

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



(Vol. XXXVI contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price Rs. 4.00

C O N T E N T S

No. 24, Thursday, March 31, 1983/Chaitra 10, 1905 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Obituary Reference :	1—2
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 454, 462, 466, 468 and 470	2—26
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 452, 453, 455 to 459, 463 to 465, 467, 469, 471 and 472.	26—37
Unstarred Questions Nos. 5137 to 5339 and 5341 to 5371	37—286
Papers laid on the Table	286—90
Assent to Bills	290
Public Accounts Committee—	
Hundred and twenty-seventh and Hundred and twenty-eighth Reports	291
Statement <i>re</i> —Press Reports that India's Ambassador in Washington ap- peared for giving evidence before a Committee of U.S. Congress	291—94
Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao	291—92
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported increase in terrorist activities by extremists, reactionary elements and religious fanatics disturbing peace in Punjab	294—318
Shrimati Sukhbans Kaur	294, 295—98
Shri P. C. Sethi	294—95 298—99, 317-18
Shri R.S. Sparrow	299—303
Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur Brar	304—11
Dr. Subramaniam Swamy	311—17
Arrest of Member—	
(Shri Era Anbarasu)	318
Matters under Rule 377—	
(i) Need to check the deadly 'Monkey Virus disease' raging in certain areas of Karnataka :	
Shri Oscar Fernandes	318—19

*The sign + masked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii) Drought relief work in Tamil Nadu:

Shri K. Mayathevar

(iii) Credit supply by banks to sick engineering units of Kolhapur: 319—20

Shrimati Sanyogita Rane 320

(iv) Financial assistance etc. to the U.P. Government for re-starting the closed Kumar Bronze Factory at Tarikhet in Almora.:

Shri Harish Rawat: 320—21

(v) Need for financial assistance to States for controlling seepage from canals in different parts of the country:

Shri Harikesh Bahadur: 321

(vi) Demands of Seamen:

Shri M.M. Lawrence 321—22

(vii) News reports "about alleged U.S. Plan to Balkanise India" published in the 'Patriot' and the 'Link':

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy 322—23

(viii) Regularisation of service and amelioration of condition of Railway Coolies:

Shri Baburao Paranjpe 324—25

(ix) Need for setting up of a Commission for settling border dispute between Uttar Pradesh and Bihar:

Prof. K. K. Tiwari 325—26

Demands for Grants, 1983-84 326—74

Ministry of Defence—

Shri Hannan Mollah 327—41

Shri R.S. Sparrow 343—58

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy 358—71

Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat 371—73

Resolution *re*. 'Right to Work' as a fundamental right 374—420

Shri Chandra Pal Shailani 374, 375—79

Shri M. Satyanarayana Rao 374, 379—84

Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh 384—87

Shri R.P. Yadav 387—91

Shri Sunder Singh 391—96

Shri Oscar Fernandes 396—97

Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar 397—99

Shri Harikesh Bahadur 400—402

Shri Dharmavir 402—17

Resolution *re* Centre-State Relationship—

Shri Amal Datta 421—32

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, March 31, 1983|Chaitra 10,
1905 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven past six
minutes of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: It is six minutes late, Sir.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: That has become a practice now a days.

MR. SPEAKER: It might not become a rule.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I only say there is scope for improvement.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our former colleagues, Sarvashri Jang Bahadur Singh Bisht and Babulal Tiwari.

Shri Jang Bahadur Singh Bisht was a Member of Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during 1957—71 representing Almora constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

Earlier, he had been a Member of Legislative Council of Uttar Pradesh during 1930—37. An Advocate, Shri Bisht functioned as Chairman/President of District Board, Almora for several years.

Shri Bisht passed away at Naini Tal on 12th March, 1983, at the age of 83 years.

Shri Babulal Tiwari was a Member of First and Second Lok Sabha during 1952—62 representing Nimar constituency of Madhya Pradesh.

An agriculturist, Shri Tiwari took keen interest in social work and uplift of wea-

ker sections of society. He was a Member of Harijan Sewak Sangh and Secretary Khandwa Gorakshan Sanstha for a number of years.

He passed away at Khandwa on 17th March, 1983 at the age of 88 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

*The Members then stood in silence for
a short while.*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jagpal Singh is not here. Mr. R. P. Gaekwad is also not here. Then next question—Shrimati Kishori Sinha—she is not here. Mr. Ravindra Varma is also not here.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Sir, I may be permitted to raise this question.

MR. SPEAKER: How can I, Sir?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: It is a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER: I know; but what can I do? It is the Member who has to know it.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dearth of Books in Braille System

*454. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a dearth of books in Braille System for the sightless, adding to their problems; and

(b) if so, corrective steps proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(SHRI P. K. THUNGAN): (a) There is a shortage of books in the braille system in the country.

(b) In addition to 6 major braille presses in the country, 2 more are being established. Establishment of more presses on a regional basis and strengthening the capacity of some of the existing Presses are also under consideration.

श्री हरिश कुमार गंगवार: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जब नेत्रहीनों को शिक्षा देने की योजना बनाई, तब यह नहीं सोचा गया कि कितनी पुस्तकों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी? यह कमी किस कारण से रही है—क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने का कष्ट करेंगे

श्री पी. के. थुंगन: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने बताया कि देश में नेत्रहीनों के लिए 6 ब्रैल प्रेस किताबें छापती हैं। वैसे कितने नेत्रहीन छात्र हैं, इसका कोई नम्बर हमारे पास नहीं है। इसका कोई सर्वे भी नहीं किया गया है। लेकिन यह आपको जानकर खुशी होगी कि करीब 700 स्कूलों में नेत्रहीनों को शिक्षा दी जा रही है और 160 स्पेशल स्कूल हैं, जहाँ पर सिर्फ हण्डिकैप बच्चों को शिक्षा दी जा रही है। यह भी सच है कि किताबों की कमी है। यह कमी भी कुछ भाषाओं में है। नेत्रहीन बच्चे हर काम्यूनिटी और हर भाषा-भाषी में होते हैं। अंग्रेजी में हम ब्रैल किताबें देहरादून में छापते हैं। पंजाबी, हिन्दी और संस्कृत में छापते हैं, लेकिन असमीया भाषा की ब्रैल किताबें तथा और दूसरी भाषाओं की ब्रैल किताबों की कमी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: बंगला में ?

श्री पी. के. थुंगन: बंगला के लिए कल-कलता में प्रेस है। वहाँ बंगला में छापते हैं।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन: उर्दू में छापते हैं ?

श्री पी. के. थुंगन: उर्दू में भी कांशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री हरिश कुमार गंगवार: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय शिक्षा देने की योजना बनी, उस समय किन-किन भाषाओं में ब्रैल पुस्तकें छापने का निर्णय लिया था और क्यों सभी भाषाओं में निर्णय नहीं लिया गया? दूसरी बात जो कि आश्चर्यजनक लगती है, आप नेत्रहीनों को शिक्षा देने जा रहे हैं, विकलांग वर्ष मनाया गया, लेकिन आज तक आपको यह नहीं मालूम कि भारतवर्ष में कितने नेत्रहीन हैं और किन-किन भाषाओं में कितने-कितने हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कुछ आँखें होते हुए भी अन्धे होते हैं।

श्री हरिश कुमार गंगवार: मंत्री जी क्या यह बतायेंगे कि कितनी पुस्तकों की किस-किस भाषा में आवश्यकता है? जैसा कि बताया गया है कि छः मुख्य प्रेस हैं और दो को स्थापना की जा रही है—क्या इससे आवश्यकता को पूर्ति हो जाएगी? दूसरे—क्या आप कोई सर्वे करायेंगे कि भारतवर्ष में कुल कितने नेत्रहीन हैं?

श्री पी. के. थुंगन: जैसा मैंने अभी बतलाया था—हमारे पास इस समय यह स्टैटिस्टिक्स नहीं हैं कि कितने नेत्रहीन बच्चे हैं.....

श्री हरिश कुमार गंगवार: क्यों नहीं हैं? अब आप योजना बना रहे हैं तो स्टैटिस्टिक्स क्यों नहीं हैं ?

श्री पी. के. थुंगन: कितने नेत्रहीन लोगों के लिए किताबों की जरूरत है—इस के बारे में इस समय बतलाना मुश्किल है। लेकिन मैं यह बतलाना चाहूँगा कि जितने स्कूलों में ये बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं, उन में किन-किन भाषाओं में कितनी किताबों की जरूरत है, इस की जानकारी देने के लिए हमने आल-रेडी रिक्वेस्ट किया है, ताकि उस की मुताबिक हम प्लानिंग कर सकें।

किन-किन भाषाओं में ये बूले पुस्तकें अवैलेंबल हैं, मैं उन भाषाओं के नाम देना चाहता हूँ तथा कहाँ, कहाँ छपती हैं वह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ — सेंट्रल बूले प्रेस, देहरादून में हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी, संस्कृत और पंजाबी भाषा में छपती हैं। बम्बई में मराठी, गुजराती, अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपती हैं। अहमदाबाद में गुजराती, हिन्दी, संस्कृत और अंग्रेजी में छपती हैं। मद्रास में तमिल, तेलगु, मलयालम, कन्नड और अंग्रेजी में छपती हैं.....

MR. SPEAKER: You can lay it on the Table of the House.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो जवाब मांगा था, वह नहीं मिला, बिना आवश्यकता को जाने हुए...

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: They do not know the exact number of blind men in this country: they have not taken any census of the blind.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार: बिना नेत्रहीनों की संख्या जाने ये कैसे नियोजन कर रहे हैं, किस-किस को पढ़ायेंगे ?

श्री पी. के. थुंगन: जानने को कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहो: अपने उत्तर के क्रम में मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि 160 स्पेशल स्कूलों की स्थापना की गई है—नेत्रहीन बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि ये 160 स्पेशल स्कूलों देश के किन-किन भागों में स्थापित किये गए हैं तथा इनकी स्थापना के लिए सरकार ने कौन-सा क्वॉट्रियरी अपनाया है, कौन से मापदण्ड के अनुसार इन स्कूलों की स्थापना की गई है?

श्री पी. के. थुंगन: इन स्पेशल स्कूलों की स्थापना के लिए 100 परसेंट सेंट्रल ग्रांट दी जाती है.....

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: She is asking what is the criterion for it?

श्री पी. के. थुंगन: मैं क्वॉट्रियरी ही बतला रहा हूँ—इन स्पेशल स्कूलों को हम सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से सेंट-पर-सेंट ग्रांट देते हैं। जिन-जिन इलाकों में इन स्कूलों को इस्टेब्लिश करने को ज्यादा

जरूरत होती है उसको देख कर इस्टेब्लिश किया जाता है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की तरफ से भी इस में रिक्वेस्ट आती है, उस बसिस पर इन को इस्टेब्लिश किया जाता है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान: इस सदन में लगातार तीन सत्रों से चर्चा हो रही है, दर्जनों बार हम लोगों ने इस सवाल को उठाया है, विकलांग वर्ग भी हाल में मनाया गया, उस के बावजूद भी यह कितने शर्म की बात है कि इस देश में कितने अनो लोग और कितने विकलांग लोग हैं इसका डाटा सरकार के पास नहीं है। 1977 में इस का सर्वे हुआ था उन आंकड़ों के मूताविक इस देश में 90 लाख लोग अन्ध थे और मैं समझता हूँ कि ये आंकड़े अब बढ़ कर एक करोड़ से ज्यादा हो गये हैं। 68 करोड़ की आबादी में इस समय एक करोड़ लोग अन्ध हैं। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ—इन करोड़ में से कितने लोग बूले सिस्टम से प्रशिक्षण पा चुके हैं?

अभी श्रीमती कृष्णा साहो जी के प्रश्न के जवाब बतलाया गया कि 160 स्कूलों को सरकार 100 परसेंट ग्रांट देती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—अपनी तरफ से सरकार ने कितने विद्यालय खोले हुए हैं? सरकार की तरफ से कोई विद्यालय चल रहा है या नहीं चल रहा है तो क्या सरकार इस तरह के विद्यालय खोलने का विचार रखती है? यदि ऐसा सरकार का विचार है तो किस जगह विद्यालय खोलने जा रही है?

श्री पी. के. थुंगन: जितने भी स्कूल चल रहे हैं सब सरकार की सहायता से चल रहे हैं। विकलांगों की एग्जैक्ट संख्या इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान: इनके पास कुछ नहीं है। कितने लोग अन्ध हैं, कितने प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: क्या आप इनको बाद में बता देंगे?

श्री पी. के. थुंगन: जी हाँ, बाद में बता दूंगा। (Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Sir, we want your indulgence. He said that there has not been any survey of the blind people in the country. Now Shri Ram Vilaspi says that actually a survey was undertaken in the year 1977. That means the Minister is not aware of it. What sort of a reply can we expect from such a Minister? (Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मेरे एक प्रश्न के जवाब में ही इसी सदन में बताया गया है कि 90 लाख लोग अन्धे हैं। मंत्री महोदय इस तरह से पार्लियामेंट से खिलवाड़ नहीं कर सकते।

श्री पी. के. थंगून: मैं पार्लियामेंट को क्लेई गलत इनफॉर्मेशन देने की क्वॉशिश नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त मेरे पास एग्जैक्ट फिगुर नहीं है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: क्यों नहीं है?

श्री पी. के. थंगून: अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं तो मैं उनका बाद में जानकारी दे दूंगा।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Do you have the information? Have you done the homework?

श्री राम विलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस प्रश्न को पोस्टपॉन कर दीजिए।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: It appears that the officers have misled the Minister. So, you should pull up the officers through the Minister. The hon. Minister is innocent. (Interruption)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: He is only deputising for the absentee Minister. (Interruptions) The Minister should come and answer the question. This is your responsibility also.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: नेक्स्ट डेट के लिए इसको पोस्टपॉन कर दीजिए। बाद में जब शीला कौल जी आएंगी वे जवाब दे देंगी (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मेरी बात सुनिए। आप इनको पूरी इनफॉर्मेशन सप्लाइ कर दीजिए। (व्यवधान)

श्री पी. के थंगून: माननीय सदस्य मेरी बात तो सुनते ही नहीं हैं (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: The House is also blind now.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The House also is blind now.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इसके लिए हाफ एन आवर डिसकशन रख दें ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान: ठीक है, डिसकशन दे दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: ठीक है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: On one condition. Sir. Before the discussion, he should come prepared. You please tell the Minister that he should come prepared. Please come prepared.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Singh Shakya. He is not there. Shri Nihal Singh. He is also not there. Shri Nanje Gowda. Not present.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव: सब हॉली मना रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: लगता है वह जो कूल पिलाई गई है, उसका नशा अभी तक उतरा नहीं है।

Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap. Absent.
Shri Mangal Ram Premi. He also absent.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri K. Pradhani. Even Shri Pradhani is missing!

Where is the Home Minister?
I have to find out. My Members are missing!

Shri Bhogendra Jha. Qn. 459. He is also not here.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: This question is about Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mool Chand Daga. Qn. 462.

कल तो डागा जी की बड़ी व्याख्या हो रही थी।

श्री राम बिलास पाषाणन: हर समय मौजूद रहते हैं इसलिए इन्हें मंत्री नहीं बनाया जाता ।

छठी योजना के दौरान बैगनों का निर्माण

*462. श्री मूलचन्द डागा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान एक लाख बैगनों का निर्माण करने की योजना है जबकि वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान निर्धारित लक्ष्य 13,000 बैगन की तुलना में केवल 10,400 बैगनों का निर्माण किया गया और 1981-82 के 6 महीनों में केवल 7,744 बैगनों का निर्माण किया गया जबकि उस वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य 18,000 बैगन था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य कैसे प्राप्त किए जायेंगे, और यदि यह लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं किया जायेगा तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). Initially, within the Plan Outlay expected to be made available for the Sixth Plan, target for acquisition of 1,00,000 wagons in terms of four wheelers was fixed. However, on account of price escalation, subsequent to formulation of the Plan, it is now estimated that it may be possible to procure only about 78,000 wagons in terms four wheelers within the Plan Outlay.

Against the above target, the progress achieved upto-date is indicated below:

(Figures in four-wheelers)

Year	Target	No. of Manufactured
1	2	3
1980-81 . . .	13,000	12,064
1981-82 . . .	18,000	17,362
1982-83 . . .	17,580	12,424 (upto Feb. 1983)

During the first sixth months of 1981-82, (April—September), production achieved was 8,288 wagons in terms of four wheelers and not 7,744 four wheeler units.

For 1983-84, within the funds available, the target for manufacture of wagons has been fixed as 12,500 wagons in terms of four wheeler units. The trend of production so far is consistent with the revised targets, and no difficulty is anticipated in achieving the figure of 78,000 wagons in terms of four wheelers during the Sixth Plan period, provided adequate funds are made available during 1983-84 and 1984-85.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आपने एक लाख बैगन बनाने का लक्ष्य रखा है । लेकिन इस योजना के अनुसार आप 22 हजार कम बैगन बना रहे हैं । आप यह बताएं कि आज देश को कितने बैगन की जरूरत है और कितनी कमी है । इतने कम बनाने के बाद आपको माल ढोने में कितना लूकसान उठाना पड़ता है और रेलवे को कितना घाटा होता है ?

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: There is no question of shortage of wagons, as the Member is having an apprehension. As is known to the House, the Railways are having the required number of wagons. Although our target was of one lakh wagons, because of price escalation, we have revised it. Now, it is estimated that

it may be possible to procure only about 78,000 wagons. Our manufacturing programme is as follows:

In 1980-81, against a target of 13,000 wagons, we manufactured 12,064 wagons.

In 1981-82 against a target of 18,000 wagons, we manufactured 17,362 wagons.

And in 1982-83 (upto February, 1983) against a target of 17,580 wagons, we manufactured 12,424 wagons. Actually in terms of the availability of wagons, I can assume the House that there is no shortage of wagons and we are in a position to move the required traffic.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: यह तो उत्तर दिया गया है, बहुत ही कांटीडिक्टरी है। एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि बैगन्स की कमी नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ आपने नए बैगन्स बनाने की योजना बनाई है। अच्छा होता अगर आप पहले ही कह देते कि कमी नहीं है इसलिए बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। (व्यवधान) आज रेलवे में घाटा क्यों होता है? जितना सामान ढोया जाता है ज्यादातर ट्रकों द्वारा ही ढोई जाता है। मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि चूना जैसी कई चीजें हैं जो बैगनों की कमी के कारण नहीं ढोयी जाती हैं। आपका कहना है कि कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं। आपने जब योजना बनाई थी तो कितनी धराराशि का प्रावधान किया था? उस धराराशि की कितनी कमी गृहसूच हुई? इसके लिए आपने क्या कमी सप्लायमेन्टरी डिमान्ड्स रखी? अगर नहीं तो क्या कारण था?

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: The question of shortage does not arise. Perhaps, the hon. Member is having in mind the requirement of wagons in terms of expanding industrial and agricultural production. I may tell the hon. Member that we are able to carry all the goods traffic that is offered to us.

About road transport carrying truck loads and other things, as the House is aware, we have adopted a policy of carrying the bulk traffic from one end to the other like the coal from the collieries to

thermal plants. We do not have any difficulty in coming to the House with supplementary demands for grants. We have made allocations in all the budget provisions. Even for 1983-84 we have made allocations. . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: For how many wagons?

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: For 1983-84, 12,500 wagons in terms of 4-wheeler units. We are going ahead with our programme. There is no question of shortfall.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Halder.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Daga has said that there is a contradiction in his reply but I would say that not contradiction but he is misleading the House. He said that due to price escalation, the Railways need only 78,000 wagons instead of 1,00,000. You read the answer, "On account of price escalation subsequent to formulation of the Plan, it is now estimated that it may be possible to procure only about 78,000 of wagons in terms of 4-wheelers within the Plan outlay. It would be possible to procure. You know that West Bengal is a deficit State. We need about 4,00,000 metric tonnes of foodgrains every month but due to shortage of wagons they only supply 2,50,000 metric tonnes of foodgrains to West Bengal. So, there is shortage of wagons. You know that in West Bengal, in and around Calcutta, the wagon-building industry is concentrated and they are facing crisis for want of order from Railways. So there is shortage of wagons and also there is crisis in the wagon industry. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister whether to meet the shortage of wagone the Railway Ministry will place sufficient order to the wagon industry?

MR. SPEAKER: This is the shortage of orders, not of wagons.

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: As has been explained in our Budget we have laid down the priorities. According to the allocation made for the manufacture of wagons, we have placed orders. So, there is no question of not placing orders

with any of the wagon-manufacturing companies.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will the Minister explain it further. He said that there was a scheme to manufacture 1,00,000 wagons during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Now he says because of the price escalation, the number has been brought down to 78,000. It means that the Government is not in a position because of the shortage of money, to purchase 1,00,000 wagons and the shortage of wagons will continue. Your requirement is for 1,00,000 wagons which was in the Plan will not be able to purchase 1,00,000. It means, the shortage will continue. That is **number one**. Number 2, I wanted to know whether the Government is proposing to set up a wagon manufacturing factory in public sector and what it has been suggested that this location should be in Gorakhpur?

MR. SPEAKER: Will you like me to recommend your case.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am not asking for Azamgarh..... (*Interruptions*) Help Bihar also, why are they worried?

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: Sir, as I have already explained, the availability of wagons is not a problem.... (*Interruptions*) I am saying because of the position that I know. So far as the question the hon. Member Shri Chandrajit Yadav has asked about the escalation of price, it is true that because of the escalation of price, we have revised and we have brought it down to 78,000. So far as public sector is concerned, there are already six wagon-manufacturing industries in the public sector. The question of having one in Gorakhpur does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question, Shri-mati Pramila Dandavate—absent. Next question, Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar—absent; Shri Bhim Singh—absent. I think they are going to create a record this time.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why don't you issue a Speaker's warrant in their name?

MR. SPEAKER: I think it is a good suggestion.

Next question, Shri Kumbha Ram Arya—Absent.

Next question, Shri Nityananda Misra.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Sir, I am present.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much; you have broken the monotony.

Economic condition of Creative Artists

*466. **SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a study about the number of writers, poets, painters and other creative artists in the country and in regard to their economic condition and meagre earning;

(b) whether Government propose to formulate some plan to help creative artists, writers and others; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). There exist schemes of scholarship and fellowship to provide opportunities for talented children, youngmen and outstanding scholars to pursue creative and critical studies. These briefly, are:

(i) *Cultural Talent Search Scholarship:* The scheme provides facilities to outstanding young children in the age group of 10 to 14 years studying either in recognised schools or belonging to families of practising traditional performing arts to continue their studies.

Fellowships are awarded for one year and are continued on year to year basis upto first university degree or 20 years of age whichever is earlier subject to the awardee maintaining satisfactory progress. The scheme provides for 100 fresh scholarships every year including 25 reserved for children belonging to families of practising traditional performing arts.

(ii) *Scheme for Award of scholarship to young workers:* The scheme provides financial assistance to young artists of outstanding promise for advanced training within India in the fields of music, dance, drama, painting, sculpture etc. Every year 75 scholarships are given to candidates in the age group of 18 to 28 years. The duration of scholarship is normally two years.

(iii) *Scheme for award of Fellowships to the outstanding artists in the field of the performing the Literary and the Plastic arts.*

The main objective is to provide basic financial support to outstanding men in the fields of the literary the plastic and the performing arts in the age group of 25—65 years. Total number of awards in a year is 50.

(iv) *Scheme for award of Fellowships for higher studies/research in the epigraphy, Paleography, Extinct languages and scripts, numismatics, etc.*

The Scheme promotes study of the extinct languages and scripts, etc. expertise in which is fast dwindling. The scheme provides for ten fellowships every year, tenable for two years.

(v) *Scheme of financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances.*

The Scheme provides for financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts etc. who may be in indigent circumstances and who are above 58 years of age and in certain cases, to their dependants.

The Sangeet Natak Akademi and Lalit Kala Akademi also provide fellowships to creative artists in their respective fields.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: We are all aware of the fact that the economic condition of the creative artist's of our country is extremely deplorable. Those artist's who opt for a profession are somewhat better off, but those who lead a dedicated life, devoted to the performance of pure art and creative effort are not able to earn a living, even at the subsistence level. Whether he is a writer, poet or a painter, if he is engaged in pure artistic endeavour, then success or honour comes to him at a very late stage, probably at the fag end of his career, or after his death. So, do the Ministry contemplate any scheme to provide financial assistance to creative artists after identifying them for the whole country, so that they can devote their time to highly creative and productive art, which is so very useful for the society?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: We have several schemes in this regard. One is the Cultural Talant Search Scholarship; there is another Scheme for Award of scholarship to young workers; then there is a scheme for award of Fellowship to outstanding artistes in the field of performing, literary and plastic arts; then there is a scheme for award of Fellowships for higher studies, research etc. Then there is a scheme of financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and such other walks of life, who may be in indigent circumstances.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Those artistes who have attained some distinction, some reputation and even world recognition, if you offer substantial financial assistance only to such persons, it does not serve the purpose. Apart from these people, who have attained distinction, there are hundreds and thousands of artistes engaged in creative work, who are living a life of poverty and suffering. Do the Government contemplate identifying such artistes for the whole country, those who are engaged in pure artistic and creative endeavour, those who are making a substantial contribution for the maintenance of those arts, and offering them some sort of basic minimum necessities which will enable them to continue to pursue creative arts?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: I have mentioned the schemes. The hon. Member's question pertains to those schemes. On the suggestion that something has to be done for the maintenance of the artistes are engaged in fine arts, I think it will not be possible for the Government to maintain each and every artist in a country of our size, where we have such a vast number of artists. Therefore, these schemes are worked out and under these schemes they are assisted. First, the artists are identified. After that they are assisted to attain their excellence and then offered scholarships and fellowships.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I thank my esteemed colleague who has raised this question, and this is very important because in our country most of the artists, even those who attained distinction in their old age, because of financial insecurity suffer a lot and particularly those artists who actually have the independence of spirit and do not sell their services to commercial organisations.

Sir, I would like to know, through you, whether the Government of India will seriously think about a scheme of granting pensions to those artists who are not in a position to earn a living or whose financial position is not sound and also direct the States to furnish a list of such artists and bring them under pension scheme?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Sir, it is a very good suggestion in view of the interests of our artists and particularly those who attained distinction in old age and who do not want to sell their fine arts and their services to the commercial houses, as the hon. Member has stated. His suggestions are noted and we will certainly consider them.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to repeat the same as my hon. friend has told about the conditions prevailing in this country so far as artists are concerned. There is a distinction between the artists who reached the highest stage of reputation at the national level as well as at the State

level. Due to paucity of funds and financial assistance, the various States have also not properly listed, the artists and the Centre has also not proposed any scheme for this. In view of these things, I would like to know whether the Government of India would consider sympathetically setting up a revolving fund in order to recognise and also to help financially those who are in need of financial assistance and other things for promoting the art in this country. *(Interruptions).* Is there any revolving fund to assist both the State artists and the artists who have attained reputation at the national level? I want to know whether the Government of India is going to propose this.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Sir, the hon. Member has also given a very good suggestion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I want a positive reply to this, and no examination, because some revolving fund should be created at the Centre so that they can be helped. *(Interruptions).* He only says it is a suggestion for action. I want a positive answer.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: I am going to a very encouraging answer. Sir, the suggestions that are put forward by the hon. Members are very valuable suggestions. We will certainly consider them very seriously.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: In view of the benign and great mood of the Minister and his generosity, may I enquire whether the Minister has gone into this question of how many applicants have been there for each of these schemes and how many have been rejected straightaway **because of paucity of funds**? Have the Government any machinery to examine it? Sir, I am asking this question because my personal experience is that for each of these schemes the spate of applications that are there can hardly be considered due to paucity of finances. Will he really go into the working of the schemes that are already existing as

well as come out with other schemes?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON. It is a fact, as I have already stated, in a country of our size, in a society of our size, there are so many aspirants and we have so many artists also. Therefore, selection has to take place. As the hon. Member has stated there is a heap of applications. In regard to her personal experience I would like to assure her through you, if she has any particularly case, she is welcome to see me and I will certainly go through all the details. If she has got any recommendation to make, I will certainly look into it.

MR. SPEAKER: Question 467. Shri Harish Rawat is not here.

प्रश्न संख्या 468, श्री राम लाल राही ।

यह तो आपने कमाल कर दिया । मैं सोच रहा था कि राही जी कहा है ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार: पानी में से निकल कर आए हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: बिल्कुल बिखर कर आए हैं ।

मेरठ और दिल्ली के बीच और अधिक शटल गाड़ियां चलाना

*468 श्री रामलाल राही:

श्री आर. एन. राकेश :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मोदीनगर, मुरादनगर, महि-उद्दीनपुर, परतापुर तथा मेरठ के दैनिक यात्रियों ने रेल मंत्री से अपनी परेशानी बताते हुए मेरठ और दिल्ली के बीच और अधिक शटल गाड़ियां चलाने की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is not feasible to introduce any new shuttle trains between Meerut & Delhi/New Delhi due to acute shortage of Coaching stock and motive power, line capacity constraints enroute and lack of terminal facilities at all stations in Delhi area as well as Meerut City.

