapon of war been left without being used in the conduct of a war or a battle over the ages? Do we still remember the lakhs of human-beings who got vapourised along with the atomic blasted smoky mushrooms into thin air at Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the other set of lakhs who remained maimed and went blind for life leaving many others to suffer the ill effects of the holocaust for generations that followed? The record of human inventiveness in this field is rather poor, dishonourable and disturbing. It is in this context, it concerns us, concerns India. It is in this context I admire most of the wonderful policies that have been

conceived, set and pursued with single-minded devotion by our dynamic leader, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India to off-set such militant and dangerous paths for anyone to follow internationally.

India today acts as a torch-bearer for establishing peace around the world through correct implementation of the human-rights precepts, the propagation of non-aligned movement, removal of international misunderstandings through mutual dialogues and bilateral agreements and to use nuclear and other powers innovated and invented by progressive nations for purposes of improving the health of the human race only and not for its destruction. This is what India is standing for. Peace and plenty for all is our motto. And that emanates from the Government in power to-day. No bias is attached. And nobody who listens to this can condemn these actions.

Nevertheless, whilst assessing and planning out our own defence preparedness India, with the stature it owns, cannot remain idle, aloof or ignorant of what is happening around the world, and around India itself.

Internationally, there are some well-marked hot spots which simmer and rumble, in the form of an unpredictable, yet catastrophe-laden volcanic eruption. I name some of these, for your information.

(a) Caribbean Cauldron i.e. El-Salvador, Guatemala and some other Central American, or call it Latin American States;

(b) Lech Walesas' rumbling Poland;

(c) Middle East region's PLO; Israel, Cyrenaica complex;

(d) Hyderament Littoral States of the Middle East;

(e) Gulf War area—Iraq and Iran;

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

(f) Afghanistan-Pakistan-China's explosive triangle. We will work out how it works, i.e. this explosive triangle.

(g) Indian Ocean's hot bubble area—Diego Garcia; and

(h) Vietnam-Viet Cong-Khmer Rouge-Kampuchea hot bed quadrangle.

This awful geo-political and geo-strategic setting from military angle presents a conglomerate of varied possible combinations, fully fraught with it and dangerous consequences for the world to face and to deal with.

Our own defence preparedness, therefore, has to match against the awesome setting passively, diplomatically as also militarily. This has come to be the requirement of the day—from the point of view of India. We may have to face any kind of military situation arising from a *melee* of slippery international combinations, permutations or Bloc groupings, influentially—potential or actual.

I recall only example which I gave previously. Those who became Allies during World War II were never allies before that war; nor did they continue to remain so after that war. This is the permutation and combination. So, we have to take things with a pinch of salt.

One of my friends who spoke just now, was speaking about our having to buy things from everywhere. We are a free country. We will buy anything which suits our Defence Department, from any country whatever. He named some countries e.g. France, Britain etc. It may be from USSR or from America—we have no compunction. We buy from anywhere as it suits us. We keep our own identity and our own independence in this matter.

We, therefore, have to watch our front with alacrity, and audacity where so required; and with Himalayan Will; this is the time for India to muster its will properly—for not only existing, but also for setting things in our way, internationally. These are days of cyclical ascendancy. It is now our time to own. The essential basis of it all is self-reliance. We cannot let our heritage be demolished. Anybody from outside can listen to this very carefully. Come one, come all, we will guard our wonderful civilization with blood, sweat and sacrifices. Ours is the foremost bastion amongst all the civilization of the world. We are proud of our woman-hood, proud of all the religions, classes, creeds, and communities of India, proud of the multilingual and variety-fragrant human bouquet that we all jointly make to be India. Any thorns, any aberrations or rough edges that crop up within our Motherland can, in my view, be rounded off or blunted, through patience, zeal and unified national effort.

In that, I feel, our press media can play a very big role. The ball is in their intellect-filled court, good and proper. No one has to teach them what to do. Our Defence is our Defence. And they are one of the most important segments of our defence. This is the way I look at it.

There should be no doubt, however, that dangerous and peace disturbing clouds are building up thick around India militarily, strategically, over charged with Super Power wranglings and armament backing.

(a) What significance should one attach to the chance-laden effect on India, of the increasingly red-hot and out-spilling infighting that goes on in Afghanistan, backed with modern weaponry by two Super Powers involved there, directly or indirectly?

(b) what otherwise, is the significance of the heavy traffic, A-class,

Karakoram Road that has been built by our two neighbouring powers collusively, interspersed tactically with modern type air fields? And most of all that has been built on India's soil.

अगर आ तुको शराजों
ब दस्त आरद दिले मारा ।
वच ले बिन्दवश वध्वम
समरकद ओ बुखारा रा ॥

Zia might understand this better. (Interruption) You cannot. Zia can understand this better. You can't dish out other persons property, right, left and centre. I think now you have understood the significance of this. You cannot do that.

That is my point. If I may point out further, what is the significance of the fickle political approach and inconsistencies practised, and of the military preparations being stepped up, year after year, by our sistery nation, Pakistan, instead of her changing and divergingly devious course in favour of building up fresh and friendly relations with India?

Agha Shahi clearly indicates and paves a peace-patching approach, but soon after Agha Hilali demolishes that approach reverse-circle through his very first important speech delivered at the Human Rights Commission meeting in Geneva, by bringing in again the rankling Kashmir issue to the fore. So, that was the contribution. Why more than 4/5th of Pakistan's armed forces should be militarily dispositioned against India when their amassing of foreign armament is explained differently?

(d) With what type of diplomatic philosophy, Zia-ul-Haque, sends congratulatory greetings to Khalistan protagonists, knowing full well about their bogus status and treasonable trends? I quote from the *Tribune* dated 28th February 1982. "President Zia-ul-Haque of Pakistan had sent New Year's greetings in his official capacity to Mr. Surjan Singh, Consul General of Khalistan at Vancouver in

Canada wishing happiness and prosperity to his country." The letter written in Urdu has been published in the Indo-Canadian Times, a copy of which was received here yesterday from Vancouver.

(e) what secret is now left about the preparations of Pakistan, to feverishly indulge in making an Islamic atomic bomb? The various phases through which their Islamic bomb manufacturing project No. 706 has passed to date, no more secret? I do not feel the necessity to quote and to burden this August House any further, of its details; not necessarily.

(f) To add fuel to the explosive shape of the situation that I have just explained, the U.S.A. rushes head on, to pump more war weapons into Pakistan, quite out of proportion to their requirement of Defence. And to make matters worse, Mr. Harry Barnes (American Ambassador in India) declared only the other day at a Press Club Luncheon meeting, in New Delhi, that the American Government was not in a position to guarantee that the American arms would not be used against India. He clarified by saying, "We will not have any supervisory control".

The argument that the American administration is advancing, off and on, in favour of supplying large quantities of arms to Pakistan, is that it acts as a calculated deterrent against possible Russian aggression. Where was any military threat posed by Russia against Pakistan through Afghanistan or otherwise when Pakistan attacked India with American Sabre Jets, long range bombers, M-47 and M-48 Patton tanks, most modern artillery guns and other sophisticated weapons, say in 1971 Indo-Pak war, or 1965 Indo-Pak war and the border incidents of a big nature that took place say at Rann of Kutch Chhad Bet, Kanjar Kot, Gadra Road, Chhamb-Jaurian, Poonch etc.?

May I just quote one example? Perhaps, I should desist from that.

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

I will round off very shortly. Kindly bear with me. Because of the importance of this subject I am reading; otherwise you know, I generally do not read.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But Gen. Sparrow, many of your points have to be replied by the External Affairs Minister, I think.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: May I take the liberty to point out that the external policy and defence policy... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: They overlap.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: They so much overlap, and may I point out to you that the hubcentre of the external policy is defence policy. Otherwise, no one cares a tuppence for you. This is—very frankly speaking—the hubcentre of any country's defence or any policy. Therefore, it has inevitably to come into this one. It explains the thing a little more lucidly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are the demands for grants of the Defence Ministry.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: This incorrigible stance taken and motives that Pakistan keeps on displaying, time and again, this is not fair on their part.

I once again appeal to my one time comrade in arms Zia, and my own city-dweller Zia, to desist from any aggressive designs in respect of India. It will never do him or Pakistan well, however, much they may try.

From the Indian side, our Prime Minister has all along assured Pakistan of amity and good-will. After all, what type of further proof or assurance does Pakistan want from our side?

I quote only one example. Mrs. Indira Gandhi is the same Prime Minister who showed incomparable magnanimity when Pakistan was lying flat, defeated, at the end of the 1971 Indo-Pak war. Not a single inch of Pakistan's or Bangladesh's territory was retained by the victor nation. Not

a single paisa was claimed from Pakistan as a tribute, indemnity or reparation money. Over 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war were returned with due respect and honour back to Pakistan, well-fed, well-clothed and with all the Izzat they needed.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I hope this is not an incentive for them to start another war!

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: No nation has ever shown in the world, no nation at any time has shown that much of magnanimity.

Now, I want to point out, that instead of a return favour, Pakistan, today, denies the very existence of our 40 odd Armed Forces prisoners languishing, as is alleged, in Pakistan's prisons, stretching say from Malakand—Dargai—Kohat, and so on and so forth.

This, I am pointing out to my friend, "Hold your horses. I take the liberty to caution you, Zia, on my personal bat, that you,"... (Interruptions) Everything happens... (Interruptions) He will be listening to it. I know that.

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you addressing Zia through Mr. Swamy?

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: I am addressing the Chair. (Interruptions) He is our second string.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is addressing the Chair.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: I am telling him on my personal bet "You, as I judge it, are not playing the ball. Let us build up firmly, formally, mentally and for ever, healthy and friendly relations between our two nations, whose heritage and history are one. This attitude and action is bound to go a long way to boost up our economy and to raise the living standards of Pakistan and India." This is a very humble appeal which I am trying to pass down to him as a citizen of this country.

As to our defence preparedness, I take the liberty to assure the House—as I see it—that taking time, space, military strategy and war potential into account, our forces are being trained and equipped adequately under the directions of the Ministry of Defence. This is as I see and assess the situation. So, I must convey this to the House as I see it. Our Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces—Army, Air Force and Navy—along with their Principal Staff Officers, have shown a high level of efficiency and talent in raising the all-round training standards of the Forces serving under their respective commands. I categorically assure you that our armed forces today are the finest and the best in the world. Our progressive plans of equipping our military forces with up-to-date weapons are workably matching the operational requirements of the day. There is no end to asking for more things, but within the amounts available, the manner in which it is managed is really top-class. Sir, we are stoutly on our way to militarily defend ourselves.

About research and development, I have to say a few words. Our Research and Development wing has displayed remarkable verve for grappling successfully in so short a time with the experimentation and production of sophisticated and improved versions of conventional weapons and equipment, required for military use by our armed forces. Their leap forward in the sphere of technology, electronics, nuclear and cosmic research and advancement in comparison to other nations is indeed phenomenal. In this context, I take the liberty to recommend that apropos of the geo-strategic situation obtaining, most of their research and production effort should be channelised to help build the defence potential of our country as a top priority, because we have seen the clouds around. This is one indication I can throw in for whatever it is worth. I suggest to the hon. Finance Minister, because he holds the strings of the fiscal policy, that

more funds should perpetually be diverted in this direction to adequately cover this over-riding exigency.

My second point on research and development concerns tank manufacture. R & D are well on their way to indigenously producing the fresh version of the MBT tank. The Ministry of Defence may wish to take note of this. R & D are well on their way to indigenously producing the fresh version of the MBT tank. It is a healthy stride forward, but they must keep on catching up fast with the new versions of advanced countries in this particular field. The R & D would be well advised to immediately follow up the trail of, say, the new American turretless tank, the specifications of which are not difficult to modify or adapt to our own requirements. Our technology is second to nobody else's. The House should understand why I have brought out this question of putting our mind on to producing such modern type conventional weapons as tanks. I explain this with one example, in its top strategic sense. Nuclear war or no nuclear war, the holding-cum-security of any land area will principally devolve on the effective tank force that a nation or a combination of nations can muster. Do you, Sir, notice what influence a fleet of 50,000 most modern USSR tanks has say, from Berlin wall—Gdansk (Poland) Line to Landi Khana—Zahidan (Afghanistan) Line, stretching right up to Vladivostok, up to the Pacific Ocean? I do not have to explain further on this. This is the significance of modern type conventional weapons.

I have, Sir, one corrective recommendation to make in relation to the Defence Laboratory located at Hyderabad. The contiguous land to the restricted missile testing area of this installation has been illegally occupied by land grabbers. In our country, land grabbers are everywhere. This is a serious security risk and this risk, I suggest, should be urgently removed.

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

In view of the geo-strategical circumstances and situation obtaining, here are some of the recommendations that I take the liberty to put up for the consideration of the High Command.

Firstly, we should thoroughly plan out afresh to organise our national second line defence forces in the light of changed conditions. In that, our Territorial Army should require further toning up and systematically backed up by the NCC as also the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides on a broad pattern from tender foot school children's cadre right upto the grown up university students' cadre. This would form a healthy manpower base of our nation's second line defence.

Secondly, it is recommended that the basic cadre and weapon training of all the para military forces in India should be worked out on a uniform pattern on the lines of the regular Armed Forces. During an emergency these forces *ipso facto* would be in a position to form part of the active defence force of our country or be employed to perform internal security duties.

Thirdly, I recommend that all para military forces should be recruited, as a first priority, from out of the Armed Forces reservists and ex-servicemen, who, usually are young and are a sort of readymade stock of trained manpower, to be assigned the duties in different para military forces of our country. This process will also offer much desired opening to re-employ a large number of ex-servicemen.

Fourthly, a new idea I am trying to throw in for whatever worth it is. It is practically on a no cost basis. A thumb rule should apply, on a broad national plane, in relation to all candidates selected to hold Government jobs, to be put through for about one year's military training on a pre-service-probationary-basis, before they are rostered to pursue their permanent careers. Besides its national usefulness to having imparted basic military training on a manageably wide scale,

this method is expected to work wonders for building up the national character in so far as time value, systematic hard work, discipline, integrity and clean life of public office holders are concerned. It does not matter whether one is going to hold IFS, IAS or some minion job. We always talk about vicious circle. Things are not good. Everybody has lost integrity. This is one idea which will improve health both ways—militarily as well as otherwise.

AN HON. MEMBER: Health will also improve.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: Yes.

Side by side to the rigging up of the over the reins of the Government in modern most weapons and equipment, it is to remember that it is the man behind the gun who matters. And it is, therefore, the front line active soldier, his second line defence forces mate and their civil life booster, the ex-servicemen whose morale and well-being the nation must always keep rightfully in view as also to a boost-up State.

Their pay, emoluments and pensions must, for obvious reasons, run commensurate to the risky, harsh sacrificial and efficient duty that they keep on performing all along to safeguard the integrity of their beloved motherland.

It was so very thoughtful of the hon. Prime Minister to order the implementation of the serving personnel cadre review policy, soon after taking over the reins of the Government in early 1980. Then our Government gave also to our ex-servicemen, varied resettlement benefits, besides enhancing their pensions substantially. Indeed, their morale all round is on the upward swing.

Nevertheless, a couple of harsh line inconsistencies must immediately be removed in relation to the well being of the ex-servicemen. Their pension disparity must disappear amongst all ranks, from top to bottom. The old and out of date commutation policy must yield place to the present day

price-hike, age span-hike, economy-reckoning yard-stick. All this must be viewed and weighed with the utmost compassion and proper fiscal reasoning. The irrefutable reasons that have been floated through the unanimous recommendations made by the Parliamentary Estimates Committee, some other high level Parliamentary Committees and also by various Ex-Servicemen's Forums and Associations from all over India, in support of these two particular demands should, it is humbly suggested, be accepted and the recommendations made acceded to.

Such an action will rightly earn additional laurels for the hon. Finance Minister, whose framing of the annual Budget displays such a masterly talent and skill at handling India's fiscal policy.

With these words, I support the Defence Budget Demands and thank you, Sir, for giving me so much of time.

1452 hrs.

(SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, the debate on defence during the last ten years, I have seen from parliamentary records, has not changed very much. This year at least there is some difference in quality, thanks to the new Minister who has taken charge recently. But it is impossible that the debate would be as well-informed as it should be, because the flow of information from the Government to Parliament is so highly restricted that Members of Parliament are, by and large, ignorant of, shall I say, the details of the defence policy, which they should not be. In other countries particularly democratic countries like the United States, England, Japan and so on...

AN HON. MEMBER: China.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: China is not a democratic country. Therefore, do not encourage them in

Assam, because they are not going to bring democracy to you.

In the democratic countries, the Members of Parliament are called regularly to, what is called 'in camera' briefing, and they are taken into confidence. In our Consultative Committee meetings on defence, by and large, till Shri Venkataraman came, we got nothing, but now, since he has come over, there is something, but it is not enough we could have a little more. Unless information flows to Parliament in the context of what we need to know, I do not think the debate can reach the kind of level and depth which it ought to. When my party, the Janata Party, came to power in 1977...

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Very unfortunate.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: ... The name of the Janata Party makes them nervous; I do not know why. The next election is three years away. So, you can relax.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not nervous?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am only nervous of coming to power earlier than three years; I am not prepared.

When our party came to power, our first priority was to try to see that the number of enemies this country is faced with is reduced. They left us with a large number of enemies, stretching from one end of Asia to the other end of Asia. The Janata Government initiated a number of steps to try to reduce the number of enemies. So, Prime Minister Morarji Desai...

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Through Shri Vajpayee.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He is a real man. He initiated a number of diplomatic moves to befriend China and Pakistan... (Interruptions). I certainly played a small role in that.

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

And the reason we undertook those steps was those we felt confident that we can militarily match not only Pakistan, but also China and in combination. We thought that if indeed that become betrayers and they misuse friendship and launch a surprise attack, we would be in a position to give a befitting reply. With that self-confidence we undertook a number of diplomatic initiatives as a consequence of which today the tension between India and China and the tension between India and Pakistan is much less than it was before we came into power. That was one step that we did take. The second was, we took the fundamental step of diversifying our purchase of arms. Earlier, on, our dependence was on one country, but the Janata Government then decided, 'No, we shall not only buy from the Soviet Union, but we shall buy from other countries also which are prepared to sell us on the terms that we want'. So, for the Jaguar and for the purchase of submarines, the Sea Hawks for our aircraft carriers and a number of other such equipment we began to negotiate and buy from even western countries. This certainly also helped us because this meant that the Soviet Union's status as the sole suppliers of arms to India ended and this, in my opinion, enhanced our national security.

The third thing we did was, recognising that in 1971 the US sent a Task Force of the Seventh Fleet into the Bay of Bengal, which has opened our eyes to the fact that we could be attacked not only from the northern frontiers, but also from the ocean, our Government then initiated the steps of changing the allocation of the Defence towards the Navy.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, I think the hon. Member is proposing a demand for Grants on his Government. He has got to speak on my budget.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, the Minister is unaware that in order to demolish him I first must make out a case. So, I am making out a case to point out where he deviated, and whenever I criticise them, they say 'you don't present an alternative'. So, first, I am presenting the alternative and also showing how rotten a budget he has brought and then telling him what budget he can follow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are taking so much time.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If I am not interrupted, I will take even less time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I am also giving my time to him.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him. Let him speak.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Therefore, our Government stepped up the share of the Navy which is only 7 per cent to 9 per cent and this share has to show further increase in order to bring out a change in our Defence policy in this regard. I may point out to the Minister—he is from Tamil Nadu, but I do not know whether he realises the value of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. So, Greater Nicobar Islands and Sumitra are only separated by 90 miles and the entire Indian Ocean traffic passes through the Morocco Straights and if indeed we had a strong Navy sitting in the Nicobar Islands, then we would be in a position to control the Indian Ocean traffic and the bulk, I would say 90 per cent, of the commercial traffic of western countries passes through that sea lane. So, it is a tremendous power, but unfortunately we have been looking up and it is time for us to look down. In fact, the old saying that India is from Kanyakumari to Kashmir is false, it is India from Greater Nicobar to Kashmir because Greater Nicobar is even farther South than Kanyakumari and I hope the Minister . . .

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: A Pagmalion point.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: That is right. He is learning. He has recently been there. Now that we have a Tamilian as the Defence Minister, maybe Navy will get a little more attention.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am helping you, you were struggling to find the name of the point.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is a foreign name. That is why I did not know. I hope you will re-name it as 'Venkataraman's point'.

But having stated this about the Janata Government's approach to makes friends with China and Pakistan, about diversification of arms purchase and the development of the Navy, I am sorry to see from the latest Defence Report that these right approaches have been diluted and there has been a reversion, not a complete reversion, but a reversion back to the old days. There has been now tension built up with Pakistan, the relations with China are not going as well as that should be, and I must say about the arms purchase that Mr. Ustinov's visit make me wonder whether Mr. Venkataraman would be bullied into giving up that diversification of arms purchase policy or not. This is for him to tell.

15.00 hrs.

But the way he came with so many generals, poor Mr. Venkataraman standing alone while our general has been away to Paris and U.K., Mr. Venkataraman has to do this all and these Russians the way they looked and behaved....(Interruptions)

I would like to tell you another aspect. The Government of India during our time had initiated purchase of sophisticated weapons from the United States also. We may not agree ideologically with the United States and its foreign policy but they produce better weapons than almost any-

body in the world. This is a general opinion.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Now you are telling the truth. You are telling the right thing.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is my opinion that their weapons on an average are better than anybody else's. May be they do not know how to use it effectively as shown in Vietnam. But I would say, that if they can give us that which may be of any use to us we should buy. During our negotiations with them to buy anti-tank missile, and a number of other sophisticated small arms, I am sorry to say when matters reached a final stage of signatures, Mr. Venkataraman's Government—the Government of which he is a part—has withheld signatures. Whose pressure was responsible, I do not know? But we would like Mr. Venkataraman to take Parliament into confidence and tell us why this diversification—policy that was initiated by the Janata Government, you had abandoned in this manner?

General Sparrow rightly said that foreign policy and our Defence policy have been integrated. But the Reports from the External Affairs Ministry and Defence Ministry have not been integrated properly. His Ministry's Report on the 'no war pact' is a far more positive statement of the actual situation than that of E.A. Ministry. They are far more hostile or it is a negative statement. Even in their own Government they are not bringing out report properly on the same issue of no war pact. They have not been able to use terminology and the emphasis and focusses. It is not in unified manner.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): He is a diplomat and a soldier.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Nobody can call him a soldier.

What worries me about this Government is that there is no national security policy. The national security policy is not only defence and

acquisition of arms, but there must be effective diplomacy and there must be of course, functioning economy. I agree with you. What is your national security policy in the context of these changes that are taking place and many changes taking place? What about Afganistan? Afganistan has been occupied to-day by 110,000 Soviet troops and the Soviet troops went there on the pretext that they were invited. Because they apprehended threat, therefore, they went there if you can occupy any country by invitation to-morrow Pakistan can be similarly occupied by invitation. If Pakistan is occupied by invitation do you think that people in our country are not there who can invite them to our country also? There are people who are there...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you look to that side?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Because they are... *(Interruptions)*. Therefore this is something that has to be considered.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: What about Chinese in Kampuchea?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: As far as I know, Government says there are no Chinese in Kampuchea. Shri Rajesh, you come to this side and learn a little more.

Secondly, instability is there in Iran, Afganistan, Bengla Desh and all these countries. What is the impact of that? The Defence Minister has to plan accordingly. Tomorrow, Iran may collapse. If Khomeini goes, then the only organised party in Iran is the Communist Party which owes allegiance to the Soviet Union. If Soviet Union goes into Iran and Afganistan, do you think that Pakistan will survive? What is the perspective of defence on this? What kind of weapon acquisition process he is thinking of in the light of this kind of situation? I may also tell the Defence Minister, there is not only the Soviet Union which is making moves, the United States has made a number of moves. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is ten minutes? Please finish.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He has given me his time also.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If he does not want my answer, I will give my time.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to bring to the notice of the House through you that the United States has just recently got a rest and recuperation centre base in Sri Lanka. This is Triconamalai rest and recuperation centre. It is not a base. But it is a foot-hold. What I must tell you in Male that is in Maldives islands, you have to be very very careful there. When I say about projection stock, this is a very important island. I would not talk of Diego Garcia. Everybody knows about it. But I am saying that this side you have Soviet Union, which is moving in a big way. You have United States on this side. What is India's attitude going to be in this context. I would not go by this old pet phrase, "reliable friend". I have heard all this time, that Soviet Union is a reliable friend. In 1962, when our country asked for help the reliable friend Soviet Union said, "China is our brother, you are only our friend". How can we then rely? At that time, the United States came to our assistance. In 1971, yes, it is true that the Soviet Union came to our assistance. And the Soviet Union, in 1977, fled. You cannot take any country for granted like this. Some years ago, the Soviet Union was supporting Somalia against Ethiopia. Today, they are supporting Ethiopia against Somalia. Therefore, I do not think, one can go by this. And, in fact, if it is a reliable friend, then the Defence Minister owes to this House to say that when the Soviet Union went into Afganistan, why they did not take us into confidence. We have the Indo-Soviet Treaty. Sometime, it is referred as the Defence Treaty. What does the Indo-Soviet Treaty says in Article 9:

"In the event of either being subjected to attack or threat thereof,

the higher contracting authority, namely, India and U.S.S.R. shall immediately enter into mutual consultations in order to remove such a threat."

Now, they should have entered into mutual consultations before going into Afganistan. But they did not do so. Therefore, they took us as the junior partner. When we went into Bangladesh, we took them into confidence under Article 9. Actually, the Soviet people were sitting in Delhi. But when the Soviet Union went into Afganistan, they did not take us into confidence. Why not? This is the question which the Defence Minister should have asked Shri Ustinov when he came here. But I do not know whether he has the necessary nerve, Sir, to ask him that question.

However, I would appreciate one thing. In the Defence document, they have equated the two super-powers, here. There was an objection from my friend, here. But, Sir, I think this is a step in the right direction. As far as the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. are concerned, we cannot make any distinction between them. Their mentality is the same mentality. They are the same super-power mentality.

I know you want me to conclude. Therefore, I will hasten towards conclusion. Now the question is that the world is no more two-pole world, bi-pole world. It has now become a multi-pole world. We have a potential to become a pole. The question is what steps we have taken. This is our basic thing. We have to fill up the vacuum and if we do not fill somebody else will do it. Therefore, we must think in terms of those steps which are to be taken.

I would argue that the Navy should get the toppest priority in the coming ten years to step up the investment as much as possible. Today, it is only 9 per cent. It should progressively go up to 25 per cent. I, am not one of those who thinks that the Defence Budget necessarily substracts

the resources from the economic development. Both of them can be integrated. In fact, only 3.3 per cent of our national income is spent on Defence. Most countries which have no threat, spend about 5 per cent. Pakistan is spending 6 per cent. China is spending 13 per cent of its national income on Defence. We spend only 3.3 per cent on Defence and even then, there is so much talk about the necessity to cut Defence Budget. I will not favour. I think, gradually, you can step it up to 5 per cent of the national income without making any fundamental difference to our economy.

Second thing, I would like the Government to seriously think, in terms of our Defence forces. Today, Pakistan has a buffer stage. It is possible that Pakistan is fructuous and Pakistan is in difficulty and it may raise the Kashmir problem, here and there. Of course, it cannot. We have such a force that Pakistan never make a mistake of ever attacking us. There will be no Pakistan, after this. In fact, the joke used to be that after 1971-war, Pakistan is reduced to *Bakistan*. That is, what is *Baki*, what is left over. After this it will become *Chatnistan*. There will be nothing left of Pakistan. I think, Pakistan realised this. I certainly consider myself to be a friend of Pakistan. I do not think any Pakistani is under the illusion that he can attack us and get away with it. And we all think that this would be the last war. At this stage, when we are so much bigger than them, it is for us to take initiatives. In fact, the Defence Minister should initiate steps to see that somehow the defence of the two countries is integrated and I would not make much Halla-Gulla about it. But then I would like to tell you that so much talk has been there about F. 16. What is the NATO exercise? If F. 16 is attacked by another single plane, F. 16 is superior. If struck by two planes at a time, F. 16 is superior.

[Shri Subramaniam Swamy]

But if three planes go after them, no matter how material these planes, F. 16 is no match for them and it gets shot down through Mirages, or Jaguars. In relation to Pakistan, Pakistan is only going to get 40 F. 16, of which 20 will be on the ground because of servicing. We can easily take care of 20 F. 16. We need only 60 planes. 60 planes and F. 16 is no match for us. Why this scare about F. 16, I do not know.

(Interruptions)

I defend the right of Pakistan to make its own decision on which arms to get and which arms not to get. If you want Pakistan not to get arms from the United States, then you must tell Pakistan that whenever they are in difficulty, we come to their rescue. If you say that, then you have the right to condemn the United States for giving arms to Pakistan or condemn Pakistan for taking arms.

(Interruptions)

Then you try. It is a question of trying. This is diplomacy. That is the point. When the Janata Government came to power, we were told that Pakistan is fractious country. The Salal Dam and all the conditions that Mrs. Gandhi had raised before them in 1974, all those very conditions, President Zia had agreed to settle the conditions with Shri Morarji Desai. You approach Pakistan with love and affection and you will see that they will respond.