श्री राम लाल राही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है । इसके पड़ोस में जो नगर और गांव हैं, वहां से रोजाना हजारों की तादाद में लोग काम करने के लिए दिल्ली आते हैं । यहां रिहायशी मकानों की कमी है । यदि वे अपने बेटन का तीग चौथाई हिस्सा भी मकान के लिए दें, तो भी उनको रहने के लिए मकान नसीब नहीं होता है जिसकी वजह से रोजाना यहां आना पड़ता है । इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन दैनिक यात्रियों को रेल सुविधा पहुंचाने के लिए आप कोई ठोस कदम उठाने का क्या प्रयास कर रहे हैं जिससे इस समस्या का समाधान हो सके?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I have already said that there is acute shortage of line capacity and there is rolling stock constraint. Right now we are not in a position to help. Actually there are about nine trains in the up-direction and ten trains in the down direction. We are at the moment in a very tight corner. If situation improves, we will try to think over it.

श्री राम लाल राही: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब कभी भी जनसुविधा के लिए सवाल सदन में उठाया जाता है, तो सरकार की तरफ से जवाब आता है कि सरकार इस कठिनाई में है और इस संकट में है । मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन सा समय आएगा, जब सरकार जनहित की दृष्टि में रखकर अपने बजट को लगाएगी, ताकि आम आदमियों को सुविधा मिल सके ? आप आम आदमियों को सुविधा नहीं दे पा रहे हैं । आपको पता होगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की राजधानी के आसपास से आने वाली गाड़ियों में मंथली टिकट समाप्त कर

दिया था, जिसके कारण बड़ी कठिनाई पैदा हुई थी। रोडवेज की हालत आप देख रहे हैं कि दिनोदिन गिरती जा रही है। हड़ताल हो चुकी है। उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत भी खराब है। दुर्भाग्य है कि सरकार वह काम अपने हाथ में ले रही है। जिन कामों को वह नहीं कर पा रही है। रोडवेज के अलावा और भी दूसरे व्यवसाय हैं, जिनको सरकार अपने हाथ में ले रही है। जितना यह काम आप अपने हाथ में लेते जा रहे हैं, उतनी ही कठिनाई बढ़ती जा रही है। रेलवे एक ऐसा डिपार्टमेंट है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: प्रश्न पूछिये।

श्री रामलाल राही: सरकार जनता को यह सुविधा नहीं दे पा रही है। कम से कम आप अपने मंत्रालय में बैठ कर कुछ इस तरीके से व्यवस्था किजिये बसेज का काम आप पब्लिक पर छोड़िए या कोर्बे और सुविधा दीजिए, जिस से जनता को आने-जाने में आसानी हो। क्या आप इस पर विचार करेंगे?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, I am one with the hon. Member so far as his sentiments, and concern about the welfare of the passengers, are concerned. I think, the hon. Member, myself and the Members of the House will have to wait for the better day, if we want to get more facilities. (Interruptions).

श्री दयाराम शाक्य: मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि रोलिंग-स्टॉक और कोर्बेज की कमी के कारण यह सुविधा नहीं बढ़ा पायेंगे। दिल्ली में जो गैंग्लर ट्रेन है उस के लिए काफी कोर्बेज की व्यवस्था की गई थी और वे आइडल पड़ी हुई हैं। क्या सरकार जब तक उन कोर्बेज का प्रयोग दिल्ली में पूर्ण रूप से नहीं, जहां उन की आवश्यकता है जैसे मेट और अलीगढ़ लाइन पर वहां उन का प्रयोग कर के लोगों को सुविधा प्रदान करने की कृपा करेंगे?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I have not only referred to the rolling stock but also to the line-capacity constraint.

Progress of Schemes for the Handicapped

*470. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that schemes for the handicapped are not making satisfactory progress in our country in spite of our 'love for the handicapped' apart from allocation of funds and creating institutions for them;

(b) if so, whether it is due to lack of 'managerial competence' and in adequate research on their problems; and

(c) whether Government have made efforts to study any research data of Western society where the handicapped do not face many of economic, psychological and social problems as are faced by the disabled in our country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (**SHRI P. K. THUNGON**): (a) No, Sir. A statement indicating the progress of various schemes is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Relevant experience of Western society is considered while framing schemes.

Statement

The progress of various schemes are indicated as under:-

1. Under the scheme of scholarship to handicapped about 12,575 students were given scholarships estimated to cost Rs. 75/- lakhs during 1981-82. The scholarships are given to pursuing studies from ninth class onwards including In-plant and vocational training.

2. In 1981-82 680 schools provided integrated education in normal schools to handicapped children at a cost of about Rs. 74.00 lakhs.

3. Under the scheme of Aids and Appliances, 19,056 beneficiaries got aids and

appliances either free or on subsidy, at a cost of about Rs. 76.00 lakhs during 1981-82.

4. During 1981-82, 127 voluntary organisations were given Rs. 162.00 lakhs grants to run various programmes for education, training and rehabilitation of disabled persons.

5. 22 Special Employment Exchanges all over the country are engaged in placement of handicapped persons in gainful employment. During the last 3 years the placement effected by the Employment Exchanges is as under:-

All exchanges (including Special Employment Exchanges).

1980	4,616
1981	12,470
1982	9,381

6. 14 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres have been set up across the country for evaluation, training and ultimate gainful employment of the disabled. During the past 3 years VRCs have rehabilitated handicapped persons as follows:-

1980	2,781
1981	3,914
1982	3,510

7. Government have reserved 3 per cent vacancies for physically disabled persons. About 5,700 persons have been given employment under the Central Government and 2600 in the Central Public sector undertakings.

8. Under the Scheme of allotment of telephone booths to handicapped persons, 1784 public telephones were manned by disabled/handicapped persons, as on 31-12-1982 throughout the country.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Sir, while going through the statement laid on the Table of the House by the Hon. Minister, it appears that my question has not been properly answered. I have asked whether

any progress in the scheme for the handicapped is there and if there is no progress is it due to the managerial incompetence. That part of my question has not been answered.

Sir, just now we have completed the Year for the Physically Disabled. Last year was declared as the physically Disabled Year for the welfare of physically disabled. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has conducted any survey to find out as to how many physically disabled people are there in our country and out of them how are adults and how many are children?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Sir, as I have stated in this august House earlier also, there is no exact number available but about 12 per cent of our population, as per the survey conducted, is handicapped.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Is 12 per cent of our population disabled?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Yes, that is what the survey says. 12 per cent. (Interruptions.)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, I asked the Minister whether this includes politically handicapped also. He said, 'Yes'.

AN HON. MEMBER: It includes you also.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: It includes all of you.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: As regards schemes for the handicapped, I have already stated in the statement what schemes we have for the welfare of the handicapped.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: In the statement, it has been mentioned that for the rehabilitation programme of the handicapped, special employment exchanges have been set up and, through them, the placements have been made to the tune of about 22,000 persons out of which the vocational rehabilitation programme has been for nearly 10,000 persons. I want to know what is the position about the rest.

Then, it has been stated in the statement that 14 vocational rehabilitation centres have been set up in the country.

It is a very very small number. It has to be increased. Then only there could be an improvement in the condition of disabled people. It has also been mentioned in the statement that the Government has also reserved 3 per cent vacancies for the disabled people. It appears that even 3 per cent reservation has not been fulfilled. The Statement itself shows, according to the figures, that it has not been implemented. Will the hon. Minister assure that at least those persons who are physically disabled, who have been given the vocational guidance and who have been suffering a lot will be rehabilitated?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: It is a fact that there are 14 rehabilitation centres. I would like to tell the hon. Member that during the last three years how many disabled persons have been rehabilitated. In 1980, it was 2,781; in 1981, it was 3,914 and, in 1982, it was 4,510. This shows that there has been an upward increase and that is the proof of our effort that we are trying our level best to improve the conditions of the handicapped people and how best we are giving more facilities to the disabled people in the country. It is very difficult to cover all the disabled people because the problem is very gigantic in a country of our size and population.

Regarding the 3 per cent reservation for the handicapped people, so far as the Central Government is concerned, we have employed 5,700 persons and another 2,600 persons in Centrally sponsored public sector undertakings.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: The Government has spent huge sums of money in giving aid to the physically handicapped people. There are a number of cases where, if surgery is performed, these physically handicapped people can get back their limbs to walk and even to work. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has formulated any scheme of conducting surgery so that the physically handicapped people are able to get back their limbs, to enable them to work normally. Is the Government doing anything in that regard?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: We have already got a scheme for providing artificial limbs to the handicapped persons. So far as the surgery is concerned, that is to be performed by doctors. In some cases of those who are economically weak, free artificial limbs are provided and in the case of those who are economically a little better off, only a certain percentage of cost is charged from them.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: That is not my question at all. When surgery is performed, a person can get back his power of working. I am asking whether the Government can give some financial assistance in such cases for surgical operation.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आई. ए. एस्. और आई. पी. एस्. अधिकारियों के तथा जो गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में कार्यरत हैं, उनके कितने लड़के-लड़कियाँ विकलांग हैं और उनमें से कितने लड़के-लड़कियों को आपने रोजगार दिया है, कृपया बताएं ?

श्री पी. के. थुंगन: आनरेबल मेम्बर ने बहुत जटिल प्रश्न पूछा है, इसके बारे में अभी तक हमने तर्क-आउट नहीं किया है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास: आई. ए. एस्. और आई. पी. एस्. अधिकारी तो आपके हैं।

श्री पी. के. थुंगन: आनरेबल मेम्बर ने जो पूछा है वह अगर दुबारा पूछ लें तो मैं छान-बीन करके बता दूंगा।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारतीय मालवाहक जहाज एम. वी. मार-जन का डूब जाना

*452. श्री जगपाल सिंह:

श्री आर. पी. गायकवाड़:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि भारतीय मालवाहक जहाज एम. वी. मारजन बहरीन से कांडला पत्तन आते हुए फरवरी के अन्तिम सप्ताह में डूब गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नाविकों सहित कितने व्यक्तियों के मरने की आशंका है और कितने शव अब तक निकाल लिए गए हैं और पहचान कर लिए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या मृतकों के परिवारों को सरकारी तौर पर सूचित कर दिया गया है;

(घ) यदि नहीं; तो ऐसा करने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाइयां हो रही हैं;

(ङ) मृतकों के परिवारों को सहायता देने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(च) क्या सरकार मृतकों के प्रत्येक परिवार को दो लाख रुपये का मुआवजा देने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो यह राशि कब तक वितरित कर दी जाएगी ?

नौ वहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री के. विजय भास्कर रेड्डी): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जिन 31 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो जाने की आशंका थी, उनमें से 16 के शव प्राप्त कर लिए गए हैं । इनमें से 12 शवों की शिनाख्त कर ली गयी है ।

(ग) और (ङ) । जहाज मालिक और शिपिंग मास्टर, बम्बई ने इस दुर्घटनाग्रस्त जहाज के कर्मियों के निकटतम सम्बन्धियों को सूचित कर दिया है ।

(ड) से (छ) । नाविक संघों और नियोक्ताओं के बीच द्विपक्षीय करार के अनुसार ही कर्मियों के सदस्यों को मुआवजा दिया जाता है । सरकार दो लाख रुपये का मुआवजा देने के किसी भी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है ।

नौवहन कंपनियों के कार्यकरण के बारे में पद्मनाभन समिति का प्रतिवेदन

***श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा:**

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने नौवहन कंपनियों के कार्यकरण की जांच करने के लिए पद्मनाभन समिति गठित की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इस समिति का प्रतिवेदन इस बीच प्राप्त हो गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री के. विजय भास्कर रेड्डी): (क) भारत के विदेश व्यापार में ट्राम्प प्रचालकों के घिनौने क्रियाकलाप का अध्ययन करने के लिए पद्मनाभन समिति गठित की गयी थी ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) समिति ने ग्यारह सिफारिशों की जिस्में से नौ सामान्य किस्म की थीं । अन्य दो सिफारिशों नौवहन एजेंटों को लाइसेंस देने की पद्धति शुरू करने और बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास और कोचीन के चार महापत्तनों में स्थायी समितियां गठित करने से संबंधित थीं ।

एक को छोड़कर सभी सिफारिशों को मान लिया गया है और इन सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है । अभी एक सिफारिश पर निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ।

भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग के दैनिक मजूरी पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को नियमित करना

*455. **श्री राम सिंह शाक्य:** क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय देश भर में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग की विभिन्न सभी शाखाओं, स्मारकों और पार्कों में कर्मचारी दैनिक मजूरी पर कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दैनिक मजूरी पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं को नियमित करने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया गया है; और

(ग) दैनिक मजूरी के ऐसे कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं को नियमित करने में वास्तव में कितनी प्रगति हुई है?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी. के. थुंगन):

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) दैनिक मजदूरों की सेवाओं को नियमित करने का मानदण्ड वही है जो गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदेशों में निहित है । संक्षेप में वे इस प्रकार हैं*:-

(1) दैनिक मजदूरों को रोजगार कार्यालय के माध्यम से काम पर लगाया जाना चाहिए। यह शर्त उन दैनिक मजदूरों के लिए लागू नहीं होती जो 20 मार्च 1979 तब कार्य पर लगाये गये थे और अन्यथा सभी प्रकार से योग्य थे।

(2) जिन्होंने दैनिक मजदूर के रूप में लगातार दो वर्षों तक सेवा की हो और दैनिक मजदूर के रूप में दो वर्षों की सेवा के दौरान कम से कम 240 दिनों तक (इसमें सेवा भंग की अवधि भी शामिल है) जिन्हें काम पर लगाया गया हो, वे भी नियमित किए जाने योग्य हैं।

(3) दैनिक मजदूर के रूप में सेवा भंग की अवधियों पर भी विचार किया जाता है, बशर्ते कि ऐसी सेवा अवधि लगातार छः महीने से अधिक की हो।

(4) दैनिक मजदूरों को नियमित किए जाने की तारीख की अधिकतम आयु-सीमा में होना चाहिए। एतदर्थ आयु-सीमा पर निर्णय लेने के लिए दैनिक मजदूर के रूप में उसके द्वारा की गई सेवा को अवधि को घटा दिया जाता है।

(5) दैनिक मजदूरों के पास इस पर के लिए शैक्षिक अर्हताएं होनी चाहिए।

(ग) 340 दैनिक मजदूरों की सेवाएं निर्धारित कर दी गई हैं।

Indo-U.K. talks on international situation

*456. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks to review the international situation were held recently between India and the United Kingdom;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) reaction of the Government thereto?

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

Annual Indo-British official talks at the level of Foreign Secretaries were held on February 3, 1983 at New Delhi.

(b) and (c). The two sides reviewed the international political and economic situation and Indo-British bilateral relations.

भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर खोखरापार मार्ग का खोला जाना

*457 श्री जयपाल कश्यप:

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि पाकिस्तान प्राधिकारियों ने भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच खोखरापार का रास्ता खोलने से इन्कार कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि कुछ लोगों ने उक्त रास्ते को खोलने के लिए सरकार से लिखित रूप में आह्वान किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और तत्संबंधी पूर्ण व्याख्या क्या है?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव): (क) और (ख) जी, हां। है है

(ग) 14 सितम्बर, 1974 के भारत-पाक वीसा करार में यह व्यवस्था है कि एक देश से दूसरे देश को जाने/आने वाले जाने/आने वाले राष्ट्रकों के प्रवेश/निकास के लिए सीमा पर दो पड़ताल चौकियां—बामा/अट्टारी और खोखरापार-मुनाबाओ—खोली जाएं। लेकिन अब तक अकेली बामा/अट्टारी पड़ताल-चौकी ही खली रही है।

सरकार ने विभिन्न अवसरों पर मौखिक रूप से और लिखित रूप में भी, खोखरापार-मुनाबाओ पड़ताल चौकी के लिए पाकिस्तान सरकार ने ऐसा करने से इन्कार किया है।

Schemes to help Women through voluntary agencies

*458. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have launched some welfare schemes under the Social

Welfare Board to help women through voluntary agencies;

(b) if so, whether any consideration has been given to the Tribal women particularly in the State of Orissa; and

(c) if so, the assistance, financial or otherwise, given to that State, alongwith the names of the voluntary agencies functioning in that State?

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

(b) No specific consideration is given to tribal women exclusively. However, all the programmes of the Board are meant for economically backward and weaker sections of the society without any distinction of religion, race, caste or language. As such the tribal women also take advantage of these programmes through aided institutions functioning in tribal areas.

(c) For the reasons stated in reply to part (b) of this Question, the Board does not maintain a separate list of institutions catering to the welfare of tribal women.

Grants to Mithila University

*459. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to U.S.Q. No. 4065 on 4 November, 1982 regarding development grants to Bihar Universities and state:

(a) whether any matching grant etc. has been given by Government of Bihar to Mithila University; if so, what;

(b) whether Government have since received information from Mithila University or Government of Bihar for the provision of facilities as required in the rules framed under the University Grants Commission Act;

(c) if so, action taken to pay the development grant;

(d) if not, whether Government are aware that total non-payment of any development grant to Mithila University

is causing hardship to the teachers, taught and teaching; 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) and (b). The Government of Bihar has informed the Commission that they have already provided adequate facilities for the University, the aggregate value of which is over Rs. 200 lakhs.

The rules require, among others that the law under which the University is established conforms to the recommendations made by the Committee on Governance of Universities appointed by the UGC. The Commission had made certain suggestions for amendments to the Act. These amendments are yet to be made by the State Government.

(c) Development grants to the University will be sanctioned by the UGC after the State Government has confirmed that these amendments have been made in the Act.

(d) and (e). The expenditure on the payment of salaries to the staff already appointed in the University is met from the maintenance grant sanctioned by the State Government. The question of any hardship being caused to them on account of non-payment of development grant should not, therefore, arise.

बाराँनी कटिहार छाँटी रेलवे लाइन को बदलना

*463. **श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोक्त रेलवे में बाराँनी-कटिहार छाँटी रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के प्रस्ताव को जनता शासन काल में स्वीकृति दे दी गई थी;

(ख) क्या वहाँ पर कार्य आरम्भ करने के लिए धनराशि आवंटित कर दी गई थी और बड़ी लाइन बिछाने के लिए आवश्यक

मिट्टी डालने का कार्य भी आरम्भ कर दिया गया था;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि यह कार्य बन्द कर दिया गया था जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप यह कार्य 1982 तक निर्धारित अवधि में पूरा नहीं किया जा सका;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सम्पूर्ण लाइन अब तक डाल दी जाएगी; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ): (क) और (ख). इस कार्य को 1978-79 में अनुमोदित करके शुरू किया गया था। बड़ी लाइन बिछाने के लिए मिट्टी डालने का काम धन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार शुरू किया गया था।

(ग) से (ङ). इस परियोजना पर कार्य बन्द नहीं किया गया है और यह संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार प्रगति पर है। संसाधनों की तंगी को देखते हुए, इसे पूरा करने की लक्ष्य तिथि निश्चित नहीं की जा सकती।

मराठावाडा नागरिक रेलवे ब्राडगेज एक्शन कमेटी द्वारा 'रेल रोको' आन्दोलन

***464. श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर:**
श्री भीम सिंह:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मराठावाडा नागरिक रेलवे ब्राडगेज एक्शन कमेटी ने 'रेल रोको' आन्दोलन प्रारम्भ किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या समिति ने आंदोलन प्रारम्भ करने के अपने इरादों की पूर्व सूचना दी थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने आंदोलन की मुख्य मांगों का पता लगाया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ): (क) और (ख). जी हां। 26-2-1983 को मराठावाडा बन्द तथा 26 फरवरी, 1983 से 28 फरवरी 1983 तक तीन दिनों के लिए 'रेल रोको' आंदोलन का आह्वान किया गया था।

(ग) से (ङ). आन्दोलन के दौरान रेल समाप्ति की सुरक्षा के लिए मराठावाडा क्षेत्र में रातकीय रेलवे पुलिस/रेलवे सुरक्षा बल को तैनात कर दिया गया था। आन्दोलन की मुख्य मांगें मन्मठाड-औरंगाबाद-परभनी-पुली जैनाथ आमामन-परिवर्तन परियोजना के लिए 1983-84 के रेलवे बजट में 10 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का आबंटन करने के संबंध में थी। बहरहाल, धन की अत्यधिक तंगी को देखते हुए अभी तक 1983-84 के दौरान इस कार्य के लिए परियोजना की राशि के 1 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाना संभव नहीं है।

भटिण्डा-बीकानेर बड़ी लाइन का मार्ग बदलना

****465. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य:** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या प्रस्तावित भटिण्डा-बीकानेर बड़ी लाइन बीकानेर नगर के बीच से होकर जाएगी अथवा नगर के बाहर से होकर जाएगी;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि लोग विद्यमान छोटी लूइन को जो बीकानेर नगर के बीच से होकर जाती है नगर से बाहर करने की लम्बे समय से मांग कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या बड़ी लाइन नगर के बाहर से निकाली जाएगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ): (क) से (ग). उत्तर रेलवे आजकल राज्य सरकार की ओर से भीड़-भाड़ वाले तीन समपारों के स्थान पर उपरी सड़क पुलों की व्यवस्था करने के साथ-साथ सड़क यातायात की रुकावट को दूर करने के लिए बीकानेर जंक्शन स्टेशन को अन्तर्गत करने

सहित मौजूदा मीटर लाइन को वीकानेर सिटी से बाहर ले जाने हेतु सर्वेक्षण करवा रही है। सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो जाने के बाद ही कोई निर्णय ले पाना संभव होगा।

Community blocks covered under I.C.D.S.

*467. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Community Blocks are covered by Integrated Child Development Services Programme throughout the country;

(b) whether there is no system to monitor the implementation and spending on this programme; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The Integrated Child Development Services Programme has been sanctioned for 336 Community Development Blocks and 190 Tribal Development Blocks in the country upto the year 1982-83. In addition, 94 projects have been sanctioned for urban slum areas.

(b) and (c). A system of monitoring the implementation and expenditure of the ICDS Programme already exists. The Ministry of Social Welfare directs the programme and monitors projects-wise progress.

Bomb found in front of Indian Embassy in Brussels

*469. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that explosive experts defused a bomb in Brussels during February, 1983, found in front of the Indian Embassy;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up this matter with the Belgium

Government as to how the bomb was found in front of the Indian Embassy; and

(c) if so, details thereof and reaction of Government thereto?

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

(c) The matter is still under investigation by the Belgian Police and their report is awaited.

Completion of Bhavnagar-Tarapur rail line

*471. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what is the progress in regard to the completion of Bhavnagar to Tarapur railway line in Western Railway; and

(b) when it will be opened for traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) This is not an approved project.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of a National Road Freight Institute

*472. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

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

(a) whether Government propose to establish a National Road Freight Institute;

(b) if so, the objectives of the project, its composition and location; and

(c) details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): (a) to (c). Proposal is under examination for setting up of a National Institute of Road Haulage, which will serve as an agency to collect, collate and analyse data relating to road transport

and generally cater to the trucking industry in the Country. Details are being worked out.

Conversion of temporary posts of Assistants in Railway Board

5137. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of temporary posts of Assistants grade Rs. 425-800 (RS) created in Railway Board's office during last five years, year-wise;

(b) number of temporary posts mentioned in (a) above converted into permanent ones since 1960, year-wise; and

(c) number of such posts referred to (a) above still continuing temporary since 1960, year-wise and detailed reasons for not converting them into permanent ones within a reasonable time of three to five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). During the last five years, ending 1982, 14 posts, excluding seasonal posts for Budget work etc., in the Assistants grade of the Railway Board Secretariat Service were created, 2 posts of Assistants were created in 1978, 10 Leave Reserve posts in 1980 and 2 posts for Railway Reforms Committee in 1981. None of these posts have been converted into permanent ones so far. For conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones, periodical reviews are undertaken to locate posts which can be made permanent, keeping in view factors like the period for which the posts are in existence, the nature of work for which they were created, the instructions/guidelines issued on the subject by the Ministry of Finance and Railway Board etc.

Loss suffered by State Transport Corporations

5138. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) cumulative loss suffered by the State Transport Corporations till January, 1983 with State-wise break-up;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the States to put an end to the recurring losses and not to divert the plan allocations to meet the losses; and

(c) if so, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The figures for the current year are still to be compiled by the State Undertakings.

(b) and (c). State Governments have been advised to take necessary steps to improve both physical and Financial performance of the State Transport Undertakings.

Number of flyovers completed and roads widened during 1982

TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):

5139. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) number of flyovers in the Capital on which construction work has completed in 1982, alongwith their estimated cost; and

(b) number of roads in the Capital widened during 1982 along with their estimated cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

Flyovers Road Over Bridges Completed in 1982

Sl. No.	Name of flyover	Estimated cost (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3
1	Construction of a flyover near Moolchand Hospital	400.00
2	Construction of a flyover near Oberoi Hotel intersection	395.00
3	Construction of a flyover near Lodhi Hotel intersection	329.00
4	Construction of a flyover at I.P. Estate intersection	395.00
5	Construction of a flyover at Jail Road in Delhi Cantt.	450.00
6	Construction of a flyover at Sewa Nagar Railway crossing	310.00
7	Construction of a flyover at School Lane.	470.00
8	Construction of Road over bridge on Outer Ring Road across Delhi-Rohtak Railway lines.	107.00
9	Construction of Road over Bridge on outer Ring Road across Delhi-Karnal Railway lines.	74.00
10	Widening of existing Road over bridge on Ring Road at Azadpur	86.50
11	Widening of existing Road over Bridge on Ring Road at Shakur Basti	96.50
12	Widening of existing Road over bridge on Ring Road at Ashram	165.00
13	Widening of existing Road over bridge on Ring Road at Naraina.	110.00

Road Widened in 1982:

Sl. No.	Name of Road	Estimated cost (Rs. in lacs)
<i>Delhi Administration, PWD:</i>		
1	Widening of G.T. Karnal Road from 2 lanes to 4 lanes	500.00
2	Widening of Road No. 45.	128.00
3	Widening of Road (NHI) from Saleemagarh roundabout to Metcalf House.	124.00
4	Widening of Road No. 63.	55.00
5	Widening of Road No. 59.	180.00
6	Widening of Road No. 26 from 2 to 4 lanes.	428.00
7	Widening of approaches to Road over bridge (No.36) from Road No.75-A to Patparganj road.	12.00
8	Widening and improvement of Bhairon Road from 4 to 6 lanes including culverts.	14.68
9	Widening of Road No. 5.	13.45

Municipal Corporation of Delhi:

10	Widening of Rajghat Power House Road.	28.06
11	Widening of Najafgarh Road from Ring Road to Tilak Nagar.	75.16

1	2	3
12	Widening of Bhisham Pitamah Road from Ring Road to Sewa Nagar	39.52
13	Widening of Jailmil Road.. . . .	15.68
14	Widening of Ramjit Singh Marg.	21.86
15	Widening of Lodhi Road from I Vth Avenue to Mathura Road	120.35
16	Widening of Basant Road.	46.18
17	Widening of Mahrauli-Badarpur Road. (Phase I to III)	122.96
18	Widening of Patparganj Road from Patparganj Left Marginal Bund Via Block 11, 14 Geeta Colony.	7.88
19	Widening of approach Road from Ghonda Chowki to village Gamri.	13.44
20	Widening of J.L. Nehru Marg.	37.02
21	Widening of Asaf Ali Road.	19.46
22	Widening of Station Road, Maude Road, Hospital Road, in Delhi Cantt.	82.15
23	Widening of Tulsi Nagar Road.	19.91
24	Widening of approach Roads to various Ring Railway Stations at Kirti Nagar, Sewa Nagar, Lodhi Road, Nizamudin and Lajpat Nagar.	60.32

New Delhi Municipal Committee :

25	Widening of Link Road	25.26
26	Widening of Pandara Road	12.16
27	Widening of Golf Course Road	20.30
28	Widening of Lodhi Road	48.48
29	Widening of Lodhi Estate Road No. III	27.67
30	Widening of Cornwallis Road	78.31
31	Widening of Dr. Zakir Hussain Marg.	22.03
32	Widening of Panchkuian Road	22.50
33	Widening of San Martin Marg. (Phase II)	12.65
34	Widening of Shankar Road	49.87
35	Additional Carriageway at R.K. Ashram Marg	18.62
36	Widening of Canning Road (Phase II).	2.65
37	Widening of Road between S.P. Marg Hotel and Army Officer Mess	16.66
38	Widening of Nayaya Marg	34.26
39	Widening of Dalhousie Road	20.26
40	Widening of Tolstoy Marg	36.78

Amount earmarked for development of Ports on Western Coast

5140. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) amount earmarked for the development of Ports on the Western Coast of the country for the year 1982-83;

(b) details of the work done during the said period; and

(c) details of the provisions made for the year 1983-84 for the development of major ports in the country, particularly in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Against the approved Plan outlay of Rs. 58.80 crores for 1982-83 in respect of the major ports of Bombay, Cochin, Kandla, Mormugao and New Mangalore on the West Coast, an expenditure of Rs. 40.50 crores had been incurred upto 28-2-1983. The important projects under execution during 1982-83 are as follows:—

Bombay:

1. Procurement of container handling equipment.

2. Procurement of 2 high power tugs for handling World Bank Tankers.

3. Procurement of a high power tug to replace ST 'Anand'.

4. Construction of 4th Oil Berth at Butcher Island.

Cochin:

1. Integrated Port Development Project including construction of one fertilizer and one oil berth.

Kandla:

1. Construction of 6th General Cargo Berth.

2. Construction of a new Oil Jetty.

Mormugao:

1. Construction of a multi-purpose-cum-general cargo berth.

New Mangalore:

1. Construction of additional general cargo berth.

A new major port at Nhava Sheva has been sanctioned on 8-6-1982 at an estimated cost of Rs. 592 crores.

(c) Details of provision made in the Annual Plan 1983-84 for major ports are as under:—

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Calcutta/Haldia . . .	14.33
2. Bombay	46.20
3. Madras	21.33
4. Cochin	22.54
5. Visakhapatnam . . .	13.03
6. Kandla (Gujarat) . .	17.28
7. Mormugao	7.53
8. Paradip	11.20
9. Tuticorin	5.65
10. New Mangalore . . .	5.75
11. Nahava Sheva . . .	90.00
Total:	254.84

Steps taken to check ticketless travelling in Khurdha Road Division

5141. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made by Government to discourage ticketless travelling in trains; and

(b) if so, details of the steps taken in recent months at Khurdha Road Railway Division to check ticketless travelling?

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

(b) A special ticket checking organisation under the charge of Senior Commercial Officer has been set up at Khurda Road to contain the menace of ticketless travel on Khurda Road Division. This Organisation conducted 521 raids during the three months ending 31st January, 1983 and apprehended 10,400 persons travelling without ticket or with improper tickets. A sum of Rs. 1.83 lakhs was realised as Railway dues.

Besides general checks by the Ticket Collectors and Travelling Ticket Examiners, the following are some of the special types of checks conducted against ticketless travel on Indian Railways, including Khurda Road Division of South Eastern Railway.

1. Special massive checks against ticketless travel by mobilising a large force of ticket checking staff, Railway Protection Force, Government Railway Police and local Police personnel accompanied by Railway Magistrates under the supervision of senior railway officers are organised.

2. Joint drives against ticketless travel in co-ordination with the State Governments.

3. Incognito checks by travelling ticket examiners in plain clothes.

4. Concentrated surprise checks especially by moving the checking parties accompanied by Railway Protection Force/Police and Railway Magistrates by road transport.

5. Replacement checks by the headquarters and divisional ticket checking squads by intercepting the trains in mid-sections.

6. The ticket checking staff of one railway system are deployed for ticket checking on another system.

7. Preventive checks by Vigilance Organisation of Railways.

Educative propaganda against ticketless travel is carried out among the travelling public particularly the student community.

Besically ticketless travel and allied anti-social activities are connected with law and order situation. As the maintenance of law and order and prevention of crimes on the Railways is the responsibility of the State Governments, the co-operation of State Governments is sought at various levels.

Amount and priority for conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge lines

5142. **SHRI ANANTHARAMULU MALLU:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the amount required to convert all the metre gauge lines into broad gauge;

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount, as well as, the main metre gauge lines proposed to be converted, zone-wise;

(c) whether any priority has been given to any project; and

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Amongst the on-going pro-

jects priority has been accorded to the following projects:

Zonal Rly.	Name of Project	Remarks
[Northern	Suratgarh-Bhatinda via Hanumangarh.	Opened to traffic. Residual works in progress.
Northern	Suratgarh-Sarupsar and Sarupsar Anupgarh.;	..
Northern	Suratgarh-Bikaner	..
North-Eastern	Barabanki-Samastipur including Jatr- nian Ghat Kuria Gola Ghat.	Opened to traffic Resi- dual works in progress.
Northeast Frontier	New Bongaigaon-Gauhati.	..
South Central	Dharmavaram-Bangalore city includ- ing Guntakal-Dharmavaram (BG)	Opened to traffic on 2-1-83.
Western	Viramgam-Okha/Porbandar.	1st Phase from Viram- gam to Hapa completed and opened to traffic.

Withdrawal of israelis from Lebanon

5143. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Government have received information regarding fresh proposals from the US with regard to the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon is being currently negotiated between representatives of Lebanon, Israel and the U.S.A. As these are on-going negotiations, details regarding fresh U.S. proposals are not known other than what appears in the press.

Proposal for regular bus service between Bahadurgarh and ISBT/Central Secretariat

5144. SWAMI INDERVESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce regular bus service between Bahadurgarh and ISBT/Central Secretariat

on the pattern of Faridabad/Ghaziabad/Gurgaon and ISBT Central Secretariat bus services;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing traffic load does not warrant more D.T.C. services on this route.

Monuments in the World Heritage List of UNESCO

5145. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has suggested a number of monuments to the World Heritage List of the UNESCO;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, State-wise; and

(c) the reaction of UNESCO in this regard?

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

(b) A State-wise list of 25 monuments proposed for inclusion in the World Heritage List is appended.

(c) Final decision is awaited.

Statement

Delhi (Union Territory)

1. Red Fort, Delhi.

2. Humayun's Tomb, Delhi.

3. Qutab Minar Delhi
Goa

1. Churches and Convents at Goa,
Gujarat

1. Excavated remains at Lothal.
Jammu & Kashmir

1. Martand Temple
Karnataka

1. Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur

2. Monuments at Aihole.

3. Monuments at Pattadakal.

4. Group of monuments at Hampi,
Madhya Pradesh

1. Khajuraho group of temples.
Maharashtra

1. Caves at Ajanta.

2. Caves at Ellora,

3. Elephanta Caves.

4. Caves at Karla.
Orissa

1. Sun Temple, Konark.
Rajasthan

1. Chittorgarh Fort and monuments,
Chittorgarh.

2. Excavated remains at Kalibangan.
Tamil Nadu

1. Group of monuments at Mahabalipuram.

2. Brihadesvara temple, Thanjavur.
Uttar Pradesh

1. Agra Fort, Agra.

2. Taj Mahal, Agra.

3. Akbar's Tomb, Sikandara, Agra.

4. Group of monuments at Fatehpur
Sikri.

5. Itimud ud Daula Tomb, Agra.

Decline in export from Paradip Port

5146. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Paradip Port in Orissa is facing a set back because of serious decline in export;

(b) if so, the year wise export from this Port during the last three years;

(c) what steps are being taken to increase the export from this port;

(d) whether five cargo berths were to be constructed at Paradip Port initially;

(e) if so, the total number of cargo berths completed during 1982-83; and

(f) steps being taken to complete the rest?

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

(b) Export figures for the last 3 years are as follows:—

1979-80—1.92 Million tonnes.

1980-81—1.98 Million tonnes.

1981-82—1.77 Million tonnes.

(c) Since Iron Ore is the major commodity exported from Paradip Port, the following steps have been taken to improve export performance:—

(i) expansion and modification to the iron ore handling plant at Paradip Port to increase the annual through-put to 4 Million tonnes. This project will be completed by June, 1983.

(ii) The draft at iron ore berth has been increased to 42 ft. to receive ships upto 75,000 DWT.

(iii) Night navigation has been introduced to handle vessels during night time.

(iv) In view of the decline in iron ore exports and additional facilities being provided, the MMTC and the Ministry of Commerce are being pursued for more nominations of iron ore ships during 1983-84.

(d) Stage I development of the Paradip Port, as per the Port Consultants, M/s. Randel, Palmer and Triton, envisaged construction of one general cargo berth and one iron ore berth initially and these have been completed.

(e) and (f) Construction of second General Cargo berth is in progress and is expected to be completed by December, 1983. Construction of Third General Cargo berth is also in progress and is scheduled to be completed by April, 1984. Tenders for the construction of the Fertilizer berth are under finalisation. Completion of this berth will take 24 months from the date of commencement.

Construction of under-bridge at Bhubaneswar Railway Station

5147. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the construction of an under-bridge near the north side signal level of Bhubaneswar Railway Station in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether such proposal is likely to be implemented in 1983-84; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal will be considered as and when it is sponsored by State Government/Local Authority who have to, according to extant rules, share 50 per cent of the cost of over/under bridge in replacement of a level crossing.

चीन-भारत सांस्कृतिक आदान प्रदान

5148. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह रुच है कि भारत और चीन की सरकारों में दो देशों के बीच सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान का संबंध करने के लिए कोई करार संपन्न हुआ है;

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

(ग) भारत को उससे क्या लाभ होगा ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव):

(क) से (ग) यद्यपि ऐसा कोई औपचारिक करार नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन चीन के साथ सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान शुरू किया गया है और यह चल रहा है। आदान-प्रदान के कार्यक्रमों पर सरकारी स्तर की बातचीत में और नियमित राजनयिक माध्यमों से विचार विमर्श किया जाता है। इस कार्यक्रम में छात्रों, कलाकार मंडलियों, प्रदर्शनीयों सूचना सामग्री और फिल्मों का आदान-प्रदान शामिल होता है और यह कार्य सन्तोषजनक ढंग से चल रहा है।

Special Pay to Government Employees whose children are Handicapped

5149. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Government have studied the handling systems and proper attention paid towards the welfare of disabled/handicapped children abroad, particularly in European countries;

(b) whether Government have any plan to give special pay to those Government employees whose children are handicapped;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government are implementing several schemes for rehabilitation of handicap-

ped. The poorer sections of the people can avail of the facilities under these schemes free of cost. For a section of people the facilities are available at subsidised rates. Therefore, Government have not consider giving special pay to Government employees whose children are handicapped.

रायपुर आयुर्वेदिक कालेज में आयुर्वेद अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित करना

5150. श्री केंचुर भूषण: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्र सरकार रायपुर आयुर्वेद कालेज के विकास हेतु एक योजना पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या रायपुर आयुर्वेदिक कालेज में एक आयुर्वेदिक अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के पास विचाराधीन है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहिनी कान्दवई) (क) और (ख) इस मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। वैसे 1971-72 के दौरान शत प्रतिशत केन्द्रिय सहायता से गवर्नमेंट आयुर्वेदिक कालेज रायपुर के कार्यचिकित्सा विभाग का दर्जा बढ़ाया गया था तथा छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान इस सहायता को जारी रखा जा रहा है।

(ग) नहीं।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

India's Support to South African Black Liberation Struggle

5151. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of newspaper reports that in South Africa a newsletter containing a message of support for the black liberation struggle from our Prime Minister had been banned; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):

(a) Yes, Sir. Our Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi had sent a message of good wishes to the organisers of the Transvaal Anti-South African Indian Council Committee, its members and the people of South Africa on January 14, 1983, *inter alia*, stating that the people of South Africa irrespective of their racial origins must remain united in their struggle against apartheid and racialism and should not be misled by make-believe constitutional changes which are meant only to sap the people's will and determination and fill them into a sense of false security. The message further stated that all efforts of the regime to further divide the people must be firmly opposed. According to press reports the racist regime has put a ban on the newsletter which carried the message.

(b) The Government of India has followed a consistent policy of condemnation of apartheid and racialism practised by the Pretoria regime in South Africa and has repeatedly called for its total elimination. India has actively supported and followed the various U.N. resolutions on apartheid and racial discrimination. The Government of India maintains no relations whatsoever with the racist regime of South Africa. We will continue to give our full support of the liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia.

Scheme for fertiliser movement by waterways between Haldia and Patna.

5152. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has approved a scheme for fertiliser movement by waterways between Haldia and different inland points upto Patna;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the time by which it will be completed;

(c) whether the scheme will need new vessels for the purposes; and

(d) names of the other river side stations to be covered by the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d) No such scheme has been approved by this Ministry.

Planto run a Steel Express to Kerala Touching all the Steel Cities

5153. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have any plan to run a Steel Express to Kerala touching all the Steel cities of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this directions;

(c) if not, whether there is any demand to that effect; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government on the demand?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No demand as such has been received..

(d) Does not arise.

Selling of Ayurvedic Medical "Sallaki"

5254. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have authorised sale of an Ayurvedic Medicine under the brand name 'SALLAKI';

(b) whether it is a fact that 'SALLAKI' medicine is not prepared from Ayurvedic herbs;

(c) if so, what action have Government taken to control the quality and genuiness of so called medicine as described in (a); and

(d) complete details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (d). 'SALLAKI' is an Ayurvedic drug. It has been described in Ayurvedic Classics. It is being marketed by M/s. Gufic Private Ltd., Navseri. The Director, Food and Drug Control Administration Gujarat State, has informed that his Ayurvedic experts who was consulted, opined that this preparation is a bonafide Ayurvedic Drug and he has permitted M/s. Gufic Private Ltd. to manufacture and market 'SALLAKI' tablets. He has further informed that the firm is not using chemical extract for the manufacture of the tablets.

रायपुर-जगदलपुर राष्ट्रीय राज-मार्ग को चौड़ा करने के लिए धनराशि

5155. श्री लक्ष्मण वर्मा: क्या नांवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) रायपुर-जगदलपुर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का कितने किलोमीटर हिस्सा मध्य प्रदेश में और कितने किलोमीटर उड़ीसा में अभी चौड़ा किया जाना है और इसके लिए पिछले दो वर्षों में और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में कितनी धनराशि दी गयी है;

(ख) इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर अभी कितने पुल और पुलियां (क्लवर्ट) बनाए जाने हैं और इनका निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या इस राजमार्ग को कोशकला घाटी की ओर मोड़ देने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार की स्वीकृति के लिए भेजा गया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध की गयी है;

(ङ) क्या इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर कुछ पुल और पुलियां (क्लवर्ट) पुराने हैं और उनका नवीकरण किए जाने की आवश्यकता है;

(च) यदि हां, तो ऐसे अधूरे कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है जहां पुल तो बना दिए गए हैं, परन्तु पहुँच मार्ग अभी बनाए जाने हैं; और

(छ) शोप कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध की जा रही है ?

नांवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री जगिंदरहमान अंसारी): (क) रायपुर और जगदलपुर के बीच राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 43 को लम्बाई, जिसमें चौड़ा किया जाना है, लगभग 73 किलोमीटर मध्य प्रदेश में और लगभग 144 किलोमीटर उड़ीसा में पड़ती है। इन सड़क खंडों को चौड़ा करने के लिए 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 में क्रमशः 38 लाख रुपये, 44 लाख रुपये और 88 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया था।

(ख) लगभग 37 पुलों और 350 पुलियों का अभी पुनर्निर्माण किया जाना है। यदि पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध हुई तो छठी योजना अवधि में लगभग 14 पुलों और 80 पुलियों का पुर्निर्माण किए जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) और (घ). कोशकला में बाढ़ों में सड़क की ज्यामिति में सुधार करने का प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार से शूट हुआ था परन्तु धन अभाव के कारण इसे स्वीकृत करना संभव नहीं हो पाया है। परन्तु, छठी योजना (1980--85) में 40 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान है।

(ङ) जी, हां। लगभग 350 पुलियों और 37 पुलों का फिर से निर्माण करने की जरूरत है।

(च) और (छ). किलोमीटर 246/2 में एक ही पुल है, जिसके पहुँच मार्गों का स्थाननिर्माण किया जा रहा है। इसके लिए 1982-83 में 2 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

Grants for projects and fellowships from UNESCO

5156. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) number of individuals and institutions that had received grants for projects and fellowships from the UNESCO during the last three years;

(b) number of persons sent abroad on different assignments;

(c) whether the grants and fellowships were given on the recommendation of the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) 74 individuals and institutions received grants for projects and fellowships from UNESCO under participation programme

and under contracts with UNESCO during the last three years.

(b) A total number of 21 Indian Nationals were selected for UNESCO assignments abroad during the last three years.

(c) Yes.

(d) A statement showing the details of the grants and fellowships received from UNESCO is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See No. LT-6264/83)

Proposal for bus service between Safdarjung Hospital and Faridabad

5157. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no direct bus service between Safdarjung Hospital and Faridabad; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce D.T.C. bus service from Safdarjung Hospital to Faridabad for the benefit of patients and other people?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of DTC. There is however, a regular service between Faridabad and Lajpatnagar which is connected with Safdarjung Hospital by a number of routes of DTC.

Leaking of Examination Papers

5158. SHRI BALLASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last 3 years the question papers for A-I Senior School Certificate leaked out;

(b) whether such leakage causes serious set back to students who prepare hard for exam;

(c) whether the benefit in case of leakage which goes undetected goes to unscrupulous students; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the situation and punish those found guilty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Three question papers in 1982 and one in 1983 for the All-India Senior School Certificate Examination leaked out.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, re-examination at the affected centres is arranged whenever the leakages come to notice.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Inquiry into the last year's leakage is in progress. Possible causes of leakage this year are also being looked into. The person found guilty for the leakage last year is being tried in the Court of Law. Suitable action would also be taken against those found guilty for leakage this year.

U.G.C. Guidelines for correspondence Courses

5159. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKSHAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) nature guidelines given by University Grants Commission to the Universities for conducting Correspondence Courses in various subjects;

(b) whether University Grants Commission has advised the Universities to give fee concession for SC/ST Backward classes students under Correspondence Course; and

(c) if not, whether Government would advise the University Grants Commission to give concession or such pupils?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The University Grants Commission have circulated guidelines to various universities

relating to introduction of correspondence courses. The guidelines lay down the objectives, the conditions for starting correspondence courses, criteria for admission, duration, preparation of instructional materials, despatch of lessons/reading material, preparation and evaluation of student's response sheets, setting up of study centres, organisation of personal contact programmes and arrangements regarding staff, Library services and finances.

(b) and (c). According to these guidelines, students of correspondence courses (including those belonging to SC/ST) are entitled to the same concessions, freeships, scholarships etc., as are available to students enrolled in the regular courses of the university.

**Reserved Posts for Scheduled Castes/
Scheduled Tribes in the Grade of Private
Secretaries and Senior personal Assistants
of Central Secretariat Stenographer
Service**

5160. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Private Secretary and Senior Personal Assistants of the Central Secretariat Stenographer Service along with the roster as on 1 January, 1983;

(b) what is total number of Private Secretaries and Senior Personal Assistants of the Central Secretariat Stenographer Service and number of staff for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether adequate representation has been provided by the Ministry in the above mentioned categories of staff; and

(d) if not, the Government policy to fill the reserved posts for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the grade of Private Secretaries and Senior Personal Assistants of the Central Secretariat Stenographer Service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). The sanctioned strength of Private Secretaries and

Senior Personal Assistants of the Central Secretariat Stenographer Service, as on 1-1-1983, on the Health cadre is as under:-

(i) Private Secretaries	6
(ii) Senior Personal Assistants	18

The number of Private Secretaries and Senior Personal Assistants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is given below:—

<i>(i) Private Secretaries</i>	
(a) Scheduled Caste	One
(b) Scheduled Tribe	Nil
<i>(ii) Senior Personal Assistants</i>	
(a) Scheduled Caste	One
(b) Scheduled Tribe	Nil

(c) and (d). The reservation orders contained in the Brochure on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services issued by the Government of India from time to time are followed for filling up of reserved posts of Senior Personal Assistants and Private Secretaries in the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service.

**Departmental action against Exhibition
Officers, Railway Board**

5161. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4052 on 4 November, 1982 regarding departmental action against Exhibition Officers, Railway Board and state whether major penalty proceedings initiated against the Exhibition officer Railway Board have been finalised and if so, the action taken thereon and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): The charges against the officer concerned stand remitted to a Commissioner for Departmental Inquiry in the Central Vigilance Commission, for conducting an inquiry. The enquiry report is awaited.

Treating Railway Canteen Employees as Railway Employees

5162. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of Railway Canteens are now treated as Railway employees;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) are there Railway canteens still left over, whose employees are not treated as Railways employees;

(d) if so, names of such canteens and the reasons for which they are not regarded as Railways employees;

(e) whether such canteen employees who are treated as Railway employees get passes and PTOs at par with Railway employees, if not, reasons therefor; and

(f) whether P. F. of such employees prior to regularisation has been paid back to them or transferred to new P. F. account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) Pursuant to Supreme Court judgement dated 22-10-80 employees of all statutory and 11 Delhi based non-statutory canteens covered under the said judgement have been treated as railway servants from the said date.

(b) 22-10-1980.

(c) and (d). Yes. These are non-statutory canteens set up as a Welfare measure on various railways.

(e) Yes.

(f) The question of transfer/refund of P. F. balances is under consideration in consultation with concerned Regional Provident Fund Commissioners.

Construction of Goods Sheds at Vithalwadi (C.R.)

5163. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present progress of the work regarding construction of goods

shed at Vithalwadi (C. Railway) Maharashtra; and

(b) the total estimated cost of the project, the amount spent and percentage of work done so far, and when the project is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) There is no proposal of providing any goods shed at Vithalwadi in Central Railway in Maharashtra.

(b) Does not arise.

South Eastern Railways in various States

5164. SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many kilometres of Railways of South Eastern Railways are in different States including Orissa and West Bengal; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to have any headquarters of South Eastern Railways in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The distribution of route kilometrage of the South Eastern Railway in different States as on 31st March, 1982 was as under:—

State	Route kilometrage
Andhra Pradesh . . .	527.96
Bihar . . .	916.98
Madhya Pradesh . . .	2,004.48
Maharashtra . . .	676.90
Orissa . . .	1,982.14
West Bengal . . .	932.80
Total . . .	7,040.66

(b) No. The need, if any, for re-organisation of Railways is being examined by Railway Reforms Committee.

Assistance and relief to minor child who lost Arm while saving the Life of an old Lady

5165. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a minor child lost his own arm while saving the life of an old lady on Sarai Rohilla-Kishan Ganj Railway Line;

(b) if so, the quantum and nature of relief and assistance the Delhi Administration has decided to extend to this child;

(c) whether the Government also propose to allot him a shop so as to enable him to earn his livelihood in future; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). Delhi Administration has decided to give the child financial assistance for the purchase of prosthetic aid. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 2000/- has been given to the child by the Chief Executive Councillor and Rs. 500/- by the Commissioner of Police. Allotment of a Janata Flat is also under consideration.

A KIOSK has also been allotted by N.D.M.C. for this purpose.

Pushkin Award given to Indian teacher by USSR

5166. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that USSR has awarded the Pushkin gold medal to an Indian teacher;

(b) if so, the name of the teacher, the work for which the award has been given;

(c) whether necessary permission of the Government of India was sought for the purpose; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) how many such awards have been given to Indian teachers in the past three years; and

(e) whether Government of India also award similar medals to USSR teachers on reciprocal basis, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). The award of Pushkin Medal which was instituted in 1979 is made under the auspices of International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature. According to information available, two Indian teachers, namely Prof. C. N. Chakraborty of the Centre for Russian Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University and Smt. Shakuntala Vaidya of Bhopal University have been awarded this Medal in 1979 and 1982 respectively for their contribution in the teaching of Russian Language.

The International Association did not seek the permission of the Government of India for making these awards.

(e) These awards are not made by the Government of USSR and the question of Government of India giving similar awards on reciprocal basis does not arise.

Neglecting poor patients at A. I. I. M. S.

5167. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in AIIMS, New Delhi even very serious patients are not admitted to General Ward until 2 to 8 units of blood is donated whereas it is not compulsory for people admitted in Private wards who are provided blood from Blood Bank when needed;

(b) whether resourceful poor are given treatment out-of-turn and neglected and patients of private wards are

given priority for operation even on holidays;

(c) whether Senior doctors see only 4 to 5 patients only and patients in general wards are neglected; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) At the A. I. I. M. S., New Delhi, the blood requirements of all emergency cases whether in general or private wards, are met by the Blood Bank of the Institute free of cost.

(b) to (d). No priority is given to patients admitted in the Private Wards for surgery. It is not true that senior doctors see only 4 to 5 patients and the patients in the general wards are neglected. The medical facilities are available to all patients irrespective of their financial and social status.

सातवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिश के अनुसार राज्यों द्वारा समाज सुरक्षा और पेंशन योजना अपनाई जानी

5168. श्री तारिक अनवर . क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सातवें वित्त आयोग ने राज्य द्वारा समाज सुरक्षा पेंशन योजना अपनाये जाने की सिफारिश की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने वाले राज्यों की संख्या क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस योजना के लिए राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और इस योजना के आरम्भ से अब तक कितने लोगों को लाभ पहुंचा है ?

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

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अराम के अलावा सभी राज्य योजना को कार्यान्वित करते हैं ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Reorganisation of U. G. C.

5169. SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a redressal and defusing mechanism both for students and staff of Jawahar Lal Nehru University to ensure that problems as of the present do not reach an explosive stage; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reorganise UGC suitably therefor and entrust it with such a role?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). There are no such proposals under consideration of the Government.

कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के लिए प्रधान-मंत्री के निदेशों की क्रियान्विति

5170. श्री सुभाष यादव: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये निदेशों के अनुसार कार्यकरण में तड़के पैमाने पर सुधार करने तथा भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किये हैं; और

(ख) तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ): (क) और (ख). रेल संचालन में सुधार के प्रयास करना एक निरन्तर प्रक्रिया है । प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये निदेशों के अनुसार, अन्य उपायों के अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित उपायों को लागू करने और उन पर नजर रखकर रेलों के संचालन को बेहतर बनाने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं:-

(I) कार्यालयों में बेहतर उपस्थिति,

(II) सरकारों काम को निपटाने में तत्परता,

(III) अधिकतम लाभ प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से, स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं पर कड़ी नज़र रखना,

(IV) बिजली, कोयला, उद्योग, आदि प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन और क्षमता बढ़ाने में सह्यता देना,

(V) सादगी के मानकों को लागू करना,

(VI) व्यर्थ के और अनुत्पादक कार्यक्रमों को समाप्त करके खर्च में किरफायत रेल मंत्रालय में और सभी रेलों पर एक सर्वो-सम्पूर्ण समर्कता संगठन है जो शिकायतों की जांच के माध्यम से तथा निवारक जांच करके रेलों के संचालन से भ्रष्टाचार को रोकथाम करता है। प्रधान मंत्री के निर्देशों के अनुसार शिस्तियतों की तैयारी से जांच करके तत्काल अनुवर्पी अनुशासनात्मक बर्खास्त करके समर्कता संगठन को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने को कार्यवाही क गयी है।

मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत पटना रांची और मुजफ्फरपुर के संस्थानों में बिहार के नवयुवकों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर

5171. श्री कुंवर राम: क्या नांदहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उनके मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आने वाले संस्थानों में बिहार के नवयुवकों को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से सरकार पटना, रांची और मुजफ्फरपुर के उम्मीदवारों के साक्षात्कार और भर्ती करने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

नांदहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयगुरुहमान अन्सारी): इस मंत्रालय के सड़क पथ का दक्ष क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय पटना में है। इसे जहाँ तक भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार सीधी भर्ती द्वारा नियुक्ति के लिए समूह (ग) और (घ) पदों के लिए स्थानीय लोगों को भर्ती करने के लिये पहले ही प्राधिकृत किया गया है। इसके लिए क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय को स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यालय से नाम प्राप्त होते हैं। समूह 'क' और 'ख' के पदों के लिए मुख्यालय से लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से भर्ती करता है।

2. इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निदेशालय का दूसरा क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय पटना में है। वे समूह 'क' और 'ख' के पदों के लिये संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से भर्ती की जाती है और समूह 'ग' तथा 'घ' के पदों के लिये निदेशालय पटना में साक्षात्कार के माध्यम से भर्ती करता है।

Road accidents in the Capital during January, February, 1983

5172. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increase in road accidents in the capital;

(b) if so, how many road accidents have taken place during January and February, 1983 and in how many cases pedestrians have been hit by motor vehicles' drivers;

(c) whether most of the motor vehicle drivers involved in those accidents have not been apprehended by the Police; and

(d) if so, in how many cases with full facts and reasons for the failure of the police to trace the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). Detailed information as required is being collected from Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Thefts of consignments of Chemicals and Imported polyester filament yarn from Bombay docks

5173. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether there had been large scale thefts from the Bombay Docks of consignments of chemicals and imported, Polyester Filament Yarn in 1980, 1981 and 1982 (December ending);

(b) if so, the modus operandi employed in those thefts, and details of importers whose consignments were valued at over rupees one lakh and pilfered in the above years;

(c) whether any of the consignments have been recovered by the Police;

(d) if so, the details of the importers concerned and the value of consignments recovered;

(e) whether any of the containers containing Polyester Filament Yarn imported from Taiwan in 1980-81 were found to be empty on being opened in the Bombay Docks; and

(f) if so, the details of the importing parties whose containers were found empty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) There have been some thefts of Chemicals and Imported Polyester yarn from Bombay Docks during 1980, 1981 and 1982 (December ending).

(b) to (d). The details of the thefts are given below:—

Name of the consignee	Value of cargo stolen	Value of cargo recovered	Modus operandi
1	2	3	4
1. State Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Corporation of India, Bombay	40,00,000	..	Theft from a container.
2. Do.	3,50,000	3,50,000	Theft from Open wharf.
3. Do.	1,15,000	80,000	Theft from 'B' Shed.
4. Hoechst Pharmaceutical Ltd. Bombay	4,00,000	..	Theft from container.
5. Do.	1,00,000	..	Theft from Shed.
6. Reliance Textile, Bombay	2,00,000	..	Theft from container.
7. Do.	2,00,000	..	Do.
8. Consignment for Colombo Port	1,30,000	1,20,000	Theft from Hatch of the Vessel.
9. Do.	8,68,660	8,68,660	Theft from Warehouse.
10. Polly Drug Chemical Bombay	4,50,000	4,50,000	Theft from open space.
11. Reliance Textile, Bombay	1,05,000	..	By removal of cargo in country craft.
12. State Chemical & Pharmaceuticals Corpn. of India Ltd., Bombay	26,00,000	..	By passing the goods over the Dock wall.
13. Do.	1,10,000	1,10,000	Do.
14. Aerjay Exports Bombay	8,00,000	8,00,000	Removed from container and passed over the wall.