I will conclude by saying in this connection that it is time for us to think very seriously about our nuclear option. I do not think that the situation is such that it will become inevitable for us to go in for our own defence which not only is our own defence but defence of our neighbouring countries and beyond and for that India having nuclear weapons would become very necessary. I am not in favour of nuclear weapons just for having nuclear weapons. But I would say that if you accept the doctrine that India has a responsibility to protect the countries of this region, then,

I am in favour of India going and producing nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons with doctrine, not without doctrine. Without doctrine, nuclear weapons is no use.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: What about Mr. Morarji Desai?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Well, when Shri Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister, I told him about this question. I did tell him that our country must produce nuclear weapons. He said "No, Nothing doing." I told him "But, supposing the Party passes a resolution." Then he said "You will then have to choose between me and the bomb." I considered him to have more explosive power. That is why, I chose him and not the bomb.

Therefore, I will have to oppose the Budget because no clear policy on defence has been formulated and also I would like to add that the pay of our army and our armed forces is so low now, that since 1973 it has not been revised, and the quality of the men who man these machines and the sophisticated weapons is going down and the army people are disturbed about it. You better give some idea about what you are going to do for paying allowances for them.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): From my Party a soldier rose to the level of a General, now it is my turn, a civilian, in particular.

Before I speak about the demands of the Ministry of Defence, I would like to reply to certain points which were raised by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. Dr. Swamy boasted that his Party when was in Government, they tried to improve relations with the neighbouring countries, especially our enemies. I would like to ask Dr. Swamy: Is it not a fact that we have retained our Ambassador Mr. Misra in China till 1977? Does he know that?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He was charge-de-affairs only.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: The Simla Agreement was certainly signed before you came to power. You cannot take credit for that. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, will you please tell me why you invited Mr. Moshe Dayan? Whom did you want to be friend by that? Please tell us.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He wanted to come.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Don't try to boast yourselves about things which were not there. You invited Mr. Moshe Dayan, you gave him an Air Force aircraft. Now you say that you want to improve your relations with everybody. How has it affected the Arab countries? Do you know that? Why don't you understand that?

Prof. Rup Chand Pal has spoken about relaxation of the Arms Act. It is a good suggestion, but there are certain dangers. If you remember, in old Hyderabad, before it was liberated by our people, arms were distributed to the Razakars. After the 1948 police action, these arms were captured from the Razakars by the Communist Party and they laid an armed struggle in Kamnam and Warrangal districts. Please do not forget that. We are facing secessionist movements everywhere, in the north-eastern sector we are having, then the Khalistan movement is there. When all these things are there, do you want the Arms Act to be relaxed? And what guarantee is there that these will not be used by the anti-social elements? For Heaven's sake, when you ask for certain relief, please see that proper precautions are taken before you ask for something.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Are you aware that Israeli officials visited India during Mrs. Indira Gandhi's regime? I am on a fact. What have you to say about that? The record must be made straight.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: So much has been said about the tension that

is existing throughout the world, including the tension that is existing in the Middle East; now it is coming very close to our neighbourhood. On this occasion it is my duty to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. We know that there is a talk about Mirage 2,000. I would like to know one thing. As I have said, I am a civilian; I have studied only the Humanities. I would like to know what exactly is meant by 'transfer of technology'. Does it mean transfer of all the process that they had undergone before reaching the conclusion or does it only mean supply of some machinery and dyes which can produce the spare parts and we can assemble? This is one thing I want to know from the Defence Minister when he replies.

I fully support Dr. Subramaniam Swamy in what he has said about the Navy. I remember, in 1962, Rear Admiral Soman addressed the Bombay legislators and there he said, "it is surprising why we are neglecting our Navy when we have such a big coastal area to guard". A small country like Indonesia is having better naval power than we have. Today is the time when we are trying to develop our offshore drilling for petroleum and other things. When we have to protect our own coastal areas, it is most essential that we give priority to the development of our Naval force.

I would not go into the other details. Mr. Sparrow has already spoken so much. I would restrict myself to some of the other things. I would refer to DRDO. Here I would like to say that the foreign countries which give us equipment will not give the first generation equipment to us. So, I would request the Government to provide more funds to this organisation so that they can experiment and find out the suitable equipment for our country. If the Government is unable to provide enough money, I would go to the extent of saying that we must have a national defence

[Shri Uttam Ralhod]

fund as we had earlier for research and development organisations. Anyway what has been discovered or invented here is used for civil purposes also. Then what is the objection if we ask the people to pay for this. We can raise sufficient resources and we can get definitely better results. That is one suggestion I would like to make here.

Regarding NCC, the total strength is 11 lakhs cadets. The total number of Universities in the country is nearly 110. These 11 lakhs include Junior as well as Senior cadets. So I would like to say that this number should be increased. One more thing. We have seen generally the instructors who are sent there are people who are just on the verge of retirement or people who are medically unfit and only such people are sent there. For heaven's sake don't send such instructors as they will not be able to inspire the young cadets and they will not be able to make any impact on the younger generation.

There is another thing. The NCC boys who qualify should have some preference in the services or if they want to start their own industry they must get some concessions from the banks for starting industries.

Coming to the Territorial Army, I will say that when we had a total army of nearly 3 lakhs, the territorial army was envisaged to the tune of 1,65,000. Today when we are almost four times as far as Army personnel are concerned, the territorial army strength has gone down to 60,000. As Mr. Sparrow has said, it is the second line of defence. These are the people for whom you do not have to pay anything. You pay them only when they go for training. Otherwise they are free to do their own jobs. So I would suggest that the strength of the territorial army should be increased. Last time, I was told by the hon. Minister in reply to my question that people do not come forward to

join the Territorial Army. It is surprising. How can it happen? Either there must be something wrong with you. There can be nothing else. The people are as patriotic today as they were earlier. Why do you think that they are not patriotic? Give them incentives. Give them some preference. For these people also good instructors should be sent and the territorial army personnel should be given ex-servicemen's status. You must also improve promotional avenues.

About Sainik Schools, the primary object of a Sainik School is to correct the regional imbalance in the officers intake of the Armed Forces, to encourage children from economically weaker sections of the population and those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Regarding this I will have to say that not a single Sainik School is opened in any tribal area in this country. So I would suggest that one Sainik School may kindly be opened in the most backward region of Marathwada and that too in a tribal area.

There is one more thing. There is the Veterinary Corps which looks after breeding and training of horses and mules.

There are two centres in the northern India—one is in Hissar and the other is somewhere near there. In Hingoli in Marathwada region in Parbhani District, there is a horse breeding centre. That has been there since Nizam's time. The centre is still there; the building is there. Only the horses have been withdrawn. The building is there; the land is there. I would request the hon. Minister to start a third centre so that we can breed good horses to help our country.

In the end I again support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: hri Pilot.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, much has been said by my senior colleagues from both sides. But today I have formed a very poor opinion about this profession which is called politics. In

our service, we look towards seniors with very high value and high ideas. But, today, I listened to one or two very seniors, if not very senior, to a senior Member of Parliament, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. He goes on record at two or three places. He mentioned that the M.Ps. are not taken into confidence. I shall tell very frankly that M.Ps. talk something in Parliament and when they go to places like Bombay, they talk something else. This is the confidence the M.Ps. have got. In one of the magazines Dr. Subramaniam Swamy said—I do not know where he has done his doctorate and I do not know whether he has done a doctorate in Morarji Desai's medicine—that he was pleading that India will not face any threat especially from Pakistan. He can lecture. That is all right. I want to ask a question. Let him walk across the border and see for himself Between India and Pakistan, if you go through the figures, the GNP or per capita defence expenditure, you will find that this country's defence spending is the lowest whereas Pakistan is spending 5.9 per cent of its GNP; Thailand is spending 5.5 per cent of its GNP; Indonesia is spending 5.5 per cent of its GNP while India is only spending 3.5 per cent of GNP. In fact we spend much less on defence now. If there is no threat from Pakistan and China, why should we spend this amount? Dr. Swamy was pleading on that. I have been having very poor opinion about these people today. I find that they talk something here and do something else outside. General Sparrow has already spoken about the perspective of this Ministry. I personally feel that we should not get caught napping like the 1962 war. I think the advisers do not advise us any more and it is better they stop giving their advice on defence. It is an incorrect method of giving such an advice.

I have a few suggestions which are practical and which will do a lot of good things in improving the working conditions of the Defence Ministry in

three Defence services. At the moment, every proposal of the Defence has to go to the external finance department of Defence (Finance). The Defence Minister was at one time the Finance Minister. He should look at this thing. For example, a proposal of Rs. 5,000 which does not involve any large financial implications has to go through the external finance of the Defence Ministry. This way half the proposals get stuck up there and they do not get the clearance, because the proposals have to be cleared by their External Finance. When they have a Director of Audit, what is the necessity of this proposal going upto Finance for their concurrence? My second point is about the financial power of the Chiefs of Staff of the three Services. They have to go to the Finance for every small thing for the clearance. Of course, in the war time, because of necessity, they have got those big powers. But, in peace time they do not have those powers. So, they have to go to the Ministry of Finance for the small proposal.

I now come to Services—Army proper. Gen. Sparrow has already pointed out that we have made a very good progress so far as tanks are concerned, but the tanks modification particularly the Avadi tank factory if it could have gone in for correct manufacturing and serviceability we could have produced three thousand tanks. Production in this factory has never gone beyond 45 per cent. It was improved in 1980-81 but it is still in the range of 42—50 per cent.

Sir, at the moment there is gap in technology in respect of tanks particularly with regard to reach of the firing power and speed and accuracy of the firing power. If we do not fill in this gap we can be caught napping. I had pointed it out last year also and in their Annual Report of this year again I find this clause remains the same that they are trying to import to some extent better tanks from different countries.

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

Then I come to vehicles in Army. We have a good production and we are self-sufficient but in Japan they have modified the Shaktiman Nissan engine. They took these vehicles from us but they have improved the engine so much that there is 50 per cent economy on the fuel. Our Government must take the know-how from them and thus being about the saving on fuel consumption.

Now, I come to communications in Army. It has improved on some fronts. On the Western front it has improved but on the Eastern sector it is still very much lacking. We are still having the old type of system in the Eastern sector. We should pay immediate attention to improve the communication system particularly in the hilly terrain.

Then, Sir, you are supposed to have some number of Ack Ack guns around the vital points. We are not even fulfilling that requirement. We are short of this equipment. Then a word about Army hospitals. When the Army hospitals were established the scale was World War II. Although the Army strength has increased and all the three Services have been brought yet their scales have not changed with the additional requirements. The Defence Minister should look into this aspect. I have visited some hospitals myself and I found that the scales are old and there is no expansion.

Then, Sir, you have permitted free postage of two to three letters in a month but I suggest why should we have this restriction of two to three and make it completely free. I may tell you otherwise also we use it free in Services.

Sir, the Border Roads Organisation was initiated by late Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru. I would like to say a word of compliment. They have done a good job and completed 17,000 kms of border roads.

Now, I touch upon the Air Force. Much has been said in the newspapers and magazines about F 16s. Mr. Swamy said if F-16 is coming we can counter-attack by any three aircraft. I do not think he has knowledge about the aircrafts. Three is not the number. It is the quality and the capabilities of this aircraft which is scaring us. There is no doubt if F-16 comes we can counter-attack by three aircrafts but it is only when you know that F-16 is coming that you can send the aircraft. Let us not get carried away by these wrong notions. Please be serious and think about it. It is a dangerous move and for the security of the nation we must go in for a counter-match like Mirage 2000.

Now, I come to transport fleet. You have the aircrafts like dakotas, carbns and AN 12. They are old aircrafts. About dakotas the last time I heard of them was in Kashmir operations when they did well. After that they were used for transport. Every year there are casualties and we have lost a number of brave pilots. Regarding Air Planes for 18 years we have been using them left and right; if you have one shirt and if you use it quite often, it will get torn off although it may be of good cloth; that will certainly go bad. So, what I suggest is this. Transport Fleet must be paid immediate attention for change-over. Serviceability in the Air Force has never improved above 52 per cent. I think this is now about 48 per cent to 52 per cent. The reasons are, there are various procedures. In Air Force it is called Christmas Tree. When they crash and when they become unserviceable they call it Christmas Tree. To take out even aircraft part from there you require permission from High Command or Air H.Q. You have to see that their serviceability becomes quite high and procedures are simplified.

I am happy that you have given some concessions to the personnel of the Army and Air Force. Last time, when you were the Finance Minister.

you raised the flying pay of pilots; I agree with it; you did a good gesture towards the pilots; but you also acted at the same time like a good Finance Minister: You made them contribute to compulsory insurance whatever they got. So what is the net result of it? Whatever increase was given, is going to insurance and they are paying income tax on that increase of Rs 375. A pilot has to pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 from his pay for insurance etc. and his carry home pay has gone down. Believe me, when a soldier starts thinking of his living in the future then he will never do well for the present. Pilots must do well in the present and under no circumstances should they worry about the future; it may be that the insurance has gone up to 2 lakhs or 3 lakhs or whatever it is; but he is not to be worried about tomorrow; his idea is to live well today; I am saying this, because this point is very very important. I have visited some old friends, they have a grievance about it; they say. They have not given us so much; they have given only some increase and they have taken away so much from our pocket, due to insurance, income-tax and so on. This is what they say.

Another gesture that you can show is in regard to petrol subsidy. You can give this petrol subsidy. You can write off Government excise duty which is charged at present and this will be a good gesture towards them. Hardly it will cost the Government about 30 or 40 crore; but it will be a good morale booster for the services.

Now I will touch upon Navy. I will refer to submarine and coastal guard. They are doing military duties and they help in stopping smuggling from these coasts. Their services are of great help. In Navy you have a floating hospital which is called Nirvani. It has produced very good effect. If you can increase their number by two or three more, it will have a good effect on the Service personnel. This is my request.

Regarding defence production it has done well. If you can give something to the private sector and joint sector it will be better; I am speaking about non-security items. As you know, Indians are very good in copying. If you put up an exhibition and you show the imported items, some one from Ludhiana will come and perhaps he will be able to make them here, you will not have to import that thing, you can save your foreign exchange to that extent.

Regarding Ex-servicemen's career prospects I wish to refer to what Mr. K. P. A. Kenon the then Defence Secretary had said. He said:

"We have to accept the fact that the attraction and the incentive for joining the services has deteriorated considerably."

This was the statement of Defence Secretary, a year back or something like that. There should never be any such deterioration of these things and we should encourage them to join services. An IAS officer who joined some years ago becomes Joint Secretary in 16 years to 18 years. His counterpart in the Services becomes just Lieut. Col. or equivalent rank officer in 18 years. It is because avenues are less here. Out of 4,000 IAS officers; you have 1200 vacancies for them. You have 80 Secretaries. You have 120 Additional Secretaries. You have 600 Joint Secretaries; it is like that. But in Services you have avenues of promotion like three Service Chiefs, Air Marshal. Generals and Admirals for 35,000 officers who are in the lower ranks. This point you must keep in mind and I would request the hon. Minister to consider more avenues of promotion to these officers at the lower rank. I will just mention what the ex-Defence Minister, Mr. C. P. N. Singh said last time. He has gone on record. He gave a statement that not even a single Naval Officer (retired) had been taken in the Port Trust Organisation.

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

ir, for the ex-servicemen you have fixed a percentage that the State Governments will do so much of reservation of posts in various categories. But they never fulfil this percentage. But in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people, there is a system followed that if they are not available, the vacant posts will be carried over for the next year and those vacancies will not be filled till they find people from those categories. Why can't you introduce this system in the case of ex-Servicemen? It is on paper only that 14 per cent to 18 per cent of the posts are reserved in all the public sector undertakings and about 20 per cent of the posts are reserved for them in the semi-Government services. But you will see that even today there are about 492 disabled persons all over the country who have not been absorbed. They are still waiting for their chances. It is a very demoralising factor. I would therefore request the hon. Minister kindly to do something for these disabled persons.

Then, Sir, coming to the monitoring, I had requested earlier also that there should be a monitoring system so that all these things can be monitored and the Department concerned can take immediate action at the right time. Sir, about 60,000 servicemen retire every year. Out of this about 3500 are re-settled. What is the ratio? A few days back, there was a statement from the Government that the Policemen are to be recruited and posted in all the banks. The Government is thinking of recruiting Special Policemen who would be posted in various banks. This is the best opportunity for employing all the ex-Servicemen. They are very well acquainted with the job. If these ex-Servicemen are given the job in the banks, they can do the job to the utmost satisfaction and by this way they can be accommodated.

Sir, there are some people who are relations of any Government which

comes into power. There are only 5 or 6 people in this country who deal with the defence equipment. On one hand we are struggling hard to settle these ex-Servicemen but on the other hand, we are encouraging these people to negotiate with the foreign countries on our behalf and they earn a commission of 2 per cent or 3 per cent in the deal. There was a person who was the Defence Secretary and after his retirement, he started the defence equipment deal business. Then he became the Secretary of the Prime Minister in Janata Government. I am not criticising the Government. We bought a few Carriboos. They were in such a condition that they could not even fly back to India and they force-landed at Switzerland and we had to spend another few crores of rupees to get them back to India. These people who do such shoddy deals should be avoided and the Government should contact the foreign countries directly for negotiations and complete the deals so that they can save a lot of foreign exchange. These agents have no national interest and their main aim is to earn money. Why don't you discourage these people? I would request the hon. Minister to bear in mind this point. The foreign exchange thus saved could be utilised for the benefit of the ex-Servicemen.

My last point is that to keep the morale of the servicemen in high esteem, you have to take some extra initiative. You have to give some instructions to all the State Governments and in turn to Government Officers asking them to give top priorities to the servicemen whenever, they go to them for getting certain things like cement, steel, etc. for constructing their house in their villages so that they can complete their work well in time during their leave period and return to their work without any anxiety.

Sir, as you were the Finance Minister earlier, you have the whole

knowledge of finance and therefore I hope you will sort out all the problems of Defence in so far as financial matters are concerned. Last but not the least, the man behind the machine is more important and the morale of the man again is the most important factor. So, we must try to keep the morale of the services in high esteem.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर)
सभापति महोदय, अभी काकी वक्ताओं ने अपने अपने विचार यहां प्रकट किए हैं। मैं नये रक्षा मंत्री जी की, जो आदर के पात्र हैं, बधाई देता हूं। लेकिन पता नहीं रक्षा मंत्री जी कब तक रक्षा के पद पर रहेंगे, क्योंकि अखबारों में जो खबर आ रही है, उस से कहीं दूसरी जगह न चने जाएं।

सर्व प्रथम मैं जो चर्चा उठाना चाहूंगा—हमारे साथी पायलट साहब और जैनरल साहब ने भी उन बातों का उल्लेख किया है—आज सब से ग्रहण मुद्दा यह है कि आप डिफेंस को विदेश मंत्रालय और जो आप को इन्टरनल सिचुएशन है इन दोनों से अलग कर के नहीं चले सकते हैं। इस के अनावा जो बुनियादी सवाल है, जिस की तरफ स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने भी देश का ध्यान खींचा था—“जय जवान जय किसान” का नारा दिया था, जब तक उन दोनों फ्रंट पर आप का समन्वय नहीं होगा, तब तक मैं समझता हूं आप चाहे जितनी बातें कहें, उन में कोई दम नहीं है। ये सब एक दूसरे के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। आज जो आप की वैदेशिक नीति है उस के अनुसार आप का रक्षा मंत्रालय उस ओर कदम बढ़ायेगा, जो आप की आन्तरिक समस्याएँ हैं, उन आन्तरिक समस्याओं और जो आप का अधिक ढांचा है उन के मुताबिक आप का दूसरा रास्ता तय होता है। आज दुर्भाग्यवश देश की आर्थिक रीढ़ टूट चुकी है, जब तक देश की आर्थिक रीढ़ सुदृढ़ नहीं होगी, तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा।

बार-बार उधर से जनता पार्टी के समय की हुकूमत का जिक्र किया जाता है। लेकिन आप को एक बात माननी पड़ेगी—जब यहां पर जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत थी उस समय में रशियन नेता भी आते थे और अमरीकन नेता भी आते थे और हम में इतनी करेज थी कि उन दोनों को समान दूरी पर रख कर अपने राष्ट्र के हित को सामने रख कर अपनी रणनीति को तय करते थे, क्योंकि हम उन में से किसी के गिरवीदार नहीं थे। हम ने रूस से जो कर्जा लिया था उस को गेहूं सप्लाई कर के हम ने उस को चुकाने का काम किया था। यदि हम इन देशों पर निर्भर करेंगे तो हमारी विदेशी नीति कायम नहीं रह सकती है, हम को अपने बूते पर अपनी विदेशी नीति का निर्माण करना होगा। ;

आप जानते हैं और आप ने मोरारजी भाई का जिक्र भी किया है। हो सकता है कि हम को उन से कुछ मतभेद हों, लेकिन उन में एक बहुत बड़ी बात थी और वह था उन का नैतिक बल। जब रशियन और अमरीकन उन के पास एटम बम के सम्बन्ध में बात करने आये तो मोरारजी भाई ने साफ कह दिया—पहले एटम बम को पानी में डुबो दो, समुद्र में डुबो दो, तब आकर बात करो। एक तरफ खुद एटम बम बनाते रहोगे, और दूसरी तरफ इस तरह की बात करोगे तो यह नहीं चलेगा।

आज डोंगो-गार्शिया में क्या हो रहा है? डोंगो-गार्शिया और इण्डियन ओशन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ दिन पहले मैंने “हिन्दू” में खबर देखी थी। उस में लिखा था कि वहां पर अमरीका का इतना बड़ा बेस बन गया है कि वहां से हजारों मील वही बैसे-बैसे मार कर सकता है, वहां से बैसे-बैसे दिल्ली को खत्म कर सकता है। आप ने जो बजट रखा है, उस के सम्बन्ध में हमारे एक साथी ने बड़ी चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। लेकिन ये आप से पूछता हूं—जल सेना के लिये आप ने कितना रखा है? जल सेना को बम्बई से कलकत्ता जाना पड़ता है, जैनरल साहब

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

साहब यहां बैठे हैं, किधर से धूम कर जाना पड़ता है? आप को लंका से हो कर जाना पड़ेगा और जब लंका से धूम कर जाइयेगा तो लंका में भी अब अमरीकन बेस बन गया है, उन का नाम चाहे 'एन्टरटेनमेंट' रख दें या कुछ रख दें। लेकिन वह उस का फौज अड्डा है, अब फिर किधर से हो कर जाइयेगा। इस लिये मैं कहता हूँ—आप के पास कन्या-कुमारी और लंका के बीच का रास्ता है, क्या आप उस को डेवेलप नहीं कर सकते हैं? उस को डेवेलप कर सकते हैं, वहां से अपने लिये रास्ता निकल सकता है।

हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर लन्दन गई हुई हैं, वहां से उन का बयान आया है—हम चारों तरफ से घिरे हुए हैं। कभी आप को चारों तरफ दोस्ती नजर आती है, कभी दुश्मनी नजर आती है। हम लोग तो कभी ऐसे नहीं कहते थे कि हम दुश्मनों से घिरे हुए हैं, हमारे समय में तो जो बड़ी बड़े राष्ट्र हैं वे भी हमारे दोस्त थे। जो छोटे छोटे पड़ोसी राष्ट्र थे, वे भी हमारे दोस्त थे और आज आप को बड़े से बड़ा राष्ट्र दुश्मन नजर आ रहा है, और आप के अगल-बगल में जो छोटे छोटे राष्ट्र हैं, वे भी आप को दुश्मन नजर आ रहे हैं। तो आप की पालिसी क्या है, आप की नीति क्या है, यह आप हमें बताइए। जहां तक कुछ महत्वपूर्ण चीजों की गोपनीयता का प्रश्न है, सीक्रेसी का प्रश्न है, वह डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर हम लोगों को न बताएँ लेकिन कुछ तो बतलाइए कि हम लोग कैसे घिरे हुए हैं और हमारे कौन दोस्त हैं और कौन नहीं हैं।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले अखबारों में निकला कि जगुआर के लिए हम बातचीत कर रहे हैं। फिर यह निकला कि फ्रांस से मिराज का डीलिंग कर रहे हैं और फिर यह निकला कि रूस से मिग 2 का डीलिंग कर रहे हैं। कहां से डील कर रहे हैं और किस चीज के लिए डील कर रहे हैं, यह सही तरीके से पता चलना चाहिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने पहले भी इस बारे में पूछा था कि 1973 में जो फाइटिंग प्लेन थे, उन के सम्बन्ध में श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम ने जांच की थी, मगर उस का उत्तर मुझे पिछली दफा भी नहीं मिला था। श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम उस समय के रक्षा मंत्री थे। उन की रिपोर्ट में क्या है, क्या उन्होंने बताया है और क्या सलाह दी है, आज तक उस के बारे में हम लोगों को मालूम नहीं हो पाया है। इस के बारे में मंत्री जी हमें बतायें।

आप की लाचर; मैं समझ रहा हूँ कि समय कम है और मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। हमारे एक साथी ने आर्डेनेन्स फैक्टरी के सम्बन्ध में कहा है। आप की जो आर्डेनेन्स फैक्टरी है, उसमें क्या बनता है। क्या कभी आप ने उन के बारे में जांच करवाई। बैल्ट से ले कर स्कू तक इम्पोर्टेड है। तो फिर आप की आर्डेनेन्स फैक्टरी क्या करती है। रक्षा मंत्री जी हमें बतायें कि आर्डेनेन्स फैक्टरी में क्या बन रहा है?

आर्मी कोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। आर्मी कोर्ट रहने के बाबजूद आर्मीमैन जनरल कोर्ट में जाते हैं। जनरल कोर्ट में वे लोग क्यों जाते हैं? क्या हमारे जवानों की आर्मी कोर्ट के प्रति श्रद्धा नहीं रही है। उन को वहां पर न्याय नहीं मिल पाता है, इसलिए वे जनरल कोर्ट में जाते हैं। यह एक आवश्यक मामला है और इस पर आप को विचार करना चाहिए।

एक और भी महत्वपूर्ण मामला है और उस तरफ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा। आज मिलिट्री के अन्दर आप देखिये, सेना में देखिये कि वास्ट्स के नाम पर रेजीमेंट बनी हुई है। मैंने कई बार इस मामले को उठाया है और 1977 में भी, जबकि हमारी सरकार थी, इस मामले को उठाया था क्योंकि हमारे जैसे आदमी के दिमाग में यह बात नहीं आती कि रेजीमेंटों के नाम जातियों के नाम पर हों। कहीं गोरखा रेजीमेंट है और कहीं

राजदूत रेजीमेंट है और कहीं फलाना रेजीमेंट है। मैंने जब इस के बारे में पूछा, तो बताया गया कि इस के पीछे हिस्टोरिकल बैकग्राउण्ड है, ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि है। जब हमारे इतिहास को दबा कर रखा गया, तो ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि क्या है। आप इस को खत्म कर के नया अध्याय खोलिये और कम से कम सेना में जहां जाति के नाम पर रेजीमेंट रखी हुई हैं, उन को बदलिये। मैं शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर को लेटेस्ट 1978-79 का रिपोर्ट देख रहा था। उस रिपोर्ट में यह दिया हुआ है कि मिनिस्ट्री आफ डिफेंस में प्रथम श्रेणी में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग केवल 3.49 पर सेन्ट हैं, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के 0.50 पर सेन्ट हैं। द्वितीय श्रेणी में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स 6.23 पर सेन्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स 0.37 पर सेन्ट, तृतीय श्रेणी में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स 12.4 पर सेन्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स 1.41 पर सेन्ट और चतुर्थ श्रेणी में इन्क्लूडिंग स्वीपर्स शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स 23.3 पर सेन्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स 4.37 हैं। ये आप के आंकड़े हैं। तो राष्ट्र की जो मुख्य धारा है, उसको उपयोग भी आप डिफेंस के लिए नहीं करते हैं। आप इन लोगों को वहां पर उचित प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं देते हैं। आप कह दें कि अभी भी इस देश में बहादुरी किसी जाति विशेष में है और उन्हीं के नाम पर रेजीमेंट्स हो सकती है। ऐसी स्थिति में दूसरे लोग क्या करेंगे और वे कहां जायेंगे। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा और मने पहले भी कई बार कहा है कि यदि आप को जाति-पांति को चलाना ही है, तो वहां पर भी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट रेजीमेंट रहे, यहां पर भी शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स रेजीमेंट रहे और माइनोरिटीज का रेजीमेंट खोल दीजिए और अलग अलग नामों पर रेजीमेंट रखिये। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कास्ट्स के नाम पर जो रेजीमेंट्स हैं, इन को आप खत्म कीजिए और जहां उचित प्रतिनिधित्व देने की बात है, लड़ने वाले सिपाहियों का जो रैंक होता है, जो आर्मी में आपके सिपाही हैं, उनमें भी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स

और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को उनका कोटा नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इसलिए मैं आप से आग्रह करूंगा कि ये दो तीन बुनियादी प्रश्न हैं जिन पर कि आप ध्यान दीजिए। आप अपने आर्थिक मामले को डिफेंस से मिला कर अपने डिफेंस को मजबूत कीजिए। आप आर्थिक जगत में अपना बेस मजबूत कीजिए नहीं तो आप चल नहीं सकेंगे।

डिफेंस में आप नेवल बेस मजबूत कीजिए। आप पहले से थोड़ा बहुत बनाये हैं लेकिन अभी भी क्या है कि आपके यहां जो कोस्ट गार्ड्स हैं उनके पास तीन बेसल्स हैं। उन बेसल्स से वे कहां कहां घूमते रहेंगे। रोज-अखबारों में निकलता है कि कहीं से मछली मार कर ले गये कहीं कुछ और कार के चले गये। आप अपने नेवल फोर्स के जरिये से-इसको मजबूत कीजिए।

अभी सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी जी ने कहा कि आप दोनों सुपर पावर्स को समान दूरी पर रखिये और नेशनल इन्ट्रेस्ट को सब से आगे रखिये, मैं उनसे सहमत हूं। आप अपने को राष्ट्र के हित के साथ जोड़िये। चाहे रशिया हो, चाहे अमेरिका हों, वे हमारे साथ आगे आयें तो आयें लेकिन नेशनल इन्ट्रेस्ट को हम उनके लिए गिरवा न रखें। नेशनल इन्ट्रेस्ट को तिलांजलि दे कर किसी से हम दोस्ती नहीं कर सकते हैं।

एक बात और है। आप किसी से दोस्ती कर के किसी को दुश्मन बनाने का काम भी मत कीजिए। अभी एक चीज हम को देखने को मिली। अगर हम रशिया से दोस्ती करते हैं तो अमेरिका हमारा दुश्मन हो जायगा, अगर हम रूस से हाथ मिलाते हैं तो चीन हम से-नाराज होता है। यह जो एक से दोस्ती कर के दूसरों को दुश्मनों की कतार में खड़ा करने की प्रवृत्ति है इसको भी आप रोकिये।

श्री वेंकटरामन् जी हमारे बहुत अनुभवी और विद्वान रक्षा मंत्री हैं और वे बहुत कम-

[श्री राम बिलास पासवान]

नहीं रहता पत्रों के पद पर रहेंगे। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि इनके अनुभवों और विद्वत्ता का नाम कम से कम समय में भी हमें अधिक से अधिक मिले और ये कोई अच्छी पालिसी बना कर, कोई नया बेस बना कर रक्षा मंत्रालय को आगे ले जायें, यही मेरा आग्रह है।

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Kaira):

Mr. Chairman, a country's defence and its geography are inseparable. Famous British General Lord Wavell said that no man can alter geography. A country like India having long land and sea frontiers, therefore, cannot ignore the geographical compulsions to which Nature has subjected it.

Whatever of significance happens in Pakistan, in China, in Bangladesh, who are geographically our neighbours and whatever of significance happens in the Indian Ocean to our South, will always compel us to take that into consideration while thinking of India's security or defence. Pakistan, our neighbour on the West has not abandoned its idea of annexing Kashmir. General Zia, the President of Pakistan has declared more than once that Kashmir is the life-line of Pakistan on which the normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan depends. He also said that, Simla Agreement or no Simla Agreement, Kashmir is a live issue, so far as he is concerned; and recent ugly references to Kashmir issue before the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations as has very grave implications.

16.00 hrs.

Pakistan's attempt to fan the fanaticism, of Muslim countries in the name of 'Fundamental Islam' and the establishment of Islamic Bank for obtaining what they call strategic materials for the defence of Muslim nations, must keep our eyes wide open. The loan to Pakistan by Saudi Arabia which has amassed billion of petro-dollars in America banks and

America's no objection to Pakistan purchasing arms from America, provided the money comes from Saudi Arabia are quite significant. Under the recent military economic assistance package worth 3,200 billion dollars Pakistan is receiving sizeable quantity of modern tanks, aircraft, missiles and electronic equipment and top of it F-16 fighter bombers, which are the backbone of the American arms.

We know that some two years back the American satellite system had disclosed that Pakistan was carrying out secretly tunnelling work for its first nuclear test in the Cholistan desert across the Indian border. Thereafter, Moscow's Red Star had reported that Pakistan was getting ready to carry out its first nuclear explosion. This preparation by Pakistan for making the nuclear bomb and what they call the Islamic Bomb has added a new dimension to the security environment of India. Apart from that there is one very very important thing which cannot be lost sight of and which is likely to be proved more explosive than this 'Islamic Bomb'; that is the economic condition of Pakistan.

According to foreign Press reports, Pakistan's foreign debt has mounted to an alarming figure of 8,000 million dollars. Its economic plight is very very critical. Fifty per cent. or more than fifty per cent, of Pakistan's GNP is created not through production but by services. Not only that. The foreign trade deficit is \$ 2,800 million. Inflation is soaring high with steady increase in prices and the unemployment graph is going up and up making people restive. Therefore in order to save his position and that of his military Junta and in order to divert the attention of the people of Pakistan from this economic crisis like his predecessors General Ayub Khan and Yahya Khan, General Zia may in all despair attack India. This calls for constant and keen defence preparedness.

It would be a great error on our part to think that Pakistan would not attack because of pending No-War Pact negotiations. As a matter of fact this No-War Pact offer by Pakistan is a result of a conspiracy between America and Pakistan to find an excuse to arm Pakistan by modern up-to-date weaponry, including the F16 bombers and thus put Pakistan ten years ahead of India in so far as armament are concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Five minutes for Pakistan's attack and five minutes for India's defence also!

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: China, our neighbour on the North, which has invaded us in 1962, does not tolerate any strong country in South-East Asia which China considers to be its historical sphere of influence. Therefore China has formed an axis with the United States of America and it is quite ominous so far as India is concerned. We also cannot forget that two years back, during the visit to America by the Chinese Vice-Premier Geng Bio America and China agreed to coordinate the military operations which the then American Defence Secretary, Mr. Harold Brown described as constituting a 'new age.'

We cannot also afford to afford that on our north-west border through the Karakoram Highway. Chinese arms and ammunitions are regularly pouring into Gilgit, Skardu and Kagan Valley in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. Though these arms are apparently meant to assist the Afghan rebels against Russia, they can be used against us if Gen. Zia decides to attack India, to seize Kashmir, which he has declared to be the life-line of Pakistan.

With the military coup in Bangladesh yesterday, we now have a military junta ruling on our eastern border too. Although Burma has assured us that insurgents of Nagaland, Mizoram and Tripura will not be allowed to cross into the Burmese border, it

is doubtful whether under the constant obligation and hence under pressure of China, Burma can prevent them.

Under the pretext that Diego Garcia island is required for containing the Russian hegemony America is increasing its presence in the Indian Ocean. America has based its atomic submarines in Diego Garcia. Silos for nuclear warheads for missiles have already been built. America has also stored these B-52 fighter bombers with nuclear weapons. In a bigger game, America has turned Diego Garcia into a formidable military base from which India can be threatened at a few minutes' notice. The aim is to make India fall in the line with the global interests and supremacy of America. By establishing a military base at Diego Garcia, America has as in the game of chess put a check on the sovereignty of the Indian nation. No patriot can tolerate this.

We are proud of our armed forces. They have never let down our country's defence. Although the army is a senior service in India, the Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force have been playing a very commendable part during times of aggression. Our defence forces are always found to be in fine mettle.

India has in its armed forces more than a million men whose needs are being increasingly and efficiently met with from within the country. But while self-sufficiency is an ideal for a country's defence system, it is hard to be achieved by India in the near future. Therefore self-reliance and the will to meet indigenously the requirements of our defence forces must be our immediate concern.

Our ordnance factories produce a wide range of weapons, ammunition and equipment including guns, tanks, missiles and all kinds of softwear required by our armed forces. In addition, our nine defence public sector

[Shri Ajit Singh Dabhi]

undertakings make aircraft, ships and electronic equipment. Our indigenously produced field gun of 150 mm which is more sophisticated and of greater fire power and longer range is a boon to our army. But the nation awaiting a more improved version of the Vijyanta tank with more sophisticated, fast and efficient communication system on the strength of which it is said battles can be won or lost. Although we cannot hope to see the Indian submarine in the near future, the morale of our Navy men is high because of the 'Vindhya-giri, the sixth swadeshi warship with more anti-submarine punch. Our constant quest for higher DPSA to match the F-5E combat aircraft gifted by America to Pakistan has led us to acquire the British Jaguars and now the Russian MIG-23. Our defence would look naked without adequate radar system. India has now planned, established, tested and commissioned on electronic radar system which is comparable to the best in the world. We can pithily describe our defence forces as having more teeth and shorter tail.

A skilful, constructive and imaginative foreign policy is a country's best defence. Failing that, the Armed Forces are the best defence.

Our Armed Forces are in fine fettle. Combined this with our efficient team of Service Chiefs and on top of it, the cool and courageous leadership witnessed by the world during the Bangladesh War of 1971, of our hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi India has nothing to fear in the present world of high-pitched international tensions. Therefore, the Demands which stand in the name of the Defence Ministry, should be voted *in toto*.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I rise to support the Demands for Grants presented to this House by the hon. Minister of Defence.

As has been stated by General Sparrow, our Armed Forces are quite fit at the moment and they are prepared to meet any eventuality. The most important aspect of our defence preparedness is defence planning. I am happy to find in the Report a chapter devoted to defence planning, which highlights the need for annual reviews and updating the plan every year.

We face danger from across the borders. As has been observed in the Report itself, the supply of sophisticated arms to Pakistan belies the very hopes with which they are being supplied. Perhaps, President Reagan does not know whether by the time these arms could be used, the persons, to whom these are being supplied at present, would at all be there to use these arms because the political and other realities are so uncertain that you cannot imagine any kind of wise approach on their part. And they bogey that is being raised every time that for meeting the threat from across the borders from Afghanistan that the arms are being piled up, is just illusory. There is no truth in it. It could be verified that the types of equipment, the sophisticated arms, that are brought from the United States of America are not at all required for defending the borders with Afghanistan. In fact it has been the tragic irony that every time the arms build-up has been raised in Pakistan, they have been used against our country. So, we require all the vigil and all the preparedness for this purpose.

This year, the defence expenditure has been raised by Rs. 900 crores. That shows the commitment that we have, this Government has, to the defence of this country. I would like to suggest that there should be a better control of the finances in defence. Here I would like to quote an article from *The Statesman*, by one of the persons who was earlier attached to that Ministry.

Shri G. C. Katoch on "Military Spending". He has observed:

"Describing the reduced stature to the Financial Advisor and the pulls and pressures to which he is subjected, the author pleads the cases for integrating defence finance with the administrative Ministry, to foster financial discipline in a purely spending organisation and also to spare the armed forces the petty irritants inherent in the existing system."

This is more important to note. Then he adds:

"The intrepid Budget-makers of South Block have done it; the projected defence expenditure for 1982-83 neatly crosses the Rs. 5,000 crore mark—a step up of Rs. 900 crores from the current year's original figure. And anyone who cares to do a few simple sums based on known data can anticipate military spending of the order of Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 8,000 crores annually in the next three or four years"

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): It is already being done. This man does not know it; without knowing it, he has written this.

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: If that is the position, that is quite okay. This is dated 22nd March.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He does not know it.

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: If there is a good deal of control and streamlining of the projects, I am happy to know it. In fact I would plead that care should be taken to see that every pie that is diverted from the revenues of the country to the cause of defence is spent properly, because defence expenditure is at the cost of development, and we have to divert large resources to keep our border safe and to keep our country trim. Therefore, we have to be very careful that not even a single pie is lost, or spent improperly. I have every hope that this is being

done. Even if there are these loopholes, they should be plugged.

The most important thing is not only to have the arms but also to keep the morale of the armed forces at a high level. As has been rightly observed, it is the man behind the machine that is more important than the machine itself. So, we have to keep fit not only the persons serving in the armed forces, but also those who have just left the armed forces, because they have friends and relatives who are still serving in the services. Those who are still in the services when they see the plight of their colleagues who have retired from the armed forces and gone and settled in the villages, get disheartened and it affects their morale.

Here I would like to refer to a memorandum, submitted by the Ex-Servicemen's League of India, known as *Ex-Servicemen Ki Pukar*, where they have pleaded for the total abolition or removal of the disparities in the scale of pension. That a person who retired earlier should be given a lower amount of pension than a person who retires subsequently is something which they do not like, is something which they are unable to cherish. Every time we have raised this question in Parliament, the reply has come from the Defence Ministry that this disparity is being gradually reduced. But I fail to understand one thing. Why should the persons, who have retired from the armed forces, be compared with persons who were working in the civil departments of the country, when their age of retirement is different, when their conditions of service are different, when the parameters of service are different, when the nature of sacrifice and service expected from them is totally different? So there is no logic in the argument which is being advanced by the Ministry of Defence every now and then that the pensions given to the ex-servicemen have to be related to the pension given to the other civil servants, that if they remove the

[Prof. Narain Chand Prashar].

disparity then there would be a demand from the persons who retired from the civil service to have a similar treatment. Since the very parameters of service are different, the very nature of sacrifice is different, the very nature of job is different, there should be different approach. So, I would plead for a different approach to the problem of the removal of disparities in the scale of pensions to the ex-servicemen.

Secondly, another important thing is, I plead for reconstitution of the basis of recruitment. Formerly there were certain States which were heavily recruited areas and regions for the Army and the people from there, on account of traditions set by their forefathers, were looking to the Army as a profession and they went there and then they learnt. For example, I would suggest, look at the map of India, look at Himachal, look at Punjab, look at Rajasthan and look at Haryana. A large number of Servicemen were recruited in Rajasthan and some other areas also. Now the quota has been reduced gradually in certain regiments. The result is that there is deep frustration among these people and they find that they no longer can look to the armed forces as a profession. And I had a long argument with the then Minister of Defence, Babu Jagjivan Ram and the correspondence was published also, but I fail to understand what is the argument for recruitment to the armed forces, and I raise this point here and the Defence Minister should be in a position to answer it. Why should recruitment to the armed forces be related to the recruitable male population of a State on the basis of census when the recruitment to the other Services is not related according to the male population? If you cannot relate the recruitment to the railways, recruitment to the Posts and Telegraphs Services, recruitment to the various public undertakings to the recruitable male population in respect of the services of a State on

the basis of census, why should you single out the case of armed forces? Therefore, there is a lot of resentment among the ex-Servicemen who constitute the big disciplined chunk of your population. And I warn you, Mr. Defence Minister, please listen to these words that unless you do it, there is going to be a wave of resentment among our Servicemen and it is also likely to spread to the armed forces because when they find that their sons and daughters who could look up to the armed forces for vocation as their liking, are being denied simply because they belong to a smaller State, though they have made bigger sacrifices. I would request the hon. Minister for Defence to come out with the figures of martyrs, to come out with the figures of war widows per thousand population in each State of the Indian Union and it would be proved that the States from which the people have been taken to the armed forces in large numbers have made the maximum number of sacrifices. So, if this has been done, though they do not belong to the States from which the recruitment has taken in a large chunk in the past, are they not entitled to a similar treatment later on?

Sir, Article 14 of the Constitution guarantees you equality of opportunity. It disallows any kind of discrimination on the basis of place of birth, sex, religion etc. etc. Why should this alone happen that when it comes to the question of recruiting men to the army or the armed forces you should think of the volume of population, the number of recruitable male population in a State and then base your recruitment to a particular regiment on the basis of these figures? So, I would plead that the whole matter be reconsidered. Otherwise what would happen is that on these two counts alone the disparity in pensions, the reduction in the recruitment quota to the various regiments of the armed forces, the resentment against these policies and these procedures would continue to go on and one day this can burst in such a big

dimension that it will not be controllable.

I would also plead for some other benefits to the ex-Servicemen. For example, you have reserved 10 per cent of posts or 15 per cent of posts in the various public sector undertakings, in the departments of the Government of India, in the State Governments, for persons retired from armed forces. But have you ensured that the system is working well? Where is the monitoring system? Is there any monitoring system in this country under the control of the Ministry of Defence or, let us say, tagged on to the Directorate of Resettlement and Rehabilitation which ensures that whatever percentage was fixed for every State, for every Department, for every public undertaking, has been implemented and the people who served in the prime of their life in the armed forces of their country, who gave their sweat and toil, sometimes their blood also, are not driven from pillar to post just at the suggestions of a few clerks and petty officials. They are the heroes of the armed forces, but they have to suffer the insults and injuries and they have to suffer the irritants which you cannot imagine. Here, all Members of Parliament including the Minister of Defence will give laurels to the armed forces. But when a man retires from the armed forces he is driven from pillar to post. He is a man who has done his duty. He is the man who has dedicated the best years of his life to the cause of the nation to defend the mother land with the help of whom you are sitting in Parliament and are carrying on democratic frame work of the country. He has to be looked after. He has to be looked after not only in the years of glory but also in the years after his retirement.

I would like to talk about the small benefits like setting up of CSD canteens. They should be ensured about them. There are large chunks of areas where they cannot find the necessities of life. Every suggestion

that is made by the Member of Parliament here or made by any person in the public life is scoffed at by bureaucrats because it has emanated from the representative of the public. Because it has not come from the files of petty clerks. Therefore, I would plead that there should be system in which you not only look to the people serving in the armed forces but you should look to the areas they are serving and there should be development. If a person dies in the armed forces his wife or mother in the village should be able to receive telegram or telephone call. Therefore, I plead for the development of the areas from which these large number of servicemen are recruited. I would suggest that unless plans of the Ministry of Defence are linked to the total defence of the country, by simply parading the armed forces, by giving them laurels and medals you will not be able to defend the country. Your lines of strategic movement, the important railway lines of defence must be properly re-structured so that you can mobilise armed forces in the manner which meets the enemy threat immediately. Every General or Major General knows that the line of defence must be perpendicular to the border with the enemy country. There is a railway line to Amritsar. The Ministry of Railways and the State Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab have proposed that alternate line of Defence must be constructed. There is a proposal that from Chandigarh onwards to Mukerian via Nangal and Talwara railway line should be constructed. Similarly, from Dehra Dun to Chandigarh and from Chandigarh to Ludhiana should be constructed. The three State Governments—Punjab, Haryana and U. P. have suggested this. This should be given due priority not only for the development of the region but also for the development of the country. You cannot move forces in the areas.

We must also look to the Navy because it is often a neglected wing of

the Armed Forces. We forget this wing. We have a long coastal line. We should see that it is properly guarded. Now that the Indian ocean is going to become the seat of gun powder with the U.S. design looming dark in the horizon, we must not risk.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SAWAMY:
U.S.S.R. is also there.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: You need not worry. U.S. does not need your support. So, we have to see that we care to guard our coastal boundaries as fast... (Interruptions). We should be alive to the threat not only from across the borders as Mr. Swami would like us to be but also from the coastal side. The establishment of the naval base or base in Diego-garcia is a threat to the Indian ocean. I would very much like that the Indian proposal to treat the Indian ocean as a zone of peace should be accepted by all sane nations of the world.

I would like to conclude by saying that our armed forces are doing well. Our ex-service men should be looked after well. In the defence of the country are sown the seeds of future development. If the country is defended, if the borders are defended, our defence would ensure adequate development in the days to come. Socio-economic transformation of our society within the existing parliamentary frame work of the democracy would continue to bloom under the leadership of our Madam Prime Minister and under the direct control and supervision of the people of India to an extent to which we would like to have because our Armed Forces are the sword-arm of the millions of India. The labourer also pays for the jawan in the army and the jawan in the army is the best guarantee for our defence and development.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI

K. P. SINGH DEO): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for permitting me to intervene in the Debate. I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate. They have brought in very objective points and very thought-provoking points and comments. Sir, most of them—whether they supported the Demands for Grants or opposed—so far Mr. Subramaniam Swamy has opposed it, did speak about the strategic environment and the close relationship between the defence and the foreign policy of the country.

Therefore, Sir, taking into consideration the geo-political as well as geo-strategic environment around our country, where sophisticated armaments and arms are being inducted in, not only by our neighbours but also by other powers, the Government had to take an objective view of the large force level which has been inducted on our border areas of our North, Northeast, Northwest and on our huge coastal line. Therefore, this year's Budget of Rs. 5100 crores which the hon Members have already pointed out, will come to approximately 38 per cent of our G.N.P. and in respect of per capita income 7 dollars per head as compared to multiples of relatively to the other countries which are half of our size or one third of our size.

Many of the Members have referred to the Airforce, the Navy and the Army and their respective role. This Budget has been projected keeping in view the types of arms that are being acquired by our neighbours in all the three Services, cannot be pointed towards either Soviet Union or Afghanistan. Therefore, Sir, it is not the question of our trying to make enemies out of every one, as Prof. Subramaniam Swamy has said. But it is the question of being realistic and as he knows very well that in the relation of the countries, there is no permanent friend or permanent foe but there is only permanent interest.

Therefore, we would not like to be caught napping and we are prepared for all eventualities.

Sir, therefore, our three services need to be modernised, need to be re-furnished, need to be strengthened and need to be made more effective, specially in the hostile environment of the electronics age and missiles age, and this is exactly what the Demands for Grants have projected.

I would not like to go more in detail of it, but would only point out one of the points which Gen-Sparrow has very tellingly and very emphatically mentioned that the most important thing is the man behind the weapon. It is exactly this consideration which has been taken into consideration by the Government and as he himself was the Convener of the Estimates Committee, which has given its recommendations, the Government has gone a long way in fulfilling those aspirations, and the comments of the Members of Parliament in both the Houses regarding the pay, pension, married accommodation, educational facilities, reduction in disability of pensionary benefits. . . . In this last couple of years, this has been a continuous process. I would like to reiterate here that we are not satisfied with just improving whatever we have done in the previous year, because we are firmly of the belief that the enemy of the best is not the worst but the good enough.

Therefore, it will be our endeavour to strive to keep on evaluating and improving the conditions of the personnel of the armed forces, officers, men and civilian defence employees who are working under conditions of great stress and strain and under difficult conditions. And, therefore, they need special consideration. This is what we have not only to appreciate but we have also to take into consideration the over-all picture of our country as well as the entire population of our country.

Many of the Members had raised the question of accommodation, pay, pension and the disparities. You are aware that pensions are fixed at the rate of pay drawn at that particular moment. Therefore, in 1953, a service man or a soldier used to get only Rs. 5/- as pension. By giving him special allowances, various other concessions, dearness allowance and ad hoc allowances, it was brought up to Rs. 130/- and the new Code which came into force in 1979, according to that Code, that was Rs. 174/-.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What about Janata Government?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: If you have that pleasure, you are most welcome.

But as I said it is a continuing process. It has been going on from 1953 and you were there only from the last 1½ years to 2 years. Anyway, for 2 years.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That was the time when he retired.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: You are getting the facts. In the last Budget, the Finance Minister has already announced that the lowest pensionholder will get Rs. 150/- and the Special Family Pension will be Rs. 140/-. At the lowest level, the disparity is only Rs. 24/-.

As far as pensions are concerned, you very well know, the Hon. House also knows that, there can never be retrospective effect as far as pensions are concerned and I hope that my Hon. friend Prof. Narain Chand Parashar will appreciate that there can never be 100 per cent neutralisation and that the disparities cannot be removed entirely. There will be certain disparities because the pensions have to be considered at that particular time.

In the married accommodation of all the three Services, the work is

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

going on and in all the three, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, both in the Officers as well as men, the percentage satisfaction of the provision of houses, accommodation for married personnel, married accommodation gradually is going up since the last few years.

For officers the deficiency is 56 per cent in the Army, for JCOs 48.3 per cent in the Army and ORs only 48 per cent in the Army. This year we have made an allotment of Rs. 41 crores and a ten-year Plan of Rs. 563 crores has been made for the Army. In the Navy, the overall is 46 per cent; Rs. 21 crores have been the outlay for accommodation as against Rs. 9 crores in the last year. In the Air Force, officers 44.2 per cent and airmen 38 per cent; a Rs. 72-crore plan has been projected. In this way we are trying to see that the problem of authorisation of accommodation is solved within 10 to 13 years.

So is the question of Defence civilian employees. They were not authorised except the MES for which category Rs. 10 crores have been the outlay. A sum of Rs. 3.66 crores was spent in the last year's budget in eight difficult stations; and this year an outlay of Rs. 7.68 crores has been made. Therefore, we are striving within the limited budget to try to make the life of the soldiers, sailors and airmen as well as the defence civilians a little better than what it was.

There have been a lot of Cut Motions, and some of the hon. Members have also mentioned, about meagre-ness of pay. Although it is correct that the pay was last revised during the Third Pay Commission—that was on 1st January, 1973—the servicemen have been benefited by the revision of their allowances, high altitude allowance, uncongenial climate allowance in hilly areas, special compensatory allowances, then CILO—compensation in lieu of quarters and

field service concessions. Therefore, in a way we have tried to compensate them for the rise in prices, and the Finance Minister has also been periodically giving them dearness allowance.

As far as industrial employees are concerned, there is an Expert Classification Committee which is going into it and they will also get as per the recommendations of that.

There was another reason for the increase in defence spending, and that is with regard to the new rates of pension for all the pension-holders; this has gone up to Rs. 368 crores this year.

There was a mention regarding the recruitment policy. Initially the recruitment policy was discriminatory in nature because the Britishers had kept the policy to bring in an artificial division between martial and non-martial classes and it used to be based on height, weight, physical and chest measurements. Now from 1st October, to make it more broad-based, in the entire country, a new recruitment policy is being followed which is more equitable in the sense that there will be written test, intelligence test and medical test. The test is held in the open; it is open for any one to come and see it. Therefore, the charge of corruption which was there before and nepotism which was there before has been sought to be eradicated. It has been started from 1st October and the evaluation is being done. We shall come forward when proper evaluation has been done after some time because six months is hardly enough time to evaluate any system. To attract better candidates and make it more broad-based the recruiting teams are going out and visit schools, colleges and universities and we are trying to take the help of the mass media since the majority of the armed forces come from the rural areas and our country is mostly rural in nature...

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Most of the colleges in South India do not have any idea or any chance to get into the armed forces.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: This new system has just started and I hope you will kindly bear with me...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He says, 'Give him time'.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: South India is part of India and we are trying to make India into a unit and not what the Britishers have done.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Prof. Ranga missed his chance to join the Army.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Some hon. members had mentioned about defence production. I would like to inform you that this year our defence production is expected to reach Rs. 800 crores which is about Rs. 100 crores more than last year's production. The industrial employees and non-industrial employees come to about 1.73 lakhs. In our defence production units modernisation has been brought in both product and processes and in the management of both men and material. In keeping with the new policy of our country and in implementing the 20-point programme of our Prime Minister to achieve self-reliance and self-sufficiency our units are manufacturing right from tanks to tents, sophisticated electronic equipment ranging from tanks to tents as well as sophisticated radars. Since we are in the missile age and the electronics age, we have to keep pace with this, this environment and we are trying to catch up with the best in the world.

My hon. friend, Mr. Uttam Rathod was mentioning about Sainik Schools, Territorial Army and NCC. He is very keen to have a Sainik School in his backward area. One of the aims of having Sainik Schools is to impart discipline and a sense of dedication, especially in backward areas. But

the fact is that the State Government bears most of the cost, the capital cost and the cost of scholarships and equipment. So I shall be most grateful to Mr. Rathod if he can persuade his State Government to give us all those facilities and we shall explore the possibility of locating a Sainik School.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: But Mr. Bhosale is busy with other things.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Anyway he can talk to his colleagues in Maharashtra. As you are also from Maharashtra, you can also lend a helping hand.

As far as the Territorial Army and the NCC are concerned, it is a fact that the Territorials are civilians who have a civil avocation for 10 months and it is these gainfully employed people who are expected to join the Territorial Army to contribute their mite for the defence of the country as well as take defence training so that in case of a national emergency they can be called upon to don the uniform and help in the defence effort.

In the last two wars, they have done tremendously well. In 1965 and 1971 wars, they had been the recipients of gallantry awards and service awards. Sir, in the last meeting of the Central Advisory Committee held on the 14th of September, 1981 presided over by the Prime Minister, it was decided that to make the Territorial Army more effective and more attractive, to draw better people and to look into entire concept and role of the Territorial Army—this was one medium of imparting discipline and training to the civilians and the citizens—a small Committee has been constituted which will report back to the Central Advisory Committee within three months and this is going to function very shortly.

The NCC is the largest youth movement in the country. It has had some qualitative changes after Mahajan Committee Report because it was found that the role of the NCC and

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

the training imparted by it to-day needs certain changes. Now, the stress is therefore more on adventure, training, social service as well as the youth movement where leadership traits are taught, bearing courage, decisiveness, dependability, endurance, enthusiasm, initiative, integrity, sense of justice, acquiring knowledge, sense of loyalty, conduct, tact and unselfishness. Therefore, the quality of officers who are posted there from the regular army are screened properly and good officers are now posted so as to keep the quality of N.C.C. Battalions high because, after all, they are the cradles and the future of our country and our leadership. The same thing was raised regarding the Territorial Army because, after all, it is more difficult to command a Territorial Army regiment or a battalion comprising of civilians for 10 months and 2 months in uniform. The appointment should be a criterion appointment. That will be looked into by this Committee which is being presided over by Gen. Sparrow. I am sure within three months they will be recommending the improvements in the Territorial Army. The Armed Forces have always been in the vanguard of not only in defending the country and making the environment secure but, at the same time, it has always been in the vanguard of the sporting sphere. In various countries sports and physical education have been a vehicle for inculcating a sense of discipline for bringing in *esprit de corps* for building character and for improving the health of the nation. This is where the Armed Forces have been the pioneers and they have been striving in that regard. Their sportsmen have been representing this country and have been doing well in the Asian theatre. This year being

16.27 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker—in the Chair]

the year of the Asian Games, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force have been very actively associated

and are represented in the Asian Games Organisations in running the yachting, the rowing, the equestrian, the opening and closing ceremonies. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Do you also take part in it?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: It is part of the Defence Ministry. Of course, naturally. And you are also part of the rowing fraternity. This is all genuine.