(e) No case has been registered in the years 1980 and 1981 regarding containers containing Polyester Filament Yarn from Taiwan found empty on being opened.

(f) Does not arise.

एशियाड 1982 के लिए पुराने पुलों तथा सड़कों के सुधार हेतु किया गया व्यय

5174. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र: क्या नईहनु और परियहनु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राजधानी में एशियाड 1982 के लिये पुराने पुलों तथा सड़कों के सुधार हेतु कुछ राशि खर्च की गई थी,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन पुलों तथा सड़कों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) उसके लिये कितनी राशि आवंटित थी और उन पर कितना व्यय किया गया ?

नईहनु और परियहनु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी):
(क) दिल्ली में खासकर एशियाड में पुराने पुलों और सड़कों की गरम्मत पर कोई खर्च नहीं किया गया ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

Survey Work Hijli Tidal Canal and Orissa Coast Canal

5175. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey work from the Orissa and of the Hijli Tidal Canal and Orissa Coast canal has been taken up;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

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

(a) to (c). The Central Inland Water Transport Board recommended a joint inspection of the canal by the Officers of the State Governments and the Chief Engineer-cum-Administrator, Inland Water Transport Directorate. The joint inpec-

tion of the West Bengal portion of the canal has been completed and that of Orissa portion is yet to be done. Based on the joint inspection, the State Governments are expected to formulate proposals for the improvement of the canal.

Expenditure incurred Non-Aligned Summit

5176. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total expenditure incurred by our Government for holding the Non-aligned Movement Summit recently;

(b) how much was shared by the participating countries; and

(c) what is the total value of the assets created?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) At this stage it is not possible to give the exact figure of expenditure as various Departments of Government were involved in making arrangements for the Conference and it will take some time before a consolidated figure on this account is arrived at. However, it is estimated that the ultimate expenditure may be around Rs. 30 crores.

(b) Expenditure only in respect of conference secretariat arrangements can be partially shared by the participants.

(c) The value of assets created by way of acquisition of equipment/vehicles, and by structural additions/alterations in the Vigyan Bhavan Complex, Hospital and ITDC hotels, would be around Rs. 17 crores.

Violence at Dayal Singh College

5177. SHRI GULSHER AHMED: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in the Hindustan Times dated 4 March, 1983 entitled 'Violence at Dayal Singh College';

(b) details of the violent incidents which took place at Dayal Singh College, New Delhi;

(c) the number of other incident of violence, "gherao" and physical assaults in various colleges and educational institutions of Delhi since 1 January, 1982 with details thereof;

(d) the results of enquiries/investigations or other action taken in each case; and

(e) the remedial and preventive measures already taken or proposed to be taken to protect the life and property in educational institutions in the Capital and results achieved?

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

(b) to (e): The requisite information about the incidents of violence etc. at Dayal Singh College and other Colleges of Delhi University and the action taken thereon is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due Course.

Bhimmal Railway Station Platform

5178. SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the length of the platforms between Samdari-Bhildi in Jodhpur Division is less as compared to the length of 266 UP/265 DN Jodhpur-Bhildi Express;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are "Nullahs" on both the sides of the platform of Bhinmal Railway Station on this line as a result of which the passengers have to face great difficulty while getting down and boarding the train;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the length of the platforms at the halt stations of this Express train between Samdari-Bhildi if so, by what time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Though there are small culverts on the two sides of the platform at Marwar Bhinmal, the trains stop clear of these culverts, as the distance between them is more than the length of the train. Although, the passengers who use the station, are not required to cross the culverts, there are pathways also provided on the culverts to enable the public to cross them.

(c) and (d): The Government proposes to increase the length of platform at the halting stations on 266 UP/265 DN, at rail level, to cover the full length of the train. Northern Railway has been asked to plan for the same with a view to completing the same within about a year's time subject to technical feasibility and availability of funds.

अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान जैसे संस्थानों और अस्पतालों को परामर्श (राफेल) अस्पताल घोषित करने की योजना

5179. श्री कृष्णा प्रताप सिंह: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या चिकित्सा करने की दृष्टि से सरकार का विचार अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान जैसे अस्पतालों को परामर्श अस्पताल घोषित करने का है;

(ख) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में गत वर्ष के दौरान सामान्य रोगी कितने आये तथा अन्य अस्पतालों और राज्यों द्वारा पृथक पृथक कितने रोगी भेजे गये; और

(ग) देश के सभी लोगों के लिये ऐसे अस्पतालों की विशेषज्ञ सेवाओं का सर्वोत्तम उपयोग तथा उल्लेख्यता सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किब-वर्दी): (क) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान नई दिल्ली और स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, चण्डीगढ़ को जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के

नियंत्रण में है, पूर्णतया रेफरल अस्पतालों के रूप में घेषित करना तब तक व्यवहार्य नहीं है जब तक कि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने उन अस्पतालों में विशेषज्ञ उपचार की सुविधाएं प्रकियत नहीं कर ली जहां से रोगियों को अति विशिष्ट उपचार के लिए इन संस्थानों में भेजा जा सके।

(ख) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान नई दिल्ली के पास दूसरे अस्पतालों/राज्यों से भेजे गये रोगियों के आंकड़े नहीं हैं। रोगियों द्वारा दिए गए पतों के अनुसार 1981-82 में अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, अस्पताल तथा डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद नेत्र विज्ञान केंद्र में क्षेत्रवार रोगियों का विवरण इस प्रकार है:—

राज्य	अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्था। अस्पताल में रोगियों की संख्या	राजेन्द्र प्रसाद केन्द्र में रोगियों की संख्या
दिल्ली	22377	3449
उत्तर प्रदेश	4625	432
हरियाणा	2412	365
पंजाब	212	75
राजस्थान	394	91
अन्य राज्य	1790	283
अन्य देश	259	9
योग	32069	4704

(ग) उपलब्ध संस्थाओं के अनुसार विशेषज्ञ उपचार उन सभी को प्रदान किया जाता है जिन्हें इसकी आवश्यकता होती है।

Opening of Additional Primary Health Centres and Their Upgradation During 6th Plan

5180. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved the opening of additional Primary Health Centres and the upgradation of the existing Primary Health Centres to the status of Community Health Centres within the remaining period of the 6th Five Year Plan including the current financial year;

(b) if so, the number of Primary Health Centres to be opened and existing PHCs to be upgraded to Community Health Centres during the each year of the re-

maining years of the 6th Five Year Plan including the current financial year, State-wise separately and for each year ;

(c) whether the number of sub-centres under each PHC will also be increased in addition to the opening of more PHCs and CHCs; and

(d) if so, the expected number of sub-centres in each State alongwith the population likely to be served by each sub-centre at the end of 6th Plan?

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

(b) The 6th Five Year Plan target is to establish 600 additional Primary Health Centres and to upgrade 174 Primary Health Centres into Community Health Centres. A statement indicating State-wise the number of Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres likely to be established during 1982-83 and

target fixed for the year 1983-84 for the establishment of these Centres is at Annexure I. The target for the year 1984-85 will be decided during the Annual Plan discussions with the State/Union Territories which are likely to be held by the end of 1983.

(c) Yes.

(d) According to the 6th Plan targets, nearly, 40,000 additional sub-Centres are

proposed to be opened. A statement indicating the expected number of sub-centres in each State at the end of the 6th Plan Period is at Annexure 11. 74 per cent of the Primary Health Centre would have a sub-centre for every 5000 population while in the remaining 26 per cent Primary Health Centre, a sub-centre will continue to cover 10,000 population which would be reduced to 5000 population during 7th Five Year Plan.

Statement I

(Figures are provisional and based on Annual Plan discussions)

S. No.	Name of the States/U.Ts.	No. of PHGs to be established during		No. of PHGs to be upgraded during	
		1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	16	6	10
2.	Assam	2	7	2	2
3.	Bihar	60	..	5	..
4.	Gujarat	10	..	5	..
5.	Haryana	2	2	2	..
6.	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	4
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	3	..	2
8.	Karnataka	..	10	..	..
9.	Kerala	7	7	..	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	10	5	..	5
11.	Maharashtra	23	228	..	..
12.	Manipur	3	2	1	1
13.	Meghalaya	2	..	1	1
14.	Nagaland	1	..	..	..
15.	Orissa	3	7	..	..
16.	Punjab	..	..	10	10
17.	Rajasthan	6	12	7	6
18.	Sikkim	2	1	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	20	15	15	..
20.	Tripura	2	4	2	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	33	20	7	12

1	2	3	4	5
22 West Bengal	12	..	10	10
23 A & N Islands . . . . .	..	2	..	..
24 Arunachal Pradesh | . . . . .	..	..	..	..
25 Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
26 D & N H eveli	1	..	..	..
27 Delhi . . . . .	..	..	..	..
28 Goa Daman & Diu . . . . .	..	..	..	..
29 Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..	..
30 Mizoram	2	3	1	1
31 Pondicherry	1	..	1	1
TOTAL		209	348	76
				70

Statement - II

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Target of Sub-Centres during the 6th Plan (State-wise)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1123
2	Assam	905
3	Bihar	5000
4	Gujarat	2369
5	Haryana	560
6	Himachal Pradesh	300
7	Jammu & Kashmir	300
8	Karnataka	1092
9	Kerala	1661
10	Madhya Pradesh	3000
11	Maharashtra	3000
12	Manipur	284
13	Meghalaya	150
14	Nagaland	140
15	Orissa	2000

1	2
16 Punjab	497
17 Rajasthan	1825
18 Sikkim	33
19 Tamil Nadu	2343
20 Tripura	238
21 Uttar Pradesh	7900
22 West Bengal	3000
23 A & N Islands	65
24 Arunachal Pradesh	10
25 Chandigarh	4
26 D & N Haveli	8
27 Delhi	5
28 Goa, Daman & Diu	85
29 Lakshadweep . . . . .	..
30 Mizoram	30
31 Pondicherry	13

टून्डला स्टेशन पर पूछताछ कार्यालय

5181. श्री दया राम शक्वः क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के टून्डला स्टेशन पर प्लेट फार्म संख्या 1 और 2 में ही पूछ-ताछ कार्यालय है;

(ख) क्या लोगों को गाड़ियों का समय पूछने या आरक्षण कराने के लिए प्लेटफार्म टिकट खरीदने के बाद प्लेटफार्म को जाना पड़ता है क्योंकि स्टेशन के बाहर कोई पूछ-ताछ कार्यालय नहीं है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का लोगों की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए द्वितीय श्रेणी प्रतीक्षालय में ही एक आरक्षण व पूछताछ कार्यालय खोलने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक यह काम हो जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ): (क) और (ख) जी हां ।

(ग) और (घ) . जैसे ही नयी इमारत उपलब्ध हो जायेगी, पूछ-ताछ एवं आरक्षण कार्यालय को उसके प्रतीक्षालय में शिफ्ट कर देने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Introduction of Direct Trains Between Howrah and Cape Comorin

5182. PROF. P. J. KURIAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation requesting for introduction of a direct train from Howrah to Cape Comorin; and

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

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

(b) Representations including one from Shri N. Dennis MP have been received. It has not been found feasible to run a direct train from Howrah to Kanyakumari due to acute shortage of coaching stock and power and also line capacity constraints enroute and lack of terminal facilities at Kanyakumari.

Non-Consultation of Indian Medical Association while formulating National Health Policy

5183. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that while formulating the national health policy the Government does not consult the Indian Medical Association or the Medical Council of India;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for ignoring the Indian Medical Association and the Medical Council of India; and

(c) whether in future the Government propose to seek the advice and views of these organisations which represent the medical profession in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) National Health Policy has been evolved after taking note of the comments/suggestions of experts/professional associations etc. including Indian Medical Association and Medical Council of India.

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

Phasing out of Steam Locomotive

5184. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHE-

KARA MURTHY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Board's inability to phase out steam locomotives even after their manufacture had been stopped a decade ago is costing the Railways at least Rs. 185 crores a year at 1979-80 prices;

(b) whether Railway Reforms Committee had remarked that condemnation of steam engines had heavily run into arrears;

(c) whether study made by the Delhi Division of N.R. showed that 12.8 persons were required for maintaining one steam engine while a diesel engine required only 7.8 persons; and

(d) what are the steps Government propose to take to do away with steam locos?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Indian Railways had started their operations with steam traction. Subsequently, with the development of modern technology, Diesel/Electric Traction has been introduced for certain services on certain sections. Generally speaking, Diesel/Electric Traction is more economical than steam traction. But it may not be correct to assume that a loss of Rs. 185 crores is being incurred every year on account of steam traction, as the availability of material resources, viz., coal in our country has also to be taken into account and the necessity to utilise Diesel/Electric traction selectively for heavy loads over long distances which give maximum benefit to the Railways and continuing to utilise steam traction for slow moving trains, yard shunting, shunting goods trains and on slow speed branch lines.

(b) The Railway Reforms Committees have remarked that although in the past (i.e., at the end of the Third Five Year Plan) condemnation of overaged steam

locomotives had gone heavily into arrears, since then there has been substantial improvement especially from 1979-80 onwards.

(c) Yes.

(d) Steam locomotives are being condemned to the maximum extent possible and it is also the aim to reduce classes of steam locos and eliminate these from certain areas farther away from the coalfields to the extent feasible. In pursuance of this policy, 866 steam locos will be condemned during 1982-83. Broad Gauge steam working has been stopped on Southern Railway.

Assistance to Leprosy Treatment Centres by Central Government

5185. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of leprosy treatment centres working in the country and those receiving assistance from the Central Government;

(b) what are the proposals for increasing the number of these centres;

(c) whether there is a proposal for a national plan to eradicate this disease; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The number and names of the leprosy treatment centres in the country are as under:—

Name of the Centre	Number
1. Leprosy Control Units	389
2. Urban Leprosy Centres	607
3. Survey, Education & Treatment Centres	6,955
4. Wards for Temporary Hospitalisation	243
5. Reconstructive Surgery Units	74
6. Voluntary Survey, Education & Treatment Centres	50

7. Leprosy Homes and Hospitals 231

All the above centres are either fully or partly assisted by the Government.

(b) During the year 1983-84, the following centres are proposed to be added:

Name of the Centre	Number to be added during 1983-84
1. Leprosy Control Units	7
2. Urban Leprosy Centres	52
3. Survey Education & Treatment Centres	51
4. Wards for Temporary Hospitalisation	10
5. Reconstructive Surgery Units	2

(c) Yes.

(d) The Government of India had constituted a Working Group, under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, the then Member, Planning Commission, to evolve a strategy for eradication of leprosy from the country by the turn of the century. The recommendations of the Group have been considered by the Government and it has been decided by the Government to redesignate the National Leprosy Control Programme as the National Leprosy Eradication Programme, with new strategy and actions, providing for early case detection, regular treatment, treatment with multi-drug-regimen in a phased manner in districts where the incidence of leprosy is high, health education and public co-operation, augmentation of training and research, rehabilitation and welfare of patients, encouragement to voluntary participation etc. For guiding the implementation of the Programme a National Leprosy Eradication Commission will be set up of which the Chairman will be the Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare. For the effective execution of the policies approved by the Commission, it has been decided to have a National Leprosy Eradication Board, headed by the Secretary, Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare. In the States

where there is a high incidence of leprosy, there will be similar policy guidance and implementation bodies under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister and the State Health Secretary respectively of the concerned States.

रेलवे की भूमि के आवंटन संबंधी नियम

5186. प्रो. सत्यदेव सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) रेलवे की भूमि के आवंटन संबंधी नियम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या भूमि के आवंटन में भूतपूर्व रेल कर्मचारियों, भूतपूर्व सैनिकों, हरिजनों, अलसंस्कारों और भूमिहीनों को प्राथमिकता देने की व्यवस्था है;

(ग) एक व्यक्ति को कितनी-कितनी भूमि आवंटित की जा सकती है और क्या भूमि के आवंटन के समय अधिकतम भूमि सीमा नियमों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है;

(घ) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में छारा और दलिया के बीच माफ़ी में रेलवे की कितनी भूमि आवंटित की गई है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ): (क) से (ग) : संभवतः माननीय सदस्य "अधिक अन्न उपजाओ" प्रयोजनों के लिये रेलवे भूमि को लाइसेंस पर देने संबंध में निर्धारित मानदण्डों के बारे में जानना चाहते हैं। ये मानदंड गई, 1976 में निर्धारित किये गये थे। इन मानदंडों के अनुसार, रेलवे भूमि आमतौर पर लगभग दो-दो एकड़ की प्लॉटों में बांटी जाती है और बाहरी व्यक्तियों तथा रेल कर्मचारियों, दोनों को लाइसेंस पर दी जाती है। ऐसा करते समय अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति, पिछड़े वर्गों तथा अन्य भूमिहीन गरीबों को तरजीह दी जाती है। इन प्रयोजनों के लिये लाइसेंस पर दी गयी रेलवे भूमि धिहार सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित उच्चतर सीमाओं के अंतर्गत नहीं आती।

(घ) और (ङ) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

अधिक अन्न उपजाओ योजना के संबंध में 1959-60 से 31-3-1965 तक 5 वर्ष के लिए छपरा और दलिया के बीच माफ़ी में 32 एकड़ रेलवे भूमि का पट्टा शुरू में श्री हरदेव यादव तथा कुछ अन्य लोगों को दिया गया था। बाद में, श्री यादव को गगय-सगा पर 32 से 37 एकड़ तक भूमि जाने के लिए अनुमति दी गयी थी। बढ़ायी गयी अंतिम स्मरणाधिक 31-3-82 को समाप्त हो गयी। किन्तु 1982 की तीसरी तिमाही में, इस क्षेत्र के भू-उपयोग के बारे में सावधानी से विचार किया गया और माफ़ी स्थित भूमि को रेलवे की तत्कालिक और भावी आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह पाया गया कि श्री यादव के कब्जे वाली 37 एकड़ भूमि में से लगभग 15 एकड़ भूमि रेलवे की दीर्घकालिक आवश्यकताओं से फालतू है। प्रचलित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार, रेलवे को राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से 15 एकड़ भूमि गंजौदा बाजार भाव श्री यादव के लिए मुक्त करने के निर्देश दिये गये हैं, बशर्ते कि श्री यादव शेष 22 एकड़ भूमि रेलवे को सौंप दें।

बिचाकी स्टेशन पर सियालदह तथा जम्मू-तवी एक्सप्रेस को ठहराव देना

5187. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि;

(क) क्या धनबाद और कोडरमा रेल स्टेशनों के बीच बिचाकी स्टेशन पर 15 नवंबर, 1982 (दीवाली) के दिन लगभग 20 हजार लोगों ने उस स्टेशन पर सियालदह-दह एक्सप्रेस की 2 मिनट ठहराव की मांग को लेकर 24 घंटे तक रेल यातायात को रोक कर एक आंदोलन आरंभ किया था;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान अप्रैल 1983 से प्रभावी होने वाली अगली रेलवे समय सारणी तैयार करते समय धनबाद तथा कोडरमा रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच बिचाकी स्टेशन पर सियालदह तथा जम्मूतवी एक्सप्रेस को ठहराव देने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी.के. जाफर इराफ): (क) जी हाँ। लगभग दो हजार लोगों ने प्रातः 8.30 बजे से 12.00 गजे तक प्रदर्शन किया था।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) यातायात का अँचित्य न होने के कारण।

Funds to States/U.T. for Education of Orphans

5188. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) fund provided to the States and Union Territories for 1981-82, 1982-83 for education of helpless orphans under the Non-Institution care schemes;

(b) how much fund was properly utilised for the purpose it was meant;

(c) the number of persons benefited from the scheme State/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the amount that remained unutilised and reason for it State/Union Territory-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Under the non-institutional care scheme, this Ministry is providing partial assistance to States/UTs for foster care of destitute children through voluntary organisations. Under this scheme, no funds are separately provided for the education of helpless orphans.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Popularity of Leparoscopic Female Sterilisation

5189. SHRI GHURAN AZAM: KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH;

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

(a) whether it is true that Leparoscopic female sterilisation has become very popular in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of this sterilisation; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to make it more popular among women in the country?

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

(b) The procedure, when performed by competent doctors, is relatively safe and simple. It takes short operating time, leaves a small negligible abdominal scar and needs no/minimum hospitalisation.

(c) The State Governments and Central Government are trying to make the leparoscopic sterilisation more popular among the women in the country by making it more easily available and acceptable by training of more teams of doctors in the leparoscopic procedure, making more number of leparoscopes available to the state governments and organising more leparoscopic camps etc.

Decisions taken by Non-Aligned Summit

5190. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Non-aligned Summit Conference which was held from March 7 to March 11, 1983 had taken major decisions;

(b) if so, what decisions were taken by the Non-aligned Summit;

(c) what are the points where majority of participants differed;

(d) what were the proposals that were not undertaken by the Non-aligned Summit;

(e) what were the main reasons for the same; and

(f) what role was played by India for making the meet a success?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The Non-aligned Summit Conference held at New Delhi from 7—12 March 1983 adopted a Political Declaration, New Delhi Message, an Economic Declaration and an Action Programme for economic cooperation as well as Declarations on global prosperity and collective self-reliance among Non-aligned and other developing countries. The Summit also set up a Committee of 8 members at the level of Heads of State/Government with India its Chairman to find out ways and means of ensuring the just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

(c) to (e). While there were many questions on which the participants had differing view points, all proposals were discussed and those that obtained consensus were adopted by the Conference. As per the practice prevailing, decisions in the Non-aligned are not taken by voting but by consensus.

(f) India in its capacity as Chairman played an active and constructive role, which enabled the Summit to successfully conclude its deliberations in an atmosphere of unity, solidarity, tolerance and mutual accommodation.

Not encouraging 'Indians for Secretarial jobs of Non-Aligned Summit

5191. **SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:**

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Secretariat services and work of translation, interpretation and of language typists, document distributors, supervisors etc. were chiefly manned by foreigners during the Seventh Non-aligned Summit Conference;

(b) if so, the major types of services entrusted to foreigners and foreign exchange incurred thereon;

(c) the reasons for not encouraging Indian talent and specially in view of the fact that in recent years many prestigious international conferences were wholly and successfully managed by Indians;

(d) the reasons why people from our country were not contracted and instead foreigners were hired; and

(e) the steps proposed, not to insist on foreigners and benefit Indians?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):

(a) and (b). While translation, interpretation, typing in Arabic, Spanish and French, work was handled by the international staff English typists, Document Distributors and Supervisors were mostly Indians. The foreign exchange expenditure on international staff was around Rs. 90 lakhs.

(c) to (e). It has been the general practice that for smaller conferences the services of Indian interpreters, revisers, translators etc. are utilized. However, for bigger international conferences such as the recently concluded Non-Aligned Summit, the services of qualified professional international staff of U.N. standards are requisitioned. Even for such conferences, local available talent of the requisite qualification and standard is utilised wherever possible. Tributes were paid to the international and Indian conference staff by the Prime Minister and all other delegations.

Road over-bridge replacing railway crossing in S. E. Railway

5192. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:**
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the road over-bridges in replacement of existing level crossing approved by his Ministry during Sixth Plan period in different sections of South Eastern Railway particularly of Orissa State;

(b) the anticipated costs of each bridge and funds placed since their approval;

(c) whether the Government of Orissa had sent a proposal to his Ministry regarding these over-bridges or the S. E. Railway prepared the report of these bridges and taken up as normal development of the sections;

(d) whether State Government have suggested the name of the over-bridge on existing level crossing in Rayagada town of Koraput district as the proposal for this bridge was made during Fifth Plan; and

(e) if not, what measures the S. E. Railway has taken to include the said bridge on priority basis on the basis of old proposal thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Work on the following seven road over-bridges on S. E. Railway is in progress:—

Sl No.	Location	State
1	Bolangir	Orissa
2	Bargarh	"
3	Balasore	"
4	Nergundi	"
5	Cuttack	"
6	Purulia	West Bengal
7	Rajnandgaon	Madhya Pradesh

(b) The details are as under :

Location	Railways' share of cost (in lakhs of rupees)	Expenditure expected upto 31-3-83 (in lakhs of rupees)	Provisional allotment for 1983-84 (in lakhs of rupees)
Bolangir	13.12	11.52	1.60
Bargarh	16.92	14.34	2.58
Balasore	43.15	35.36	7.79
Nergundi	28.32	5.05	10.00
Cuttack	120.50	5.00	10.00
Purulia	89.38	10.00	14.93
Rajnandgaon	30.50	25.72	4.78

(c) Yes, the proposal in all the above cases were sponsored by State Government, who are also sharing the cost.

(d) and (e). On receipt of a representation for construction of a road bridge in replacement of level crossing at Rayagada, S. E. Railway had written to the State Government in 1974 to agree to the proposal on cost sharing basis, but the State Government did not agree to the same due to paucity of funds.

Unless a firm proposal is received from the Orissa State Government on cost sharing basis, no further action can be taken by the Railways in respect of Rayagada road over bridge.

इण्डियन इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ एडवांस् स्टडीज, शिमला को एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में बदलना

5193. श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद:

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी:

क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान इण्डियन इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ एडवांस् स्टडीज, शिमला पर कुल कितनी धन-राशि खर्च की गई है और उससे कितने छात्रार्थियों को तथा किस प्रकार का लाभ पहुंचा है;

(ख) क्या व्यय और उपयोगिता दोनों बंधों को देखते हुए यह संस्थान बहुत अधिक खर्चीला बन गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इसे एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में बदलने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक बदला जायेगा ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. थुंगन): (क) पिछले पांच वर्षों 1977-78 से 1981-82 के दौरान भारतीय उच्च अध्ययन संस्थान शिमला ने 1, 38, 13, 141.00 रु. का कुल व्यय किया था इसमें लगभग 44.00 लाख रुपये शिमला स्थित राष्ट्रपति निवास कम्प-

नैक्स की रख रखाव पर खर्च किए गए थे । 1977-78 के दौरान संस्थान में 4 कोर फेलो 32 विजिटिंग फेलो और 11 गेस्ट फेलो अपनी अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं पर कार्य कर रहे थे । इसके अलावा संस्थान ने दो विजिटिंग प्रोफेसरों को व्याख्यान देने के लिए आमंत्रित किया था और 3 सेमिनार आयोजित किए । 1978-79 में 4 कोर फेलो वीतिरिक्त संस्थान में 14 विजिटिंग फे थे। सरकार द्वारा संस्थान के कार्यकरण की समीक्षा करने के लिए नियुक्त समिति को रिपोर्ट पर निर्णय होने तक 1978 से कोई नई शिक्षावृत्ति प्रदान प्रदान नहीं की गई । अतः अनुवर्ती वर्षों में संस्थान में केवल 4 कोर फेलो थे जिनमें से एक ने 1980-81 में दूसरे ने 1981-82 में त्यागपत्र दे दिया था ।

(ख) सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया था कि संस्थान को क्रियाकलापों और कार्यक्रमों का पुनर्गठन और उनकी पुनः संरचना की जाए। इस प्रयोजन के लिये विभिन्न उपायों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है । संस्था संस्थाओं में शैक्षिक क्रियाकलाप पुनः आरम्भ होने तक इसके द्वारा जो प्रमुख व्यय किया जा रहा है वह संस्थान में कार्यरत स्टाफ के वेतन और भती की अदायगी और राष्ट्रपति निवास परिसर जो इसमें स्थित है, के अनुरक्षण पर हो रहा है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

State-wise blind children

5194. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 40,000 children go blind every year;

(b) if so, what are the State-wise figures in this regard for the past three years;

(c) what steps are taken by Central Government to prevent blindness; and

(d) the expenditure incurred thereon for the past three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) No survey has been conducted by the Government to determine the number of children who go blind every year. However, a sample survey conducted by Indian Council of Medical Research in 1973-75 estimated that among children vitamin A deficiency alone affects more than 30,000 every year leading to keratomalacia and blindness.

(b) State wise figures are not available as no such survey has been conducted.

(c) A scheme to prevent blindness due to vitamin A deficiency among children is in operation since Fourth Five Year Plan through oral administration of massive dose of vitamin A solution. During the Sixth Five Year Plan 125 millions preschool children will be protected. The scheme is implemented mostly in rural areas of all States/UTs. Besides, educational efforts to popularise breast feeding, appropriate weaning foods, use of green leafy vegetables and other food stuffs rich in vitamin A, are being intensified through all media of Mass Communication and interpersonal communication channels.

(d) The budget provision for the purpose during the last three years were:—

(Figures in lakhs)

1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Rs. 97.50	Rs. 69.00	Rs. 71.25

Commencement of Five Year Law Degree Course

5195. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the proposal for five year law degree course; and

(b) if so, when the Central Universities are expected to start this course?

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

the provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961, the powers to prescribe the standards of legal education for the purpose of enrolment as advocates, vest with the Bar Council of India. The Bar Council has formulated a new pattern of legal education of five years after the 10 plus 2 stage which has been brought into effect from 1-6-1982.

(b) All the Universities in the country, including Central Universities, have been advised by the Bar Council to switch over to the new scheme in two years, that is, by the academic year 1984-85.

Private Engineering Colleges and Technical Institutions in States

5196. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a serious note of the mushroom growth of private engineering colleges and technical institutions in some States in gross violation of the guidelines on this issue;

(b) if so, in which of the States such growth of private technical institutions have been detected;

(c) whether any directives have been issued to the State Governments in this behalf; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction of those States in this regard?

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

(b) Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Karnataka.

(c) Yes, Sir. The State Governments have been requested to and the practice of charging capitation fee.