In this, the prestige of the country has to be kept at a very high order. For this, I would like to have this opportunity of commanding the sportsmen from the Services who have been representing the country and who have been bringing in laurels. We shall now see that the sportsmen of the Armed Forces help in the spread of discipline and character building in a friendly spirit of competition among the Asian nations.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): How about providing more stress on improvement and development of our Hockey Team from the army side?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: You give us more funds. We shall get it. Sir, before I conclude, environment and ecology are two things which are eating into the vitals of our country, and all of us—including Prof. Swamy—are concerned because it is important for the survival of our human race. It is in this field again that all the three Services are actively associating because of the new dimensions which the sea has developed, the emerging relation of the sea with the State, the marine biology, the marine nodules and the economic zone which has been extended where not only the ecological aspect but the economic as well as the military aspect has to be looked into and at a time when the developed nations are conducting experiments in utilising the flora and fauna even for military purpose.

therefore, it is high time that our Armed Forces also keep pace with the developments which are taking place. I am happy to report to the House that they have been doing yeoman service as far as the environmental and ecological balance is concerned. The ex-servicemen are being considered for having ecological battalions in the Himalayan region. There have been offers from the desert areas of Rajasthan for our Territorial Army and the ex-Servicemen. This is being considered.

Sir, before I end I would like to say that I thank all the hon. Members for their participation and the very solid support for the people who are giving their today for our tomorrow.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party DMK I rise to support and participate in the discussion on the demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. The Ministry deserves appreciation for its effective functioning and the contributory role in protecting the country from extraneous forces.

Sir, I am confident that under the able stewardship of Shri Venkataraman the functioning of the Defence Ministry will definitely improve further. It is a known fact that we are not enemies of anyone. We want to maintain peaceful and friendly relations with others. Whenever our opponents had realised their mistakes it had been our attitude to forgive the enmity for pavement of cordial atmosphere. That is the pride of our nation. But at the same time we must be cautious and vigilant about the unprecedented attack from an extraneous source and be prepared to meet any adverse situation.

Sir, the production rate in the Defence Ministry undertakings is not up to the mark. So the manufacturing capacity of their units should be improved. We have invested Rs. 443 crores but the profit is just Rs. 17

crores. It is due to faulty administration and improper functioning of their various undertakings.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member may resume his seat for a few minutes.

17.00 hrs.

KERALA BUDGET, 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to present a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Kerala for the year 1982-83.

Budget of the Government of Kerala for 1982-83.

Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Annual Financial Statement of the State of Kerala for the financial year 1982-83.

2. Consequent on the Proclamation issued under article 356 of the Constitution on the 17th March, 1982, the powers of the Legislature of the State of Kerala are exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament. The statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Kerala for the financial year 1982-83 is therefore, being placed before the House.

3. According to the Revised Estimates for the current year, the total revenue receipts are Rs. 876 crores as against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 722 crores. The improvement is mainly accounted for by buoyancy in sales-tax receipts and increase in the State's share of Union excise duties, besides a book-adjustment for write-off of a part of the pre-1979 consolidated Central loans on the basis of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission as accepted by the Government of India. The revenue expenditure is placed at Rs. 767 crores in the Revised Estimates, compared to Rs. 711 crores in the Budget Estimates.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

4. On the Capital Account, the receipts are estimated at Rs. 489 crores in the Revised Estimates 1981-82 as against Rs. 174 crores in the Budget Estimates. The capital expenditure is estimated at Rs. 671 crores compared to Rs. 218 crores in the Budget Estimates. The increases are mainly due to ways and means advances and overdrafts from the Reserve Bank of India and the repayments thereof. Provision has also been made for book adjustment for write-off of a part of the pre-1979 consolidated Central loans as mentioned earlier. Taking into account the transactions in Public Account, the year is expected to close with an overall deficit of Rs. 84.52 crores compared to a deficit of Rs. 29.56 crores envisaged in the Budget Estimates. The deterioration has occurred mainly on account of grant of additional instalments of dearness allowance to State Government employees, shortfall in excise revenue and higher development outlays in certain sectors.

5. According to the Budget Estimates for 1982-83, the total revenue receipts are Rs. 838 crores inclusive of the State's share of Central taxes to the extent of Rs. 188 crores. The receipts from State taxes and duties are estimated at Rs. 422 crores, showing an improvement of Rs. 72 crores over the Revised Estimates for the current year. The non-tax revenues are estimated at Rs. 133 crores and the grants-in-aid from the Government of India at Rs. 76 crores. The revenue expenditure for 1982-83 is estimated at Rs. 831 crores. The areas where major increases in expenditure are envisaged are interest payments police, pension, education, medical, social security and welfare and roads and bridges. On the Capital Account, the receipts are placed at Rs. 183 crores and expenditure, including loans and advances, at Rs. 229 crores. Taking into account these and the transactions in Public

Account, the overall deficit for 1982-83 is estimated at Rs. 1.28 crores. The cumulative deficit, inclusive of carry over deficit, is estimated at Rs. 85.80 crores.

6. The Plan outlay of the State for the current year, as envisaged at the Budget stage, was Rs. 294 crores, against an approved outlay of Rs. 275 crores. The anticipated outlay during the year is Rs. 305 crores.

7. The approved Plan outlay for 1982-83 is Rs. 275 crores. The outlay will be met by the States own resources (Rs. 146 crores), Central assistance (Rs. 94 crores) and additional resource mobilisation of the State, Government and its enterprises. The emphasis continues to be laid on the important sectors. The major outlays are Rs. 57.56 crores for agriculture and allied services, Rs. 50 crores for power, Rs. 47.50 crores for irrigation, flood control and anti-sea erosion and Rs. 32.40 crores for industry and minerals. The outlays also include Rs. 13.50 crores for roads and bridges, Rs. 14.50 crores for sewerage and water supply, Rs. 10.15 crores for housing, Rs. 7.50 crores for health and Rs. 10.90 crores for general and technical education. Adequate provision has also been made for the special component plan for the exclusive benefit of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. Many of the developmental schemes are oriented towards the 20-Point programme. Inclusive of the centrally sponsored schemes, schemes for hill areas development, anti-sea erosion works etc., the total developmental outlay is estimated at Rs. 333 crores.

8. While, as required, the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1982-83 has been laid before the House and the connected Demands for Grants are also being circulated to the Hon'ble Members along with other Budget papers, we are at present, seeking only a 'Vote-on-Account' for the first six months of the financial year 1982-83.

17.02

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (KERALA), 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Kerala for the year 1981-82.

17.03 hrs:

ASSAM BUDGET, 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to present a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Assam for the year 1982-83

Budget of the Government of Assam for 1982-83

Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Annual Financial statement of the State of Assam for the financial year 1982-83.

2. Consequent on the Proclamation issued under article 356 of the Constitution on the 19th March, 1982, the powers of the Legislature of the State of Assam are exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament. The statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Assam for the financial year 1982-83 is, therefore, being placed before the House.

3. According to the Revised Estimates for the current year, the total revenue receipts are 356 crores showing a marginal decline of Rs. 2 crores, compared to the original Budget Estimates. This shortfall is despite larger share of Central taxes, duties and grants to the extent of Rs. 7 crores, and is due to lower collections under agricultural income-tax from tea plantations. The revenue expenditure is placed at Rs. 402 crores in the Revised Estimates, compared to Rs. 386 crores in the Budget Estimates.

4. On the Capital Account, the receipts are estimated at Rs. 546 crores in the Revised Estimates 1981-82 as against Rs. 24 crores in the Budget Estimates. The capital expenditure is estimated at Rs. 565 crores compared to Rs. 252 crores in the Budget Estimates. The increases are mainly due to ways and means advances and overdrafts from the Reserve Bank of India and repayments thereof. Taking into account the transactions in Public Account, the year is expected to close with an overall deficit of Rs. 50 crores compared to deficit of Rs. 19 crores envisaged in the Budget Estimates. Inclusive of the opening deficit, the cumulative deficit at the end of the current year will be of the order of Rs. 90 crores. The deterioration has occurred mainly on account of grant of additional instalments of dearness allowance to State Government employees and increased expenditure on maintenance of law and order in State.

5. According to the Budget Estimates for 1982-83, the total revenue receipts are Rs 432 crores inclusive of the States's share of Central taxes to the extent of Rs. 125 crores. The receipts from State taxes and duties are estimated at Rs. 101 crores, showing an improvement of Rs. 11 crores over the Revised Estimates for the current year. The non-tax revenues are estimated at Rs. 61 crores and the grant-in-aid from the Government of India at Rs. 144 crores. The revenue expenditure for 1982-83 is estimated at Rs. 457 crores. The areas where major increases in expenditure are envisaged are education, community development, medical and family welfare, public health, interest payments, forests, irrigation and flood control and roads and bridges. On the Capital Account, the receipts are placed at Rs. 478 crores and expenditure including loans and advances at Rs. 475 crores. Taking into account these and the transactions in Public Account, the overall deficit for 1982-83 is estimated at Rs. 15 crores. The

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

State Government is expected to undertake additional resource mobilisation to cover the deficit. The cumulative deficit, inclusive of the carry-over deficit, is at this stage estimated at Rs. 105 crores.

6. The Annual Plan for 1982-83 envisages a financial outlay of Rs. 238 crores as against Rs. 210 crores for 1981-82. Central assistance for the Annual Plan has been considerably stepped up from Rs. 159.10 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 225.93 crores in 1982-83. Many of the developmental schemes are oriented towards the 20-Point programme. The major sectoral outlays provide Rs. 52.87 crores for agriculture and allied services; Rs. 90.70 crores for power; Rs. 42.47 crores for social and community services; Rs. 10.80 crores for major and medium irrigation projects; Rs. 19.68 crores for transport and communications and Rs. 10.75 crores for industry and minerals. The State Plan includes Rs. 24.65 crores for Tribal Sub-Plan, Rs. 3.55 crores specifically for Scheduled Castes and Rs. 17 crores for Hill Plan.

7. In addition, there will be Special Hill Plan of Rs. 12.55 crores, Special Tribal Sub-Plan of Rs. 4.13 crores and Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes for Rs. 1.20 crores. There will also be Rs. 36.80 crores for Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Rs. 5.41 crores for Schemes under North Eastern Council.

8. While, as required, the Annual Financial Statement for year 1982-83 has been laid before the House and the connected demands for Grants are also being circulated to the Hon'ble Members along with other Budget papers, we are, at present, seeking only a 'Vote-on-Account' for the first six months of the financial year 1982-83.

17.05hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANT (ASSAM), 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I

beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Assam for the year 1981-82.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—1982-83.

Ministry of Defence—(Contd.)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kulandaivelu, you may please continue your speech.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: We should improve the manufacturing capacity. By proper administration we can definitely augment the profit rate. This is my point. I would point out some irregularities here.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the public undertakings are encouraged to go in for production of civilian needs. There is no need to emphasise here that these public undertakings must be oriented to the production of defence needs.

Sir, I would like to make a point at this juncture regarding the prevailing situation at Avadi. Production is affected at Avadi Heavy Vehicles Factory because of the labour unrest following periodical and frequent agitations and strikes. There was a communal clash between two groups of people in that area and consequent to the communal riot, there is frustration and enmity among these groups of people. Some employees were retrenched for some reason or the other. The dispute is yet to be settled. There is consensus among the employees that retrenched people must be taken back. There is great frustration among them; that must be kept in mind. The management should act accordingly. They should see that those retrenched people, irrespective of caste and creed, must be taken back. Thereby they can create a calm and cordial atmosphere and proper relationship between the two groups of people. The employees at

Avadi have expressed their displeasure that their demands have not met with acceptance, and their demands have not been agreed to. The hon Minister should look into the matter. Their representation must be properly looked into and their demands must be fulfilled. They demanded adequate quarter facilities and adequate educational facilities for their children and medical facilities for their family members. These demands are genuine and they must be acceded to by the Minister.

Sir, it is high time that decision is taken by the Minister to establish another Heavy Vehicles Factory in Tamil Nadu. We wish to emphasise this. The geographical area is very well suited for the establishment of naval base in the Tamil Nadu area. I am of the opinion that a naval base should be ensured in the Eastern Coastal area adjoining Tamil Nadu. There was a proposal for the establishment of a Naval Training Centre in Tamil Nadu. It was learnt that a survey was made. We don't know what happened to the survey. May I know what happened to the survey and the proposal? If particular area is not suitable, I can suggest this. The District of South Arcot my constituency has abundant and suitable and vast areas for establishment of a Naval Training Centre. So, I plead with the Minister to establish a Naval Training Centre in the South Arcot District in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, there was a proposal to establish a unit for the manufacture of electronic components at Avadi. May I request the hon. Minister to tell us as to what happened to that proposal? Can he give an assurance to this House that he would be in a position to expedite this matter?

In regard to the manufacture of rifles in the Rifle factory at Tiruvarambur, Tiruchi, proper attention has

not been given. There are some hindrances in the development and manufacture of these equipments. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and also make necessary allocation of funds for this purpose.

Sir, regarding patrol vessels, at present we have got only three such vessels. With these three vessels we are not able to guard our country's long coastal areas. We must have sufficient number of patrol vessels. Moreover, the Coast Guards should have helicopter service facilities. Sir, there has been some irregularities in the purchase of textile goods for the service personnel. This cloth requirement can be met by purchasing them from the public sector corporation instead of private sector agencies. The National Textile Corporation is already in a sick condition. If we purchase cloth from the National Textile Corporation for the defence personnel, the Government will be able to save a lot of money and also the malpractices that are prevalent in this deal can be removed.

Sir, at present there are 18 Sainik Schools all over India. The reservation for the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been maintained properly. I would request the Government to see that the reservations for these belonging to the SC and ST are maintained and take those people for filling up the vacancies in the Sainik Schools. Here I may also point out that the public sector undertakings under the Defence are not properly implementing the reservation policies as observed in other public sector undertakings. The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are periodically recommending and insisting on various public sector undertakings to implement the recommendations made in this regard as also ensure that the Constitutional rights are not disregarded. The Government should also keep in mind that the recruitment of SC and

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ST people and promotional opportunities for them are done in time so that there is no backlog in the reservation and grievances can be redressed. The hon. Minister may kindly make a note of this point and take necessary action for removing the irregularities and backlog.

It has been our experience that the ex-Servicemen are not rehabilitated properly. We have also represented their grievances periodically. Although much has been said about the reservation for the ex-Servicemen in various public sector undertakings and Government organisations, the ex-Servicemen are not getting much benefit and it is there only on paper. At the same time, I may also point out that the family members of the deceased are not getting proper attention in regard to the employment in various Government departments and public sector undertakings. Moreover, payment of their provident fund, gratuity and other compensations are unduly delayed. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this aspect.

So, these points must be taken note of.

Sir, the conditions of the Border Security Force Jawans are very poor. They must be treated on par with the Army Jawans.

There was a representation from the employees in the lower cadres of the BSF that they are being neglected while those in the higher cadre are being given regular promotions. I would request the Hon. Minister that the grievances of these in the lower cadre of this force should be considered and some avenues of promotions for them should also be created:

Now, Sir, I come to the choice of fighting planes for our IAF. Sir, we have not yet settled as to whether we should go in for Jaguar planes, as we had decided initially or for the Mirage planes, which we decided in the second phase or for the MIG-21 as we

are talking now. Sir, we are nearer to Pakistan. Of course, we are not considering Pakistan our enemy at present. But we have to keep in view the chances of facing an adverse situation. We must be prepared for the worst. So, the Minister must answer as to which type of plane we are going to equip our Air Force which will suit best our atmosphere as well as our surroundings.

With these words I support the demands for grants.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the discussion on Defence will be over today. If you want to sit even after 6 O'clock, I am prepared to sit. You can remain here and speak. Every speaker on the list will be called. After that we will adjourn. The Minister will reply tomorrow.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy while speaking on the Debate said that during the Janata rule there was friendship all around. He has said this a number of times in this House that why the Members from the Congress Benches are always saying Janata, Janata, when Janata is no more. But since, he has himself started praising Janata, so I think it is my duty to dwell a little on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should not say Janata is no more. Janata is there.

AN HON. MEMBER: Janata Party is no more.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Sir, he has said that they had good relations with China. So, I may remind him, Sir, when Shri Vajpayee went to China, at that time China attacked our friend Vietnam. They gave a slap on our face. If they consider that friendship, then they are living in their own illusions and I would not comment on that.

Similarly one can draw one's conclusion from China's attack on Vietnam. Were they teaching lesson to

India or to somebody else that they believe in power and strength; and that they can teach lesson to anybody? That is the conclusion to be drawn. If they cannot draw that conclusion, we are sorry for that.

Sir, he has also said that during the Janata rule they had good relations with Pakistan. Sir, we on our part tried our best to be on friendly terms with Pakistan. In the year 1956, in the year 1959, in the year 1965 we offered them a no-war pact, but they never considered our offer. And now suddenly when they give us a no-war pact offer, our Prime Minister very rightly said that Pact or no Pact, India will never attack Pakistan. What more sincerity can we tell. Not only that, immediately when this Government came into power, we sent our Foreign Secretary, Mr. Sathe to Pakistan. Then we sent Sardar Swaran Singh as the personal emissary of Prime Minister; thereafter, our Foreign Minister also went there for talks. What more sincerity can we show? But the sincerity which we find on the other side is this, they have started acquisition of arms—more than what they require. This is the friendship which Dr. Swamy sees in Pakistan.

Mr. Paswan also said that the Prime Minister of India, while in London, said that India was encircled by enemies. This is a matter of fact. What do we find in Diego Garcia? America is accelerating arms in that area. Pakistan is being armed by America. In the Gulf area, a difficult situation is being created. What more can there be of encirclement, which Mr. Paswan does not see?

The land borders of India are very vast. On the north, we have the Indo-Tibetan border. In the east, we have got the Indo-Burma border; and after—1971 i.e. now, we have the Indo-Bangladesh border; in the west, we have the Indo-Pakistan border. Our defence forces have got to take care of this 7,000 Kms. of border area, to defend this country.

In the Indo-Tibetan border, our troops have to operate at a height of 7,11,000 feet or 18,000 ft. at some places, and in different temperatures and different terrains. The temperature in some areas is 40° C. and in some others it is minus 5° C. Similarly, rainfall in some areas is 5 cm.; and in others 250cm. It is in these difficult conditions that our Army has to play its important role. I must congratulate them, and I am sure all the Members of the House will share the same view, viz. they are defending the country in the most difficult conditions.

Similarly, our coastline is 4,500 miles long; and our Navy has a huge task to perform. They have to take care of the installations, of our ports, of our Bombay High and also of the situations developing in our economic zone. During emergencies or war, they have to take care of the supplies such as those of crude oil coming from outside.

Similarly, India has got a huge air space; and our Air Force has to play a very important role in defending this great country, including its installations, Bombay High, Andaman-Nicobar Islands and other areas; this is required to be done during times of war.

Pakistan is our adversary; and Pakistan can attack us on sea, on land and by air. They are so situated that they can attack us from all sides.

On our northern side, we have got China, which is not a friendly country; and the relationship between China and Pakistan is somewhat friendly—this is aided by U.S. policy also. Now there is virtually a kind of axis, viz. U.S.—Pakistan-China axis which we have to take care of. Our defence forces are very well aware of the situation.

In taking care of the physical security of the nation, our armed forces and the para-military organizations are required to be kept in a high state of

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preparedness. I am glad that these organisations are also playing their important role. What is required is the quality of leadership; what is required is high morale and full-scale equipment—as also purposeful training of these people.

I now come to the geo-political situation in which India is placed today. What we find is that after the loss of Iran, U.S.A. tried to build up Pakistan in place of Iran. Iran was their great allies and, after the fall of Shah, they were in need of a country whom they must provide with military aid and build it up so that they might utilize that country for aggression on other countries. America has got vital interest in the gulf because 60 per cent of their oil goes through the Indian Ocean, and they wanted to protect that. And after the fall of Shah, they naturally made Pakistan a front-line State and tried to build that country, because that country was always willing to act as part of the strategic consensus of America. Again in Gulf area, we find that rapid development forces have been employed and in the Indian Ocean also we see that Diego Garcia is being strengthened every day. Only a few days back, we learnt that more and more arms were being supplied over there and now the latest submarines have also been deployed in that area. More and more areas, whether in Sri Lanka or in Pakistan, are being acquired for their troops for the recreation of their troops. In fact, they are all basis. America has more or less more than 2000 bases all over the world; and that is why, the situation in this region and the world is dete-

riorating; and we in India must look to this side of the picture as to what is happening in this region.

America has tried to bring tension to our borders; and it is only in that context that our Prime Minister is saying again and again about peace and about the future of this region. She is not talking just in vain, but it is a fact, because the situation around us has become such that nobody can shut his eyes. What we find is that America is trying to create a war psychosis. There they have said, from Somalia to Pakistan, there is a lot of struggle and all that; they are afraid lest after Iran there may not be revolution in other countries also. So, America is trying hastily to build up this region with arms; America is trying to interfere in the affairs of this area. Destabilisation is taking place and all kind of interference is taking place so that this region does not go away or fall under the Soviet Russia. It is under this context that we are looking to the security needs of this country.

The military aid to Pakistan is very massive. If Pakistan acquires military aid to their requirement, we certainly have no objection; we had never objected to it in the past also, but the acquisition of arms in such a colossal manner does indicate that there is something wrong somewhere. Agha Shahi, when he came to India a journalist put a question to him, "Are they afraid of Russia via Afghanistan?" He said, "No; Russia have assured us that they will not attack Pakistan." So, they were satisfied about the role of Russia. But their mentor, the U.S.A. was saying that they were arming Pakistan because they had a danger from Russia. Now, you can well imagine the situation where the Pakistan stands and how Pakistan is getting arms. In the past also, we had seen, whenever Pakistan had got arms, they had been used against India. Secondly, the situation in Pakistan is such that General Zia can, at any time, divert that situation towards India in order

to save himself. He is living in an explosive situation. He has duped his people by saying that he will hold elections. A person who has duped his own people, how he will treat us. I want to ask from our friend, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy that how he is trying to believe General Zia who has duped his own people in Pakistan? Pakistan has also developed an atom bomb. Now the question is when they are acquiring an atom bomb. Now, the question is when they are acquiring the atom bomb, and China has already got an atom bomb, what should be our national policy in regard to this bomb? My suggestion is that we must have a bomb. We must have a bomb, because, you see; if you see the history, when America had a bomb there was a fear of a world war. As the U.S.S.R. also has a bomb now, the chances are less of having an atomic war. Therefore, we must have a bomb because Pakistan in any case is going to have a bomb. If we also have a bomb, then, I am sure, through our diplomatic manoeuvres we will be able to bring about peace in this region. That is the only reason why we must go into this.

I will just take two minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Atom bomb is the last weapon. Therefore, your point also must be the last point.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: I want to say about Diego Garcia, America is building up Diego Garcia by and by but there are no protests from our Government. India was trying to hold a conference of the non-aligned countries and of the littoral countries in respect of the India Ocean. But somehow or the other that conference is not taking place. I would like to know from the Defence Minister, what is the policy of the Government in this respect? Will we permit U.S.A. to go on building a base so near to us?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: They have already built.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Diego Garcia is nearer to Cochin than Delhi is to Cochin. In this respect, we must have a positive policy. We must declare that it is against the interest of all the littoral countries and we must emphasise this point. This is a very important thing. Lastly, I will ... (Interruptions)

PROF. N. G. RANGA: We have done that already. Mr. Bhatia.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Lastly what we were putting in this report, I think much of it we can skip over. There is no need for giving so many details. Because this is not good for our country and the country's interests.

AN HON. MEMBER: We want more.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: I told you, I have a point of view. The report describes about pensions, recreation, and also about the various facilities that we are giving to our forces, it is perfectly all right. But there are certain matters which from Defence point of view should not be given, and whatever more is required you can generally give in the consultative committee meetings, and certainly, if there is something more, you can take this House into confidence, but need not give it in the written form. This is a point which I want to bring to your notice.

In the end, I will request you to look into the case of the ex-service-men. My various friends have also pointed in that direction. While they are in service, they have got a very good position, they are honoured and they are respected. But the moment they leave the army they are just loitering in the offices for small favours. This is a situation which you must look into. With these words I support the Demands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chintamani Panigrahi,

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar:) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Defence. When we are discussing these Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence, some important developments are taking place on our borders. Though the report of the Ministry has highlighted the environmental problems that we are facing so far as our security is concerned, there are some latest developments like the military dictatorship in Bangladesh, it is something which has happened a day before. It is really something very wonderful that India remains a kind of oasis in the desert of expanding dictatorships. It is a salute to our Government, to our Prime Minister and to our brave soldiers who are keeping this lamp of democracy in this oasis burning brighter and brighter.

AN HON. MEMBER: In spite of our friends!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must salute the Opposition also!

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: When Lord Krishna in those days...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How many days before?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Thousands of years ago. When Krishna was returning to his kingdom after winning every war, the Mahasabha—just as we have Parliament today, there were Mahasabhas in those days—used to ask Krishna, "Why is it that you are squandering your money in fighting wars?" Krishna replied, "If you want to protect the way of life that we are having, then naturally the surroundings must be congenial to the way of life we are having." So, the crisis that is taking place in the world today is because every power wants to have a congenial atmosphere in its own surrounding areas. That is why these troubles arise. No doubt

our Prime Minister has said that we are opposed to outside interference, but if we have to co-exist with dictatorships around us, we cannot close our eyes to the new winds that are blowing in those areas where millions of young men and women are fighting against the tyranny of dictatorships. You know, even in those days, when we were not free. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru used to send our men to Spain to help those who were fighting against the dictatorship there. So, we cannot close our eyes to the developments that are taking place.

I cannot really understand India's obsession with Pakistan as if in the entire world, there is only one country and that is Pakistan. It is a multi-polar world that is developing. If we read the philosophy of Aurobindo, he said, there is decline of the west and ascent of the east. Just as man has his cycle of growth and decay, every nation has its cycle of growth and decay. Aurobindo said, India is on the ascent because the cycle of growth has come in; for one thousand years we were decaying and now we are on the ascent. Therefore, we should not always be thinking every time from morning to evening about what happens in Pakistan. It is not that in our Parliament everybody should discuss only about Pakistan, as if India is so small a country compared to Pakistan. Therefore, I plead with the Government; our Prime Minister is also conscious of it. In the coming 15 or 20 years, four global powers are rising in this multi-polar world, namely, USA, USSR, China and India. So, when we are considering our defence potentialities, we cannot build up our defence system only thinking that there is only one country, Pakistan, before us. India is going to be one of the four great powers in the world in the coming twenty years.

By having some weapons from some countries, now and then we cannot fulfil our growing defence needs. We

should develop research and shall achieve an objective of selfreliance. In fact, it is diplomacy that is the first line of defence for national security. In 1971 when the Bangladesh conflict took place, China was almost going to intervene. But it was one of the greatest acts of diplomacy on the part of our Prime Minister that we went in for the Indo-Soviet Friendship Pact. Even all the armaments that you could have imported could not have saved the situation. It was because of one political act of diplomacy—the signing of the Indo-Soviet Friendship Pact—that China did not dare to become involved in the Bangladesh conflict. I always say that the diplomacy is the first line of defence. That is why, our Prime Minister is striving for peace. She has toured all the five continents. Why? Because unless we strengthen the forces of peace, we cannot resist the forces of war. Therefore, she has taken all the trouble to tour all the five continents to tell the people there; let us strengthen peace; let us not be party to super power rivalry. There is a new awareness there. There is a growing peace movement in Europe. In the coming years, perhaps, in Asia also there will be a very strong peace movement and all war mongers, who want war, will not succeed. We know what happened in Bangla Desh. There were so much arms that our people could not carry them in trucks. And with so much armament, what happened? The men could not fight. Therefore, let us learn a lesson from this.

Recently, the Soviet delegation had attended the Communist Party Congress in Varanasi. Do you know what did the Soviet Communist leader say to the Party Congress? He said that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was following a very realistic foreign policy for establishing peace. I hope, now friends who always say that there is a difference between the home policy and the foreign policy of the Government of India,

will understand that the foreign policy and defence policy is an extension of the same home policy that we are pursuing.

There is another good sign that we find today. Our External Affairs Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao, has said the other day in the House that certain positive features had emerged for the resumption of talks between India and Pakistan on the No-War Pact and we will get over the present ups and downs in our relations with Pakistan. I think, this is a very good development. Another very important thing President Breznev has said recently. He appealed to China to end two decades of hostility between Moscow and Beijing and said that Russia was ready for concrete steps to improve relations. Therefore, Sir, in this sub-continent, we cannot say that today's friend is tomorrow's friend and not enemy. This alignment of international forces is changing in the sub-continent from time to time. We have to keep in mind what is happening so far as these international powers are concerned.

300 years ago we were pursuing the geostrategy of having the buffer states on our borders. Even British did it. It was that, let us create buffer states and they would resist the war first. That theory is already over. Tibet is no longer a buffer State. We want Pakistan to be stronger. But the forces there are working in the opposite direction.