(d) All the State Governments have reacted favourably but the State Governments where such institutions reportedly

exist have not yet been able to stop this practice due to certain legal and other difficulties. The Andhra Pradesh Government have recently promulgated an Ordinance specifically for banning collection of capitation fee. The Ordinance is being replaced by a Bill which has been passed by the State Assembly on the 21st March, 1983.

Frequent break-down in running of suburban and Non-Suburban Trains in Sealdah Division

5197. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have gone into the reasons of frequent break-down in running of suburban and non-suburban trains of the Sealdah Division;

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken so far; and

(c) the results thereof?

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

(b) Recently 48 Electric Multiple Unit (EMU) coaches including 12 motor coaches have been provided to Eastern Railway not only to replace some overaged coaches but also to improve the reliability in service and increase frequency. The main reason of frequent break-down has been incidents of thefts, damage and pilferage of vital equipment by miscreants, effective liaison is also being maintained with the concerned security agencies and the State Government.

(c) It is too early to make an assessment in this regard.

Construction of platform shed and connecting road at Chengail station.

5198. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that some small work of construction of three platform sheds at Chengail station of S. E. railway and some

repair or reconstruction of the connecting roads from the station have not yet completed for several years;

(b) if so, what are the reasons; and

(c) whether the Government will allocate adequate funds for the work and complete the work immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes. The work of extension of 3 bays of platform shelters on platform Nos. 1 & 2/3 were approved in 1979-80 Budget, and not yet completed. The approach road which is of water bound macadam needs some patch repairs.

(b) and (c) The reasons for non-completion was general paucity of funds and some delay in fabrication of the sheds. Casting of foundation have since been completed, and Railway expects to complete the erection work in the next few months.

The patch repairs on the water bound macadam approach road in Railway are also expected to be completed before onset of the monsoon.

Bridge over river Brahmani between Tumkela ghat and Bonaigarh in Orissa

5199. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for the construction of a bridge over the river Brahmani between Tumkelaghat and Bonaigarh on National Highway No. 23 (Orissa) is under consideration of the Government.

(b) if so, when the above bridge is proposed to be constructed;

(c) the estimated cost of that bridge; and

(d) the amount proposed to be sanctioned for 1983-84 for the construction of the above bridge?

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

(c). Yes, Sir. However, owing to financial constraints it has not been possible to approve the proposal so far. As per the 1982 Schedule of Rates of Orissa, the bridge project including approaches with four minor bridges is estimated to cost Rs. 520.25 lakhs.

(d) Does not arise.

Closure of Jawahar Lal Nehru University during Last six Months.

5200. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state the number of times Jawaharlal Nehru University closed during the normal working days in last six months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): During the last six months, the Jawaharlal Nehru University was closed only once from February 25, 1983. However, it re-opened on March 3, 1983.

Cultural Agreement between India and Ethiopia

5201. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state details of the cultural agreement signed recently between India and Ethiopia?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): A Cultural Agreement between the Government of India and the Provisional Military Government of the Socialist Ethiopia was signed on February 9, 1983. The Agreement aims at developing closer relations between India and Ethiopia in the fields of art, culture, education (including academic activity in the fields of science and technology), sports, public health and mass media of information including films, television, radio and press. For this purpose, both sides will encourage and facilitate reciprocal

visits of professors and experts; exchange of materials in the fields of culture, science, education, sports etc; grant of scholarships to students for higher studies; exchange of artists and dance and music ensembles; exchange of art and other exhibitions; exchange of films, documentaries, radio and television programmes; participation in each other's international films festivals; visits of sports teams etc.

For the fulfilment of the various objectives, the Agreement provides for the setting up of a joint committee of the two governments which will be responsible for advising the respective governments in formulating concrete programmes of exchanges to be carried out in the fields envisaged in the Agreement and in reviewing the operation of the programme.

The Agreement will come into force from the date of exchange of Instruments of Ratification by both the governments.

Construction of Railway line from Hili to Eklakhi via Balurghat

5202. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have under consideration a proposal to construct railway line from Hili to Eklakhi via Balurghat;

(b) whether the survey has since been completed;

(c) whether the Railway Board have since approved it; and

(d) at what stage does it rest now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). There is proposal to construct a railway line from Eklakhi to Hili via Balurghat. A survey has recently been carried out for construction of a railway line between Eklakhi and Balurghat. Taking into consideration the need for development of this backward region, a proposal was sent to the Planning Commission for clearance, which is awaited.

Opening of Mithila University

5203. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

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

(a) from whom in Bihar and on which date was the proposal for opening of the Mithila University at Darbhanga was received by the University Grants Commission and the Union Government for the first time and what are the details thereof;

(b) when did the University Grants Commission team go to Darbhanga; which sections of the people or political parties approached it in favour of or against the proposed University; and

(c) whether this University has not yet been given Development Grants, if so, seasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) A proposal for the establishment of Mithila University by reorganising the existing K. S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya was first received in May, 1967, from the then Deputy Chief Minister of the Government of Bihar.

(b) An expert Committee of the Commission visited Darbhanga in January, 1968 to examine the proposal. The Committee received several memoranda from various persons/organisations during its visit. Those who were against the proposed reorganisation of the K. S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya were:

1. The Vice-Chancellor,
K. S. D. Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya
2. Shri Dev Narain Jha,
Secretary,
Rashtriya Pustakalaya, Bihar.
3. Shri S. N. Thakur,
Prabandhak Pracharak,
Mithili Pracharak Sangh,
Mirzapur.

4. Shri Jatashanker Jha,
Pracharya, Rajkiya Sanskrit
Mahavidyalaya, Patna.

5. Chairman, Central Sanskrit Board

6. Governor of Bihar, and Chancellor of Universities in Bihar.

7. Prof. Chetkar Jha,
Patna University and Member Bihar
Legislative Council.

The Committee received a memorandum in support of the proposed reorganisation from Shri Salignath Misra, Convenor Mithila University Committee.

(c) The University has not so far been given any grant by the University Grants Commission for its institutional development as certain conditions prescribed in the rules framed under Section 12A of the UGC Act have yet to be fulfilled.

Publication of urdu encyclopaedia

5204. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a deal has been struck between the Director, Bureau for Promotion of Urdu and Hamdard Press of Delhi for publishing the Urdu Encyclopaedia, although the tender submitted by the firm was not the highest;

(b) if so, whether any security has been taken from the firm as provided under the rules; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.
(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Setting up of national institute for ayurveda at trivandrum

5205. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to establish a National Institute for Ayurveda at

Trivandrum is under Government consideration; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and at what stage is the proposal at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to establish a National Institute of Ayurveda at Trivandrum, Kerala, as there is already a National Institute of Ayurveda at Jaipur.

Population Education in Higher Secondary and College levels

5206. **SHRI A. C. DAS:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central guidelines have been sent to various States for the introduction of population education in higher secondary and college levels;

(b) if so, the action taken by the State Governments in the implementation of the above proposal; and

(c) if not, when guidelines are proposed to be sent to various States in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Education and Culture, Government of India has launched a National Population Education Project in the formal education system with effect from April, 1980. Under this, State plan proposals have been prepared in accordance with guidelines formulated by NCERT. The programme is at present being implemented in 21 States and 6 Union Territories.

The States have been developing curriculum for Primary/Middle and Secondary school stages in Population Education keeping in view the specific physical and social-cultural environment. They are also incorporating population related ideas and values in the text books and other instructional materials meant for

students and teachers. The States also undertake in-service training programme for their teachers, teacher educators and school administrators. Some States have now started curriculum development for the higher secondary stage.

As regards introduction of population education at college level, the University Grants Commission has circulated 15 lectures on various aspects of population education, for use by the universities with such modification as may be considered necessary.

आयुर्वेदिक अस्पताल, कोयम्बटूर के विकास/विस्तार हेतु अनुदान

5207. **श्री भरखण्डे राय:** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कोयम्बटूर (तगिलनाडू) और सूरजगढ़ (राजस्थान में भुनभुन जिला) में बहुत अच्छे आयुर्वेदिक अस्पताल हैं जिन में पोलियो, लकवा और गठिया रोगों के इलाज के लिये विशेष व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि यूरोप के अत्यधिक उन्नत देशों जैसे फ्रांस, इंग्लैण्ड आदि में भी रोगी अपनी चिकित्सा के लिए इन अस्पतालों में आते हैं और पूरे स्वास्थ्य के बाद जाते हैं; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्ष-वार उन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी धन राशि की सहायता दी गई और क्या सरकार का इन अस्पतालों के विकास, विस्तार हेतु विशेष धनराश स्वीकृत करने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई):

(क) और (ख). सरकार को आयुर्वेदिक ट्रस्ट अस्पताल, कोयम्बटूर के बारे में जानकारी है जहां पोलियो, अधरंग र्यूमेटिज्म आदि के लिए पंचकर्मा उपचार की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं। वैसे, सूरजगढ़ में प्रदान किए जाने वाले उपचार की किस्म और क्वालिटी के बारे में कोई विशेष जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आयुर्वेदिक ट्रस्ट, कॉम्बेटर को, जो कॉम्बेटर में आयुर्वेदिक अस्पताल चला रहा है, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सहायता-वन्दन के रूप में निम्न-लिखित धन राशि रिलीज की है :-

(रकम लाखों में)

1980-81	शून्य
1981-82	1.00
1982-83	2.00

कुल : 3.00

आयुर्वेदिक अस्पताल, सूरजगढ़ का कोई वन्दन नहीं दिशा गया था क्योंकि इस अस्पताल से कोई वन्दन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था ।

इस मंत्रालय द्वारा इन अस्पतालों का कोई विशेष सहायता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Objectives and achievement of AIIMS and PGMER

5208. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

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

(a) what are the main objectives for which AIIMS and PGMER, Chandigarh, the two prestigious medical institutes were set up;

(b) how many Committees, if any, (with names) were set up by the Government since the inception of these medical institutes to go into their functioning to know the achievements made and the drawbacks/problems if any in the functioning of these institutes stating when a Committee was last set up for the purpose;

(c) what are the salient features of the major recommendations made by these Committees and the steps taken by the Government to implement them; and

(d) whether there is any report still pending for consideration of the Government, if so, details thereof stating the reasons for delay in taking a decision on the

recommendations/suggestions made by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The main objectives for which the AIIMS, New Delhi and PGMER, Chandigarh were set up are (i) to develop patterns of teaching in undergraduate and postgraduate medical education; (ii) to provide training facilities in various branches of health activities; and

(iii) to attain self-sufficiency in postgraduate medical education.

(b) to (d). The Government of India did not set up any Committee since inception of these two medical institutes to go into their functioning. However, the AIIMS, set up a Review Committee in 1963, under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. Lakshmanswami Mudaliar, which submitted its report in December, 1964. Similarly, the PGMER, before it was taken over by the Government of India, set up a Review Committee in 1966 under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. N. Rao.

The Union Health Minister, in his capacity as the President of both the Institutes, set up a Review Committee in August, 78 to go into the functioning of both the Institutes. This Review Committee, headed by Shri T. A. Pai and later by Dr. S. J. Mehta, submitted its report on 30th April 1981. The Review Committee made recommendations in regard to developing patterns of teaching, evaluation of the rural and urban health centre projects, research work, hospital services and academic and administrative set up of the Institutes etc. The Institute Bodies set up a small committee to identify factual inaccuracies, if any, and to take a view on the descriptive position of the report. The Reports of the Review Committee as well as of the small Committee were considered by the Institute Bodies in their meetings held on 15th February 1983. The Institute Bodies have generally accepted the recommendations of the Review Committee subject to certain modifications. The Institutes will be taking necessary action to implement these recommendations.

Lalitgiri Buddhist Monuments

5209 DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lalitgiri, District Cuttack, Orissa, famous for its Buddhist monuments and deeply rich in historical and archaeological value and a protected area under the National Monument Preservation Act, is being leased out for a stone quarry for boulder and moreen extraction;

(b) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has quite a number of staff to guard the area;

(c) if so, how this area is being proposed to be leased out; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to see that the area is not leased out illegally and thorough excavation is carried out around Lalitgiri to unearth the Buddhist era treasures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The centrally protected area at Lalitgiri has not been leased out for any quarrying operation.

(b) There are three Monument Attendants to guard the area.

(c) There is no such proposal to lease out the protected area by the Survey.

(d) Any illegal collection of boulders etc. whenever noticed is immediately brought to the notice of the local police and District authorities for taking prompt action. The site is demarcated and any such illegal activities cannot escape the notice of the watch-and-ward staff posted there. At present there is no proposal for excavation of the site by the Archaeological Survey which is now concerned with problem-oriented sites.

अहमदाबाद और त्रिवेन्द्रम के बीच सीधी रेलगाड़ी शुरू करना

5210. श्री मोती भाई आर. बांधरी: क्या रेल मंत्री यह तलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गत कई वर्षों में विभिन्न संघटनों द्वारा गिरावर की जा रही गांवों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अहमदाबाद और त्रिवेन्द्रम के बीच सीधी रेलगाड़ी चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक यह शुरू की जाएगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर खरीफ): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) पक्क नहीं उठता।

(ग) लाइन क्षमता, कोचिंग स्टाफ, ज़रूरत अपेक्षा संसाधनों की कमी के कारण।

Movement of coal by sea

5211. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many ships have been deployed to ensure smooth movement of coal by sea;

(b) what are the conditions stipulated for these ships in the matter;

(c) whether it is a fact that some deviation in loading conditions and freight charges have been made without the consent of the Government in advance resulting in resentment in the Companies and slow movement of coal;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) steps taken by the Government to ensure effective loading of coal to reach the same to utilities and non-utilities in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) 10 ships on an average every month.

(b) Coal for Railway and Cement Companies moves on liner terms, while for Tamil Nadu Electricity Board coal is moved by vessels on time charter with Poompuhar Shipping Corporation.

(c) Recently the Railway authorities had unilaterally changed the procedure for payment of freight from payment on presentation of Bill of Lading to payment on advice of discharge of coal. On intervention by the Director General of Shipping, they have now reverted to the earlier procedure.

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

Time bound promotion for non-teaching university employees

5212. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a committee to deal with the time-bound promotions for the non-teaching employees of Delhi University as has been done in the case of the teaching staff; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The University Grants Commission has appointed a Committee for the non-teaching staff of Central Universities with the following terms of reference:—

(1) To identify any disparity/distortion in the scales of pay of different categories of non-teaching staff in Central Universities;

(2) To identify, if any, the disparity in the provision of promotional avenues of the non-teaching staff in the Central Universities;

(3) To make specific recommendations to rectify these and also suggest suitable provision for promotional avenues on a rational basis for different categories of non-teaching employees

in the Central Universities.

(b) Does not arise.

Tamil Nadu artistes' visit abroad

5213. **SHRI N. DENNIS:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) details of dancers, vocal musicians Mirudangam vidvans, violin vidvans from Tamil Nadu who had visited abroad during the last three calendar years;

(b) number of time they visited during this period;

(c) period of their stay in various countries;

(d) purpose of their visits; and

(e) foreign exchange spent and earned by them?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (e). Information is being collected.

Progress of widening of G.T. Road between Delhi and Amritsar

5214. **SHRI R. L. BHATIA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the latest progress made in the widening of the G.T. Road between Delhi and Amritsar and upto which point it has reached;

(b) how long more will it take to cover Amritsar; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on this project upto now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The length of G.T. Road in Delhi is now 31 kms. with the completion of 12 km. long bypass outside Model Town/ Azadpur area between Rajghat and Delhi/ Haryana Border. This length has been fully widened to 4 lanes. Out of 183 kms. in Haryana, 21 kms length from Delhi/ Haryana Border to Murthal has been widened to 4 lanes and opened to traffic, except, for short length of approaches to the new bridge across drain No. 8 which is in progress, in Punjab, the length upto Amritsar is 224 kms out of which 5.5 kms length passing through Khanna.

Goraya and Rayya towns has been widened to 4 lanes and in a further length of 22.5 kms. between Ludhiana and Goraya, widening to 4 lanes is in progress. A length of 10 kms. from Goraya and i.e. excluding 2 road overbridges and approaches is expected to be opened to traffic by 31st March, 1983. The executing agencies have reported an expenditure of about Rs. 19.50 crores upto February, 1983.

In Haryana and Punjab, a further length of about 124 kms has been included for 4 laning in the 6th Plan. However, its construction will depend on availability of funds from year to year in the remaining period of the 6th Plan. Widening of balance reaches would be considered to be taken up in the 7th Plan subject to inter-se priorities and overall availability of resources.

Training of under-trials from Bhagalpur Central Jail at National Institute for visually handicapped, Dehradun

5215. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blind under-trials from Bhagalpur Central Jail undergoing training at National Institute for the visually handicapped, Dehradun;

(b) whether any of lese under-trials have been sent back to jail from the institution; and

(c) if so, reasons and details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). At present only one blind under-trial prisoner from Bhagalpur Central Jail in undergoing training at the National Institute for Visually Handicapped, Dehradun. In 1981-82 the Institute received 11 trainees of whom two took discharge in February, 1982, one proceeded on home leave in April 1982 and seven were given Certificates of Proficiency and discharged in December, 1982. The remaining one under-trial is still under training. The trainees were sent under escort by the Bihar Government and were taken back under escort.

फल और सब्जी के व्यापारियों को माल-डिब्बे उपलब्ध कराया जाना

5216. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश के ऐसे कौन-कौन से भाग हैं, जहाँ सब, आलू, केला, आम और सब्जियों की ढुलाई के लिए माल-डिब्बों की भारी मांग है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि फलों, सब्जियों आदि के परिवहन के लिए समय पर माल-डिब्बे उपलब्ध न होने के कारण का दो वर्षों के दौरान व्यापारियों और किसानों को कितना नुकसान भुगतना पड़ा है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में लोगों से प्राप्त शिकायतों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर ख़ाक़ी): (क) सब, केला, आम और संतर जैसे फलों के परिवहन के लिए माल-डिब्बों की अधिकांश मांग मध्य, उत्तर, दक्षिण-मध्य और दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलों पर तथा चालू और प्याज जैसी सब्जियों की मध्य, उत्तर पूर्व और पश्चिम रेलों पर संकीर्ण है।

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों में फलों और सब्जियों के लदान के लिए माल-डिब्बों की रफ़्तार मांग की अनुकूल रही है। इसलिए, माल डिब्बों की अनुपलब्धता के कारण किसानों तथा व्यापारियों को हाजि होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) फलों और सब्जियों के लदान के लिए माल-डिब्बों की मांग तत्काल पूरी की जाती है और निकट भूत में इस सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई।

Coach repairing workshop at Bhopal

5217. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that work has not been started on the coach repairing workshop to be built near Bhopal in M.P. till today;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) total expenditure incurred on this project as on 28 February, 1983 against the allocation in the Budget of 1982-83; and

(d) when according to the revised schedule it is expected to come into operation/production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Preliminary work on preparation of detailed estimate, material schedules etc. has begun.

(c) Total expenditure till 28th February 1983 was Rs. 54 lakhs against budget allocation of Rs. 107 lakhs for the year 1982-83.

(d) The workshop is expected to begin out-turn in 1985-86 but actual progress is dependent on availability of funds.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम डिपुअर्थो में मरम्मत

क लिए खड़ी बसों की संख्या

5218. श्री सञ्जन कुमार : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के डिपुअर्थो में अनेक ऐसी बसें बेकार खड़ी हैं, जिन्हें मामूली सी मरम्मत करने के बाद सड़कों पर लाया जा सकता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो डिपु-वार उनकी संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) इन्हें सड़क पर चलाने के काबिल बनाने हेतु इनकी मरम्मत न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्तारी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

Enquiry into working condition of University Teachers

5219. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive inquiry is being made into the working and living conditions of college and university teachers, with special reference to their pay scale, promotional avenues, housing, and their participation in all management bodies;

(b) if so, whether their grievances highlighted by the 103 days' strike to Delhi University Teachers' Association will be kept in mind and

(c) whether representations on the subject will be invited from the All-India Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisations (AIFUCTO)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). No enquiry as such is being made into the working and living conditions of university teachers, their scales of pay, promotional avenues, housing problems, etc. However, the Government has, in pursuance of a decision announced on the eve of the Teachers' Day last year (5th September, 1982), constituted two National Commissions, one on School Teachers, and another on Teachers of Higher Education. The terms of reference of the Commissions include, among others, identification of steps to give an appropriate status for the members of the profession; consideration of measures needed for attracting and retaining talented persons in the teaching profession; review of the existing arrangements for their training/orientation, identification of the role of teachers' organisations in professional growth and professional consciousness; consideration of the feasibility of evolving an acceptable and implementable code of conduct for teachers; an assessment of the adequacy of arrangements for promotion of teachers' welfare, etc. Though the Commissions are not primarily bodies for looking into the grievances of teachers they could consider any matter connected with the terms of their reference and the AIFUCTO could send their suggestions, if any, for the consideration of the Commissions.

जयपुर तथा टोड़ाराय के बीच मीटर गेज लाइन बन्द रहने वाले दिन

5220. श्री बनवारी लाल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जयपुर और टोड़ाराय सिंह (पश्चिम रेलवे) के बीच मीटर गेज रेल लाइन कार्यरत है ;

(ख) यह लाइन 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के दौरान कितने दि. तक बन्द रही ;

(ग) उसके कारण क्या है ;

(घ) क्या इस लाइन पर स्टेशन की संख्या कम कर दी गई है ; और

(च) यदि हाँ तो उसके ग. क. क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जा हा।

(ख) और (ग) दरार पड़ जाने के कारण 1981-82 के दौरान 1 दिन तक तथा बीरेल को कमी के कारण 1982-83 के दौरान 24 दिन तक यह लाइन बन्द रहा।

(घ) जी, न०।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Effects of recession on shipping industry and trade

5221. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA

BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI G. NARASIMHA *

REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the shipping industry is facing world wide recession; and

(b) if so, what are its effects on Indian shipping industry and trade?

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

(b) The Freight charter earnings of Indian Shipping Companies have come down considerably as a result of which Indian Shipping Companies are facing severe cash-flow problems. Some Indian Shipping Companies have had to close down their operations. The Indian Shipping Companies are also finding it difficult to meet their capital requirements.

Blind persons in rural and urban areas

5222. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the blind persons in the rural areas and the urban areas in the country and its percentage till date; and

(b) the causes of the blindness and steps taken by the Government to get rid of this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) A sample survey carried out by the Indian Council of Medical Research in 1973-75 gives a rough estimates of about 9 million blind persons in the country. Urban and rural distribution of blind population is not available.

(b) (1) The above mentioned survey showed that the main causes of blindness in India were Cataract (55 per cent),

per cent), Small Pox (3 per cent), Nutritional deficiencies (2 per cent), Injuries (1.20 per cent), Glaucoma (0.50 per cent) and other causes (18.30 per cent).

(II) Some of the major steps taken by the Government of India to control blindness in the country are as under:—

(i) A scheme to prevent blindness due to vitamin A deficiency among children through oral administration of massive dose of vitamin A solution is in operation, mostly in rural areas, of all States/Union Territories.

(ii) The National Programme for control of Blindness is being implemented by Government as a 100 per cent Centrally assisted Central sponsored scheme all over the Country during the Sixth Plan period. The main features of the Programme are:—

(a) Equipping the Primary Health Centres with Ophthalmic Equipment and trained Ophthalmic Assistants to render primary eye care services, development of ophthalmic wing or District Hospitals strengthening of Ophthalmology Departments of selected Medical Colleges, establishment of Regional Eye Institutes, development of Dr. R. P. Centre, New Delhi as national level apex institute for various eye cares including surgical services. Besides, Dr. R. P. Centre and the Regional Eye Institutes are to carry out research in the eye care services and provide training facilities.

(b) Establishment of 80 Mobile Eye Units for comprehensive eye care services including performance of intra-ocular operation and more particularly, cataract operations in eye camps.

(c) Cataract being the most common cause for blindness in the country, provision of grant-in-aid @ Rs. 60/- per case (subject to a ceiling of Rs. 12,000/- per camp) to voluntary Organisations and Zila Parishads/Panchayats for organising eye camps in rural areas and towns upto 50,000 population for performing cataract and other intra-ocular operations.

(d) Establishment of training schools for the training of ophthalmic assistants who are to be posted at the Primary Health Centres and District Hospitals

(e) Imparting health education on eye care through all media of mass communication with particular emphasis on ocular health amongst children and all other vulnerable groups and orientation of teachers, social workers and students about the problems of eye health care and nutritional deficiency.

(f) Distribution of antibiotic tubes for treatment against trachoma.

Countries which participated in Non-aligned Summit

5223. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which participated in the Non-aligned Summit held in the Capital recently;

(b) the achievements by this Summit and how far it has helped not only in reducing the world tensions but also in checking the super-power hegemony in the Indian Ocean and solving the Palestinian problem and Israeli aggression;

(c) the role played by India in its deliberations; and

(d) the estimated expenditure incurred by India the host on the holding of this Summit and the contribution, if any made by any participating country?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):

(a) A list of the countries/organisations which participated in the New Delhi Summit is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The Summit adopted by consensus a Political Declaration the New Delhi Message, an Economic Declaration and an Action Programme for Economic Cooperation as well as the Declaration on collective Action for Global Prosperity and the Declaration on Collective Self-reliance among Non-Aligned and other countries. While the political Declaration included specific formulations relating to the question of the Indian Ocean, Palestinian problem and Israeli aggression, the New Delhi

Message made a fervent appeal for peace, disarmament, detente and development. It is hoped that the deliberations of the Summit reflected in its Final Documents would help in alleviating tensions and contribute towards resolving problems which threaten world peace.

(c) India's active and constructive role enable the deliberations at the Summit to be conducted in an atmosphere of unity, solidarity, tolerance and mutual accommodation.

(d) At this stage it is not possible to give the exact figure of expenditure as various Departments of Government were involved in making arrangements for the Conference and it will take some time before a consolidated figure on this account is arrived at. However, it is estimated that ultimate expenditure may be around Rs. 30 crores, which includes expenditure on creation of infrastructure of a permanent nature. No participating countries have made any financial contribution.

List of Countries which Participated as Members in the New Delhi Summit, March, 1983.

S. No	Countries
1.	Afghanistan
2.	Algeria
3.	Angola
4.	Argentina
5.	Behrain
6.	Bahamas
7.	Bangladesh
8.	Barabados
9.	Belize
10.	Benin
11.	Bhutan
12.	Bolivia
13.	Botswana
14.	Burundi
15.	Cameroon
16.	Capo Verde
17.	Central Africa Republic
18.	Chad
19.	Comoros

S. No Countries

20. Colombia
21. Congo
22. Cuba
23. Cyprus
24. Djibouti
25. Egypt
26. Ecuador
27. Equatorial Guinea
28. Ethiopia
29. Gabon
30. Gambia
31. Ghana
32. Grenada
33. Guinea
34. Guinea-Bissau
35. Guyana
36. India
37. Indonesia
38. Iran
39. Iraq
40. Ivory Coast
41. Jamaica
42. Jordan
43. Kenya
44. Korea, DPR
45. Kuwait
46. Laos, PDR
47. Lebanon
48. Lesotho
49. Liberia
50. Libya
51. Madagascar
52. Malawi
53. Malaysia
54. Maldives
55. Mali
56. Malta
57. Mauritania
58. Mauritius
59. Morocco
60. Mozambique

S. No Countries

61. Nepal
62. Nicaragua
63. Niger
64. Nigeria
65. Oman
66. Pakistan
67. P.L.O.
68. Panama
69. Peru
70. Qatar
71. Rawanda
72. Sao Tome & Principe
73. Senegal
74. Saudi Arabia
75. Seychelles
76. Sierra Leone
77. Singapore
78. Somalia
79. SWAPO
80. Sri Lanka
81. Sudan
82. Suriname
83. Swaziland
84. Syria
85. Tanzania
86. Togo
87. Trinidad & Tobago
88. Tunisia
89. Uganda
90. United Arab Emirates
91. Upper Volta
92. Vanuatu
93. Vietnam
94. Yemen Arab Republic
95. Yemen, PDR
96. Yugoslavia
97. Zaire
98. Zambia
99. Zimbabwe

List of Countries/Organisations which participated as observers

1. Brazil
2. El Salvador
3. Mexico
4. Papua New Guinea
5. Philippines
6. Uruguay
7. Venezuela
8. African National Congress
9. Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation
10. League of Arab States
11. Organisation of African Unity
12. Organisation of the Islamic Conference
13. Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania
14. Socialist Party of Puerto Rico
15. United Nations.

List of Countries/Organisations which participated as Guests

1. Austria
2. Dominican Republic
3. Finland
4. Portugal
5. Romania
6. San Marino
7. Spain
8. Sweden
9. Switzerland
10. The Holy See
11. Economic & Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
12. Food and Agriculture Organisation
13. International Committee of the Red Cross
14. International Conference on the Question of Palestine
15. United Nations *Ad hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean
16. United Nations Commissioner for Namibia
17. United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

18. United Nations Council for Namibia
19. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
20. United Nations Development Programme
21. United Nations Education Scientific & Cultural Organisation
22. United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
23. United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid
24. United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization
25. World Food Council
26. World Health Organization.

Allocation of funds to Universities during 1983-84

5224, SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently decided to reduce or cut off the funds of the Universities in the country the existing education system needed much more money; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the funds allocated to the Universities for 1983-84 universities-wise?

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

(b) For the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 52.77 crores has been provided in Annual Plan for sanctioning development grants to various Universities in the country, through the University Grants Commission. This provision is not made on the basis of a university-wise allocation. Disbursements from this provision are made by the University Grants Commission on the basis of the requirements of each university for implementing the programmes of development approved by the Commission in the Sixth Plan and the progress of expenditure incurred on them.

**Strengthening freight investigation
Bureaux at four major Ports**

5225. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to strengthen the freight investigation bureaux at the four major ports of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Cochin; and

(b) what new steps are being considered by the Government for streamlining the system of registering shipping agents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):
(a) and (b) The Working Group on Tramp Operators (Padmanabhan Committee) had *inter alia* recommended licensing of the shipping agents. This recommendation has been accepted in principle. As and when a law in this regard is passed, the offices of Freight Investigation Bureau (FIB) at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Cochin and Visakhapatnam would require strengthening.

**Modernisation of Hindustan Shipyard
Limited, Visakhapatnam**

5226. SHRI K. A. SWAMI:

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA
MURTHY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that modernisation of Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam was undertaken;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress registered so far;

(d) the steps contemplated to accelerate the progress; and

(e) whether any preference is given to the families of displaced persons in the matter of employment?

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

(b) The Stage 2 Development and Modernisation project of Hindustan Shipyard was sanctioned by the Government in May, 1981 at an estimated cost of Rs. 55.00 crores. After completion of the project, the present capacity of the Shipyard of 3 "Pioneer" class vessels of 21,600 DWT each would be increased to 6½ to 7 "Pioneer" class vessels or equivalent tonnage. The work on the project commenced in November, 1981. The project envisages construction of pre-fabrication areas, engine assembly shops and modification of several other ships, essential machinery and equipment, transportation and material handling equipment, one existing berth to be replaced by a building Dock and gates at the end of two other existing berths; etc.

(c) Tenders for the main stay of the project, viz., Building Dock have been received. Procurement action in respect of Heavy Duty Cranes, Self-elevating Low Bed Transporter and the comprehensive Steel Processing Plant is at an advanced stage. Action is also in hand for placing formal orders on the indigenous parties for supply of cranes, welding machines and other miscellaneous items. The Civil works envisaged in the project are in various stages of progress.

(d) The work of construction of Building Dock is proposed to be given on a turn-key basis. It is also proposed to import major items of plant and equipment as packages to ensure timely installation and trouble-free performance. The progress on the problems and expedite completion of review meetings are held to sort out problems, and expedite completion of the project. Foreign Consultants have also been engaged for providing consultancy services during construction stage of the project to help accelerate completion of the project.

(e) The work is being carried out within the premises of the Shipyard and no person has been displaced. Therefore, the question of their rehabilitation by way of preference in the matter of employment does not arise.

University Grants Commission guidelines for uniformity in Universities

5227. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNU-PATI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government or University Grants Commission laid down any regulations for the different Universities to follow a uniform standard in regard to curricula in various disciplines, methods of examination, evaluation work, etc.;

(b) if so, details thereof and whether these are being followed by different universities; and

(c) if these are not being followed steps contemplated for their implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): The curricula for various courses offered by the Universities, the methods of examination, procedures for evaluation, etc. are prescribed in accordance with the provisions contained in the Act, Statutes and Ordinances of each University. The University Grants Commission has been from time to time formulating guidelines indicating the curricula in different subjects, the level of standard expected, basis for restructuring courses at the under-graduate level, measures for reforms in the examination system, and so on. These guidelines are brought to the notice of universities for consideration. They have not been framed as regulations which could be enforced in all universities.

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

आरा-सासाराम छोटी रेल लाइन को बड़ी रेल लाइन में बदलना

5228. श्री चन्द्र प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बिहार में आरा-सासाराम छोटी रेल लाइन को बड़ी रेल लाइन में बदलने संबंधी सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बड़ी रेल लाइन विद्यमान का कार्य कब शुरू किया जाएगा?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा रही है। रिपोर्ट की सभी पहलुओं से जांच कर लिए जाने के बाद इस परियोजना की संबंध में निर्णय लिया जाएगा, बशर्ते कि धन उपलब्ध हो और योजना आयोग इसके लिए स्वीकृति दे दे ।

Indian Ocean as "Zone of Peace"

5229. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken by the Government during the last three years at the United Nations and other international forums to focus attention on maintaining the Indian ocean as a zone of peace and to stop naval build-ups of super powers in that zone; and

(b) the results achieved in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). India and other like minded States have been working together in the United Nations *Ad Hoc*

Committee on Indian Ocean and in the Non-aligned Movement for the attainment of the objectives embodied in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace contained in Resolution 2832 (XXVI) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1971. Over the past three years, the UN General Assembly has requested the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue its work and to make every effort to accomplish the necessary preparatory work for the UN Conference on the Indian Ocean including consideration of its initial convening during 1981. Since there was no consensus in the *Ad hoc* Committee on the dates for the Conference, they have been postponed by successive Assembly resolutions. The latest resolution adopted by the 37th Session on 13 December, 1982 called for its convening not later than the first half of 1984.

At the recently concluded New Delhi Summit Conference of Non-aligned countries, in which most of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean participated, the non-aligned countries reaffirmed their determination to continue their endeavour towards the implementation of the 1971 UN Declaration. The main hurdle in the implementation of this objective however is the attitude of some great powers who do not accept the 1971 Declaration and are not interested in the early convening of a Conference on the Indian Ocean to achieve the objectives contained in the Declaration.

Housing facilities to Mormugao Port Trust Employees

5230. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of housing in Goa and particularly in the town of Vasco-da-Gama; and

(b) if so, what steps has the Mormugao Port Trust taken to provide housing facilities to their employees?

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

(b) Mormugao Port Trust has constructed 670 residential units and has also hired 60 units for accommodating their staff in addition to 72 units for the CISF personnel. Another 432 family units for the Port staff are in final stages of construction and are expected to be ready for occupation by April, 1983.

डाक्टरों की भर्ती के नियमों में छूट

5231. श्री राजनाथ सैनकर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्र सरकार के अधीन अस्पतालों में सीनियर रेजिडेंट/रेजिस्ट्रार के पद के लिए डाक्टर की भर्ती के लिये अपेक्षित निर्धारित शैक्षिक अर्हताएं क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य का पता है कि नई दिल्ली के डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया, सफदरजंग, सूचता कृपालानी, गोविन्द बल्लभ पंत तथा मौलाना आज़ाद अस्पतालों में इन पदों पर नियुक्तियों के लिये कुछ आवेदकों को अर्हताओं में छूट दी गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(घ) उपरोक्त अस्पतालों में इन पदों पर काम कर रहे डाक्टरों में ब्यौरे क्या हैं और उनकी अर्हताएं क्या हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहिनीना किदवाई) (क) से (घ) किसी विशेषज्ञता में सीनियर रेजिडेंट के चयन के लिए न्यूनतम अर्हता सम्बंधित विशेषता में स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री अथवा डिप्लोमा है। यदि किसी विशेष विशेषज्ञता में ऐसे अभ्यर्थी उपलब्ध न हों तो उन अभ्यर्थियों के चयन पर विचार किया जाता है, जिनके पास स्नातकोत्तर अर्हताएं

नहीं होती। सीनियर रजिस्ट्रार के पदों पर भर्ती के मामले में इन अस्पतालों से किसी भी अस्पताल में नियमों के विरुद्ध कोई छूट नहीं दी गई है।

Suspension of Railway Employees in ADRA Division

5232. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of cases of suspension and book-off Railwaymen in Adra Division under S. E. Railway for the period from 1 January, 1982 to 31 December, 1982;

(b) number of major and minor penalty charge sheets issued to the staff; and

(c) number of Railwaymen dismissed from service by applying rule-14/2?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) During the period in question 18 railway employees were suspended and 23 were booked-off,

(b) Charge-sheet for major penalties were served to 17 railway employees while 58 railway employees were given charge-sheet for minor penalties,

(c) None

Utilization of U.G.C. Funds by Universities of Orissa

5233. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount sanctioned to Sambalpur University, Berhanpur University and Utkal University of Orissa by University Grants Commission during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 have been fully utilised for the purpose; and

(b) if so, the details of progress made so far, and the amount required for completion of the works?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION & CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Coach Factories

5234. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many coach factories have been sanctioned from 1980 onwards and their location;

(b) reasons for not sanctioning Palghat scheme of Kerala State; and

(c) whether the Central Government have abandoned the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The Railways have not sanctioned any new Coach Factory since 1980.

(b) and (c). There is a proposal to set up a new Railway Coach Production Unit in the Railway Sector. Action has been initiated for preparation of a detailed Project Report which will include Location Survey, Cost Estimate etc. After this report is completed a decision about location of the Factory will be taken. The suggestion received from the Government of Kerala for locating the Factory in that State has been taken note of and it will be given due consideration alongwith other claims received while finalising the location. Further action to set up the Factory will be taken when fund allocation for this Project is made by the Planning Commission.

दिल्ली के निकटतम उपनगरों को रिंग रेलवे से जोड़ना

5235. श्री राम नाथ दुबे: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली के निकटतम उपनगरों को जोड़कर रिंग रेलवे

सेवा को स्थानीय गाड़ी सेवा के रूप में बनाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सौ. के. जाफर शरीफ): (क) जी नहीं फिलहाल नहीं।

(ख) इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

News Captioned 'Handicaps Hemper Education drive'

5236. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to news item under caption 'Handicaps hamper Education drive' appearing in English daily Indian Express dated 6 February, 1983;

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to remove handicaps coming in the way of universalisation of Education by 1990;

(c) has any survey been made in order to chalk out a plan for speedy universalisation of education; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) To realise the goal of universalisation of education by 1990, comprehensive measures have been envisaged/undertaken. They are indicated in the statement attached.

(c) The Fourth All India Educational Survey was conducted during 1978-79, with 30th September 1978 as reference date. One of the main objectives of this Survey was to collect such essential data as are required to prepare realistic plans and programmes, specially for Universalisation of Elementary Education.

(d) The report of the Survey is available in the Parliament Library.

Statement

Measures envisaged and undertaken to achieve Universalisation of Elementary Education:

(i) 'Elementary Education' has been included in the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and in the new Twenty Point Programme of the Government and, elementary education has been accorded a high priority in Education under the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(ii) Opening of primary and middle schools within easy walking distance covering the needs of all habitations.

(iii) Intensification of the utilisation of existing schooling facilities.

(iv) Conversion of single-teacher schools into two teacher schools.

(v) Improvement of physical facilities of primary and middle schools.

(vi) Provision of non-formal part-time education on an extensive scale.

(vii) Appointment of woman-teachers on a large scale and provision of creches/pre-schools as adjuncts of primary and middle schools.

(viii) Improvement of teacher competence through application of better standards of educational qualification and inservice training.

(ix) Special attention to girls and to target groups like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, landless labourers and slum-dwellers.

(x) Adequate provision of incentives like free textbooks and stationery, free uniforms particularly for girls, attendance scholarships particularly for girls and mid-day-meals.

(xi) Improvement of quality of education through decentralisation of curricula making them relevant to the needs, life situations and environments of children in diverse social, economic, cultural and geographical conditions.

(xii) Introduction of an ungraded school system and elimination of stagnation so that every child shall complete one class each year and will be promoted to next higher class till he completes class VIII, but with adequate safeguards by way of periodic assessment and evaluation on a continuing basis.

(xiii) Provision of multiple-point entry into any class in the elementary stage.

(xiv) Concentrated efforts in the nine educationally backward States, augmented by special Central assistance for non-formal programme in these State, and also in backward areas/pockets in each State.

(xv) Monitoring of attendants in Primary and middle schools.

(xvi) Strengthening of the supervisory machinery and decentralisation of administration of Elementary Education down to the block level.

(xvii) Parental education to overcome their apathy towards the education of children especially girls and setting up of school committees in all schools particularly in the rural and backward areas.

(xviii) Greater use of mass media for elementary education including teacher training.

(xix) Constitution of a National Committee on Elementary Education to guide the implementation of the programme of Universalisation in nine educationally backward States and setting up of State Task Forces for Elementary Education, in these States.

(xx) Central paper assistance to all States/Union Territories for the production of teaching and learning materials for non-formal education programme for elementary age-group children.

(xxi) Mounting of national campaigns during the period between in Teacher's Day (5th September) and Children

Day (14th November) for intensive efforts for increasing enrolment and retention during the campaign period with follow up action throughout the academic year.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अधीन चलने वाली प्राइवेट बसों का हटाया जाना

5237. श्री. टी. एस. नेगी: क्या नावहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अधीन चलने वाली प्राइवेट बसों को इसलिए हटाया जा रहा है। कि निगम को हानि हुई थी तथा एशियाड के दौरान अतिरिक्त बसों चलाई गई थीं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो हानि के बावजूद उन प्राइवेट बसों के चलाते रहने के क्या कारण हैं?

नावहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी): (क) और (ख). शहर की यातायात आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की अपर्याप्त बस बड़े को ध्यान में रखते हुए दिल्ली परिवहन निगम बसों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए प्राइवेट बसों के परिचालन को जारी रखा गया है।

Minimum wages of ship building workers

5238. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state: country-wise minimum wages of ship building workers including those of our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): No minimum national wage has been prescribed for ship building workers. The minimum wage paid to an unskilled workers in the

four major public sector shipyards is as under:—

Name of the Shipyard	Minimum wages of an unskilled workman
(i) Mazagon Dock Ltd.	Rs. 721.53 per month.
(ii) Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers	Rs. 662.60 per month (Basic pay + DA + HRA)
(iii) Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	Rs. 738.10 (Basic Pay + DA + CCA + HRA + Transport Allowance).
(iv) Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	Rs. 727.90 (Basic Pay + DA + CCA + HRA + Conveyance Allowance).

The information relating to wages paid to workers in foreign shipyards is not available.

Recognition of universities by UGC

5239. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that University Grants Commission has not given recognition to some of the universities of Gujarat and other States;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and when the same will be given;

(c) what are the rules, regulations policy and criteria for recognition; and

(d) how many universities have applied for recognition and the names thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). There is no provision under which any University established under an act of a State legislature requires to be further recognised by the University Grants Commission. However, under the provisions of Section 12A of the UGC Act, 1956, any university established after June 17, 1972

has to be declared fit by the UGC to receive any grant from the Central Government, the UGC, or any other organisation receiving funds from the Central Government. The Commission declares such universities fit to receive assistance after satisfying itself that the requirements laid down in the rules notified under Section 12A of the UGC Act are fulfilled. A copy of these rules is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6265/83].

1. Avadh University, Faizabad, U.P.
2. Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar, Gujarat.
3. Bundelkhand University, Jhansi, U.P.
4. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly, U.P.
5. Gulbarga University, Gulbarga, Karnataka.
6. Mangalore University, Mangalore, Karnataka.
7. Jagannath Sanskrit University, Puri, Orissa.
8. Tamil University, Tanjavur, Tamil Nadu.
9. Vidyasagar University, Midnapore, West Bengal.
10. Bharatiar University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.
11. Bharatidasan University, Trichy, Tamil Nadu.
12. J. & K. Agricultural and Technical University, Srinagar.
13. Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi, Bihar.
14. H. P. Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh.
15. Open University, Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh.

Setting up of Salem Railway Division

5240. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the action being taken to start a Railway Division at Salem which is a long felt need of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the action taken to start reservation counter in Salem Shevapet Market Railway Station;

(c) the action taken to expand the Salem Railway Station; and

(d) action being taken immediately to man the unmanned level crossing at Salem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The entire question of reorganisation of Railways and creation of divisions/zones is currently being examined by the Railway Reforms Committee. Further action, if any, in the matter, can be taken on receipt of the recommendations of the Committee.

(b) There is no such station on the Railway. However, there is one Salem Market station where traffic does not warrant opening of a reservation counter.

(c) Adequate Passenger amenities have already been provided at Salem Junction Railway station including covered BG & MG platforms; waiting hall, waiting rooms, retiring rooms, cloak room, reservation office and bathing and toilet facilities. Railways have also been considering a proposal to provide still more spacious concourse, and a large booking reservation office at this station, but could not include the same in the budget so far, due to paucity of funds.

(d) The location of the level crossing is not indicated. Apparently, this refers to Level Crossing at Km. 183/10-11 between Ayodhyapattinam and Salem East. The Railways are taking up the work of manning of unmanned level crossings where buses regularly ply in a phased programme of 4 years. This level crossing will also be taken up for manning under this phased programme.

Confirmation of promotee Assistants in Railway Board

5241. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that promotee Assistants are confirmed in grade Rs. 425—800 after they have rendered more than 10 to 15 years service in grade Rs. 425—800 (RS) whereas directly recruited (through UPSC) Assistants are confirmed after two years of service and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the delay in confirmation of promotee assistants after more than 10 years services have ruined their carriers for further promotion to class II posts of Section Officers and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps the Government propose to take to set right the irregularities in confirmation of promotee assistants so that they are also confirmed within two years at par with the directly recruited UPSC Assistants in the Railway Board's office and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Confirmation to the grade of Assistants is done in accordance with the provisions of the Railway Board Secretariat Service Rules, 1969. Under these Rules, directly recruited Assistants (through UPSC) become eligible for confirmation after 2 years of probationary period subject to certain conditions. Confirmation of promotee Assistants depends upon the availability of permanent vacancies and the exact period after which they are confirmed varies from case to case.

(b) Promotion to the grade of Section Officers, is done in accordance with the provisions of Railway Board Secretariat Service Rules and confirmation has no bearing on promotion as Section Officer.

(c) Direct recruit Assistants are recruited against substantive vacancies whereas Assistants promoted from lower grade are mostly promoted against temporary vacancies initially and confirmed in the grade of Assistants as per Rules. As Rules stand at present it will also not be possible to bring parity between the two in the matter of confirmation.

Number of passengers apprehended travelling without ticket

5242. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of passengers travel without ticket;

(b) if so, the number of raids conducted during the year 1982-83;

(c) the number of persons apprehended without ticket in each railways during the year 1982-83 and the amount recovered from them as fine and ticket charges, zone-wise; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to check ticketless travelling in trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) and (b). During the year 1982-83 (upto January, 1983 as many as 1.48 lakh checks were carried out and on an average every month 2.83 lakh persons were detected travelling without ticket or with improper tickets on the Indian Railways.

(c) The number of persons detected travelling without ticket or with improper tickets and Railway dues & judicial fine realised from them during the period 1-4-1982 to 31-1-1983 railway-wise is indicated below:—

Railway	No. of persons apprehended travelling without ticket or with improper tickets *	Railways dues realised		Judicial fine realised *
		Fair *	Excess charge*	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	3.99	42.80	40.06	5.51
Eastern	5.20	27.92	43.00	6.06
Northern	3.85	38.10	39.48	12.39
North-Eastern	1.24	6.17	11.13	8.71
Northeast Frontier	8.71	14.22	6.75	0.05
Southern	2.08	23.68	21.82	0.57
South Central	1.92	26.60	18.10	0.60
South Eastern	4.10	31.05	28.59	0.17
Western	5.13	39.15	47.88	3.03

(*Figures are in lakhs)

(d) Besides general checks by the Ticket Collectors and Travelling Ticket Examiners, the following are some of the special types of checks conducted against ticketless travel on Indian Railways:—

(1) Special massive checks against ticketless travel by mobilising a large force of ticket checking staff Railway Protection Force, Government Railway

Police and local police personnel accompanied by Railway Magistrates under the supervision of senior Railway officers are organised.

(2) Joint drives against ticketless travel in co-ordination with the State Governments.

(3) Incognito checks by travelling ticket examiners in plain clothes.

(4) Concentrated surprise checks especially by moving the checking parties accompanied by Railway Protection Force/Police and Railway Magistrates by road transport.

(5) Replacement checks by the headquarters and divisional ticket checking squads by intercepting the trains in mid-sections.

(6) The ticket checking staff of one Railway system are deployed for ticket checking on another system.

(7) Preventive checks by Vigilance Organisation of Railways.

Educative propaganda against ticketless travel is carried out among the travelling public particularly the student community.

Basically, ticketless travel and allied anti-social activities are connected with law and order situation. As the maintenance of law and order and prevention of crimes on the Railways is the responsibility of the State Governments, the co-operation of State Governments in sought at various levels.

Passengers Halts in Khurdha Road Railway Division

5243. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of passenger halts proposed to be opened in Khurdha Road Railway division under S.E. Railway in 1983-84;

(b) the names of the stations where these passenger halts would be opened and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) to (c). It has been decided by South Eastern Railway to open two passenger halts in Khurdha Road Division. One passenger halt is proposed to be opened at Kapali Road between Kenduapada and Baudpur Stations and the other between Dhenkanel and Sadasibpur stations. Necessary arrange-

ments are being made by the South Eastern Railway to open these halts as early as possible.

Augmenting D.T.C. Bus Service between Bahadurgarh and Central Secretariat

5244. SWAMI INDERVESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a persistent demand from the Central Government Employees Welfare Association Regd. Bahadurgarh to augment the D.T.C. bus service between Bahadurgarh and Central Secretariat;

(b) when it is likely to be augmented and by how many trips on each side; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is a regular Bus Service between Central Secretariat and Bahadurgarh during peak hours. Considering the present traffic load augmentation of this service is not needed.

Preparation of Central Register of Homoeopaths registered with States

5245. SWAMI INDERVESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Council of Homoeopathic System of Medicines has been asked to prepare a Central Register of the Homoeopaths registered with the respective States;

(b) if so, whether the Councils of Homoeopathic Systems of Medicines of the respective States have been instructed to stop further registration of the Homoeopaths till the completion of the Central Register; and

(c) if so, by what date this process is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KID-WAI): (a) Section 21 of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, provides that the Central Council shall cause to be maintained in the prescribed manner, a register of Practitioners of Homoeopathy to be known as Central Register of Homoeopaths.

(b) With the enforcement of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 the registration of the practitioners of Homoeopathy on the basis of experience above has been discontinued in the country except in the States and Union Territories where the Act has not been enforced. No instruction has been issued to stop further registration till the completion of the Central register.

(c) The Central Council has already taken steps to start a Central Register of Homoeopaths, which is a continuing process.

भोपाल में डिब्बोजन और कोच मरम्मत कारखाने की स्थापना

5246. श्री निहाल सिंह क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे के भोपाल डिब्बोजन की स्थापना सम्बन्धी कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहाँ कोच मरम्मत कारखाने की भी स्थापना की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो डिब्बोजन और कारखाने की स्थापना सम्बन्धी कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा और उस पर कूल कितनी राशि व्यय की जाएगी ?

रेलु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री. सी. के. जाकर शरीफ): (क) जी हाँ, भोपाल में मण्डल की स्थापना के लिए प्रारम्भिक कार्य शुरू कर दिए गये हैं।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) मण्डल की स्थापना का सीधा सम्बन्ध इस बात से है कि मध्य प्रदेश राजा राकार इसके लिए भूमि दे। उसे कूल 120 एकड़ भूमि निःशुल्क देने है। अब एक

केवल 33 एकड़ भूमि निर्दिष्ट की गयी है। समग्र रूप से धन की तंगी के कारण यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि मण्डल की स्थापना से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रम तक पूरा हो जाएगा। "मण्डलीकरण योजना" के सम्बन्ध में मण्डल कार्यालय के कार्य को एक करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर रेलवे बजट में शामिल किया गया है। अभी ब्यारेवार अंतिम लागत का हिसाब लगाया जाना है और यह अधिक भी हो सकती है।

यदि धन उपलब्ध हुआ तो कारखाने के 1985-86 तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है। अनुमान है कि इस पर कूल लगभग 18 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे।

Loss incurred by Shipping Corporation of India during 1982-83

5247. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Shipping Corporation of India incurred loss during the year 1982-83;

(b) if so, what are the reasons and how much loss has been incurred; and

(c) what steps are being taken for the betterment of our Shipping industry to make it profitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Working results of the Shipping Corporation of India for 1982-83 are expected to show a loss of about Rs. 25.00 crores. Reasons for loss incurred by the Shipping Corporation of India are as under:—

1. The Shipping Industry the world over has suffered losses due to recession and steep fall in world sea-borne trade. On the other hand there was increase in the world tonnage as a result of heavy orders which were placed prior to 1973 oil crisis in the hope of growing world

sea-borne trade. This disequilibrium in demand and supply position has pushed the freight rates down from time to time and they today stand at a level which is not enough even to meet the direct operating costs.

2. Increased in the operating costs due to inflationary pressures.

3. Berthing delays at ports involving heavy idle time cost.

4. Increased competition from foreign lines, especially non-conference lines.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Shipping Corporation of India to make its operations profitable:—

1. A vigorous drive has been launched to improve the results of liner operations by reducing turn round of vessels and curtailing expenses wherever possible.

2. Marketing effort has been intensified to improve cargo liftings and to give matching service at matching rates.

3. Preventive measures have been initiated to reduce cargo claims.

4. Efforts are being made to reduce the cargo handling costs.

5. A number of measures have been taken to bring down the bunker cost.

Arrears of demurrage from Public Sector and Private Sector

5248. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge sum of arrears of demurrage charges are due from Public Sector Undertakings and from big houses;

(b) if so, the details of the arrears due at the end of the year 1982-83; and

(c) what action has been taken to realise the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K.

JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Yes, some dues are outstanding from Public Sector Undertakings and from other big Houses. Since the accounts for 1982-83 have not yet been closed, it is not possible to furnish the information asked for.

(c) Constant efforts are made by the Railways to realise outstanding demurrage charges by pursuing the matter regularly at different levels. Where necessary, in respect of arrears due from Public Sector Undertakings, the matter is also taken up at the Ministry's level. Stringent measures such as serving notice under sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act exercising lien, imposing condition of prepayment of freight and adjustment from the party's claim for compensation and refund are taken where necessary.

Derailments of Trains during 1981-82 and 1982-83

5249. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of train derailment are increasing day by day;

(b) if so, the number of such cases during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83, Zone-wise;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted;

(d) if so, what are the findings; and

(e) what steps are being taken to rectify those faults and to avoid derailments in future?

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

(b) In the first eleven months of 1982-83, 611 train derailments occurred against 936

during 1981-82. Railway-wise details are given below:

Railway	No. of train derailments	
	1981-82	1982-83 (April-Feb.)
Central	101	63
Eastern	49	48
Northern	121	74
North Eastern	110	25
Northeast Frontier	103	84
Southern	84	60
South Central	101	65
South Eastern	170	150
Western	97	42
TOTAL	936	611

(c) Yes.

(d) Derailments were caused by failure of railway staff, equipment failure, sabotage and placement of obstruction on track etc.

(e) Some of the measures taken to prevent derailments are:

(i) Stepping up pace of renewal of overaged track and rolling stock.

(ii) Pulling up of arears in the maintenance of track, rolling stock and signalling equipment.

(iii) Accelerating rate of condemnation of overaged engines, coaches and wagons.

(iv) Giving greater attention to examination and maintenance of rolling stock.

(v) intensifying special checks on roller bearing wagons at nominated yards.

Alternative job for ash, coal and Transhipment Labourers

5250. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total numbers of Ash, Coal and Transhipment labourers working on Indian Railways with Zone-wise break up;

(b) whether with the elimination of Steam Engines by Diesel and Electric Locomotives labourers are being thrown out of jobs;

(c) provision of alternative jobs made for these labourers working since decade; and

(d) total numbers of Ash, Coal and Transhipment labourers retrenched by December 1982 and the total staff made surplus upto 31 December, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) A statement giving information regarding number of contract labour employed in ash, coal and transhipment handling on Railways during 1980 is attached.

(b) Contracts which are generally awarded for a limited period of one or two years to private contractors or labour contract co-operative societies to handle the work of loading and unloading coal etc. by labour engaged by them have been terminated in cases where steam loco sheds have been closed down due to elimination of steam engines by diesel/electric locomotives.

(c) Railways are engaged in readjusting regular railway employees rendered surplus as a result of such closure of steam loco sheds in other alternative jobs. This apart, the Railways have their own force of casual labourers numbering more than 2 lacs awaiting absorption in regular service. In view of this, it may not be feasible for the Railways to undertake the responsibility of providing any alternative jobs to contractors' labour.

(d) No statistical record in regard to retrenchment of contract labour by contractors is maintained by the Railways.

Statement

Railways

Total number of
Contract Labour
employed during
1980In Ash & Coal
Handling In Goods/
Parcel Handling

Central	1,161	841
Eastern	3,995	1,337
Northern	3,387	757
North Eastern	1,376	559
Northeast Frontier	860	675
Southern	1,491	236
South Central	1,075	307
South Eastern	588	400
Western	873	5,594
	14,806	7,706

Re-structure of Cadre of Station Master

5251. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that All India Station Masters' Association has decided to launch Phase-wise Programmes including indefinite Hunger Fast before the residence of Railway Minister for non-implementation of restructuring of cadres of Station Masters on percentage basis declared on 25 January, 1982 and the orders regarding their Uniforms and also for delay in negotiation/settlement of 12 other demands; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to implement them and to settle other demands by negotiation for harmonious Industrial relations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). It is reported that the All India Station Masters' Association have decided to launch phase-wise programme of agitation. In accordance

with the existing policy of the Government, demands received from any quarter are given due consideration within the framework of existing rules and financial constraints and such action as considered necessary is taken. The demands of the Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters have also been considered in terms of this policy and suitable action has been taken.