I had been to the United Nations. There was some kind of a discussion on armaments and I was there. I saw that there was a kind of group peddling with death. They wanted to sell all kinds of arms. Today the entire West is suffering from recession. How wise we are—both India and Pakistan! We are almost rushing in an arms race. There is a sort of arms race by the interested countries in the sub-continent. Pakistan is going to purchase arms worth

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Rs. 5000 crores. We are also going to have arms worth Rs. 3000 crores. In these Rs. 8000 crores both India and Pakistan would have made their countries economically prosperous. Therefore, the time has come when we shall not be guided by the arms sellers, who want to profit because there is a great recession in their countries. There is no substitute for self-reliance. It may take us, say, 20 years to have the second generation and third generation weapons, but let us make a start.

I say that there is increased defence responsibility for India in view of these international developments. I am very grateful to the Defence Minister for saying that our defence preparedness will not be slackened irrespective of the developments in Pakistan. This is the right approach to the entire problem. Why should we be worried so much about it?

Further, how much are we spending in the present context for our defence? Now that the Finance Minister has come to Defence, I would like to remind him that in 1980-81 India spent \$7, while Pakistan is spending \$17 and China \$56 per head. It is a very meagre amount. I quite appreciate that we have to build up our economic base, because that alone can help us fight a war. Our policy and approach should be to have a strong economic base and not merely arms.

What I would like to submit is that we must take into consideration the fact that the India-China border is active. It was not active before. After 1962 it has become active. Similarly, take the Indo-Pakistan or Indo-Bangladesh border. In those days, we were also working in the borders of Bangladesh and we know how much India has sacrificed. Today the situation has entirely changed. There are new people in both Pakistan and Bangladesh. Therefore,

we should be conscious of the new wind that is blowing, the new generation which has come up in Pakistan, which is supported by foreign powers like China. We shall have to be careful about the new emerging picture in Bangladesh. The person in power in Bangladesh today was not in the Mujibur Rehman's liberation movement. He has come from the Pakistan army. Therefore, we must be very careful of the developments that are taking place.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not worry about the internal affairs of our neighbouring countries. Let us worry about ourselves.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: These are the developments which we have to keep in mind.

The developing countries should have a product-mix, so far as weaponry is concerned—to what extent the weaponry should be nuclear and to what extent it should be conventional. As I said earlier, in view of the growing importance of India in this region, specially in view of these global developments, I think that India has to go nuclear; not in the sense of fighting; I do not want to go to that extent. But India has to go nuclear. I was in the Consultative Committee and I was the happiest man when the Pokharan explosion took place; because we entered a new era in sophisticated technology. We have developed the satellite communication system also. It is a wonderful feat achieved by our scientists. Though we have spent Rs. 3.42 million...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Rs. 3.42 lakhs.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: ...it is nothing. The military experts have calculated that possessing a nuclear weaponry system is less costly than maintaining an infantry division.

It has been calculated... (Interruptions)... that a military device

with nuclear warheads would cost between 1.5 million to Rs. 2 million with a yield up to 20 kilotons. Thus, a flight of missiles has the power of 160 divisions or three million men. The cost of conventional weapons in terms of casualty-inflicting power is, therefore, 330 times greater than that of nuclear weapons. Our cities are within 300 kilometers of Chinese missile range where as Chinese city is 1300 kilometers away from our nearest borders.

I do not know how far it is correct, but I have read in Defence journals that may be when the relation between the Soviet Union and China improves, and it is bound to improve, then we may not expect that the Soviet Union will go to that extent of giving you a nuclear umbrella if China attacks us. Therefore, from all counts, the way Pakistan is developing, the way the other forces are developing in this region and the way the smaller nations in this area want that India should give them protection, I feel that on all these counts India should go nuclear and it is not very costly because the Indian scientists have developed... (Interruptions). Dr. Swamy, I am not subscribing to your view.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I know, for your own safety you do not do it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Approximating to his view.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I am only telling what our Government is thinking and what even our army commanders are thinking. So, I am not subscribing to your view. Therefore, I plead before the hon. Defence Minister that in view of these developments that are taking place in our region, our Defence system and our weaponry should be so devised that at any point of time we will not have to depend more on foreign powers to fight our own battle whenever it comes.

With these words I again support the Demands for Grants.

श्री दया राम शाक्य (फर्रुखाबाद) : श्रीमन् फरवरी माह में वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया था, उस समय से रक्षा बजट प्रस्तुत करने के समय तक जो शब्द कहे गए हैं, जो सरकार ने अपनाया है, अपने रक्षा व्यय को प्रस्तुत करने से उस से साफ जाहिर होता है कि सरकार की वैदेशिक नीति अपने स्थान पर फेल हुई है। और उस में मानसिक अस्थिरता है। सरकार अभी तक निश्चित नहीं कर पा रही है कि हम क्या करें अथवा क्या न करें। कौन सी चीज खरीदें अथवा कौन सी चीज न खरीदें। कितना व्यय करें और कितना न व्यय करें। बजट स्पीच में रक्षा के लिए 5100 करोड़ रुपये की बात कही गई थी, जो 1981-82 के बजट से 21.4 प्रतिशत ज्यादा थी। अब जैसी की मांगें प्रस्तुत की गई हैं, 5684 करोड़ रु० जो कि टोटल गवर्नमेंट एक्सपेंडिचर का 17 प्रतिशत नॉन-प्लान्ड एक्सपेंडिचर का तीस प्रतिशत और जी० एन० पी० का चार प्रतिशत है। इसके बाद भी निरन्तर जो बातें सामने आ रही हैं और उससे मैं समझता हूँ (revised budget) तक कि छः हजार करोड़ रु० का बजट होगा। ये सारे संकेत इस बात के द्योतक हैं कि सरकार अभी भी निश्चित नहीं है, कि हम कितना खर्च करें और किस विधि से करें। दूसरे, सरकार इस लोकसभा को विश्वास में नहीं लेना चाहती है।

- सरकार ने डिफेंस का पांच साला प्लान बनाने का निश्चय किया है। आज दुनिया भर में संसार के देशों की परिस्थितियाँ बदल रही हैं और उस दृष्टिकोण से हमारे यहां भी परिस्थितियाँ बदल रही हैं फिर भी हम 5 साला प्लान बना रहे हैं। हम कहते हैं कि हम फलाँ हवाई

[श्री दया राम शाक्य]

जहाज खरीदेंगे, फ्लां फाइटर खरीदेंगे, अगर हम इन खर्चों की तरफ जायें तो हमारी 6ठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का 50 प्रतिशत तो इन में ही खर्च हो जायेगा। कितनी अस्थिरता अपने मस्तिष्क में लेकर सरकार सारे कामों को कर रही है।

यहां पर कई सदस्यों ने भी कहा है और सरकार भी गुट-निर्पेक्षता की बात करती है, बार-बार उस का उल्लेख किया जाता है परन्तु हम कितने तटस्थ हैं, कितने गुट-निर्पेक्ष हैं—यह बात सरकार की नीतियों से साफ जाहिर होती है। अभी भारत में रूस के रक्षा मंत्री आये वाराणसी के कम्युनिस्ट सम्मेलन में रूसी प्रतिनिधि आये थे और उन्होंने हमारी नीतियों की बहुत सराहना की। जब आप रूस की गोद में जा कर बैठे हैं, उसकी एक-एक बात का समर्थन करते हैं तो वह हमारी नीतियों की सराहना क्यों नहीं करेगा। अफगानिस्तान में रूस घुसा हुआ है, बार-बार यहां पर सारी बातें आई हैं, सरकार से कहा गया कि इस का विरोध करे, परन्तु हमारी सरकार के मुंह से एक शब्द भी नहीं निकला कि रूस को चाहिये, अपनी सेनायें अफगानिस्तान से वापस करे। दवे शब्दों में कहा जाता है कि हम किसी देश पर आक्रमण सहन नहीं करेंगे। क्या सरकार ने रूस को कोई विरोध-पत्र भेजा? क्या सरकार ने रूस से कहा कि वह अफगानिस्तान से अपनी सेनायें वापस बुलाये? सरकार ने ऐसा कुछ नहीं कहा, फिर भी हम अपनी तटस्थता की नीति का ढिंढोरा पीट रहे हैं? यह इस बात का सबूत है कि हम रूस की गोद में जाकर बैठने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। जिस के कारण सारी परिस्थितियां बिगड़ती जा रही हैं। इन्दिरा जी भेड़िया आया, भेड़िया आया, कह कर देश को डराना चाहती हैं। आज सभी पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हमारे संबंध

बिगड़ते जा रहे हैं। जब हम एक गुट के साथ बैठने का प्रयास करेंगे तो जाहिर बात है कि संसार की दूसरी शक्तियों के साथ हमारी दोस्ती नहीं बनेगी, दुश्मनी बनेगी।

पिछले दिनों पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री यहां आये थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि हमें रूस से खतरा नहीं है, परन्तु आज अमरीका वहां कोशिश कर रहा है, सारी शक्तियां अर्जित करने की। अमरीका ऐसा क्यों कर रहा है? अमरीका के साथ हमारे संबंध खराब होने के कारण सम्भवतः वह ऐसा कर रहा है। जनता रिजीम के जमाने में उस के साथ हमारे संबंध खराब नहीं थे। आप की पिछली सरकार के जमाने के बिगड़े हुए सम्बन्धों को जनता रिजीम ने सुधारा, परन्तु अब फिर दो वर्षों से, जब से इन्दिरा जी पावर में आई हैं, ये संबंध फिर बिगड़ गये हैं। ऐसा क्यों है? यह इस बात का द्योतक है कि हमारी नीतियां फेल हो गई हैं और उस के कारण हम दुनिया में अपने दुश्मन बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं।

आज हमारी सेनाओं में असन्तोष है। एक आदमी जो अपनी जान हथेली पर रख कर देश की सेवा के लिए आता है हम उसको कितना पैसा देते हैं, कितनी सुविधायें देते हैं? क्या उन से वह अपने परिवार का भरण पोषण भली प्रकार से रक्षा कर सकेगा? सारी जवानी सेना में लुटाने के बाद हम उसे क्या देते हैं? अभी उपमन्त्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि 1951 में 5 रुपये पेंशन बनती थी। आप 1977 तक लगातार शासन में रहे, क्या आप ने उन बहादुरों की पेंशन बढ़ाने का कोई प्रयास किया? आप को उन की चिन्ता रही जो स्वतन्त्रा संग्राम में जेल गये थे, आप ने उन पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर दिया, क्या आप

इन की पेन्शन को नहीं बढ़ा सकते थे। जनता पार्टी तीन साल यहाँ शासन में रही, उस ने उन की पेन्शन को बढ़ाया, लेकिन यह काम आप भी कर सकते थे, परन्तु आप ने ऐसा प्रयास नहीं किया और अभी भी नहीं कर रहे हैं।

आज हम इन लोगों को क्या सुविधायें दे रहे हैं? वह देश की सेवा के लिए बार्डर पर जाता है, क्या उस के पहिवार की सुख-सुविधाओं का ध्यान रखना हमारा कर्तव्य नहीं है। जो देश की रक्षा के लिये गया है, यदि उस के मन में अपने परिवार की चिन्ता बनी रहेगी तो वह कैसे निश्चित हो कर देश की रक्षा कर सकेगा। उस के परिवार को कोई असुविधा न हो, इस तरह की व्यवस्था सरकार की तरफ से नहीं की जा रही है।

देश की सैकण्ड डिफेन्स लाइन में हमारे रक्षा संस्थान आते हैं। सारे देश में ऐसे 33 आयुध निर्माण संस्थान हैं जिन में 1 लाख 73 हजार लोग काम करते हैं, जहाँ उन के माध्यम से सेना के सारे उपकरणों का उत्पादन होता है, वहाँ सारे साधन भी उन के द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं ताकि हमारी सेना बार्डर पर रह कर निश्चित रहे कि हमारे पीछे हमारे दूसरे साथी हमारे लिये सारी चीजें तैयार करेंगे, हमारे लिए सारी सुविधायें उपलब्ध करायेगे। क्या हम उन सब लोगों को, जो वास्तव में सैकण्ड लाइन आफ डिफेन्स हैं, संतुष्ट कर पा रहे हैं और उन की सारी सुविधाएं दे पा रहे हैं। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहूंगा, उत्तर प्रदेश में पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में एक स्थान पर जहाँ सेना के लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, वहाँ पर जो बनियान जवानों को दिये जाते हैं और जिन में 50 परसेन्ट जूट होती है और 50 पर-

सेन्ट ऊन होती है, उन के लेने के लिए स्वयं कमांडर को जाना पड़ा और उनके लिए जूतों की व्यवस्था भी स्वयं करनी पड़ती है। क्या सरकार 1962 की बात को पुनः दुहराना चाहती है जबकि हम ने यह देखा कि हिन्द-चान; भाई-भाई कहने वाले चीनियों ने हम पर हमला किया और हमारे जवानों के पास न जूते थे, न बूलेट्स थी और न हथियार थे। जो ठंडे इलाके में रहने वालों के लिए सुविधायें होती हैं, वे हम उनको नहीं दे पाए।

मेरा यह भी कहना है कि रक्षा उत्पादन विभागों में जो लोग काम करते हैं, उन को ठीक से सेलरी भी आप नहीं दे पाते हैं और एक तरह का कार्य करने वालों को एक समान वेतन नहीं दे पाते हैं। हम यह भी देखते हैं कि अधिकारी अपने लिये सुविधायें बढ़ाते चले जाते हैं लेकिन कर्मचारियों के लिए बोलना मुश्किल है, जिस पद पर एक कर्मचारी भर्ती होता है, वह उसी पद पर रिटायर हो जाता है और उस को एक भी प्रोमोशन नहीं दिया जाता। वह जिस पद पर नियुक्त होता है, पूरी सर्विस उसी में रहता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि अपने जीवन काल में उसे कम से कम तीन प्रोमोशन मिलने चाहिए और उस का एक टाइम-स्केल प्रोमोशन होना चाहिए। अगर सरकार इस को नहीं दे सकती, कम से कम तीन प्रोमोशन उस को मिलने चाहिए और दूसरी सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए। पिछली बार सरकार ने बोनस का घोषणा की थी लेकिन उस में जो मिलिट्री फार्म है, उसमें जो एम० ई० एस० है और कई ऐसे दूसरे विभाग हैं, उन को इस से बंचित रखा गया है। क्यों ऐसा किया गया है, यह हमारा समझ में नहीं आता है। अगर रक्षा उत्पादन विभाग में काम करने वालों को आप ठीक से सेलरी नहीं देंगे, उन

[श्री दया राम शक्य]

के लिए आवास व्यवस्था को ठीक नहीं करेंगे, तो इस से उन में असंतोष बढ़ेगा उनके आवास की व्यवस्था आप को करनी चाहिए।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि कलकत्ता में एक आर्डनेन्स डिपो है। उस में एक साल से कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है और वहाँ पर जो कर्मचारी हैं, उम से कोई काम नहीं लिया जा रहा है। वहाँ से उस आर्डनेन्स डिपो को हटाने का प्रयास हो रहा है। मैं सरकार को बताना चाहूँगा और खास तौर से रक्षा मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इस के पीछे बहुत बड़ा राज है। उस आर्डनेन्स डिपो के कमांडर ने हजारों, लाखों रुपये का घोटाला किया है और जब कर्मचारियों ने सरकार के सामने इस को लाने का प्रयास किया, उस को उजागर करने का प्रयास किया, तो उस कमांडर ने डाइवर्शन आफ माइंड के लिए, मस्तिष्क को घुमाव देने के लिए वहाँ से उस ओ० डी० को खत्म करने के लिए सिफारिश की अब सरकार के पास यह है। वहाँ से सामान पूर्वांचल इलाकों में भेजा जाता है।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): On a point of order, Sir. Because the man against whom he is making the allegation, is not in the House he should not make such an allegation. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will go through the record.

श्री दाय राम शक्य : आज इस बात का प्रयास हो रहा है कि वहाँ से उस ओ० डी० को हटाया जाए। हमारे पूर्वांचल के बहुत सारे ऐसे स्थान हैं, जहाँ पर वहाँ से सामान सप्लाई किया जाता है। वे सारी जगें, जो उस ओ० डी० में होती हैं और जो वहाँ से सप्लाई होती हैं, जिन

को वहाँ से वितरित किया जाता है, उन को विभिन्न स्थानों पर भेजने की बात चल रही है। मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि ऐसे इलाके से, जहाँ बड़ी आसानी से पूर्वांचल के स्थानों पर सामान पहुँचाया जा सकता है, उस आर्डनेन्स डिपो को कायम रखा जाए अन्यथा वहाँ पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों में तथा दूसरे स्थानों के कर्मचारियों में असंतोष होगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस और ध्यान दें ताकि कर्मचारियों के हितों को नुकसान न पहुँचे और उत्पादन कार्य में कोई गड़बड़ न हो।

एक बात और है। आज रक्षा उत्पादन विभाग में सारे के सारे सर्वोच्च स्थानों पर मिलिट्री के अफसर ही हैं, मिलिट्री पर्सोनल लगे हुए हैं। डी० जी० आई० के अन्डर डाइरेक्टर व्हीकल्स जो है, वह ब्रिगेडियर है, डाइरेक्टर अरममेंट—ब्रिगेडियर डी० पी० आई० ब्रिगेडियर, डी० पी० आई० एल० ब्रिगेडियर, डी० आई० एस० ब्रिगेडियर डाइरेक्टर, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन—ब्रिगेडियर और डी० पी० आई० एन०, कोमोडोर, नेवी है। ये सारे के सारे अधिकारी यहाँ पर काम करते हैं और इन में कोई सिविलियन नहीं है। मैं कई वर्षों से देख रहा हूँ कि कई जगहों पर भ्रष्टाचार होता है लेकिन वह उजागर नहीं होता है। इस में एक बात यह भी है कि रक्षा उत्पादन विभाग का जो सचिव है, उस को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वह डिस्सिपलिनरी एक्शन ले सके। इन सर्वोच्च पदों पर मिलिट्री के अधिकारी बैठे हुए हैं उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का सचिव को अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि ऐसी जगहों पर उन सीनियर अधिकारियों को रखें, इन विशेष शाखाओं में उन लोगों को रखें, जो विद्वत्ता रखते हों,

18.00 hrs.

दक्षता रखते हैं उनको नियुक्त करें अन्यथा अपने सचिव को अधिकार दें

कि वे उनके खिलाफ डिसिप्लिनरी एक्शन ले सके। आज इसके कारण बहुत भ्रष्टाचार पनप रहा है और इस भ्रष्टाचार के कारण लाखों करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है। इस और मंत्री जी ध्यान दें, नहीं तो असंतोष बढ़ेगा।

आपके मिलिट्री फार्मर्स पर जो सिविलियन स्टाफ होता है, उसको अगर छुट्टी लेनी होती है तो उसके लिए उन्हें मिलिट्री का डाक्टर से सर्टिफिकेट लेना पड़ता है लेकिन वे अपना स्वयं का इलाज उन डाक्टरों से नहीं करा सकते। वे अपना इलाज बाहर कराते हैं। इसके कारण उनमें असंतोष है। इस और भी मंत्री जी ध्यान दें।

काफी समय से एच० आर० ए० और सी० सी० ए० नहीं बढ़ाया जा रहा है। इसे भी बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। पेंशन की कम्युटेशन के बारे में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि स्वास्थ्य सुविधायें अधिक उपलब्ध होने से लोगों को अधिक स्वास्थ्य लाभ मिलता है और इसके कारण आयु लम्बी हो गयी है। इस लिए पेंशन कम्युटेशन का रेशो बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

इन बातों को कहता हुआ मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों का विरोध करता हूं और रक्षा मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूं कि वे मेरी बातों पर ध्यान दें।

18.01 hrs.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV in the Chair.]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is now 6 P.M. I would like to know how long the House would like to sit? Please let me know first.

कोई प्रपोजल है कि आप कितना देर बैठना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Before presenting the Budget when we decided to sit up to 8 P.M. only the Hon. Minister, the Speaker and I were there. Let it be up to 8 P.M. But those Members who are there, must also sit up to 8 P.M. Let that be the point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope that the Hon. Members will keep in mind your suggestion. I can see that there are 5 or 6 more Hon. Members who are perhaps willing to participate in this debate. Therefore, for the time being, can we extend the time of the House for 45 minutes?

SOME HON. MEMBERS:: Tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. The consensus is that we should extend the time up to 7.00 P.M. but with the condition that we will finish the debate and tomorrow the Hon. Minister for Defence would reply. That is all.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्तोड़गढ़) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय की बजट मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूं। इस वर्ष रक्षा मंत्रालय पर जो हमारे बजट का व्यय होगा वह 17 प्रतिशत है। कई वर्षों से हम 17 प्रतिशत व्यय ही अपने रक्षा मंत्रालय पर करते आ रहे हैं। इस में कोई वृद्धि नहीं की गयी है। जब हम दूसरे देशों की रक्षा बजटों के आंकड़े देखते हैं तो हमें पता चलता है कि हमारा रक्षा व्यय चीन और पाकिस्तान के मुकाबले बहुत ही कम है।

मान्यवर, विश्व में शांति की बात बहुत की जाती है। शांति की ओर निरस्त्रीकरण की बातें करते हुए भी एक शांतिप्रिय राष्ट्र के लिए अपने देश की अखंडता और प्रभुसत्ता की रक्षा करने के लिए सेना का रखना बहुत आवश्यक है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे सम्बन्ध हमारे

[प्रो० निरंजन कुमार शर्मा]

पड़ोसी राज्यों से अच्छे हों। परन्तु आज जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गतिविधियां चल रही हैं अगर उन पर दृष्टिपात करें तो हमें पता चलेगा कि उनके इरादे ठीक नहीं हैं। आज चीन और पाकिस्तान का सड़क से जुड़ना अमेरिका द्वारा 3.2 अरब डॉलर के पाकिस्तान को हथियार देना, साथ ही उसका अणु बम विस्फोट, परमाणु बम बनाने की तैयारी करना यह बताता है कि उनके इरादे अच्छे नहीं हैं। अभी हाल ही में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में जनेवा में फिर से काश्मीर के मामले को उठाना यह सब सिद्ध करता है कि पाकिस्तान के इरादे पाक नहीं हैं। आज हिन्द महासागर में तेल के भंडार हैं। इस वजह से महाशक्तियों की सारी निगाहें उस ओर लगी हुई हैं। डीयेगो गार्शिया हमारे देश से केवल 1130 मील दूर है। वहां से आसानी से भारत पर आक्रमण किया जा सकता है, प्रहार किया जा सकता है। चारों तरफ शीत युद्ध का वातावरण है। कोई महाशक्ति यह नहीं चाहती कि युद्ध उसकी भूमि पर हो, वह चाहती है कि यह उन राष्ट्र की जमीन पर हो जो विकासशील हैं या उनकी बराबरी में नहीं आते हैं। एशियाई राष्ट्रों को वे आपस में लड़ाती हैं जैसे ईरान-ईराक युद्ध। यह सब संकेत करता है कि हमें पूरी तरह से शस्त्रों से लैस होना चाहिये, उल, थल, नम सभी सेनाओं को आधुनिकतम हथियारों से लैस करना चाहिये। यह सच है कि पंचशील और निःशस्त्रीकरण तथा गुट निरपेक्षता हमारे विदेश नीति के आधार हैं। फिर भी शान्तिप्रिय राष्ट्र को अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा तो करनी ही होती है। इतिहास साक्ष्य है कि शान्ति प्रिय राम को जब देश में अधर्म बढ़ रहा था युद्ध करना पड़ा था और शिव को भी अपनी तीसरी

आंख, तीसरा नेत्र खोलना पड़ा था। चारों ओर विभिन्न राष्ट्र परमाणु बम बनाने की होड़ में लगे हुए हैं। मैं समझती हूं कि हमें पीछे नहीं रहना चाहिये। यदि हम विश्व के नक्शे पर दृष्टि डालें तो पता चलेगा कि 15-20 राष्ट्र परमाणु बम बना चुके हैं। यू एन ओ की एक रिपोर्ट है। उसके अनुसार आज परमाणु अस्त्र शस्त्र पांच राष्ट्रों के पास सीमित हैं। उनके पास पंद्रह हजार किस्म के आणविक और गर आणविक शस्त्र हैं जिन से सारी दुनिया को समाप्त किया जा सकता है। हीरोशीमा में जब बम विस्फोट हुआ था उससे उनकी क्षमता दस लाख गुना अधिक है। हम चुपचाप बैठे नहीं रह सकते हैं। हम देखते ही नहीं रह सकते हैं। ऐसा करना हमारे लिए ठीक नहीं होगा। चाहे हम अणु बम का इस्तेमाल न करें परन्तु देश की अखंडता की रक्षा करने के लिए, दूसरे राष्ट्र हमारे राष्ट्र की समस्याओं की तरफ न देखें, इसके लिए हम बैसे तैयार हो सकते हैं यह हमें सोचना होगा। हम ने 18 मई 1974 को पोखरण में अणु विस्फोट किया था। परन्तु हम उसके आगे नहीं बढ़ पाए हैं। पता नहीं क्या कारण है। मैं सोचती हू कि शायद जनता पार्टी और उसकी अदूरदर्शितापूर्ण नीति की वजह से हो हम आगे नहीं बढ़ पाए हैं। आज हमें इस ओर सोचना होगा। आज युद्ध के बादल हमारे देश की सीमाओं पर, दरवाजे के ऊपर दस्तक दे रहे हैं। हम शतमुर्ग की नीति अपना कर चुपचाप देखते रहें जैसे विरोधी लोग कहते हैं तो ठीक नहीं होगा। विरोधी कहते हैं युद्ध का केवल भय दिखाया जाता है। अगर हम ने उनकी बात को माना तो यह हमारे लिए बड़ा विनाशक सिद्ध हो सकता है। चाहे उसका उपयोग हम

न करें, परमाणु बम का उपयोग न करें परन्तु हमें इस में सफलता तो मिलनी ही चाहिये। हमें उसका उपयोग शान्ति प्रिय कार्यों में कर सकते हैं, परमाणु शक्ति का प्रयोग शान्तिपूर्ण कार्यों के लिए कर सकते हैं परन्तु इस में हम को निपुणता तो हासिल करनी ही चाहिये। महाशक्तियों की ओर देखने की कोई हिम्मत क्यों नहीं करता? इसलिए कि उनके पास एटमिक एनर्जी है। इतनी उनके पास शक्ति है कि इस दुनिया का वे बीस बार संहार कर सकती हैं। वे संहार तो नहीं करती हैं परन्तु भय मात्र से दूसरे राष्ट्र उनकी सीमाओं की ओर देखने की हिम्मत नहीं करते। हमें भी सशक्त होना चाहिये। तभी हमारी सीमाओं की ओर देखने की किसी की हिम्मत नहीं होगी। यदि हम पावरफुल होंगे तो हमें किसी प्रकार का खतरा नहीं हो सकेगा।

जटिया साहब ने जो बात कही उसका जवाब में समयाभाव के कारण नहीं दे सकते हैं। लेकिन इतना मैं अवश्य कहूंगी कि जो वह कह रहे थे कि आप बहका रहे हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। आज पाकिस्तान की 17 डिविजन फौज हमारी सीमाओं पर लगी हुई हैं। वह प्रचार इस बात का करता है कि अफगानिस्तान में रूस की जो सेना है उसकी वजह से उसको इतने सारे डिविजन रखने पड़ रहे हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि अफगानिस्तान की तरफ उसने केवल चार डिविजन रखे हुए हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं के ऊपर 17 डिविजन लगा रखे हैं। यह किस बात का संकेत करता है?

पाकिस्तान बहुत अधिक हथियार खरीद रहा है और ले रहा है। एफ 16 उसको अमरीका द्वारा मिल रहे हैं। साथ ही 600 एम के साठ टैंक उसने खरीदे हैं। अफगानिस्तान की वह बात

करता है। मैं पूछती हूँ कि क्या पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों पर टैंक चलाए जा सकते हैं? कदापि नहीं। इतिहास बताता है कि पाकिस्तान में जब जब कोई आन्तरिक अशान्ति हुई है, उसने हथियारों का रख भारत की ओर किया है। इस वास्ते आप केवल सोचते रहें कि यह केवल बहकाने वाली बात है तो यह उचित नहीं है। चीन की भी आन्तरिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। अमरीका और चीन दोनों ही अपनी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शतरंज में पाकिस्तान को मोहरा बना रहे हैं।

लेकिन यह निर्विवाद सत्य है कि थल, जल और नभ के जो हमारे सशक्त प्रहार हैं वे किसी भी बात से कम नहीं हैं, देश प्रेम, ऊंचा मनोबल किसी भी बात में कम नहीं है। वे किसी भी समय दुश्मन के दांत खट्टे कर सकते हैं। फिर भी उनका आधुनिक हथियारों से लैस होना जरूरी है। अब आगे जमीन पर युद्ध नहीं होगा। आने वाले समय में युद्ध नभ और जल में होंगे। क्या हमारा इतनी तैयारी है, क्या हमारी इयरफोर्स इस खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार हैं। पाकिस्तान के मुकाबले में हमारे पास एयरक्राफ्ट हैं? पाकिस्तान के पास एफ 16 आने वाले हैं, मिराज उसके पास हैं। क्या हमारे ये जंगुआर और मिग 23 उनका मुकाबला कर पाएंगे? संभाव्य की बात है कि फास से हमने मिराज 2000 खरीदने की कोशिश की है और 1983 तक हम हिन्दुस्तान एयर नाटिक में भी स्वतः इनका निर्माण कर लगेगे। उनके लिए मंत्रा महोदय बंधाई के पात्र हैं। हिन्द महासागर में भी तरते हुए खतरे हैं। वहां हमारी तेल की जो खान है, तेल का जो स्टॉक उसकी देखरेख के लिए हमारे पास क्या नेवी है कि उसकी देखरेख ठीक से कर

[प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत]

सकें। तेल की हमारी सम्पत्ति समुद्री थपेड़ों के बीच में सुरक्षित नहीं है।

मान्यवर, आज जो हमारे विक्रान्त और दूसरे जहाज हैं, वह बहुत पुराने पड़ गये हैं। एशिया और यू०एस०एस० आर० से हमने जो पनडुब्बियां ली हैं, उनकी संख्या भी बहुत अधिक नहीं है। हमारे देश में वह कितनी बनी हैं, कितना हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं इसका भी हमें कोई संकेत दिखाई नहीं देता।

आज हमें नेवी और एयरफोर्स में पूरी तरह से सशक्त होना चाहिये। पनडुब्बियां भारत में बनती हैं, लेकिन जितनी बननी चाहियें, उतनी पनडुब्बी नहीं बनती हैं।

शस्त्रों के स्पेयर पार्ट्स के बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि हम हथियार तो विदेशों से ले लेते हैं, लेकिन वह देश स्पेयर पार्ट्स नहीं देते, जिसकी बजह से हमारे सारे के सारे वह हथियार बेकार हो जाते हैं। कम-से-कम हमारे देश में स्पेयर पार्ट्स तो बनने चाहियें और इसके लिये इंडस्ट्री को डेवलप करना चाहिये ताकि अपने देश में बने हुए हथियारों से हम मुकाबला कर सकें।

स्टैंडर्डाइजेशन आफ वेपन्स की ओर हमें बढ़ना होगा। प्रश्न यह है कि यह स्टैंडर्डाइजेशन आफ वेपन्स क्या होता है? इसका मतलब यह है कि एक ही हथियार में दूसरे की एडोशन से उसकी ताकत बढ़ जाती है। उसका स्वरूप बदल जाता है। इसके लिये भी हमें ऐसी इंडस्ट्री डेवलप करनी चाहिये ताकि हम यह कार्य कर सकें।

जैसे कि इजराइल का उदाहरण आपके सामने है, आज हमारी जो डिफेन्स है, जितने सैनिक नेवी, एयरफोर्स और आर्मी में हैं, उनकी संख्या बहुत अधिक बढ़ाने की जरूरत नहीं है। जितने आज वे हैं, पर्याप्त हैं। हमें रॉकेट लाइन आफ डिफेन्स की ओर सोचना चाहिये। जैसे इजराइल में परा मिलेटरी, एन०सी०सी०, होमगार्ड्स बगरह है, उसी तरह हमें भी करना चाहिये ताकि समय पर उनको बुलाया जा सके और मुकाबला किया जा सके।

सैनिक कल्याण के बारे में मैं संक्षेप में चर्चा करना चाहूंगी। आज जो योद्धा युद्ध में मरते हैं, उनकी विडोज को तो हम सभी प्रकार की सुविधाएं देते हैं, परन्तु वार एक्सजहाइज भी चलती है, नकली युद्ध भी चलते हैं, उसमें भी हजारों की तादाद में सैनिक और आफिसर्स मरते हैं, परन्तु उनको किसी प्रकार की फैसिलिटीज नहीं दी जाती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि जो योद्धा नकली युद्ध में मरते हैं, उनके बारे में भी हमें सोचना चाहिये और उनकी वार-विडोज को भी फैसिलिटीज देनी चाहियें।

SHRI P. VENKATARAMAN: People do not die in that kind of a battle.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Defence Minister says that people do not die in that kind of mock battle.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : सभापति महोदय, मैं स्वयं एक उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा कि मैं भी एक ऐसी सीमाश्रय-शाली बहिन हूँ जिसका भाई इस तरह की एक्सरसाइज में मारा गया है। 19 मई, 1981 को, और उसकी विडो को मैंने मंत्री जी से मिलवाया था। मैं उदाहरण दे रही हूँ कि मेजर विजय सिंह शक्तावत

की 19 मई, 1981 को इस तरह की एक्ससाइज में डूब गई है, उसकी जो विडो है बच्चे हैं.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you kindly take your seat? The Minister is replying to your query.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not want this kind of mistaken impression to spread. In a mock battle, nobody dies. In the other exercise people die. For that compensation is given. If there is any delay, I shall look into it.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : मान्यवर, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ.....

सभापति महोदय : आपकी बात को उन्होंने मान लिया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि मोक बैटल में कोई नहीं मरता है, लेकिन अगर कोई इस एक्ससाइज में मर जाता है तो उसके लिये कम्पेंसेशन की व्यवस्था है।

If this thing has not been done, he will take immediate necessary steps.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आपकी बात को तो रक्षा मंत्री ने स्वीकार किया है। अब आप समाप्त करें। आपके 25 मिनट हो गये हैं, इस तरह से मैं दूसरों को नहीं बुला सकता हूँ।

I am sorry. There are other people also. Unless and until you cooperative, it will be very difficult for me to conduct the proceedings. You may have one minute more.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : जो सैनिक कैंटूनमेंट एरिया तथा वार्डर एरिया में जाते हैं, उन सब के लिए

मकान की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। केवल 14 प्रतिशत व्यक्तियों को मकान की सुविधा दी जाती है। जायंट फ़ैमिली सिस्टम खत्म हो गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में उन लोगों को यह सुविधा देनी चाहिए।

जो सैनिक युद्ध क्षेत्र में तैनात हैं, उनके बच्चों, स्त्रियों तथा उनकी सम्पत्ति पर भी कई प्रकार की परेशानियाँ आती हैं। इस लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को यह आदेश दे कि कम से कम युद्ध-क्षेत्र में तैनात सैनिकों के रेवेन्यू के मामले जल्दी सुलझाए जाएं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. I am calling the next speaker.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : मैं सैनिक स्कूलों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। 18 सैनिक स्कूल हैं। उनमें से एक मेरे निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में भी है।

सभापति महोदय : आप यह लिख कर मंत्री महोदय को भेज दीजिए। श्री के० ए० राजन।

SHRI HARISH RAWAT(Almora): Let her at least complete the sentence.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : मुझे सेन्टेंस तो पूरा करने दीजिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय को अनुदानों के मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Mr. Chairman, while we are discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence we should also take into consideration the overall international developments because you

[Shri K. A. RAJAN]

know the world unfortunately is heading for a confrontation. We are forced to discuss these matters connected with the overall international developments that are taking place and allot larger amount for our Defence. It is not only we but there are also many other countries who have to do it otherwise that amount could be utilised for other developmental purposes.

Sir, while going into all these matters there is lot of controversy over the fundamental question as to what is the real situation and who is heading for confrontation in this world. That matter has to be settled down and we cannot play hide and seek or shut our eyes. Our Prime Minister as well as our Defence Minister has several times recently mentioned about the danger to our country. I find in this Report there is mention of only big power rivalry or super-power rivalry. Of course, there are super-powers. But which is the super-power which is talking of neutron bomb explosion; which is the power which is talking of limited nuclear war; which is the power which is talking in terms of arming Pakistan and other neighbouring countries to the teeth; which is the power which is de-stabilising the whole continent around India and which is power which is creating a naval base and all sorts of advance weapons in the Indian Ocean. Can we shut our eyes to all these things?

Sir, you know very well and this country knows very well that the leader of the Soviet Union, Shri Brezhnev, has initiated peace proposals four times. First he did it before the assembly of Members of both Houses of Indian Parliament in the Central Hall. Second time he put it before his 26th Party Congress which was held in the Soviet Union recently. Then on 19th March he put forward proposal regarding Indian ocean. Unfortunately, I find there is no response from the other side.

Sir, there is subtle way of putting things and tilting our acclaimed non-aligned policy. Non-alignment is not

a sort of water policy. The corner stone of non-alignment is anti-Imperialism. Non-alignment minus anti-Imperialism is nothing.

So, Sir, India has been taking all along a very consistent stand. We are having a policy of non-alignment in our foreign policy which has been acclaimed by the world. We stand for it. The foreign policy which has been followed by our country is in consonance with the aspirations of the whole world for peace and progress. Unfortunately, if there had been a tilt in that policy, that tilt had occurred during the period of Mr. Subramaniam Swamy's party, when they were in power. That spoiled the whole thing. Unfortunately even till now, we are heading to such a crisis. I am mentioning all these things because we find a tendency to equalise, to equate these powers. Of course, Soviet Union is a power. Socialist community is a power. Think of the plight of the world if there had not been a parallel and mighty power like this. What would have been the fate of the whole world? Now you are talking about this. So many proposals have been initiated by Mr. Brezhnev. Nothing has been responded. Not only nothing has been responded by the American Imperialists, but they are creating more and more difficult situations all over the globe, just making all countries to head for a world-wide confrontation. Limited nuclear war is a non-sense; it is a non-sense because it will annihilate the whole of mankind. These things are emanating from Pentagon. It is not an individual Regan's whims and fancies which are being played. I can see that there is no other way for the American economy and the American imperialists to solve their problems. Every time while the whole world was facing a crisis like a war, it is solved at the expense of a war by those countries which have got such an economic structure. Why I am emphasising this? It is because an impression is being created in order to equate or equalise these two powers so that at least some positions

can be taken. We cannot do it. Our experience is this. India's experience is this. Our past experience is this. We have come through so many trial periods. We have suffered much. During all those times we knew which force stood by us. India is a country which aspires for peace and progress. India is a country which has declared that it is against war. India stands for those forces which have declared themselves for peace and progress and against war. That is why I would like to emphasise this point even though it may not look much relevant on defence question.

Now, I am coming to the actual defence potential of the country. Regarding defence potential, we are very much proud of our armed personnel; we are very much proud of our naval personnel; we are very much proud of our air force personnel. We can just meet any emergency, any emergent situation from any country, from any quarter. We are on the side of the forces of peace. All the forces of mankind who stand for peace and progress are with us. That is why our foreign policy is going to succeed. If there is going to be any tilt or watering down of the acclaimed foreign policy of the country, that will be a doom, that will create chaos and anarchy for the country. I want to emphasise this point that we should not equalise or equate these powers. Unfortunately what is happening is this. I would like to warn the Defence Minister about this. One more dangerous trend that is developing which is not so much of a phenomena in the past is this. Certain forces are there, certain trends are there, or certain parties are there, I may say, working even inside the country, just echoing the policies and politics of those countries, scuttling the hopes and aspirations for peace and progress of the whole world. That point has got to be taken into consideration while discussing all these things on the Defence Budget.

There is one more point which I would like to emphasise. There is

need for modernising our army and all these things are necessary. One point should be taken into consideration. Unless we have a sound economy, we will not be able to stand on strong footing. For proper defence, sound economy is essential; then only we will be able to meet the various challenges. Industrial peace is one of the most important points and I am coming to it. Unless we find solutions to our economic problems we will not be able to stand on a strong footing, I wish to emphasise. Apart from that, regarding the industrial relations, you know Sir, that the Defence Department is running some public sector undertakings. I find in the Report for 1980-81 that a large number of mandays were lost due to strikes and lock-outs, especially in the major public sector undertakings which are manufacturing components and other equipments for the Defence. On the civilian side of the Defence also there have been agitations for the last so many years by the workers and other personnel. Sir, the approach for the solutions of the problems of both civil and service personnel should not be in a mechanical way or a routine way as is done in other Departments because here we are dealing with the sensitive areas and regarding the industrial relations matter, there should be a proper machinery to look into them and there should be a proper machinery for screening these matters. These forces which are really the feeder forces, which are necessary for strengthening our Defence, should be properly looked after. Otherwise, the situation will become bad. That is why I am interested in this.

In Bangalore, what happened to the striking workers in 1981? I am not going into the merits of the case or the details of the case and the reason for the strike. Anyway, the case was settled. But unfortunately, if I am correct, some hundreds of workers are still victimised on the plea that they were the persons behind the strike. This situation will create a very bad taste and the

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

morale of the workers will be lowered. These problems are yet to be solved and they should not be considered as a normal routine ones. The Industrial disputes should be settled amicably between the workers and the management. I would therefore emphasise that the hon. Minister who is quite aware of the problem, who is quite aware of the various aspects of the industrial workers, the psychology of the workers, especially in a very important Department like Defence, should look into these matters and see that the Defence is made strong and effective so that we can meet any challenge against our nation.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mandi) Mr. Chairman, Sir, speaking almost at the fag end of the debate one is at a great disadvantage because the points which need to be mentioned have already been stated by the hon. Members in this House. However, I shall try to express my views without being repetitive.

At the very outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Defence Minister, Mr. Venkataraman, on his appointment as a new Defence Minister of India and I also congratulate one Shri Singh Deo on his appointment as a Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence. Mr. Venkataraman, I think is an administrator of a proven capacity and has left his imprint on every Office which he has occupied. Mr. Singh Deo was till recently actively associated with the Armed Forces and he has had the experience of active service in two wars. I am sure that their association with the Defence Ministry will augur well for the welfare of our armed services and for the defence of the country.

Sir, a very substantial increase has been made in the Defence Budget this year. It has been envisaged to spend Rs. 5100 crore during the year 1982-83. The increase is nearly Rs. 600 crores as compared to the expenditure made in the last year. In view of the overall global situation

and developments in our immediate neighbourhood, the expenditure is fully justified. We have to be vigilant and we should be prepared to meet any situation. We are spending only 2.3 per cent of our National income on defence whereas other countries like Pakistan are spending 6 per cent of its national income.

Sir, defence is the primary responsibility of the Government and of the country and I am sure that if need be, we should not grudge to give even more money than what has been asked for the defence of the country. At the same time, I would like to mention that although we should be very generous in allocating funds for our defence needs, efforts should be made to see that there is no wasteful expenditure in the Defence organisation. And also whenever possible, economy should be effected in the spendings without in any way impairing the efficiency of the Force. I know from my experience that there is a lot of wasteful expenditure in the Armed Forces and we should see to it that wasteful expenditure is curtailed and wherever it is possible it should be avoided.

Sir, it is a matter of satisfaction that a large number of armaments and equipment required by our Armed Forces are being progressively manufactured in the country. For this, I think, the thanks are due to our late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the then Defence Minister Shri Krishna Menon, who took the initiative and laid the necessary infrastructure in the country to make us self-reliant in the matter of our defence production. I know at that time there was lot of criticism against Shri Krishna Menon. But I am glad because of what he did at that time, we are today increasing self-reliance in the matter of our armaments and defence equipment.

Sir, our Armed Forces are among the best in the world. This has also been pointed out by all sections of the House. We are very proud of

them. They have proved their mettle in many theatres of war before and after the Independence. They are well-trained and disciplined.

However, defence is a comparative term. The main thing is against whom are we defending ourselves?

18.37 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

Therefore we have to constantly review the situation and ensure that our Armed Forces are trained and equipped sufficiently to meet the challenge of a country or countries who may venture to endanger our national security.

In this context a reference has been made about Pakistan. I think it is a very valid point that Pakistan over the years has been receiving a lot of sophisticated weaponry from abroad. Therefore, it is very pertinent to ask against whom will they use these weapons? Our experience is that whenever and whatever weapons they have received from abroad during the past year, all those have been used against our country. Therefore, it is natural that we should be very cautious and we should be very vigilant and that we should be suspicious about any new moves being made by Pakistan to acquire more weapons.

Sir, greater attention should be paid to the Air force and the Navy. In any modern warfare, Air Force plays a very important role. And also because of the very large coast-line that we have and because of the happenings in the Indian Ocean, Navy has to play an increasingly important role in the defence of the country. I am very happy, Sir, that the allocation for Navy has been increased. But, I don't think it is sufficient to meet the requirements. It is still only 9 per cent of the total allocation for Defence. I think more money should be provided for the Navy and also for the Air Force.

Sir, the Reagan Administration's decision to give F-10 planes to Pakistan has caused anxiety in the country. I think it has tilted the balance somewhat in favour of Pakistan so far as the air parity is concerned I know our Government has taken some steps to meet the situation. We have gone in for purchase of Mirage-2000 aircraft and also the Jaguars.

Sir, in the 60s we went in for the Soviet-built MIG series of aircraft primarily because at that time the British and the Americans refused to licence the manufacture of F-104, Star Fighter and Lighting aircraft in India manufactured by these countries India has now established capacity within the country to produce MIG-23 and MIG-21. Perhaps the logical step would have been to go in for futuristic Soviet fighters like MIG-25, and MIG-29 MIG-31 is at present under development, and is being tested; and it will become operational some time in '80s.

MIG-31 is a Soviet answer to the American F-16. Mirage-2000 for which we are negotiating at present, is to be integrated with the French Air Force some time in 1983. It is only after about 137 aircraft are provided by this company to the French Air Force that they will be able to meet our requirements. We will only be able to have the Mirage aircraft by 1984, at the earliest. By that time, Pakistan will have 40 F-16 and 107 Mirage-3 and Mirage-5 planes, which will be capable of deep strikes on vital Indian installations.

There is another aspect of the matter. Mirage-2000 planes which we are acquiring from France, will cost us around \$35 million a piece, which comes to about Rs. 28 crores—whereas had we gone in for the futuristic

[Shri Virbhadv Singh]

Soviet planes, we could have had them at a much cheaper rate, i.e. around Rs. 18 crores each. We would also have had the advantage of rupee payment.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: F-16 costs Rs. 12 crores.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You must discuss policy issues, not so much of details.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: I am glad Government is taking action in the matter, I am sure we will have the planes required by our Air Force to meet the challenge posed by Pakistan by its acquisition of latest aircrafts.

Now about the rehabilitation of ex-Service men. Much has been said already about it. As is well known, our soldiers and our officers retire at a comparatively young age, when they are still in very good health, and can have many years of useful service ahead. I think efforts should be made to utilize their services properly; they should be given employment in paramilitary forces and also in Government service, so that these people who are highly disciplined and highly motivated, are utilized for the betterment of the country.

Also, mention has been made about the removal of disparity in pensions. Just now, the Deputy Minister of Defence while intervening in the debate, said that disparities could not be removed. Some disparities will always remain. I am sure his reply has come as a great disappointment to a large number of ex-Servicemen who are very much agitated because of these disparities. Estimates Committee of Parliament has also gone into the matter and made a recommendation that these disparities should be removed, and that all categories of pensioners should be paid pension on an equal basis. It is not a question of money alone, but also one of honour of those of our ex-Service men who are getting less than their counterparts.

Now about the amenities to the serving officers and jawans. Sir, the soldiers, officers and other people in our Armed Forces cannot agitate for higher pay and better service conditions. There should be a constant review of their salaries, emoluments and conditions of service. I know that the Government is doing its best to provide them with all possible facilities and also increase their emoluments. As was mentioned by some body, I think, in 1972, their pay-scales were last revised. Now the time has come when we must look into this matter and see that the people, who are sentinels of our defence, of our freedom, are not deprived of their legitimate dues.

Regarding the new recruitment policy of the Government, again this matter was raised and it was replied by the hon. Deputy Minister. Previously, there was no quota system for recruitment to the armed forces. People were recruited traditionally from certain areas. But now with the introduction of the quota system, these areas have suffered. I come from Himachal Pradesh. In many parts of Himachal Pradesh, people have been traditionally joining the armed forces, from generations to generations. But now with the introduction of the quota system, people, who want to join the armed forces, who have distinguished themselves in the armed forces, are being deprived of not only their livelihood but also their traditional avocation. I hope the Government will review this matter and see that these people are not denied their right to join the armed forces. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

श्री टी० एस० नेगी (टिहरी गढ़वाल):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण सुनता रहा हूँ। सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने रक्षा सेवास्रों के संबंध में अपने अपने सुझाव रखे हैं और खामियां भी बतायी हैं। लेकिन इस राय से सभी एक थे कि हमारी सुरक्षा पर कम खर्च हो

रहा है। सारी दुनिया के मुल्कों से अब से कम खर्चा अपनी आय का हमारी सेनाओं पर होता है। इसलिए सुरक्षा पर खर्चा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

श्रीमान्, हम जानते हैं कि हमारी फौज दुनिया में किसी से दूसरे नम्बर पर नहीं है। हमारी फौज नम्बर एक की फौज है। लेकिन हमारी फौज को जितनी सुविधाएं और सम्मान मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिलता। हमारी नौसेना और वायु सेना को शक्तिशाली बनाने की आवश्यकता है। इस बात पर सभी लोगों ने जोर दिया है। जब तक हम ऐसा नहीं करते तब तक हम अपने को पूरी तरह सुरक्षित नहीं पा सकते। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारी सेनाओं का खर्चा बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए और जितनी उनकी जरूरतें हैं वे उनको मुहैया की जानी चाहिए।

चूंकि समय बहुत कम है, इसलिए मैं प्वाएंटवाइज ही कहूंगा। हमने अपनी आर्डिनेंस फेक्ट्रीज फैलायी हैं, यह हमने अच्छा किया। वे हमारी फौज के लिए सामान तैयार कर रही हैं इस में कोई शक नहीं है। हम दिन प्रतिदिन तरक्की करते जा रहे हैं। जब से हमारे देश पर विदेशी आक्रमण हुआ है तब से हमारी सेनाएं बड़ी हैं, हमारी आर्डिनेंस फेक्ट्रियों ने भी तरक्की की है। इस में दो राय नहीं हैं। लेकिन आज जिस माहौल और दुनिया में हम रह रहे हैं, हमारी एन० सी० सी० टैरीटोरियल आर्मी, हमारी जो पेरा मिलिट्री, है, उस सब की तरफ भी हमें पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज दुनिया में हथियारों की होड़ लगी हुई है। दुनिया में मुल्क अपनी अपनी शक्ति बढ़ा रहे हैं। समुद्री शक्ति

बढ़ा रहे हैं और दूसरी शक्ति बढ़ा रहे हैं। सारी दुनिया में युद्ध का वातावरण तेजी से बनता जा रहा है। हमारे शत्रु भी अपनी अपनी थल और समुद्री सेना का बढ़ा रहे हैं। इससे हमारी सेना खतरे में पड़ती है। हमारी समुद्री रक्षा भी खतरे में है। आशा है कि रक्षा मंत्रालय हमारी नौ सेना पर विशेष ध्यान देगा।

पाकिस्तान हमारा दोस्त है। पाकिस्तान से हम दोस्ती चाहते हैं। लेकिन क्या पाकिस्तान ने हमारे चालीस बार प्रिजनर वापिस किए हैं, काश्मीर का राग अलापना बन्द किया है? पड़ोसी देश चीन ने हमारी जमीन हथिया ली। क्या उसने वह वापिस की है? ये क्या चाहते हैं यह समय बताएगा। हम आज भी उनके साथ दोस्ती चाहते हैं पहले भी चाहते थे। हमारी सरकार ने कोशिश की कि शान्तिमय ढंग से मसले हल हों। लेकिन उनकी तरफ से अनुकूल उत्तर नहीं मिला।

हमारी फौज लड़ाई के समय देश की रक्षा करती है। जब कभी वह दूसरे मुल्कों की जमीन पर कब्जा कर लेती है तो वहां के लोगों की बड़ी सेवा करती है। लोग उसकी इस सेवा की सराहना भी करते हैं। अपने देश की सीमाओं की हमारी फौज ने आज तक जिस तरह से रक्षा की है उसकी मैं सराहना करत हूं। उसके लिए फौज बघाई की पात्र है। विदेशी हमले का उसने हमेशा ही डट कर मुकाबला किया है। अन्दरूनी जब आफत आई है, बाढ़ सूखा पड़ा है या और कोई आपदा आई है तो सामान पहुंचाने में उसने जो प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है, लोगों की सेवा की है, उसके लिए भी वह बघाई की पात्र है। हर साल करीब सत्तर हजार फौजी भाई पेंशन पाते हैं। सरकार उनकी मुकम्मिल व्यवस्था आज तक नहीं कर पाई

[श्री टी.० एस० भेगी]

है। पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में, छठी योजना में आप कहते हैं कि बेरोजगारी को खत्म कर दिया जाएगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो सत्तर हजार ट्रेड आदमी हैं, जो काबिल आदमी हैं, शिक्षित आदमी हैं उन को क्यों नहीं सरकार सब जगह लगाती है और उन्हें विभिन्न कामों में क्यों नहीं लगाती है। पेड़ लगाने होते हैं, बाढ़ नियंत्रण की योजनाएँ बनती हैं इन सब जगहों पर उनको काम पर लगाया जा सकता है।

जो साज सामान विदेशों से खरीदा जाता है, जो सैनिक साज सामान खरीदा जाता है उस में मैं चाहता हूँ कि फौजी भाइयों की सलाह ली जाए और उनको राय ले कर ही सामान खरीदा जाए। उस में राजनीतिक इंटरफेयरेंस नहीं होना चाहिए पनडुबियों के बारे में बड़ी चर्चा चली है। उमदा और कम कीमत की न खरीद करके महंगी और निकम्मी खरीदी गई है। ऐसा क्यों किया गया है?

हमारे देश में कंटोनमेंट एरियाज हैं। उन में सिविल एरियाज भी हैं। उन सिविल एरियाज में लोगों को बड़ी भारी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। उनका पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता है। वहाँ सड़कें ठीक नहीं हैं। बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं है। उन लोगों की दिक्कतों को दूर किया जाना चाहिए। उनको फौजी एरियाज से अलग किया जा सकता है। मैं मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। चकराता एक सिविल एरिया है। उन लोगों की बहुत सालों से मांग है कि उनका सिविल एरिया अलग हो। वहाँ लोगों को सुविधाएँ नहीं मिल रही हैं। उन लोगों की देख रेख नहीं इहोती है। न ही उनको अलग करते हैं और न ही उनको सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध की जाती है। कालसी और चकराता के बीच

बीस मील की एक मोटर सड़क है। वह मिलिटरी के कब्जे में है। आज तक वहाँ डबल वे ट्रैफिक नहीं हुआ है। इतने साल आजाद हुए हम को हो गए हैं। और कितनी ही सड़कें हैं जहाँ डबल वे ट्रैफिक हो गया है। लेकिन यहाँ नहीं हुआ है। ऐसा क्यों? जल्दी से यहाँ डबल वे ट्रैफिक किया जाना चाहिये।

यह कहा गया है कि हमारे फौजी भाइयों को राजनीतिक शिक्षा भी मिलनी चाहिये। यह सही है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको राजनीति में धकेला नहीं जाना चाहिए। गढ़वाल चुनाव के समय यही हुआ है। मिलिट्री के हेलीकाप्टर, छः छः हेलीकाप्टर वहाँ भूमे हैं फौजी अफसरों को भेजा गया है उनको चुनाव में इस्तेमाल करने के लिए। यह बड़ी शोचनीय बात है। देहरादून में हम जानते हैं कि उनको भेजा गया मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि अफसरों पर इस बात का गलत असर नहीं हुआ है। क्यों उनको भेजा गया यह मैं नहीं समझ सका हूँ।

फौज को मजबूत किया जाए, आधुनिक हथियारों से उनको लेस किया जाए, सुसज्जित आधुनिक हथियारों से किया जाए। साधु सन्त बनने से मुल्क का काम नहीं बनेगा। ईंट का जवाब पत्थर से देने के लिए हमें तैयार रहना चाहिए और फौज इस काबिल बनाया जाना चाहिए कि वे ऐसा कर सकें। कमजोरों के लिए यह दुनिया नहीं है। कमजोर हुए तो कोई भी हमें दबा सकता है, मार सकता है।

श्री बलीप सिंह भूरिया (शाबुआ): मैं रक्षा मंत्री तथा फौज में काम करने वाले जवानों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मेरे साथी चले गये हैं। उन्होंने डिप्लोमेसी की बात की। जनता रजाम

क्या हुआ यह आप न लें। न वे पड़ोसी देशों को विश्वास में ले सके और न अपनी पार्टियों के अन्दर ही विश्वास पैदा कर सके और बिखर गए। यह उनका इतिहास है। वैसे वे डिप्लोमेसी की बात कर सकते हैं ?

अमरीका एक साम्राज्यवादी शक्ति है। दुनिया के लोगों को वह भयभीत करना चाहता है। वह मिसाइल तैयार कर रहा है। ऐसे मिसाइल वह तैयार कर रहा है जो चार हजार किलोमीटर पर आवर में 1983 में तीन घंटे में पूरे यूरोप को खत्म कर दे और छः घंटे में पूरे एशिया को खत्म कर दे। ऐसी शक्तियों की और ऐसे कामों की हमको भर्त्सना करनी चाहिए। रीगन प्रशासन को आप देखें। उस देश के अन्दर जहां बेरोजगारी पहले 9 परसेंट थी आज वह बढ़कर 21 परसेंट हो गई है। इस प्रकार के रासायनिक हथियार बनाकर के वह दूसरे देशों को कंट्रोल करना चाहता है, दूसरे देशों में झगड़ा करवाना चाहता है इसकी हमको भर्त्सना करनी चाहिए।

पाकिस्तान में हमेशा तानाशाही शासन रहा है। वहां वे चुनाव कराना नहीं चाहते। अयूब खां नहीं कराना चाहते थे याह्या खां नहीं कराना चाहते थे। 1965 हो या 1971 पाकिस्तान की जनता ने कभी भारत से लड़ना नहीं चाहा। वह चाहती है कि उसके मुल्क में चुनाव हों। वह शान्ति से जिन्दा रहना चाहती है। लेकिन वहां के तानाशाह जानबूझकर झगड़ा करवाना चाहते हैं। हमारे देश के आसपास के देशों में तानाशाही के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं और तानाशाहियां कायम हो रही हैं। महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल जी ने हमें यह शिक्षा दी है कि हम शान्ति प्रिय लोग हैं। हमें दुनिया की बताना चाहिए कि हम शान्ति से

रहना चाहते हैं, जिन्दा रहो और दूसरों को जिन्दा रहने दो, यह हमारा नारा है। लेकिन हो क्या रहा है। हम बारूद के ढेर पर आज खड़े हैं। कभी भी विस्फोट हो सकता है। किस वक्त ध्वंस हो जाए, पता नहीं। हमारी फौज पर हमें गर्व है। उसने हमेशा ही हिम्मत से काम लिया। जब-जब लड़ाई हुई है उसने ईंट का जवाब पत्थर से दिया है। भारत एक बड़ी शक्ति के रूप में उभर कर आज सामने आ रहा है। हमने विकासशील देशों का सम्मेलन किया है। हमारे बीच एकता बढ़ रही है। दुनिया के जो छोटे-छोटे देश हैं वे हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की नीतियों की तरफ आकर्षित हो रहे हैं। साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियां इसको पसंद नहीं करतीं। एटम बम बनाकर देश की रक्षा हो सकती है तो आपको एटम बम बनाना चाहिए। सत्तर करोड़ लोगों के देश की रक्षा करने के लिए जो भी बनाना आवश्यक हो, आप बनाएं। मैं वित्त मंत्रालय से भी कहूंगा कि ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए ताकि हमारे देश के लोगों के ऊपर कोई आंच न आने पाए और ऐसे हथियार बनाने के लिए जितने पैसे की आवश्यकता हो, दिया जाना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि फौज में आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को भरती किया जाय। वींकर सैकशंज के लोगों को भरती किया जाए। मैं आदिवासी हूँ। हम में एक भील जाती है। इतिहास बताता है कि भीलों ने महाराणा प्रताप से मिलकर लड़ाइयां लड़ीं और हमेशा विजय प्राप्त की। एकलव्य का किस्सा आपको मालूम ही है। गुरु द्रोणाचार्य ने उनको तीर चलाना सिखाने से मना कर दिया था। उसने उनका बुत बना कर तीर चलाना सीखा और परीक्षा जब उसकी ली गई तो खुद का अंगूठा

[श्री दर्लाप सिंह भूरिया]

उसने काट दिया। ऐसे लोगों को आप भरती करें, ऐसे लोगों का आप ट्रेनिंग दें उनके लिए स्कूल खोलें। जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, वीकर सैकशंज के लोग हैं उनकी वफादारी देश के प्रति निर्विवाद है। उनको काम करने का मौका आप दें। इससे उनको ऊपर उठने का मौका भी मिलेगा और देश की रक्षा व्यवस्था मजबूत भी होगी। राजस्थान में चित्तौड़गढ़ के अन्दर एक सैनिक स्कूल

19 hrs.

है ऐसे ही मध्य प्रदेश में मांडीगढ़ स्थान है जो एक ऐतिहासिक शहर है अगर वहां पर ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर हो या मिलिटरी स्कूल खोल दिया जाय तो उस क्षेत्र के हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को ट्रेनिंग दी जा सकती है और साथ में ही वहाँ का मण्डल ट्रेनिंग सटर है जहाँ उनको ऐडवान्सड ट्रेनिंग दी जा सकती है। मेरी मांग है कि उस इलाके के आदिवासियों को इन स्कूलों में भर्ती किया जाय और ट्रेनिंग दी जाए तो वह देश की अच्छी से अच्छी सेवा कर सकते हैं।

इसी तरह से आर्मी कन्टोमेंट बोर्ड एक्ट 1924 का बना हुआ है। उस बोर्ड के मेम्बरों को कोई अधिकार नहीं रहता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह म्युनिसिपैलिटी के मेम्बरों को अधिकार होते हैं उसी तरह कन्टोमेंट बोर्ड के सदस्यों को भी अधिकार मिलने चाहिये जिससे वहाँ की जनता की सेवा कर सकें।

हमारी प्रधान मंत्री और रक्षा मंत्री की जो नीति है आज उस नीति की दुनिया तारोफ कर रही है। मैं रक्षा मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि फौज में काम करने वाले जवानों की जो वाजिब मांगें हैं उनको आप पूरा करें। स्वर्गीय लालबहादुर शास्त्री ने देश को "जय जवान जय किसान" का नारा

दिया था और दोनों ने ही देश की उन्नति के लिए सदा आगे बढ़कर काम किया। किसानों ने 130 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा किया, और जवानों ने ज़रूरत के बक्त देश की सेवा की। यह दोनों ही हमारे देश के लिए गौरव के विषय हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are four more Members yet to speak. Each Member should not take more than five minutes. So, the House will sit upto 7.20 p.m.

SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY (Gobichetipalayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of All India ADMK I rise to support this Demand. I would like to mention a few points on the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry.

The Defence budget has exceeded Rs. 5000 crores mark. Today, Defence is definitely a 'sacred cow' but it cannot remain so far all times to come. Government should seriously consider ways and means of containing the Defence budget.

The lion share of the Defence Grants goes to pay and allowances of Armed Forces personnel. The Government should, therefore, think of inducting more sophisticated and upto-date war weaponry, rather than increasing the numerical strength of Armed Forces. This also will ensure better war preparedness. The Government should consider constituting a standing expert committee consisting of Financial Adviser to the Ministry of Defence, Secretary in the Ministry of Defence and the retired Chiefs

of the three Services to examine all the proposals of the expenditure put up by the three wings of the Armed Forces. This Committee could effectively check lot of infructuous expenditure which is done in the name of morale and operational requirements of Armed Forces.

There have been persistent complaints from the Army jawans and non-commissioned ranks that the present cadre review of the Army has only benefited the officers and the Army has become the Army of Generals. Time and again, it is also reported that jawans and NCOs are not getting proper justice and fairplay in the Army.

Jawans and other lower cadres are harassed and punished by Court Martial. Many such instances have been reported in the newspapers in the recent past. It has been commented that officers holding Court Martial and enquiry do not have adequate knowledge in law and justice and they are appointed to act as judges by the Commanding Officers. Rather than this practice, the Government should appoint standing military court and the judges should be drawn from High Court and should function under the Ministry of Law independent of Army headquarters.

There is also necessity of reviewing the cadre structure and service conditions of jawans and NCOs who are the real fighting force in the war front. The Government should sympathetically consider their grievances. There should be some relaxation in age limit for retirement of these cadres.

Coming to the Defence Inspection Organisation which is a civilian set up in the Ministry of Defence, this is perhaps the most dis-organised set up in the Government today. The organisation employing around 26,000 civilian and 800 civilian officers, has been existing without any service rules and flourishing on ad hocism. This has created rivalry between civilians and

Army Officers employed in the organisation. In this stampede the role of the organisation itself is forgotten.

The Ministry officials are squarely responsible for the prevailing situation in the inspection organisation. There is no necessity for employing large-scale Army Officers in this organisation. The role of the organisation is not to assess the suitability of equipments and spares for the use of Armed Forces, as commonly misconceived. The suitability of equipments and spares has already been incorporated in the manufacturing drawings and specification and what the DGI does is only to test these equipments to ensure their conformity to the required technical standards.

Under these circumstances, how is the military experience, or the so-called user's experience, as it is usually called, really relevant and useful?

'Permanent Secondment', as it is called in DGI, is only to circumvent the Army Rules. How can there be an Army Officer without war liability? How can he be called an Army Officer, when he is not governed by Army Rules and Acts? I understand this type of violation of Army Rules is actively supported by the Army Headquarters, as it provides extra promotional avenues for Army officers in civil establishments. The Army should immediately put an end to such violation, in the interest of the Army Service itself.

Repeated demands have been made by civilian scientists in the DGI, as well as by several Members of Parliament to make the service rules of the organisation or to fix quotas for both, civilians and Army Officers. I am fully confident that our hon Minister will take the necessary steps to remove these irregularities.

श्री राम सिंह यादव माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने सदन में जो रक्षा विभाग की मांगें प्रस्तुत की हैं, उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और साथ ही यह भी अपेक्षा करता हूँ।

है कि जिस उद्देश्य के लिए इन मांगों को सदन में लाया गया है उसकी पूर्ति के लिए देश के हित में हम और आगे बढ़ कर इन मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए अधिक तादाद में द्रव्य के साथ इन्हें पास कर सकेंगे।

हम डेवलपिंग कंट्री के लोग कभी भी यह नहीं चाहते कि रक्षा के ऊपर हम इतना व्यय करें, उस व्यय को हम अपने उत्पादन और विकास के क्षेत्र में लगायें, लेकिन हालात प्रत्येक देश को मजबूर करते हैं और इन हालात को पैदा करने वाला अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वातावरण मुख्य रूप से उत्तरदायी है।

आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में प्रत्येक राष्ट्र में आत्मविश्वास का और आपसी सहयोग का भाव है। इसके साथ ही साथ सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि एक संदेह और भय का वातावरण व्याप्त है। इस सब को समाप्त करने के लिए, जैसा मेरे दल के कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि आणविक शक्ति का विकास करना चाहिए उसको जन्म देना चाहिए या इस तरह के हथियार तैयार करने चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उसका हल नहीं है। जिस हालात को हम दूर करना चाहते हैं, जिस आत्मविश्वास, सहयोग और सद्भावना को बि.व. में बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, वह सद्भावना, सहयोग, आत्मविश्वास और आत्म-रक्षा केवल हथियारों के बल पर नहीं बढ़ा सकते। यह हमारी सदैव की नीति है, केवल आज की नहीं है बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान में परम्परागत-नीति है। यह नीति वह है जिसको हमारे पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने जन्म दिया, जिसको हमारे दल कांग्रेस पार्टी ने आज से नहीं, बल्कि जन्म से इस नीति को अपनाया है, स्वीकार किया है।

अगर हम किसी राष्ट्र के साथ अपना सहयोग बढ़ाते हैं और अपेक्षा करते हैं कि वह हमारा मित्र हो तो हमें कुछ नीतियों पर चलना होगा। उनमें सबसे पहले

हमारी नीति पंचशील की है। हमारी नीति है कि हम दूसरे राष्ट्र के निजी मामले में हस्तक्षेप न करें, किसी पर आक्रमण न करें, हमारी नीति है कि हम दूसरे राष्ट्रों के साथ ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहयोग करें। लेकिन इसके बावजूद यदि कोई राष्ट्र उसके विपरीत काम करता है, तो उसका तात्पर्य यह नहीं है कि हम अपने राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा का ध्यान न रखें।

विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्यों ने, जिनमें सी० पी० आई० (एम) और जनता पार्टी के सदस्य भी हैं, कहा है कि हमने विश्व में अमित्र पैदा किए हैं, मित्रता पैदा नहीं की है, हमने कुछ राष्ट्रों के साथ अपनी मित्रता को अधिक प्रगाढ़ता दी है, जिससे दूसरे राष्ट्र हमारे अमित्र हो गए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनमें आत्म-विश्वास और नीति का अभाव है, जिसके कारण वे इस प्रकार की कल्पना करते हैं। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि हमने पाकिस्तान के साथ शिमला एग्रीमेंट किया, जिसके अन्तर्गत दोनों देशों ने आपसी समस्याओं को शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से हल करने का फैसला किया? जहाँ तक नो-वार पैक्ट के प्रस्ताव का संबंध है, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि हम कभी भी पाकिस्तान पर आक्रमण नहीं करेंगे। क्या इसके बावजूद पाकिस्तान ने अपनी सामरिक नीति पर पुनर्विचार किया है? वह एफ-16 विमान खरीदने पर क्यों तुला हुआ है? क्या पाकिस्तान का यह उत्तरदायित्व नहीं है कि उसने भय, आशंका और अविश्वास का जो वातावरण पैदा किया है, वह उसको दूर करे? इसके लिए सब से पहले यह जरूरी है कि वह यह घोषणा करे कि जिस प्रकार के हथियार वह खरीदने जा रहा है, वह उन्हें नहीं खरीदेगा।

हिन्दुस्तान ने स्पष्ट कहा है कि हम संसार में न्युक्लियर वैपन्ज का डिस-

ग्रामर्निट चाहते हैं। इस लिए हम आणविक हथियार बनाने की कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते। हिन्दुस्तान ने न्यूक्लियर और टोटल डिसआर्मामेंट की बात कही है। मुझे खुशी है कि रूस की तरफ से श्री ब्रेज्नेव ने भी यही बात कही है। लेकिन साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियां, इम्पीरियलिस्ट फोसिज, इसको स्वीकार नहीं कर सकतीं और वे कोई न कोई बहाना बना कर इस प्रस्ताव को ठुकराना चाहती हैं। क्या पाकिस्तान भी इस प्रकार के बाता-वरण को पैदा करने के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है?

हालांकि इम्पीरियलिज्म, उपनिवेशवाद खत्म हो गया है, लेकिन आज भी कुछ ऐसी शक्तियां हैं, जो विस्तारवाद की नीति पर चल रही हैं। उनकी विस्तारवाद की नीति केवल स्थल पर ही नहीं, बल्कि समुद्र पर भी लागू की जा रही है। वे शक्तियां चाहती हैं कि समुद्र के क्षेत्र पर हमारा एकाधिपत्य हो, उसपर हमारी मानोपत्ती हो। आपने देखा है कि एन्टार्क्टिका में हमारे साइंटिस्ट्स को जो एक्सपीडिशन गई, उसके बारे में क्या कल्पनाएं की गईं और क्या विचार प्रगट किए गए। कुछ शक्तियां पूरे ग्लोब पर अपने प्रभाव का विस्तार करना चाहती हैं। इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री ने लंदन में कहा है :-

I quote from the *Times of India* dated 23rd March 1982:

Criticising the super powers. Mrs. Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, has said: "They considered every part of the globe their backyard. Colonialism is gone but the desire persists to dominate and influence in ways which may not be in the interest of the people of the country."

हिन्दुस्तान के सामने सब से पहला प्रश्न हिन्द महासागर का है। हिन्द महा-

सागर में अमरीका ने नैवल बेस कायम किए हैं और वहां पर अपने मिसाइल का कानसेन्ट्रेशन किया है। इस से केवल हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं बल्कि सभी तटवर्ती देशों के लिए बहुत बड़ा खतरा उपस्थित हो गया है, जिसके बारे में हमारे देश को बहुत गंभीरता से सोचना पड़ेगा।

हमारे माननीय सदस्य अभी नान एलाइन-मेंट की नीति की आलोचना कर रहे थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कोई भी राष्ट्र अपनी फिलासफी, नीति और सिद्धान्त के बल पर ही मजबूत होता है। हिन्दुस्तान आज इसी लिए सशक्त है कि हमारी एक फिलासफी है, एक नीति है, जिस पर हम सिनसेरिटी और ईमानदारी के साथ चलना चाहते हैं और उसी के आधार पर दूसरे देशों, खासकर पड़ोसी देशों के साथ अपने सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना चाहते हैं। चाहे बांदुंग कांफ्रेंस हो या दूसरी कांफ्रेंस हों, सभी में हमने यह संदेश दिया है और आज हम श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं कि उन्होंने इस देश में ही नहीं, एशिया में ही नहीं बल्कि सारे विश्व में संदेश दिया है—वह संदेश है कोएग्जिस्टेन्स का, संदेश है अमन के साथ रहने का। आज दुनियां इस बात को समझने लगी है कि हिन्दुस्तान जो संदेश दे रहा है वह इस तरह का है जो पैनैसिया है, सारे विश्व के लिए रामबाण औषधि है, जिसके इस्तेमाल से ही सारे विश्व का सर्वाइवल हो सकता है। विश्व के सर्वाइवल के लिए हमारी नीतियां ही कामयाब हो सकती हैं।

अन्त में रक्षा विभाग से संबंधित जो अनुदान की मांगें वहां पर प्रस्तुत की गई हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

श्री. पो० नामगुल (सह.ख.): जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की ग्रान्ट्स पर बहुत सारे मोनार्जिज मेम्बरान ने यहां पर खुसूसी तौर पर दो या तीन बातें कही हैं। (व्यवधान)

[श्री पी० नारायण]

जब लड़ाई होती है चाइना के साथ या पाकिस्तान के साथ तब मार खाने के लिए हम होते हैं और जब पीस होती है तब** हाथों हमें मार खानी पड़ती है। कम से कम यहां पर तो आप हमें न मारिए और हमें बोलने दीजिए।

डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की जो डिमाण्ड्स पेश हैं उनको सपोर्ट करते हुए मैं चन्द बातें ही कहना चाहता हूं। आपको पता ही है कि हमारे सब-कॉन्टिनेंट में क्या हो रहा है। हमारा मुल्क चारों तरफ से घिरा हुआ है। बहुत सारे मोजिज मੈम्बरों ने खुसूसी तौर पर तीन तरफ यानी पाकिस्तान बंगलादेश और चाइना के बारे में कहा और पासवान जी की तरफ से यह इशारा भी आया कि श्रीलंका में अमेरिकन बेस बन रही है। इस सिलसिले में भी मुझे भी कुछ ऐसा लग रहा है, पिछले दिनों मैंने पेपर में भी पढ़ा है कि एक अमेरिकन कम्पनी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में वहां पर पेट्रोलियम यानी पी० ओ० एल० का स्टोर कर रही है। जब उनसे यह पूछा गया कि आप यह किस लिए स्टोर कर रहे हैं तो उन्होंने कहा यह मर्चेन्ट शिप्स के लिए है। लेकिन वहां पर जितनी बड़ी तादाद में तेल का स्टॉक है उस लिहाज से तो उस एरिया में उतने मर्चेन्ट शिप्स नहीं हो सकते हैं। इसलिए ऐसा अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि इसके पीछे कोई न कोई राज है। यह भी कहा जाता है कि इस कम्पनी का सी आई ए के साथ बहुत क्लोज लिंक है। इसलिए मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस कॉन्टेस्ट में नेवी को बहुत स्ट्रांग करने की जरूरत है और इसको मैं सपोर्ट करता हूं।

हमारे अण्डमान निकोबार के जजाइर के बारे में डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी जी ने कहा है, उसमें मैं यह ऐड करना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर बहुत से छोटे छोटे unmanned

आईलैंड्स हैं और कल को हो सकता है कोई फारेन पावर, जैसा अमरीका, या कोई और मुल्क किसी आईलैंड पर आकर बैठ जाए तो आप क्या करेंगे? ठीक उसी तरह से चाइना आकर अक्सार्चिन में बैठ गया था। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि हमारी नेवी को स्ट्रेंथ करने की बहुत सक्षत जरूरत है। जो हमारे पास रिसोर्स हैं, जो भी कुछ रिप्लेसमेंट हो सकता है, चाहे शिप्स हों, गन्स हों या दूसरे वीपंस हों, एयर-क्राफ्ट कैरियर हों, मैं समझता हूं उसकी तरफ तबज्जह देने की खास जरूरत है। नेवी को मजबूत किया जाना चाहिए।

यहां पर फोर्स के बारे में भी बहुत कुछ कहा गया है, मैं उसकी डिटेल्स में नहीं जाना चाहता। एफ—16 के बारे में बहुत कुछ सुनने में आया। उनका दोहराना नहीं चाहता मेरे पास एक दो छोटे छोटे प्वाइन्ट्स हैं वह आपकी consideration के लिए अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। जैसा कि राजेश पाइलट जी ने भी कहा, जो ट्रांसपोर्ट प्लेन्स हैं उनमें खुसूसी तौर पर कुछ ऐसे जैसे फेयर चाइल्डपैकिट जहाज हैं इनको इमीडिएटली रिप्लेस करने की जरूरत है।

ऐसे जहाजों को रख कर आप को हमारी जवानों की प्रेशस लाइव को खत्म नहीं करना चाहिये। मेरी यह गुजारिश है कि आप इस तरफ फौरी तौर तबज्जह दगे।

जहां तक पाकिस्तान के खतरे की बात है, वह आर्म्ज एण्ड एम्यूनीशनज हासिल कर रहा है। कुछ लोग यह भी कहते हैं कि इण्डिया के पास इतनी बड़ी आर्मी है और पाकिस्तान के पास कितनी है। लेकिन वे यह नहीं समझते हैं कि हमारी कोस्टल लाइन किस कदर लम्बी है और उस को गार्ड करना है। 1971 से पहले पाकिस्तान के पास दो फ्रन्ट या बार्डर थे, लेकिन अब उन के पास एक ही फ्रन्ट है और उन के सब वेंपन्ज एक ही तरफ point

करते हुए या करके रखा है। लिहाजा हमारे लिये यह बहुत ही खतरे की बात बनी हुई है। कहा यह जा रहा है कि पाकिस्तान जो आर्म्ज ले रहा है वह अफगानिस्तान के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल में लाना है क्योंकि उस को अफगानिस्तान की तरफ से खतरा हो रहा है। पाकिस्तान बहुत बड़े सोफेस्टिकेटेड शिप्स, सब मैरीन्ज, मिसाइल बोट्स और दूसरे हथियार खरीद रहा है तो ये कैसे अफगानिस्तान के बार्डर पर इस्तेमाल होंगे? उस की नजर अफगानिस्तान की तरफ नहीं है, बल्कि हमारी तरफ है। लिहाजा इस तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

कुछ बातें मैं आर्मी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ—बसूसी तौर पर मैं उस क्षेत्र से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ जहां पर 1947 से ले कर आज तक चार जंगें लड़ी गईं। वे बहुत ही स्ट्रेटेजिक एरियाज हैं इस लिये आप को कम्यूनिकेशन सिस्टम को स्ट्रेन्थन करने की जरूरत है। मिसाल के तौर लद्दाख सैक्टर है—इस वक्त श्रीनगर के रास्ते के सिवाय दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है वैसे भी सड़क बन्द रहती है। विन्टर में लेकिन जिस वक्त सप्लाय का वक्त आता है उस वक्त आप के पास सिर्फ एक रोड है—श्रीनगर-लेह का। आपको याद होगा, आज से दो साल पहले श्रीनगर में किसी ट्रक और टैंम्पो के एक्सीडेंट का बहाना करके आपका कम्यूनिकेशन सिस्टम और सप्लाय सिस्टम 12-13 दिन तक बन्द रहा। किसी गाड़ी को चलने नहीं दिया गया। आप को नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि वहां पर क्या-क्या एलीमेंट बैठे हुए हैं।** गुण्डों ने क्या-क्या नहीं किया। उनको आपको याद रखना चाहिए। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि आपके पास आल्टरनेटिव रोड, लेह मनाली वाला है.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't mention the name of the Chief Minister of Kashmir.
(Interruptions)

SHRI VIRBHDHRA SINGH: He only mentioned the Chief Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. I will go through the record.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: I have only brought the facts before the House.

मैं कम्यूनिकेशन की बात कर रहा हूँ। लेह मनाली रोड बनी हुई है, जो कि बुरा रोड के पास है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको अपग्रेड करने की सख्त जरूरत है। श्रीनगर लेह रोड पाकिस्तान के शैलिंग रेंज में है। हालांकि पहले की तरह पोजीशन नहीं है, लेकिन आज भी वह artillery इन्डायरेक्ट रेंज में है और वह सेफ नहीं है। इसलिए मेरी आपसे गुजारिश है कि आपको लेह मनाली रोड को अपग्रेड करना चाहिये। हम यह नहीं कहते हैं कि एक साल या दो साल में सब कुछ करना चाहिए, आप इसको phased manner फेज मनर में कीजिए। आहिस्ता आहिस्ता कीजिये, चाहे एक साल में 15 या 20 किलोमीटर कीजिये, कभी न कभी तो बन जायगी। हमेशा आप को इस सड़क की जरूरत पड़ेगी और इसे टूरिस्ट्स के लिये भी खोल दिया जाना चाहिये।

इंटेलीजेन्स का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, ऊपर के लेवल का तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि कैसा चल रहा है, ठीक ही होगा; लेकिन लोअर लेवल पर मुझे अच्छा नहीं लगता है। चाहे आर्मी हो या सिविल हो—दोनों में कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है। इन दोनों में कोआर्डिनेशन का होना बहुत जरूरी है। इंटेलीजेन्स और कम्यूनिकेशन की वजह से हम 1962 में बुरी तरह से पिटे थे। अब इन सब बातों को हम भूल गये हैं। इस लिये इस तरफ भी तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है।

हमारे हिल-एरिये में, जैसे लद्दाख है, वहां के लोगों पर इन्कमटेक्स माफ है। अभी एक-दो साल और है, उम्मीद है? आगे भी यह बदस्तूर कायम रहेगा। लेकिन जहां जो आर्मी

[श्री पी० नाकयाल]

पर्सनल है, जो दो साल के लिये वहां जाते हैं उन के लिये भी इन्कमटैक्स माफ होना चाहिये। आप कैलकुलेट कर लीजिये इस में किनना फाइनेन्स इन्वाल्ड होगा, मेरा ख्याल है ज्यादा नहीं होगा, कुछ लाख रूपयों का ही फर्क पड़ेगा। मेरे ख्याल में इन्कम टैक्स अदा करने वाले मुश्किल से 150-200 अफसर वहां होंगे, वे कितना इन्कमटैक्स देते होंगे। यहां पर जो मंहगाई है उस को देखते हुए मैं समझता हूं यह उन के लिये एक इन्सेन्टिव बन जायगा। उन को किन किन मुश्किलात का सामना करना पड़ता है, आप को मालूम है। हाई आल्टीचूड का मेमोरी पर असर पड़ता है, पोटेन्सी पर असर पड़ता है, फिजिकल स्ट्रेन ज्यादा होता है, दूसरी बहुत सी मुश्किलात का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस लिये आप को इस तरफ तब्ज्जह देने की जरूरत है।

जहां तक आफीसरों को फ्री राशन की बात है—आप के पास शायद मुश्किल से 40 हजार आफिसर्स होंगे, जिन में से आधे बार्डर्स पर डिप्लोएड हैं उन को तो फ्री राशन एलाउड है, क्योंकि उन को यह फॅसिलिटी देनी पड़ती है और देनी भी चाहिये, लेकिन जो 15-20 हजार ऐसे आफिसर्स हैं जो पीस एरियाज में हैं उन को यह फॅसिलिटी नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप उन के लिये भी राशन फ्री कर दें। इस से कितना फर्क पड़ेगा? ज्यादा फाइनेन्स इन्वाल्ड नहीं होगा। 15-20 लाख जूनियर आफीसर्स और सॉलजर्स की आप फ्री राशन देते हैं, लहदा इस बातों को आप जरा सोचिये।

हमारे इलाके में जो एग्रर-फोर्स पर्सनल डिप्लोएड हैं बहुत थोड़े हैं, उन की टर्म (टेन्योर) अगर एक साल कर दिया जाए तो इस से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। आर्मी में तो लार्जस्केल मूवमेंट है, इस लिये दो साल का Tenure ठीक है, लेकिन एग्रर-फोर्स की तादाद बहुत थोड़ी है। मैं समझता हूं इस पर भी आप जरा सोच लीजिए, अगर एक साल का Tenure दें तो इससे इन लोगों को फायदा हो जायेगा।

हमारी जो माउन्टेन डिबीजन्स हैं उन की स्ट्रेन करने की जरूरत है। इक्विपमेंट्स में आपने काफी इम्प्रूवमेंट की है। सदियों में यहां वेपन्स की एफिसियेन्सी में फर्क पड़ जाता है, उन में आप बहुत सी माडिफिकेशन्स लाये हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि अभी भी और इम्प्रूवमेंट लाने की जरूरत है। इस बारे में आपके रिसर्च एण्ड डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट का काम चलता रहता है फिर भी इस को और ज्यादा तेज करने की जरूरत है। ट्रान्सपोर्ट गाड़ियों के इंजन में मामूली माडिफिकेशन्स से पेट्रोल की काफी सेविंग हो सकती है। आज कल पेट्रोल बहुत मंहगा है। वहां पर हम पेट्रोल इंजन का जो जेट होता है उस को रिड्यूस करते हैं। हायर आल्टीचूड पर जो फ्यूल जेट आप यूज करते हैं वह बड़ा होने की वजह से इंजन में पूरी तरह से कम्प्रेस नहीं हो पाता है और जो फ्यूल उस में आता है वह बर्न नहीं हो पाता है। कच्चा पेट्रोल फँक देते हैं और गाड़ियों की एफिशियेन्सी कम हो जाती है। यहां पर मेहेन्द्रा जीप में जो फ्यूल जट लगाते हैं, वह आज 140 माइग्रेन का होता है उसको अगर 120 या 125 साइज पर रिड्यूस कर दें, तो फी लीटर पेट्रोल दो किलोमीटर का फर्क ला सकते हैं। पर लीटर में दो किलोमीटर वह ज्यादा जा सकता है और इस तरह से हजारों लीटर पेट्रोल की हम सेविंग कर सकते हैं।

कुछ मोजिज मेम्बरों ने एटम बम बनाने के बारे में अपने जाति ख्याल का इजहार किया मेरा जाति ख्याल यह है कि एटम इस्तेमाल करने की जो पालिसी है उस को परसू पीसफुल परपज के लिए करनी चाहिए। हमारे मुल्क में पंडित जी से ले कर आज तक हम यही कहते आ रहे हैं कि

Atom for peace only. for not war or any other purpose;

मेरा भी यही व्यू है कि एटम पीसफुल परपज के लिए होना चाहिए और उसी पालीसी की कन्टीन्यू रखना चाहिए।

इन बातों के साथ मैं, डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो डिमांड्स पेश किये हैं, उन को सपोर्ट करता हूँ और उन की मुबारकबाद देता हूँ हालाँकि मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो 5100 करोड़ रुपये का बजट है यह कम है। पाकिस्तान को 3.2 बिलियन डालर की एड मिलती है और जब उसको 2 बिलियन की एड मिली थी, तो उस के बारे में जनरल जिया ने यह कहा था कि यह तो पीनट है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे यहां का बजट भी पाकिस्तान के मुकाबले में पीनट है और बहुत कम है। हम को रिसोर्सेज को बढ़ा कर डिफेंस को स्ट्रेंथन करने के लिए हर मुमकिन कोशिश करनी चाहिये और तैयार रहना चाहिये। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने और एक्सटर्नल मिनिस्टर साहब ने हर दफा यह कहा है कि हम किसी से जंग नहीं करेंगे हमारी पालीसी यह रहनी चाहिए लेकिन हमें हमेशा हर वाक्यात का मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की बजट मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

शरी भी - नाम क्हाल (लदाख) :

جناب قديمی اسوہکر صاحب - قہنس
ملستری کی گرانٹس پر بہت سارے
معزز مسہران نے یہاں پر خصوصی
طور پر دو یا تین کہی ہوں -

(الترہیشن)

جب لوائی ہوتی ہے چائنا کے
ساکھ یا پاکستان کے ساتھ تب مار
کھانے کے لئے ہم ہوتے ہیں اور جب
پھس ہوتی ہے تب ** ہاتھوں ہمیں
مار کھالی ہوتی ہے - کم سے کم یہاں
پر تو آپ ہمیں نہ مارے اور ہندوں
بولنے دیجئے -

قہنس ملستری کی جو قہمانڈر
جھپس ہیں ان کو سہورت کرتے ہوئے
میں چاند ہاتھوں کھانا چاہتا ہوں -
آپ کو پتہ ہی ہے کہ ہمارے سب
کانٹری نیفٹ میں کھا ہو رہا ہے -
ہمارا ملک چاروں طرف سے گھرا ہوا
ہے - بہت سارے معزز مسہروں نے
خصوصی طور پر تین طرف یعنی
پاکستان بلکہ دیہیں اور چائنا کے
بارے میں کہا - اور پاسواں جی کی
طرف سے یہ اشارہ بھی آیا کہ سری
لنکا میں امریکی ہوس بن رہی ہے
اس سلسلے میں - مجھے بھی تو
کچھ ایسا لگ رہا ہے پچھلے دنوں
میں نے پچھر میں بھی پڑھا ہے کہ
ایک امریکن کپلی بہت بڑی تعداد
میں وہاں پر پھرتولہم یعنی P.O.L.
کو اسٹور کر رہی ہے - جب اس سے
یہ پوچھا گیا کہ آپ یہ کس لئے
سٹور کر رہے ہیں تو انہوں نے کہا
یہ مریچہلت شپ کے لئے ہے - لیکن
وہاں پر جتنی بڑی تعداد میں تھل
کا استاک ہے اس لحاظ سے تو اس

[شروی ہی - نام گھال]

ایریا میں اتنے مریچک شپ نہیں ہو سکتے ہیں - اس لئے ایسا اندازہ لگایا جا سکتا ہے کہ اس کے پیچھے کڑی نہ گڑی راز ہے - یہ بھی کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس کمپنی کا سی - آئی - اے - کے ساتھ بہت کلوز لنک ہے اس لئے میں قہقہے میں ملستہ صاحب سے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کانٹیکسٹ میں نہیں کو بہت اسٹرانگ کرنے کی ضرورت ہے اور اس کو میں سپورٹ کرتا ہوں -

ہمارے انڈومان نکوبار کے چوالہ کے بارے میں ڈاکٹر مہرا ملیم سوامی جی نے کہا ہے اس میں میں یہ ایڈ کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہاں پر بہت سے چھوٹے چھوٹے unmanned آئی لینڈس ہیں اور کل کو ہو سکتا ہے کوئی فواریں یا دوسرے امریکہ یا کواہی اور ملک کسی آئر لینڈ پر آکر بیٹھ جائے تو آپ کہا کریں گے - توہیک اسی طرح سے چائنا آکر اکسائی چن میں بیٹھ گیا تھا - اس لئے میں نے کہا کہ ہماری نیوری مضبوط کرنے کی بہت سخت ضرورت ہے - جو ہمارے پاس دوسرے میں جو بھی کچھ ریپبلکس مہلت ہو سکتا ہے چاہے شہس ہوں گلس ہوں یا دوسرے ویپلس ہوں ایئر کرافٹ کھریڈر ہوں

میں سمجھتا ہوں اس کی طرف توجہ دینے کی خاص ضرورت ہے - لہذا کو اسٹریٹجک کیا جانا چاہئے -

یہاں پر فورس کے بارے میں بھی بہت کچھ کہا گیا ہے میں اس کی قہقہے میں نہیں جانا چاہتا - ایف ۱۶ کے بارے میں بہت کچھ سنے میں آیا ہے اس کو دودھانا نہیں چاہتا - مہرے پاس ایک دو چھوٹے چھوٹے پروپیلٹس ہیں وہ آپ کی consideration کے لئے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں - جیسا کہ راجیہ پائلٹ جی نے بھی کہا ہے جو ٹرانسپورٹ پیلٹس ہوں ان میں خصوصی طور پر کچھ ایسے ہیں جسے فور چائناڈ پھکت جہاز ہیں ان کو اسٹریٹجک رہاؤس کرنے کی ضرورت ہے - ایسے جہازوں کو رکھ کر آپ کو زیادہ ہماری جوانوں جو پریشس لائوز کو ختم نہیں کرنا چاہئے - مہری یہ گذارش ہے کہ آپ اس طرف فوری طور توجہ دین گے -

جہاں تک پاکستان کے خطرے کی بات ہے وہ آرمز ایڈ ایسٹونہلر حاصل کر رہا ہے - کچھ لوگ یہ بھی کہتے ہیں کہ انڈیا کے پاس اتنی بڑی آرمی ہے اور پاکستان کے پاس کتنی ہے - لیکن وہ یہ نہیں سمجھتے ہیں کہ ہماری کوسٹل لائن

کس قدر لمبی ہے اور اس کو ہمیں
گور کرنا ہے۔ ۱۹۷۱ء سے پہلے
پاکستان کے پاس دو فرنٹ یا بارڈر
تھے لیکن اب ان کے پاس ایک فرنٹ
ہے اور ان کے سب وہیلز ایک طرف
Paint کرتے ہوئے یا کر کے رکھا ہے
لہذا ہمارے لئے یہ بہت ہی خطرے
کی بات بنی ہوئی ہے۔ کہا یہ جا
رہا ہے کہ پاکستان جو آرمی لے رہا
ہے وہ افغانستان کے خلاف استعمال
میں لانا ہے کیونکہ اس کو افغانستان
کی طرف سے خطرہ ہو رہا ہے۔
پاکستان بہت بڑے سوفسٹی کیٹڈ
شہس - پ مہریلت سہائلس ہوٹس
اور دوسرے ہتھیار خرید رہا ہے تو
یہ کوسے افغانستان کے بارڈر پر استعمال
ہوں گے۔ اس کی نظر افغانستان
کی طرف نہیں ہے بلکہ ہماری طرف
ہے۔ لہذا اس طرف دھیان دینے
کی ضرورت ہے۔

کچھ باتیں میں آرمی کے بارے
میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ خصوصی طور
پر میں اس چیمبر سے تعلق رکھتا
ہوں جہاں پر ۱۹۴۷ء سے لے کر آج
تک چار جنگیں لڑی گئی۔ وہ
بہت ہی اسٹریٹیجک ایریاز ہیں
اس لئے آپ کو کمونیکیشن سسٹم کو
اسٹریٹیجی کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ مثال
کے طور پر لدانج سیکٹر ہے اس وقت
سری نگر کے راستے کے سوائے دوسرا

راستہ نہیں ہے ونگز میں کچھ دیر
بھی سڑک بند رہتی ہے لیکن جس
وقت سولائی کا وقت آتا ہے اس وقت
آپ کے پاس صرف ایک روٹ ہے
سری نگر لہپہ کا۔ آپ کو یاد ہو گا
آج سے دو سال پہلے سری نگر میں
کسی ٹرک اور ٹیمپو کے ایکسیڈنٹ
کا یہاں کر کے آپ کا کمونیکیشن سسٹم
اور سولائی سسٹم بارہ تھوڑے دن تک
بند رہا۔ کسی گاڑی کو چلنے نہیں
دیا گیا۔ آپ کو نہیں بھولنا چاہئے
کہ وہاں پر کیا کیا ایلیمنٹ ہیں
ہوئے ہیں۔ ** نے کیا کیا نہیں
کیا۔ ان کو آپ کو یاد رکھنا چاہئے۔
میں یہ کہتا ہوں کہ آپ کے پاس
انڈر نیٹو روٹ لہپہ مذالی والا ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please don't mention the name of the Chief Minister of Kashmir. (Interruptions)

SHRI VIRBADHRA SINGH: He only mentioned the Chief Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No I will go through the record.

SHRI P. NAMGAL: I have only brought the facts before the House.

میں کمونیکیشن کی بات کر رہا
ہوں۔ لہپہ مذالی روٹ بنی ہوئی ہے
جو کہ برا روٹ کے پاس ہے۔ سمجھتا
ہوں کہ اس کو اپ گریڈ کرنے کی
سخت ضرورت ہے۔ سری نگر لہپہ
روٹ پاکستان کے شہلک ریلج میں

[میری پی - نام گھال]

ہے - حالانکہ پہلے کی طرح ہوزیشن نہیں ہے لیکن آپ بھی artillery وہ انڈائرکٹ (Indirect) ریلج میں ہے اور وہ صاف نہیں ہے - اس لئے میری آپ سے گزارش ہے کہ آپ کو ایسے مثالی روتہ کو اپ گریڈ کرنا چاہئے - ہم یہ نہیں کہتے ہیں کہ ایک سال یا دو سال میں سب کچھ کرنا چاہئے آپ اس کو ہائی فیز مودر (phased manner) میں کیجئے - آہستہ آہستہ کیجئے چاہے ایک سال میں پندرہ یا بیس کلو مٹر کیجئے کہی نہ کہی تو بن جائے گی - ہمیشہ آپ کو اس سوک phased manner کی ضرورت پوے گی اور اہ تدرست کے لئے یہی کہول دیا جانا چاہئے -

انٹیلیجنس کا جہاں تک تعلق ہے اوپر کے لہول کا تو مجھے معلوم نہیں ہے کہ کھسا چل رہا ہے لیکن لوہ لہول پر مجھے اچھا نہیں لگتا ہے - چاہے اُرسی ہو یا سول ہو دونوں میں کوآرڈینیشن نہیں ہے - ان دونوں میں کوآرڈینیشن کا ہونا بہت ضروری ہے - انٹیلیجنس اور کمیونیکیشن کی وجہ سے ہم ۱۹۶۲ء میں بہت ہی بری طرح سے ہتھے تھے - اب ان سب باتوں کو ہم بھول گئے ہیں - اس لئے اس طرف بھی توجہ دینے کی ضرورت ہے -

ہمارے ہاں ایڑی میں جد سے لداخ ہے وہاں کے لوگوں پر انکم ٹیکس معاف ہے - ابھی ایک دو سال اور میں اس پر آئے ہیں یہ بدستور قائم رہے گا - لیکن جہاں جو اُرسی پوسٹل میں جو دو سال کے لئے وہلی جاتے ہیں - ان کے لئے بھی انکم ٹیکس معاف ہونا چاہئے - آپ کھلکھلت کر لکھئے - اس میں کتنا فائدہ مند انوالوہ ہوگا - مہرا خیال ہے زیادہ نہیں ہوگا کچھ لاکھ روپوں کا ہی فرق پڑے گا - میرے خیال میں انکم ٹیکس (دا کرنے والا مشکل ہے ایک سو پچاس سے دو سو تک افسر وہاں ہوں گے وہ کتنا انکم ٹیکس دیتے ہونگے - وہاں پر جو پہنکائی ہے اس کو دیکھتے ہوئے میں سمجھتا ہوں یہ ان کے لئے ایک ان سلتو ہی جائے گا - ان کو کن کن مشکلات کا سامنا کرنا پوتا ہے آپ کو معلوم ہے - ہائی آلٹی ٹیوٹ کا مہموری پر اثر پوتا ہے پوٹنسی پر اثر پوتا ہے - فزیکل اسٹریٹی زیادہ ہوتا ہے دوسری بہت سی مشکلات کا سامنا کرنا پوتا ہے - اس لئے آپ کو اس طرف توجہ دینے کی ضرورت ہے -

جہاں تک آفیسروں کو فیری ریشن کی بات ہے آپ کے پاس شاید مشکل سے چالہس ہزار آفیسرز ہوں گے جن میں سے آدھے بارقہ پر

قیادت میں ہیں ان کو تو فوری راشی
الوہ ہے کہونکہ ان کو یہ فیسلمنتی
دینا پڑتی ہے اور دینی بھی چاہئے
لیکن جو پندرہ ہمس ہزار ایسے
آفسرز ہیں جو پیس ایڈیاڑ میں
ہیں ان کو یہ فیسلمنتی نہیں ہے -
میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ اس کے لئے
بھی راشی فوری کر دیں - اس سے
کتنا فرق پڑے گا - زیادہ فائلہنس
انوالوہ نہیں ہو گا - پندرہ ہمس لاکھ
جونیر آفسرز اور سولہس کو آپ
فوری راشن دیتے ہیں لہذا ان باتوں
کو ذرا آپ ذرا سوچئے -

ہمارے علاقے میں جو ایئر فورس
پرسنل قیادت میں بہت تھوڑے ہیں
ان کی ٹرم (تعلیم) اگر ایک سال
کر دیا جائے تو اس سے کوئی فرق
نہیں پڑے گا - آرمی میں تو لڑچ
اسکول مورسہنت میں اس لئے دو
سال کا *tenure* تھیک ہے لیکن
ایئر فورس کی تعداد بہت تھوڑی ہے -
میں سمجھتا ہوں اس پر بھی آپ
ذرا سوچ لیجئے - اگر ایک سال کا
tenure کر دیں تو اس سے ان
لوگوں کو فائدہ ہو جائے گا -

ہماری جو ماؤنٹین فورس ہیں
ان کو اسٹریٹجی کرنے کی ضرورت
ہے - اکھوسہنس میں آپ نے کافی
امہرووسہنت کی ہیں - سرحدوں میں
یہاں ویہلو کی اینہہنس میں فرق
پہ جاتا ہے ان میں آپ بہت سی

موقیہکیشن لگے ہیں لیکن میں
سمجھتا ہوں ابھی بھی *Improvement*
لگنے کی ضرورت ہے - اس بارے میں
آپ کے ڈیسرچ ایڈ قیولسہنت
قیہارٹسہنت کا کام چلتا رہتا ہے یہو
بھی اس کو اور زیادہ تھو کرنے کی
ضرورت ہے - ٹرانسپورٹ گاڑیوں کے
انجن میں معمولی موقیہکیشن سے
پہتروں کی کافی سہونگ ہو سکتی
ہے - آج کل پہتروں بہت مہلکا ہے -
وہاں پر ہم پہتروں انجن کا جو
جہت ہوتا ہے اس کو ریڈیوس کرتے
ہیں - ہائر آلتی تھو پر جو *full*
جہت آپ ہرز کرتے ہیں وہ بڑا ہونے
کی وجہ سے انجن میں پوری طرح
سے کمہریس نہیں ہو پانا ہے اور
جو فہرل اس میں آتا ہے وہ ہرن
نہیں ہو پانا ہے - کچھ پہتروں
پرہنگ دیتے ہیں اور گاڑیوں کی
اینہہنس کم ہو جاتی ہے -
یہاں پر مہلکا جہت میں جو
فہرل جہت لگاتے ہیں وہ آج ۱۲۰
مائیکروں کا ہوتا ہے - اس کو اگر
۱۲۰ یا ۱۲۵ سائز پر ریڈیوس
کر دیں تو فی لیٹر پہتروں دو
کلو مہتر کا فرق لا سکتے ہیں -
یو لیٹر میں دو کلو مہتر وہ زیادہ
چا سکتا ہے اور اس طرح = ہزاروں
لیٹر پہتروں کی ہم سہونگ کر سکتے
ہیں -

[غریبی - نام کمال]

کچھ معزز مسبروں نے ایٹم بم
بلانے کے بارے میں اپنے فدا خیال
کا اظہار کیا مہرا ذاتی خیال یہ ہے
کہ ایٹم استعمال [کرنے کی جو
پالیسی ہے اس کو pursue
پیس فل پرویز کے لئے وہ ہونا
چاہئے - ہمارے ملک میں پلڈت جی
سے لے کر آج تک ہم یہی کہتے
آ رہے ہیں کہ

Atom for peace only, for not war or
any other purpose,

مہرا یہی یہی دیتے ہیں کہ ایٹم
پیس فل پرویز کے لئے ہونا چاہئے
اور اسی پالیسی کو کلٹیو رکھنا
چاہئے -

ان باتوں کے ساتھ میں ڈیفینس
منسٹر صاحب نے جو قیماؤں
پیش کی ہیں ان کو - پورٹ کرتا
ہوں اور ان کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں
حالانکہ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ جو
۵۱۰۰ کروڑ روپے کا بجٹ ہے یہ کم
ہے - پاکستان ۳۰۲ بلین ڈالر کی
ایڈ ملٹی ہے اور جب اس کو
۲ بلین کی ایڈ ملٹی تھی تو اس کے
بارے میں جنرل ضیاء نے یہ کہا تھا
کہ یہ تو پلڈت ہے - میں سمجھتا
ہوں کہ ہمارے یہاں کا بجٹ
پاکستان کے جتنا ہے میں وہی نہیں
ہے اور بہت کم ہے - ہم کو دستور
کو پروجا کر ڈیفینس کو اسٹریٹجی

کرنے کے لئے ہر ممکن کوشش کرنی
چاہئے اور تیار رہنا چاہئے - ہماری
پردہان ملٹری جی نے ڈیفینس منسٹر
صاحب نے اور ایکسٹرنل منسٹر
صاحب نے ہر دفع یہ کہا ہے کہ ہم
کسی سے جنگ نہیں کریں گے ہماری
پالیسی یہ رہنی چاہئے لیکن کہ ہمیں
ہمیشہ یہ واٹھا کا مقابلہ کرنے کے
لئے تیار رہنا چاہئے -

ان شہدوں کے ساتھ میں ڈیفینس
منسٹر کی بجٹ مانگن کا
سمرتن کرنا ہوں -

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr.
Sunder Singh. He is the last speaker.
He will take not more than five
minutes. If he takes more than five
minutes, I will adjourn the House.

شری سندر سنگھ (فیلور): اُپا-
ध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जमाना कब्जा करने
का है जमाना और इम्पीरियलिज्म का
जमाना है और हर कोई ज्यादा से ज्यादा
कब्जा करने की कोशिश कर रहा है।
कोई मंदिरों पर कब्जा कर रहा है तो
कोई गुरुद्वारों पर कब्जा कर रहा है और
एक मुल्क दूसरे पर कब्जा करने की कोशिश
करता है। तो आज यह हालत है।

हम को क्या करना चाहिए जो करना
है वह तो डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को
करना है। आप ने बहुत सी मिसालें दी
हैं लेकिन मुझे कोई मिहल देने की जरूरत
नहीं है। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता
हूँ कि हमारे यहां पर मस्ती पर एक पुल
बना दिया जाए, तो लोगों की बड़ी
सहूलियत होगी। आज जो उस पर पुल
न होने की वजह से वह इलाका दूसरे
इलाकों से 6 महीने कटा रहता है। अगर

मस्तों पर पुल बन जाए, तो 100 गांव सेफ हो सकते हैं। जब लड़ाई होती है, तो हम वहां जाते हैं और वह इलाका पाकिस्तान के नजदीक है। हमें पता है कि पाकिस्तान से आ कर लोग हमारे मवेशी ले जाते हैं और हमारे यहां के लोगों को तंग करते हैं। डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी को इस का क्या पता है।

मैं एक बात और बता दूँ। सरदार पटेल ने कहा था:—

"If you want peace, prepare for war."

जब तक लड़ाई के लिए तैयार नहीं होंगे पीस नहीं हो सकती। ... (व्यवधान) इस में शक नहीं कि आप के आदर्श बहुत ऊंचे हैं लेकिन मैं आप को बताऊँ कि जब जम्मू व काश्मीर में लड़ाई हुई थी, तो उस वक्त महात्मा गांधी जी ने वहां आदमी भेजने के लिए कहा था। क्यों वहां आदमी भेजे थे? उन्होंने उस वक्त कहा था कि जो हमारे देश पर कब्जा करना चाहता है, उस को पकड़ लो।

If you want peace, prepare for war, सरदार पटेल जो हमारे दोस्त थे, उन्होंने यह कहा था।

एक बात दलीप सिंह भूरिया ने जो कही, वह ठीक है। जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के आदमी हैं, जो गरीब आदमी हैं, जो ट्राइबल हैं जो आदिवासी हैं, जो मजहबी हैं, उनको फौज में भर्ती करना चाहिए। उनको भर्ती क्यों नहीं करते, यह मैं समझ नहीं पाया। उनको भर्ती करलो, उनको ट्रेनिंग मिल जाएगी। अगर वह मर गया, तो ठीक है और अगर वह बाहर आएगा, तो कम से कम दिलेर तो होगा। इससे हरिजनों में भी जान आएगी। हरिजन 15 करोड़ आदमी हैं, उनको कोई भर्ती नहीं करता है। हमारी मांग है कि

हरिजनों को भी फौज में भर्ती दो। हरिजन भी यह जानते हैं कि

No man can get his right by request. The right has to be wrested from unwilling hands.

हरिजन गरीब हैं। वे खेती बाड़ी करते हैं, छोटे से छोटा काम करते हैं। जमींदारों के बच्चे क्या करते हैं। ऐश करते हैं, खाते-पीते मौज मारते हैं। क्या उनमें जान होती है? जान उनमें होती है जो हाथ से काम करते हैं। गरीब आदमी में जान होती है। वह आपके लिए लड़ सकता है। उनको आपको ज्यादा से ज्यादा भर्ती करना चाहिए। बड़े लोग कोई काम नहीं करता है। सब पैसे कमा रहे हैं। सब गरीबों का नाम लेकर उनको एक्सप्लोइट करते हैं। यह गलत बात है। इसको आपको देखना चाहिए।

All expansion is life. All contraction is death. All love is expansion. All selfishness is contraction. Love is therefore the only law of life. He who loves lives. He who is selfish is dying. Therefore, love for loves sake. Because it is only law of life (Swami Vivekananda).

जो अमीर आदमी हैं वे सब ऐशो आराम करके हार्ट अटक से मर रहे हैं। जितने धनी मुल्क हैं सब में यह हो रहा है।

आज जापन और पाकिस्तान जैसे मुल्क हम पर कब्जा जमाना चाहते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि जो हमारे घर की लड़ाई है, पहले हमें उससे खत्म करके तगड़ा बनना चाहिए। कमजोर होकर कोई काम नहीं चल सकता।

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक हमारी फौजों का ताल्लुक है, 1927 में हमारे यहाँ एक चमार पलटन थी। वह भी आप ने तोड़ दी। लेकिन आपके यहाँ अब डोगरा पलटन है, सिख पलटन है, जाट पलटन है। इनको आप क्यों नहीं तोड़ते? अगर आप कलासलेस सोसायटी बनाना चाहते हैं तो इन्हें भी तोड़िए नहीं तो हमारी आदिवासी पलटन, चमार पलटन, हरिजन पलटन भी बनाइये।

हम हरिजन 15 करोड़ लोग हैं। हमारी जितनी आबादी है उसके हिसाब से हम पर रु० खर्च नहीं होता है। लोग कहते हैं कि एक्स सर्विसमें को रिजर्वेशन दो। उनको दो लेकिन हमारा हक तो नहीं मारो।

जितने हरीजन हैं, आदिवासी हैं सब गरीब आदमी हैं। बड़े बेकवर्ड आदमी हैं। हम लोगों की आपको ज्यादा मदद करनी चाहिए। जिनके पास दौलत नहीं है उनकी ज्यादा मदद करनी चाहिए। गरीब न तो यह जानता है कि कौन कम्युनिस्ट है, न वह यह जानता है कि कौन केपिटलिस्ट है। वह तो यह जानता है कि हमारी जमीन न छीनी जाए, हमारी दुकानें न छीनी जाएं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक डिफेंस का ताल्लुक है आप पहले गरीब आदमियों की सुरक्षा करो। परमात्मा के नाम पर उनका भला करो। मैं तो सीधी सी बात कहता हूँ -

Where should you seek for God? Are not the poor, the miserable and the downtrodden Gods? Worship them first. I do not believe in God and religion which cannot wipe out the tears from the widow's eyes and cannot bring a morsel of food to the orphan's mouth.

इस वास्ते मैं कहता हूँ कि पहले घर की लड़ाई बन्द करो। अगर घर में लड़ते रहोगे तो बाहर कैसे लड़ोगे? हमारे यहाँ जितने आदमी मरते हैं वे गरीब आदमी मरते हैं। चाहे वह घर की लड़ाई हो चाहे बाहर की लड़ाई हो। अगर हम घर में तगड़े होंगे तो हमें कोई नहीं मार सकता है।

हमारे यहाँ जो अपोजिशन है उसमें कई नुकश हैं। मैं अपोजिशन के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ क्योंकि

The opposition is a healthy sign because it tries to keep the Government on its toes.

जहाँ अपोजिशन ताकतवर नहीं है वहाँ ऐसी हालत होती है। आप अपनी कमजोरी दूर करें। फिर गवर्नमेंट भी ठीक हो सकती है। हरिजनों की आबादी पंद्रह करोड़ है। उसके मुताबिक उनको आप भर्ती करें। छम्ब जौरिया में क्या हुआ था। वहाँ सब भाग गए थे, हरिजन काम आए थे। मार्शल रेस वाली बात फिजूल है। इनकी हड्डी मजबूत होती है। सिख, ब्राह्मण, राजपूत मर चुके हैं। वे मौज करने में लगे हुए हैं। उनमें दम नहीं रह गया है। हमारे बच्चों में दम है वे ज्यादा तकलीफें उठाते हैं और ज्यादा लड़ाइयां करते हैं। पंजाब में आप देख लें। हरिजनों को कोई हाथ नहीं लगा सकता है। उन्होंने जमीनें ले रखी हैं। मैंने जवाहरलाल को कह कर जमीन ली। जमीन जिसके पास होती है उसके पास लाठी भी होती है। इसी वास्ते पंजाब में तरक्की के काम हुए हैं। स्टेट्स में आपके लड़ाइयां होती हैं। आप यहाँ बैठे रहते हैं। एम०पी० बनने की आपको क्या जरूरत है। घर में आपके लोगों पर जूतियां पड़ रही हैं, आप यहाँ क्या कर रहे हैं? वहाँ जा कर उनकी हिफाजत

क्यों नहीं करते ? आप चाहते हैं मामले ठीक हो जाएं तो गरीबों की मदद करो महात्मा गांधी की यही पालिसी थी । उन्होंने टिट्टियां साफ कर कर के अंग्रेजों को निकाल बाहर किया । पाकिस्तान से आप डरते क्यों हैं । पंद्रह करोड़ को तंग क्यों करते हैं । उनकी मदद करो , गरीब आदमियों की मदद करो । वे आपकी हिफाजत करेंगे । हमको लड़ाई के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए । सुलह की बात करें लेकिन बाकायदा तैयारी भी रहे । जबर आदमी से दुनिया डरती है । कमजोर की कोई नहीं सुनता । डिफेंस को मजबूत कर ले, अपनी ताकत बढ़ा ल, खुद ताकतवर हो जाएं तो सब ठीक हो जाएगा ।

दुनिया उसका साथ देती है जिसके हाथ में डंडा होता है, ताकत जिसके पास होती है । आप भी ताकतवर बनें ।

मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मुझे थोड़ा समय दे दिया करें आगे भी ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made very valuable points. The Minister will reply tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

19.43 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 26, 1982/ (Chaitra 5, 1904 (Saka))