The Cadre Restructuring in the categories of Station Masters and Assistant-Station Masters introduced w.e.f. 1-1-79 and 1-10-79 has been implemented. Certain proposals for further restructuring in the category of Assistant Station Masters and certain other categories of group 'C' and group 'D' staff have been examined by Cadre Restructuring Committee and these are yet to be adopted by the departmental council and considered by the Government.

Regarding uniforms, Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters are being supplied white drill uniforms in terms of the extant Dress Regulations. However, they

will be eligible for provision of terrycot uniforms in terms of revised Dress Regulations effective from summer of 1984.

Contracts without inviting tenders

5252. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) details of works Contracts given to Contractors without tenders by District Engineers (Con), Eastern Railway from January, 1981 to December, 1982 under the revised procedures regarding consideration of tender—Powers to dispense with the calling of tenders for works contracts vide Board's letter No. 78/WI/CI/9 dated 5 March, 1981;

(b) particulars of the Contractors with details of works contracts given along with the particulars of Agreements and amounts of the contracts in each District from January, 1981 to December, 1982;

(c) percentage of progress of works done before January, 1981 against the estimates for which tenders were called;

(d) details of Departmental works done along with the amounts spent during the said period in each District in Eastern Railway;

(e) whether works contracts were given by District Engineer (Con) within knowledge of Chief Engineer (Con) E. Railway and whether directives of the Board were complied with; and

(f) if not, action taken by the Board?

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

Creation of New Posts by Matching Surrender of Live Posts

5253. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Board gave directives that all posts which

are required for operation and maintenance of new plan assets and new activities can be created by matching surrender of live posts to avoid extra budgetary burden in 1981-82;

(b) if so, the new assets created in 1981-82 and the posts created by matching surrender to absorb the Construction Staff against these assets made over to Open Line of Eastern Railway with District-wise break-up; and

(c) details of the posts created by Chief Engineer (Construction) E. Railway, Calcutta against new assets made over to Open Line along with the details of sanctions of posts given by Chief Engineer (Con) for their absorption in Open Line upto December, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes. These have, however, been relaxed from November, 1982 for maintenance of new assets created by the Construction Organisations.

	No. of Construction Staff absorbed during the year 81-82.
(b) New assets handed over to Open Line	
Sealdah Division	30
EMU Car Sheds at Sonarpur Phase-I.	
Staff quarters and barracks at Narkeldinga	
Quarters at Dakshineswar	
Out Patient Department at 34th and 4th floor of B.R. Singh Hospital.	
Sealdah remodelling of yard	
Hpurah Division	52
Against AGGL	
Down flyover	

(c) 181 posts against maintenance of assets created by Construction Department will be filled up by the construction casual labour. The distribution is as follows:—

Dhanbad	144
Sardar	14
Danapur	11
Howrah	9
Mughalsarai	3
TOTAL	181

Repair of dredger buxar in I.W.T. Patna

5254. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) and (b).

(i) 1977-78	19,857.00	Departmental
(ii) 1978-79	21,480.00	Tex-O-India Calcutta
(iii) 1980-81	4,41,991.00	R.D. Enterprises, Calcutta. Payments were made as follows:—

1980-81	2,26,917.00
1981-82	1,78,533.00
1982-83	36,541.00
	4,41,991.00

(iv) 1981-82	28,886.00	Departmental
(v) 1982-83	2,21,706.00	A.G. Roy & Co., Calcutta
	7,33,920.00	

(c) Notice inviting tenders were issued to the following firms:—

1978-79

- M/s. A. S. Enterprises, Calcutta-36.
- M/s. Texo-India, Calcutta-36.
- M/s. Dutta Engineering Works, Hooghly.
- M/s. Pioneer Construction, Hooghly.
- M/s. Dey Engineering Works, Kalna.
- M/s. Natural Construction & Co., Hooghly.

1980-81

- M/s. Roy & Roy, Calcutta-20

(a) the amount spent on repair of Dredger Buxar in I.W.T. Patna for the years 1977—1983;

(b) the particulars of the party/firm to whom the order for repairs of this vessel was placed during 1977—1983;

(c) the particulars of the parties who were also given offers for repairs of this vessel during 1977—1983; and

(d) names of the paper or paper in which advertisement was given inviting tender for repair of this vessel during 1977—1983?

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

- M/s. A. C. Roy & Co., Calcutta.
 - M/s. People Engineering & Motor Works, Howrah.
 - M/s. Tools & Accessories, Howrah,
 - M/s. R. D. Enterprises, Calcutta.
 - M/s. B. N. Bose & Co., Howrah.
 - M/s. Corporated Engineering Enterprises, Calcutta.
- 1982-83
- M/s. Calcutta Docking & Engineering Co., Calcutta-69.
 - M/s. Ching Wah & Co., Calcutta-16.

- M/s. Hindock Engineering Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
- M/s. Hooghly Docking & Engineering Co., Ltd., Calcutta-20.
- M/s. Martin Engineers, Calcutta-27.
- Rajabagan Dockyard, Calcutta-1.
- M/s. Singh Hindustan Maritime Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
- M/s. Himalaya Shipping & Co. Ltd., Calcutta-1.
- M/s. India Steamship Co. Ltd., Calcutta-1.
- M/s. Ratnagar Shipping Ltd., Calcutta-1.
- M/s. Surendra Overseas Ltd., Calcutta-16.
- Nilhat Shipping & Co. Ltd., Calcutta-16.
- M/s. Panchsheel Shipping Co. Ltd., Calcutta-16.
- M/s. Shiv Sakti Engineering Works, Howrah.
- M/s. Roy & Roy, Calcutta-20.
- M/s. Tools & Accessories. Howrah.
- M/s. A. C. Roy & Co., Calcutta-16.
- M/s. R. D. Enterprises. Calcutta-16.
- M/s. B. N. Bose & Co., Howrah.
- M/s. Hooghly Marine Engineering & Transport Service, Calcutta.
- Calcutta Port Trust, Calcutta.
- M/s. Sital Das, Howrah.

(d) Tenders were invited by issuing notice to firms indicated in (c) with a copy of the notice on the Notice Board of the Regional Office, Patna. Advertisements were, however, not released in Press.

Extension of services for officers in North Frontier Railway Headquarters office

5255. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Government policy regarding extension of service beyond superannuation age of 58 years;

(b) whether any exceptions have been made in favour of some employees of North Frontier Railway Headquarters Office; and

(c) if so, the reasons for extension and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) As per extent policy of the Government, requests for extension of service beyond the age of superannuation are not to be entertained.

(b) No employee/officer of the Headquarter's Office of the Northeast Frontier Railway is at present on extension of service.

(c) Does not arise.

Cancellation of Gauhati Railway Service Commission Examination

5256. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gauhati Railway Service Commission examination which was scheduled to be held on 6 February, 1983 at different stations on N.F. Railway has been cancelled without prior information, resulting innumerable difficulties faced by the candidates who appeared from different parts of the country specially ladies candidates;

(b) reasons for not giving any information by the authority upto 10 hours morning of 6 February, 1983 at Katihar; and

(c) the reasons to cancel the said examination at the eleventh hour and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). The examination scheduled to be held on 6-2-83 had to be cancelled in view of some miscreants having taken away on 4-2-83 night, a locked steel box containing Question Papers and answer sheets for Shillong Centre. Intimation wire/wireless was sent to all examination centres on 5-2-83 and cancellation of examination had been broadcast on All India Radio, Out of 16

examination centres, five did not, however receive intimation in time. Examination is now proposed to be held in June '83

Fare Hike for Delhi Transport Corporation Bus Passengers

5257. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for a fare hike for Delhi Transport Corporation bus passengers during the ensuing financial year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

पवनार में विनोबा आश्रम

5258. श्री बँयूर भूषण: क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पवनार में विनोबा आश्रम को राष्ट्रीय स्मारक घोषित किया जाएगा;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

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

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) सरकार को कहीं से भी ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के नन्दनगरी और नांगलोई डिपो

5259. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या नाँवहन और परवहन मंत्री य बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नन्दनगरी तथा नांगलोई में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के दो डिपूजों क

निर्माण किया जा रहा था और उन्हें एशि-याड-82 से पहले पूरा किया जाना था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन दोनों डिपूजों का निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है, और वहाँ मरम्मत कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके ब्योरेवार कारण क्या हैं;

नाँवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी): (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). नन्दनगरी डिपों का निर्माण 30-11-1982 को पूरा हो गया था । नांगलोई डिपो का निर्माण सामान की सपलाई न हो सकने के कारण निर्धारित समय के अनुसार पूरा नहीं किया जा सका और डिपों को अप्रैल, 1983 के मध्य तक पूरा करके चालू किए जाने की सम्भावना है ।

Daily Running of K. K. Express

5260. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the rush of passengers Government propose to take steps to run the K. K. Express between Trivandrum and Delhi daily; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Pass Holders and Season Ticket Holders Travelling in Railways

5261. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many person other than railway staffs are travelling with pass at present in Indian Railways; and

(b) how many Season Ticket Holders are travelling in Indian Railways at present, Railway-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) List showing the names of Individuals/organisations who have been issued Complimentary Card passes which are current on 26-3-1983.

1. Shri D. G. Kelkar, Director. Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum, with one companion in Ist class.

2. Shri Sheel Bhadrarajee, Vice President INA Martyar Memorial Committee with one attendant in IInd class.

3. Shri Kanu Gandhi, Kasturba Ashram, with one attendant in IInd class.

4. Smt. Abha Gandhi, Kasturba Ashram, with one attendant in IInd class.

5. One office bearer of Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Indore.

6. Shri Shankar Rao Londhe, General Secretary, 3rd Vishwa Hindi Samelen with one attendant in IInd class.

7. Prof. Sidheshwar Prasad, General secretary, 3rd Vishwa Hindi Samelen with one attendant in IInd class.

8. Shri Ravindra Nath Srivastave, 3rd Hindi Vishwa Samelen with one attendant in IInd class.

9. Shri Madhukar Rao Choudhry, 3rd Hindi Vishwa Sammelen with one attendant in IInd class.

10. Smt. Lal Bahadur Shastri with one attendant in IInd class.

11. Swami Vijoya Nand, Bharat Sevashram Sangh with one attendant in IInd class.

12. Shri H. M. Pandit, with one attendant in Ist class.

13. Shri Raj Kishore Tiwari, with one attendant in IInd class.

IInd Class

1. Two sisters of Missionaries of Charity, Calcutta, an organisation headed by Mother Teresa.

(b) The latest available figures of number of Season Tickets issued railway-wise in a month are given below:—

Railway	Number of Season Tickets issued in a month (Figures in thousands)
Central	621
Eastern	417
Northern	142
North Eastern	25
Northeast Frontier	1
Southern	280
South Central	72
South Eastern	94
Western	959

Open delivery and assesment work in Allahabad, Lucknow and Moradabad division

5262. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that in Allahabad Lucknow, Moradabad division the Station Superintendent, Stations Master, Chief Goods Superintendent|Chief Goods clerk in collaboration with traders notify the loss and damages to the consignment received in goods and parcel office and they grant inflated and high rated percentage of assessment and open deliveries and putting great loss to the Railway Administration and a colossal amount of claims is being paid every year;

(b) what are the advantage or disadvantages to the Railway Adminisatration if the process of open delivery and assessment is

done by Commercial Claims Inspector instead of Chief Goods Superintendent/Station Master; and

(c) what steps Government propose to eradicate such practices and corruption which are giving rise to claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No case of malpractice corruption

(a) No case of malpractice/corruption as alleged has come to the notice of the Northern Railway Administration.

(b) Only such of the Station Masters and Chief Goods Clerks grant open assessment deliveries within limit of powers prescribed as are authorised by Zonal Railway Administrations. In case Station Master/Chief Goods Clerk is not authorised to grant open/assessment delivery or if the extent of damage is estimated to be more than the limits up to which the Station Masters/Chief Goods Clerk is authorised, the Commercial Inspector or the Divisional Office is advised immediately. In such a case open/assessment delivery is granted either by a Commercial Inspector or by a Commercial Officer. In case all open/assessment deliveries are to be handled by Inspectors/Officers, there would be inordinate delays in grants of open/assessment deliveries causing inconvenience to public and further damages to the consignments.

(c) Frequent inspections and checks are exercised by the Claims Prevention organisation to guard against any malpractice or contravention of rule etc. Such checks are also exercised by other Commercial Inspectors or Commercial Officers during the course of their inspections.

पाकिस्तान को चीन के हथियारों को सहायता

5263. श्री हरोश रावत: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि चीन पाकिस्तान को ए-5 विमान जो अत्यधिक

आधुनिक युद्ध-विमान हैं सप्लाई कर रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में विरोध प्रकट किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या चीन की इस कार्य-वाही का भारत-चीन वार्ता पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव): (क) से (ग). सरकार को निःसंदेह बात की जानकारी है कि चीन ने पाकिस्तान को ए-5 किस्म के विमान और अन्य सैनिक उपकरण दिए हैं। पाकिस्तान को अत्याधुनिक हथियार दिए जाने के बारे में हमारे विचार सर्वविदित हैं और हमें इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि सम्बद्ध सभी देश, जिनमें चीन भी शामिल है, यह जानते हैं कि पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने के क्या दुष्प्रभाव हो सकते हैं। द्विपक्षीय सम्बन्धों में ऐसी सभी बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है जिनका भारत की सुरक्षा पर असर पड़ सकता हो। चीन के साथ सीमा-प्रश्न और द्विपक्षीय सम्बन्ध विकसित करने के लिए अधिकारी स्तर की वार्ता चल रही है और चीन की नीति के सभी पहलुओं को समुचित रूप से ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

Preservation of Ancient Temples and Monuments of Karnataka

5264. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have taken active measures to preserve ancient temples and other monuments in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details of ancient temples and old monuments of Karnataka which are receiving Centre's attention;

(c) whether the State Government of Karnataka has also approached the Central Government regarding the aid for the proper maintenance of these temples; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to provide Central assistance for the proper preservation of these temples and monuments of Karnataka?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). 3498 temples, monuments and sites in the country have been declared as of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. The list of the temples and monuments in Karnataka with their names and location is available in the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d): Ancient temples and other monuments in Karnataka which are protected as monuments of national importance are being preserved by the Archaeological Survey of India; no central assistance is given to the State Government in respect of these monuments.

केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्ति

5265. श्री राम विलास पासवान: क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों (सैन्ट्रल स्कूल) में पढ़ने वाले अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है ;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में पढ़ने वाले अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बंधित विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्ति देने का है?

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

(क) से (ग). विशेष केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, जनकपुरी, नई दिल्ली में अध्ययन करने वाले उन छात्रों को, जिन्हें वृत्तिका के अतिरिक्त निशुल्क शिक्षा, निशुल्क पाठ्य-पुस्तकें, निःशुल्क चिकित्सा, आदि जैसी अन्य सुविधाएँ मिलती हैं, को छोड़कर केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठनों केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में पढ़ने वाले अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों

को छात्रवृत्तियाँ प्रदान नहीं कर रहा है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में अनु. जन. / अनु. जन. जा. के छात्रों को शिक्षा शुल्क देने से छूट दी जाती है। काँ 10 तथा कक्षा 12 की परीक्षा के लिये उनकी परीक्षा शुल्क का केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड के भुगतान किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों जनजाति के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

बड़े व्यक्तियों को आर्थिक असुरक्षा

5266. श्री राम लाल राही: क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बड़े व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा उनकी आर्थिक असुरक्षा बढ़ गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत और वर्तमान जनगणना के अनुसार पृथक-पृथक उनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) आर्थिक असुरक्षा को कम करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है;

(घ) यदि कोई उपाय नहीं किए जा रहे हैं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) वृद्धों 60+ की संख्या बढ़ रही है। वृद्धों को आर्थिक असुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में सरकार कोई विशेष अंकड़ें नहीं रखती।

(ख) जनसंख्या 60+ (1971 जनगणना) 3.27 करोड़ जनसंख्या 60+ (1981 जनगणना) अभी उपलब्ध नहीं।

(ग) संगठित क्षेत्र के सेवा निवृत्त कर्मचारियों को पेंशन, ग्रेजुटी, भविष्य निधि आदि जैसे अनेक सामाजिक सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी लाभ मिलते हैं, असंगठित क्षेत्रों में, असम को छोड़कर सभी राज्य एक गैर-अंशदायी वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना कार्यान्वित करते हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Lowest priority given to Vaccination against polio?

5267. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a news item which appeared in the Indian Express dated 2 November, 1982 to the effect that vaccination against polio has the lowest priority in the Centre's expanded programme of immunisation;

(b) if so, the particular reason thereof; and

(c) what measures have been taken to cover more children of eligible age group in the programme of immunisation against polio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). Government have seen the relevant news item. It is however not correct that vaccination against Polio has the lowest priority in the expanded programme of immunisation. The polio vaccination programme and the target of beneficiaries are being increased progressively. Steps are also being taken to improve the availability, storage and distribution of vaccines and increasing the peripheral coverage through a large number of health personnel.

Upgradation of Colleges of Physical Education

5268. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have taken up programme for the upgradation of some of the Government colleges of Physical Education established in various States;

(b) if so, the names of such colleges of physical education proposed to be upgraded in 1983-84; and

(c) 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 Colleges of Physical Edu-

cation functioning in various States have been established by the respective State Government. That being so their upgradation and/or development will primarily be the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. However, with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments, the Ministry of Education and Culture extends financial assistance for improvement of physical in Physical Education training institution both Government of physical facilities in physical Education training institutions, both Government and non-Government.

मस्तिष्क शोध से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों के बारे में सर्वेक्षण

5269. श्री जगणल सिंह:

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में 1981-82 और 1982-83 के वर्षों में मस्तिष्क शोध के शिकार हुए व्यक्तियों का राज्यवार कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है और राज्यवार कितने व्यक्तियों की मस्तिष्क शोध से मृत्यु हो गयी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत दो वर्षों के दौरान मस्तिष्क शोध से पीड़ित होने वाली मरने वाले व्यक्तियों की राज्य वार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या ठोस उपचारमत्क उपाय किए हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, (श्रीमती मांहीसना किदवाई): (क) और (ख). जैसा कि राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों ने सूचित किया है, 1981 और 1982 के दौरान जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस के रोगियों तथा उससे हुई मौतों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित उप-चारी कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं --

1. राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया अन्वेलन कार्यक्रम के निदेशालय में एक रोल होला गया है

ताकि इस रोग के प्रकोप को रोकने के लिये भारत सरकार और राज्यों के कार्यकलापों में तालमेल रखा जा सके ।

2. स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा के लिए जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस पर एक नोट छाप कर उसे जगता और चिकित्सा कार्मिकों में बंटवाने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को भेज दिया गया है ।

3. जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस पर एक तकनीकी नोट तैयार कर सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को भेज दिया गया है, जो उसके होने के कारण संक्रमण, महामारी विज्ञान, रोग निदान, निदान, लक्षण उपचार, वैक्सीन और अन्य निवारक उपायों के बारे में है ।

4. सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों ने अनुरोध किया गया है कि जहाँ कहीं किसी रोगी की सूचना मिले, वहाँ उसके आस-पास के 2/3 किलो मीटर के इलाके में बी एच सी/डी डी टी का छिड़काव कराया जाए ।

5. राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम में कीटनाशी औषधियों की व्यवस्था कराई गई है ताकि रोगवाहक कीटाणुओं की प्रभावी रूप से रोक थाम करने के लिए जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस ग्रस्त इलाकों में स्थानीय छिड़काव कराया जा सके ।

6. राज्य सरकारों को उनके अनुरोध पर जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस वैक्सीन दिए जाने

की व्यवस्था है । देश में इस वैक्सीन के उत्पादन के लिए उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ।

7. रोग ग्रस्त इलाकों में मलाशयन का धुआ छोड़ा जाता है ।

8. रोगियों को राहलह देने और उनकी चिकित्सा करने के कार्यक्रम में राष्ट्रीय वाइरस विज्ञान संस्थान, पूणे, स्कूल ऑफ ट्रॉपिकल मेडिसिन, कलकत्ता; अखिल भारतीय स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान और जन स्वास्थ्य संस्थान, कलकत्ता तथा राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान, दिल्ली शामिल हैं ।

9. राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम निदेशालय द्वारा राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को छिड़काव के उपकरण सप्लाई किए जाते हैं ।

10. राज्यों तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण के क्षेत्रीय निदेशकों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस पर कीट विज्ञान सम्बन्धी कार्य करें जिनमें इसरोग के शीघ्र होने के परिक्षण, रोगवाहक कीटाणुओं की स्थनता आदि भी शामिल है ।

11. सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस के प्रकोप की संभावना के प्रति सतर्क रहें और उसपर निगरानी रखें ।

विवरण

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	1981		1982(अनन्तिम)	
	रोगी	मौतें	रोगी	मौतें
1. असम	87	46	145*	59
2. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1273	439	417	140
3. बिहार	157	60	229	68
4. दिल्ली	शून्य	शून्य	1	1
5. गोवा	शून्य	शून्य	35	13
6. कर्नाटक	837	236	150	52
7. केरल	2	2	अप्राप्त	अप्राप्त
8. मणिपुर	शून्य	शून्य	100	53
9. पांडिचेरी	49	17	शून्य	शून्य
10. त्रिपुरा	19	16	अप्राप्त	अप्राप्त

1	2	3	4	5
11. उत्तर प्रदेश . . .	75	26	637	199
12. तमिलनाडु . . .	1324	290	242	83
13. पश्चिम बंगाल . . .	71	35	1469	555
योग : . . .	3894	1167	3425	1223

*वाइरल एन्सेफलाइटिस के रूप में सूचित किया गया।

Kampuchean seat kept Vacant at Non-Aligned Summit

5270. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the seat of Democratic Kampuchea had been left vacant during the Non-aligned Summit;

(b) if so, the details regarding the countries which demanded that the Non-aligned Conference reject the procedure adopted at the Havana Summit, leaving Kampuchean seat vacant and restore the seat to Democratic Kampuchea; and

(c) whether it is a fact that in this regard consultations with a number of Foreign Ministers and senior officials had taken place?

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

(b) and (c). It will be recalled that due to the absence of consensus on the question of who should represent Kampuchea, the Sixth Conference of Heads of State, Government of Non-aligned countries held at Havana in September, 1979 decided to keep the Kampuchean seat vacant in all non-aligned meetings pending a recommendation by the Non-aligned Coordinating Bureau, which was entrusted to study this question. Since the Coordinating Bureau was not able to make any recommendation on this subject, it was discussed during the Foreign Minister's meeting which preceded the New Delhi Summit Conference.

The question of representation of Kampuchea at the Seventh Summit was subject of consultations prior to the Summit.

After an extensive debate during the Foreign Ministers' Conference the Chairman of the Conference made a statement on March, 1983 which *inter alia* stated the following :

"1. The Conference has considered the question in depth. The extensive debate, in which a large number of delegations had taken part, has revealed a continuing divergence of opinion in the Movement on this issue. One group of delegations held the view that the seat of Kampuchea in the Movement properly belongs to Democratic Kampuchea and should therefore be restored to it. A second group of delegations held the view that the seat of Kampuchea rightfully belongs to the Peoples' Republic of Kampuchea and should not be denied to it. A third group of delegations have urged that, in view of the differences prevailing in the Movement, the seat of Kampuchea should remain vacant.

2. It is not possible, therefore, to arrive at a consensus on the seating of either party."

There was no further consideration of this question during the Summit Conference.

Sending back Delegation of owned chad regime

5271. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the '*Hindustan Times*' dated 5 March, 1983 stating that the troversial five member delegation of the ousted Chad regime of Goukoumi Quedel, which arrived uninvited on 4 March, 1983 morning for the Non-aligned Summit, was sent back;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). A group of five persons, calling themselves "the Delegation from Chad" arrived at Palam Airport on the morning of March 3, 1983 on board on Air France flight. They did not possess visas for entry into India; three of them did not even have the requisite yellow fever vaccination certificates.

Since the persons concerned did not represent the Government of Chad they were not allowed entry. They stayed at the airport and left the same evening.

Countries permitted to attend Non-Aligned Summit

5272.. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

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

(a) the names of the countries which participated in Non-aligned Summit and the countries which urged the Indian Government to permit them to attend the Seven' Summit of the Non-aligned; and

(b) the names of the countries which were permitted to attend the Non-aligned

Summit as well as the names of the foreign countries allowed to attend as observers or guests?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):

(a) and (b). The decision on new applications from countries for joining the Movement was taken by the Co-ordinating Bureau by a consensus in New York in February 83, India, therefore, invited those countries whose applications were recommended by the Co-ordinating Bureau. Accordingly, 99 out of 101 members of the Non-Aligned Movement participated in the Summit Kampuchea's seat was kept vacant and St. Lucia did not attend. List of participating member countries as also that of observers and guests delegates are in attached statement.

Statement

1. The representatives of the following countries and organizations which are members of the Movement participated in the Seventh Conference:

Afghanistan Democratic Republic of, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhuttan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South West Africa People' Organization, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen People's Democratic Republic of Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

2. The representatives of the following countries, and organizations as well as national liberation movements attended the conference as observers: Brazil, El Salvador, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela, African National Congress, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, League of Arab States, Organization of African Unity, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, Socialist party of Puerto Rico United Nations.

3. Guest delegation were present at the Conference from the following countries and organizations:

Austria, Dominican Republic, Finland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Holy see, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Food and Agriculture Organization, International Committee of The Red Cross, International Conference on the Question of Palestine, United Nations, *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, United Nations Council for Namibia, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, United Nations Special Committee against *Apartheid*, United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization, World Food Council, World Health Organisation.

भारतीय पुरात्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग के नैमित्तिक कर्मचारी

5273. श्री राम सिंह शक्थः क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सारे देश में इस समय भारतीय पुरात्व विभाग की सभी शाखाओं, स्मारकों और पार्कों में श्रेणीवार कितने नैमित्तिक कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जो नैमित्तिक आधार पर अलग-अलग पिछले तीन वर्षों, पांच वर्षों अथवा पिछले वर्षों से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी. कैं. थुंगन) (क) और (ख) यह सूचना भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के सम्पूर्ण भारत में कहे समस्त कार्यालयों से एकत्र की जा रही है ।

Number of Beggars, State-wise

5274. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected information regarding the present number of beggars in the country, (State-wise);

(b) whether it is a fact that the beggar population in India is increasing; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken for their rehabilitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). No comprehensive survey has been made for the estimation of the number of beggars in the country. However, the Census Report of 1971 estimated the number of beggars, vagrants, etc., as 10,11,679. The State-wise information is annexed.

The figures for 1981 Census are not yet available. It is, therefore, not possible to say whether the population of beggars has increased.

(c) The implementation of the anti-beggary legislation and anti-beggary programmes is the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. 15 States and 2 Union Territories have enacted anti-beggary Acts. Government is pursuing with the States the need for effective implementation of the Acts and programmes.

Statement

Statewise break-up of Beggars and Vagrants in the country according to 1971—*X Census

*State	Total Population	
	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	66,675	49,151
Assam	12,432	14,162
Bihar	30,181	16,562
Gujarat	30,119	7,035
Haryana	6,535	830
Himachal Pradesh	1,843	699
Jammu & Kashmir	5,751	1,378
Kerala	6,729	5,630
Madhya Pradesh	55,024	28,009
Maharashtra	57,553	34,978
Manipur	233	142
Meghalaya	146	34
Karnataka	32,361	20,292
Nagaland	95	58
Orissa	25,387	21,240
Punjab	10,028	1,475
Rajasthan	37,227	10,063
Sikkim	242	154
Tamil Nadu	13,281	9,869
Tripura	1,291	2,326
Uttar Pradesh	92,757	1,08,441
West Bengal	1,03,584	86,424
<i>Union Territories</i>		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	21	8
Arunachal Pradesh	14	16
Chandigarh	47	10
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	13
Delhi	1,352	269
Goa, Daman & Diu	317	757
Lakshadweep	1	1
Pondicherry	271	164
TOTAL	5,91,501	4,20,178

Source: Table 'B' VIII 1971 Census Office of Registrar general

(Figures based on 10% rural and 20% urban data)

*X (including such cases as independent women without indication of source of income and those of unspecified sources of subsistence and who are not engaged in any economically productive work.)

बाढ़-मंडल आबू रोड को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करना

5275. श्री मूल चन्द डागा: क्या नांवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान में बड़ (पाली जिले में) से माउंट आबू तक के रोड को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित कर दिया जाएगा, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं?

नांवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउद्दौल रहमान अन्तारी) :

(क) से (ग). जी, नहीं। आर्थिक बाधाओं के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार अभी किसी राज्य की किसी सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने में असमर्थ है। यह बात राजस्थान की सि सड़क पर भी लागू होती है।

राष्ट्रीय बाल मण्डल

5276. श्री मूल चन्द डागा: क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में 2 मार्च, 1979 को राष्ट्रीय बाल कोष का गठन किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय मंडल के पास कितना धन है उसमें सरकार का कितना योगदान है और क्या संगठन-वार दी दो गई धनराशि की एक सूची सदन के सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ग) इस राष्ट्रीय कोष का उपयोग अब तक किन-किन गदों पर किया किया गया है और अब तब तक मदवार कितनी धन-राशि खर्च की गई है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. थंगन) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). 15 मार्च, 1983 तक राष्ट्रीय बाल कोष में एकत्रित किया गया कुल कोष 1,11,80,823.28 रुपये था । (एक करोड़ ग्यारह लाख अस्सी हजार आठ सौ तीस रुपये और अट्ठाइस पैसे) । जब यह कोष शुरू किया गया था सरकार ने इसमें 1.00 लाख रुपये का अंशदान दिया था । 15 मार्च, 1983 तक विभिन्न संगठनों को मंजूर की गई राशियों और जिन मदों के लिए यह मंजूर की गई है उनको दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	संगठन का नाम और पता	मंजूर की गई राशि	मद
1	2	3	4
र०			
1.	रामकृष्ण विवेकानन्द मिशन बैरक-पुर, पश्चिम बंगाल	97,875.00	बच्चों के प्रशिक्षण और बहुत छोटे बच्चों के लिए पोषाहार निवेश के लिए ज्योरा-म्बती (बांकुरा) में मूर्गी-पालन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए ।

1	2	3	4
2.	दुर्गापुर सट्रज संघ, पश्चिम बंगाल	18,000.00	शारीरिक और मानसिक रूप से अविकसित बच्चों के लिए मनोरंजन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए।
3.	बृज बाल निकेतन समिति, राजस्थान	90,000.00	ऊनी कपड़ों के उत्पादन में निराश्रित बच्चों के लिए प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए।
4.	आनन्द भवन, पश्चिम बंगाल	40,000.00	विकलांग बच्चों के व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के लिए।
5.	राम कृष्ण मिशन ब्याइज होम, राहुरा, पश्चिम बंगाल	50,000.00	700 अनाथ, निराश्रित, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के बच्चों के लिए बिजली व पानी की पूर्ति के लिए डीजल जनरेटरिंग सैट खरीदने के लिए।
6.	राम कृष्ण मिशन ब्याइज होम, राहुरा, पश्चिम बंगाल	20,000.00	उपरोक्त (क्र० सं०) में उल्लिखित बच्चों के लिए पाठ्य पुस्तक व संदर्भ पुस्तकालय खोलने के लिए।
7.	रामकृष्ण विवेकानन्द मिशन राज-गड़िया रोड, बैरकपुर, पश्चिम बंगाल	15,000.00	ज्योरामवती में, जहाँ बिजली नहीं है, दाखिल 126 गरीब और निराश्रित बच्चों के हित के लिए एक 3.5 किलोवाट का जनरेटर खरीदने के लिए।
8.	विकास भारती वेलफेयर सोसायटी, पश्चिम बंगाल	90,000.00	निम्नलिखित में बच्चों को प्रशिक्षित करने वाले अनुदेशकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल के शारग्राम में एक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र शुरू करने के लिए:— (1) ऊनी वस्त्रों का निर्माण (2) चमड़े के सामानों का निर्माण (3) टेलरिंग और वस्त्र निर्माण

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 9. चिल्ड्रन्स एंड सोसाइटी, बम्बई । | 77,950.00 रुपये | निराश्रित माताओं और उनके बच्चों का पुनर्वास । | |
| 10. बाल सहयोग, नई दिल्ली | 1,00,000.00 | बाल सहयोग गृह, नई दिल्ली में 100 बच्चों की चिकित्सा, देखभाल, पोषाहार आदि प्रदान करने के लिए । | |
| 11. नेहरू बाल समिति, नई दिल्ली | 1,00,000.00 | श्रमजोवी बच्चे के विषय पर फीचर फिल्म बनाने के लिए । | |
| 12. रामकृष्ण शारदा मिशन, दक्षिणेश्वर, कलकत्ता | 30,000.00 | पश्चिम बंगाल के बर्धमान जिले के पिछड़े बच्चों को शौचालय, जल आपूर्ति, चिकित्सा सहायता और शैक्षणिक उपकरण जैसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए । | |

योग : 7,28,825.00 रुपये

दिल्ली में बसे चलाने के लिए अनुसूचित/जाति/अनुसूचित जनजातियों को वित्तीय सहायता

5277. श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर: क्या नावहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में बसे चलाने में अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को, बैंकों और सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता देकर प्रोत्साहित करने की कोई योजना थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना का व्यापार क्या है और कितनी अवधि तक यह योजना जारी रही; और

(ग) इस योजना की बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

नावहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी): (क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को वित्तीय सहायता देने की एक योजना 1979-80 में बनाई थी, जिससे कि वे लोग, किलोमीटर योजना के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अधीन लगाये जाने के लिए बसों की खरीद कर सकें। इसके अन्तर्गत, 15 प्रतिशत तक का मार्जिन धन-राशि दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी जानी थी, 80 प्रतिशत स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इन्डिया द्वारा और शेष 5 प्रतिशत की व्यवस्था स्वयं मालिक को करनी होती थी। इसी प्रकार की वित्तीय सहायता योजना माइक्रो-मिनी-बसें खरीदने के लिए 1980-81 में भी शुरू की गई थी। माइक्रो मिनी बसें की संख्या में भारी वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस तरह की योजना 1982-83 में शुरू नहीं की गई।

**गूट-निरपेक्ष शिखर सम्मेलन के सचिवालय
कार्य के लिए भारतीयों को काम पर
लगाया जाना**

5278. श्री बापू साहिब परूलकर :

श्री भीकू राम जैन:

श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में सम्पन्न हुए गूट-निरपेक्ष शिखर सम्मेलन में सचिवालय कार्य भारतीयों को नहीं सौंपा गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उन व्यक्तियों के क्या विवरण हैं जिनको कि यह कार्य सौंपा गया था; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ व्यक्तियों को लगातार लम्बे समय तक यही कार्य सौंपा जाता रहा और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी. वी. नरसिम्हा राव): (क) जी नहीं ।

सचिवालय कार्य करने वाले 375 कार्मियों में से 160 भारतीय कार्मिक थे ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) कुछ व्यक्ति तो वही होते हैं, लेकिन काम की प्रकृति और स्वरूप के आधार पर दूसरे कुछ लोग बदल जाते हैं ।

Draft economic declaration presented by India to non-aligned summit.

5279. SHRI NITYANAND MISRA:

SHRIMATI MADHURI
SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the draft economic declaration presented by India to member States of the Non-aligned Movement contained a proposal for

setting up of a planning consultative committee;

(b) what were the decisions reached on the proposal in the Summit held in New Delhi; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The proposal to set up a Consultative Committee on Planning was aimed at identifying areas, through a process of examination, where would be possible to establish projects on a co-ordinated basis taking into account the respective needs potential and resources available in the developing countries. The Heads of State or Government took the view that the coordination countries in various spheres of cooperation in the Non-Aligned Action Programme should identify through the process of examination by and consultations among their experts at high level-Scientists, Economists and Planners-possible areas of projectisation through a matrix approach based on need, potential and resources that are available in developing countries. In the first instance, priority should be given to prepare multilateral FCDC programmes for augmenting food production in developing countries and for processing in developing countries of indigenous raw materials produced by them.

**New T.B. cases detected during
1982-83 in States**

5280. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many new T.B. cases were detected in the year 1982-83 in different States;

(b) whether his Ministry is satisfied with the measures taken by State Governments to control T.B.; and

(c) if so, what is the total amount given by Central Government to various State Governments for above purpose and

how many new treatment centres have been opened for this purpose throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). The State-wise figures of new T.B. cases detected during 1982-83, and the targets for the year are given in statement at Annexure I.

Two performances of the States in regard to case detection are not uniform. While some States for example Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil

Nadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh have already exceeded the targets prescribed for the year 1982-83, some others are expected to achieve the targets and still others need to step-up their efforts in this field.

The Government of India do not give any cash grant to the State under the National Tuberculosis Control Programme. Assistance is, however, given in kind in the shape of anti-T.B. drugs, materials and equipment etc. So far 353 fully equipped and fully staffed district T.B. centres have been established in the country.

Statement

ANNEXURE I

* S. No.	Name of States/Union Territories	Targets laid for detection of new TB patients during the year 1982-83.	Total Achieve- ments reported upto February, 1983 except other- wise stated against it.
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	70,000	49,901
2	Assam	30,000	9,483
3	Bihar	75,000	77,417
4	Gujarat	85,000	79,004
5	Haryana	20,000	16,545
6	Himachal Pradesh	10,000	10,446
7	Jammu & Kashmir	12,000	6,765
8	Karnataka	60,000	41,716
9	Kerala	35,000	27,312
10	Madhya Pradesh	70,000	67,105
11	Maharashtra	1,10,000	1,55,677
12	Manipur	3,000	1,191

1	2	3	4
13	Meghalaya	1,200	819
14	Nagaland	500	*109 *12/82
15	Orissa	30,000	18,366
16	Punjab	25,000	24,122
17	Rajasthan	30,000	30,123
18	Sikkim	1,000	@ 1,059 @ 1/83
19	Tamil Nadu	70,000	79,814
20	Tripura	1,000	& 1,269 & 1/83
21	Uttar Pradesh	1,50,000	1,63,470
22	West Bengal	70,000	41,113
23	Arunachal Pradesh	700	679
24	Goa, Daman & Diu	2,000	1,995
25	Mizoram	500	473
26	Pondicherry	3,000	4,054
27	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	700	488
28	Ghandigarh	1,500	1,303
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	200	102
30	Delhi	32,500	30,455
31	Lakhsadweep	200	79
TOTAL		10,00,000	9,42,954

राजस्थान में बाल विकास केन्द्र और उन पर हुआ व्यय

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

5281. श्री विरवा राम फूलवारिया : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में उन स्थानों के नाम और संख्या क्या है जहां बाल विकास केन्द्र स्थापित किए गए हैं और वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ और वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान कितना व्यय किया जाना है; और

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के विस्तार के लिए सरकार की योजना का व्यापार क्या है ?

(क) और (ख). राजस्थान में वर्ष 1982-83 तक 29 समेकित बाल विकास सेवा परियोजनाएं मंजूर की जा चुकी हैं। 1983-84 और 1984-85 के दौरान 16 अतिरिक्त परियोजनाओं द्वारा राज्यों में कार्यक्रम का विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है। कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए 1982-83 में राजस्थान सरकार को 104.45 लाख रुपये की राशि का सहायक अनुदान विभक्त किया गया है। 1983-84 के दौरान राज्य लगभग 114.07 लाख रुपये के सहायक अनुदान का पात्र होगा।

आबू रोड स्टेशन के लिए आरक्षण कोटा

5282. श्री विरदा राम फूलवारिया :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रस्तावित दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद सुपरफास्ट गाड़ों में आबू रोड स्टेशन के लिए कोई आरक्षण कोटा नहीं निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का आबू रोड स्टेशन के लिए आरक्षण कोटा निर्धारित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितना आरक्षण कोटा निर्धारित करने का वस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ): (क) से (घ). 1.4.1983 से प्रस्तावित 506 डाउन/505 अप अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली सुपर-फास्ट एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में आबू रोड स्टेशन के लिए पहले दर्जे में 2 शायिकाओं और दूसरे दर्जे के शयन-यान में 28 शायिकाओं का कोटा निर्धारित करने का विनिश्चय किया गया है ।

Unilateral move by India to resolve Iran-Iraq dispute

5283. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as Chairman of the Non-aligned Nations, India has been approached to take some positive steps to resolve the Iran and Iraq dispute;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which have made the request; and

(c) if not, whether India would once again make a unilateral move in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO)

(a) to (c). Based on the statements made by the Heads of State or Government assembled in New Delhi for the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit, the Prime Minister as Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement made a statement on the Iran-Iraq conflict which, inter-alia, said: "Suggestions and proposals have been offered by many Heads of State or Government. The overwhelming view is that the Non-Aligned Movement should exert every effort to bring about a speedy and peaceful termination of this tragic conflict. This is very much on my mind and, as Chairman, I shall continue consultations and take all possible and appropriate measures towards this objective."

New Railway line under construction in Gujarat

5284. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of new railway lines in Gujarat which are under construction and when they are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): The following new line projects are in progress in Gujarat State. The time of completion is indicated against each.

Target date of completion

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Bhuj-Nulia (N.G. line with B.G. substructure) . | 1985-86
subject to availability of funds. |
| 2. Kapadvanj-Modasa (B.G.) | Not fixed. |

Proposal for a School at Palghat

5285. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) details of the schools at present run by the Railways;

(b) whether there is any proposal for running a school at Palghat in Kerala by the Railways; and

(c) if so, details thereof and the progress made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Description of School	Medium of instruction	No.	Location
1. Higher Secondary	English	2	Perambur Madurai
	Tamil	1	Golden Rock
2. High Schools	English	6	Arakkonam Jolarpettai Villupuram Podanur Erode Golden Rock
	Malayalam	1	Palghat
3. Middle Schools	Tamil	1	Jolarpettai
4. Primary Schools	Tamil	4	Salem Podanur Golden Rock-North Golden Rock-East
5. A.T.P. Schools	Tamil	8	Arakkonam Tambaram Sanatorium Tiruchchirappalli Goods Yard Villupuram Shencotai Quilon Bangarapet Bangalore City
	Malayalam	1	Podanur
	Kannada	4	Arsikera Shimoga Town Hindupur Bangalore City
	Kannada & English	1	Yeswantpur

Total—Twenty Nine.

Central Complaint cell of DTC

5286. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has established a Central Complaint Cell to deal with public complaints; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the procedure to be adopted in the matter?

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

(b) A Central Complaint Cell has been established at the Head Office of DTC with effect from 21st February, 1983. This Cell is mainly responsible for speedy disposal of serious complaints received at Headquarters. Besides, it coordinates and controls the work of depot and divisional level complaint cells. Complaints can be given by public in writing or orally over the telephone to the Central Complaint Cell. It also arranges to get complaints of serious nature collected from the complaints when they are unable to bring the complaints personally.

फरवरी, 1981 में सम्पन्न हुई रेलवे सेवा आयोग की परीक्षा का परिणाम

5287. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल लोक सेवा आयोग, इलाहाबाद ने विभिन्न पदों हेतु फरवरी 1981 में लिखित परीक्षा ली थी और 7 फरवरी 1982 को साक्षात्कार लिए थे और उनके परिणाम अभी तक घोषित नहीं किए गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन कारणों से परिणाम को रोका गया है और परिणाम कब तक घोषित कर दिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ): (क) जी हां । लिखित परीक्षा फरवरी, 1981 में आयोजित की गयी थी तथा इण्टरव्यू जून, 1982 से

नवम्बर 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान लिए गए थे ।

(ख) परिणाम शीघ्र घोषित करने के लिए रेल सेवा आयोग, इलाहाबाद को निर्देश दिए गए थे ।

सिवान स्टेशन से और अधिक रेलगाड़ियां शुरू करना और रेलगाड़ियों को संचय पर चलने की सुनिश्चित करना

5288. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिवान स्टेशन से (बिहार), इसे लाइन की बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के एक वर्ष बाद भी, केवल 10 रेलगाड़ियां चलती हैं;

(ख) इस जंक्शन से, पश्चिम की ओर गराहा शेरखपुर यात्रा के लिए 24 बन्दों में केवल एक रेलगाड़ी उपलब्ध होती है और हावड़ा के लिए भी एक ही रेलगाड़ी है;

(ग) क्या इस जंक्शन से रेलगाड़ियां समझ पर नहीं चल रही हैं;

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

(ङ) वहां रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ाने और तेज गति की एक लम्बी दूरी तक जाने वाली रेलगाड़ियां शुरू करने और उनके समय पर चलने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं अथवा उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ): (क) जी नहीं । बड़ी लाइन की 12 गाड़ियां हैं ।

(ख) जी हां । बहरहाल गोरखपुर से आगे तथा हावड़ा के लिए भी यात्रा करने हेतु सम्बद्ध सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ग) हाल ही में गाड़ियों के समय-पालन में थोड़ा सुधार दिखायी दिया है ।

(घ) गाड़ियों के विलम्ब से चलने के मुख्य कारण बिना सोचे समझे खतरों की जंजीर खींचना तथा भाप रेल इंजन को खराबियां हैं ।

(ड) 15.2.83 से 27/28 घनबाद-मुजफ्फरपुर मार्ग एक्सप्रेस को गोरखपुर तक/से चलाया जाने लगा है और 1.4.1983 से, 551/552 भटनी-गोरखपुर पैसेंजर को सीवान के रास्ते छपरा तक बढ़ाया जा रहा है। 19/20 गोरखपुर-हवड़ा एक्सप्रेस डीजल रेल इंजन से चलने लगी है और इस प्रकार उसका चालन समय एक दिशा में लगभग 3 घण्टे 30 मिनट तथा दूसरी दिशा में 5 घण्टे कम हो गया है।

इस खण्ड पर गाड़ियों के समय-पालन में और अधिक सुधार करने के लिए सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। सवारों-डिब्बों जैसे सहायनों तथा टर्मिनल सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण, लम्बी दूरी की यात्रा के लिए गाड़ियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करना व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

सिवान जंक्शन के लिए आरक्षण कोटा

5289. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिवान जंक्शन बिहार के छः जिलों और पड़ोसी देश, नेपाल के यात्रियों के लिए पारगमन स्टेशन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस जंक्शन के लिए 2 डाउन में केवल 42 शायिकाएँ, 506 डाउन के चेयरकार में 10 सीटें और 20 डाउन में दो शायिकाएँ आवंटित की गई हैं;

(ग) क्या इस जंक्शन के लिए मुजफ्फरपुर, गोरखपुर, भटनी, वाराणसी, लखनऊ और पटना से आरम्भ होने वाली किसी भी ट्रेन में कोई भी सीट या शायिका आवंटित नहीं की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में समुचित व्यवस्था कब तक की जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ): (क) सीवान एक जंक्शन स्टेशन है और सीवान-गोरखपुर तथा सीवान-छपरा लूप मीटर गामान खण्डों के लिए एक पारगमन स्टेशन का काम देता है। इन खण्डों पर भारत-नेपाल सीमा का कोई स्टेशन नहीं

है। यह गोरखपुर-पटना बड़ी लाइन ट्रंक मार्ग पर एक मध्यवर्ती स्टेशन है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) और (घ). सीवान से लखनऊ और दिल्ली जाने वाले यातायात के लिए 1.4.83 से सीवान स्टेशन को 507 अप गोरखपुर-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस/119 अप लखनऊ-नयी दिल्ली गोमती एक्सप्रेस में दूसरे दर्जे के शायनयान में 3 शायिकाओं को कोटा देने का प्रस्ताव है। लेकिन वर्तमान मांग इतनी नहीं है कि मुजफ्फरपुर, भटनी, वाराणसी और पटना से बनकर चलने वाली अन्य गाड़ियों में कोटे की व्यवस्था करने का औचित्य हो।

सिवान जंक्शन पर और अधिक टिकट खिड़कियाँ खोलना

5290. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिवान जंक्शन पर द्वितीय श्रेणी के टिकटों के लिए दो, और प्रथम श्रेणी के टिकटों के लिए एक खिड़की है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को टिकट नहीं मिल पाता और उन्हें किसी अन्य वाहन से यात्रा करनी पड़ती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार द्वितीय श्रेणी, प्रथम श्रेणी के टिकटों की बिक्री और आरक्षण के लिए और अधिक खिड़कियाँ खोलने की व्यवस्था करेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये खिड़कियाँ कब तक खोल दी जायेंगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ): (क) सीवान स्टेशन पर दूसरे दर्जे की टिकटों की बिक्री के लिए दो खिड़कियाँ और पहले दर्जे की टिकटों की बिक्री के लिए एक खिड़की की व्यवस्था की गयी है। इन टिकट खिड़कियों पर 8 घण्टे की शिफ्ट में बूकिंग क्लर्क काम करते हैं।

(ख) दैनिक प्रारम्भिक यात्री यातायात की मात्रा को देखते हुए सीवान में अतिरिक्त बूकिंग खिड़कियों की व्यवस्था करने का औचित्य नहीं बनता।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Cost-Ratio between Electrical, Diesel and Steam Traction

5291. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :(a) what is the cost-ratio between
electrical, diesel and steam traction;(b) names of electrified railway tracks
and their lengths where steam traction is
still used and the weight and value of
coal consumed in this way and also the
expenditure incurred in maintaining the

steam locos, their sheds and workshops;

(c) what are the average working
hours per day of electrical engines and
what progress has been made in the last
seven months to replace steam traction by
utilising the available daily idle capacity
of electrical engines; and(d) amount and value of coal saved in
each of the past three years and in the
current year by replacing steam traction
by diesel electrical tractions?THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.
K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The com-
parative maintenance and operating costs
for Steam, Diesel and Electric services per
1000 GTKMs. for 1982-83 (Estimated) is
as under :-

(In Rupees)

	Pasenger services		Goods services	
	B.G.	M.G.	B.G.	M.G.
1. Steam	54.02	61.26	85.39	62.91
2. Diesel	23.51	38.00	16.77	26.16
3. Electric	37.85	37.69	18.68	21.94

(b) Names of Electrified Sections where steam traction is still used and
the weight and value of coal consumed is indicated in the following table :—

Railway	Names of electrified sections and their length where steam traction is still used	Specific fuel consumption on the Rly. in Kg/1000 GTKM	Estimated present value of coal in Rupees/1000 GTKM			
	Name of Section	Route Kms.	Pass & Prop. of Mixed	Goods & prop. of Mixed	Pass	Goods
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central (BG)	Bombay VT-Igatpuri-Kalyan-Pune	305.54	65.6	92.1	15.74	22.10
	Igatpuri-Bhusaval	312.00				
Eastern (BG)	Sealdah Division exclgd. Ranaghat-Gede, Krishnagar-Lalgola, Ranaghat-Bongaon, Howrah-Burdwan (Main and chord), Burdwan-Mughalsarai (Chord) Seoraphuli-Tarakeshwar.	1217.00	62.0	84.9	14.88	20.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern (BG)	Delhi-Mughalsarai	784.00	90.4	80.3	21.69	19.27
Southern (MG)	Madras-Villupuram	166.44	90.5	119.6	21.72	28.70
South Eastern (BG)	Khargpur-Howrah	116.00	76.1	90.7	18.26	21.77
	Adra-Burnpur	37.00				
	Jharsuguda-Bondamunda	109.00				
	Dongapasi-Barajamda	21.00				
	Bilaspur-Jharsuguda	204.00				
	Bilaspur-Bhilai	166.00				
Western (BG)	Bharuch-Vadodara	70.00	67.1	91.2	16.10	21.80

The steam services on the electrified sections are very few and only in respect slow passenger trains/goods trains which originate or terminate on non-electrified sections.

to section depending upon section profile, etc. In view of this, the standard index used is the specified fuel consumption, figures in respect of which for 1981-82 are given in the above statement.

The weight and value of coal consumed for steam traction on these sections varies widely depending upon the number, loads and speeds of train etc. and from section

The cost of repairs and maintenance of steam locomotives on the different Railways during 1981-82 was:

Railway	Cost per equated engine kilometre in Rs.		
	Mechanical Work-shops	Transportation Work-shops	Total
Central-BG	1.06	1.81	2.87
Eastern-BG	1.47	1.47	2.94
Northern-BG	1.34	1.51	2.85
Southern-MG	2.13	2.53	4.66
South Eastern-BG	1.25	2.24	3.49
Western-BG	0.98	1.84	2.82

(c) The hours worked per day per electric engine available for use during 1981-82 on the Broad Gauge have been 19.8 registering substantial improvement over 16.7 in 1980-81. On Metre Gauge System which is only 166 kms. and 20 engines confined to Southern Railway, there has been a marginal fall from 13.5 to 12.8 mainly on account of the links of passenger services.

Railways have been taking several steps to increase the working hours of electric engines over the last two years which have continued over the last seven months also.

These are:

(1) Putting slow passenger trains in electrified territories on electric traction.

(2) All short distance feeder services and pilots were earlier run by steam. Progressively and selectively, these services are being brought on to electric traction.

(3) Originally, electrification was envisaged for trunk routes and through trains and working of sidings was entrusted to steam. Now, with phasing out of steam, electrification of important sidings is being undertaken.

(d) Quantity and value of coal saved during the period 1979-80 to 1982-83 are given below:

Year	Consumption during the year (in million tonnes)	Saving over the previous year (Qty. in million tonnes)	Estimated Money value (in crores of Rs.)	Saving over 1978-79 (in m. tonnes)
1979-80	11.39	0.24	3.36	0.24
1980-81	11.08	0.31	4.34	0.55
1981-82	9.83	1.25	21.87	1.80
1982-83	9.39 (Expected)	0.44	8.80	2.24

Central Board for unani Tibbi College
5292. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand of Unani professionals in the country was brought to the notice of this Ministry in 1978 or even before that a Central Board should be constituted for all Unani Tibbi Colleges in the country and each college should be affiliated to University concerned with the area of situation of the respective college;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard so far;

(c) whether Government propose to meet the demands of the unani professionals in the near future; if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

(a) and (c). A submission was made to the Rajya Sabha Committee on Petitions (1977-78) by the representatives of the Unani profession in Andhra Pradesh, that a Central Board should be constituted for all Unani Tibbi Colleges and that these Colleges should be affiliated to Universities. The Committee in its report, did not make any recommendation on the subject.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal for the constitution of a Central Board for all Unani Colleges. Such colleges are affiliated either to universities or to the State Boards. The Central Council of Indian Medicine which was set up under the IMCG Act, 1970 (48 of 1970) has formulated uniform syllabus for undergraduate course. The Council has separate 'Unani Committee' and 'Unani Education Committee'.

Facilities in PHCs and Additional Facilities in upgradation as CHCs

5293. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the existing facilities in the present PHCs and the additional facilities likely to be provided consequent upon the upgradation of PHCs to CHCs; and

(b) what is the population being served by the existing PHCs in the country in general and the hill states/regions in particular separately in each case and what is the population to be served by each PHC/CHC for the country in general and hill areas in particular at the end of the 6th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) At present the following medical and health facilities are being provided at the Primary Health Centres:-

(i) Diagnosis and treatment of the patient attending the OPD of the PHC as well as of the cases referred by the sub-centre staff, Health Guides and Dais;

(ii) Laboratory services;

(iii) Medical checkup of school going children;

(iv) Provision of MCH, Immunisation and family planning services;

(v) A constant surveillance to detect the occurrence of communicable disease;

(vi) Health education activities are organised. Health Programme are discussed with the community and their leaders and all efforts are made to involve them and enlist their participation.

(vii) The provision of funds for medicines has now been increased to Rs. 18000/- per annum at PHC, Rs. 2000/- for each Sub-centres and about Rs. 48000/- through Health Guides.

(viii) Identification diagnosis and treatment of leprosy, tuberculosis and malaria cases.

The Upgraded Primary Health Centres (Community Health Centres), in addition, provide the specialised treatment in major specialities in Surgery, medicine, Obstetrics and Paediatrics. One of the medical officers is also required to be qualified or specially trained in Public Health. There is also provision of Laboratory and X-Ray facilities at these centres.

(b) Initially the Primary Health Centres were established for each Development Block irrespective of its population. The existing Primary Health Centres have been established for a population varying from 80,000 to 1,25,000. There were no separate norms for the establishment of Primary Health Centres for hill states/regions. Now according to the revised norms, a Primary Health Centre would cover 30,000 population and 20,000 population in hilly areas. These additional Primary Health Centres would be established in a phased manner. Each Community Health Centre would be covering one lakh population in general as well as in hilly areas. It is proposed to establish 600 new Primary Health Centres and 174 Community Health Centres during the 6th Five Year Plan. In addition, it is also proposed to upgrade 1061 rural dispensaries into Subsidiary Health Centres which would look after about 25,000 population, thus reducing the population covered by the existing Primary Health Centres.

Lifting of foodgrains from Punjab

5294. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding the inability of Railways to lift foodgrain stocks from Punjab where foodgrain stocks are lying since 1979; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Railways to lift stocks and the reasons for the inability to lift stocks so far?

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

movement of foodgrains on behalf of the State Government of Punjab is pending clearance.

(b) Does not arise.

Memorandum from organisations of central school Teachers

5295. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

SHRI CHITTA BASU :

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

(a) whether Government have received any Memorandum from the organisations of the Teachers of the Central Schools for the amelioration of their service conditions including the demand for the posting within the zones to which they belong;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the demands contained in the Memorandum; and

(c) action taken by Government on the demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). A large number of communications have been received from the All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association (AIKVTa) and its branch units about various matters pertaining to conditions of service of Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers, including rationalisation of the transfer policy laid down by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. Other demands include recognition of the Association, its representation on the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and the Board of Governors, formation of Joint Consultative Machinery, revision of pay-scales, time-bound selection grades, increase in internal promotion quota, etc.

Consideration of demands of employees is a continuous process in every organisation. Many of the demands made by the employees of the Sangathan have been considered by the Sangathan in the past

and accepted to the extent possible. Some of the demands are still under consideration of the Sangathan in consultation with the various Ministries/Departments of the Government, wherever requires.

लोकेश्वर और पावरशेड के लिए अतिरिक्त लोको फोरमैन और अतिरिक्त टी. एफ. आर. के पद

5296. श्री दया राम शास्त्री: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में उन लोको शेड और पावर शेड के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें अतिरिक्त लोको फोरमैन और अतिरिक्त टी. एफ. आर. के पद हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या वहाँ इन पदों का सृजन रेलवे बोर्ड की सहमति से किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्याख्या क्या है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय रेलवे के अन्तर्गत किसी भी अन्य स्थान पर अतिरिक्त टी. एफ. आर. और अतिरिक्त लोको मैन के पद नहीं हैं और केवल इलाहाबाद डिवीजन में ही ये पद होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ): (क) कोई नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) सूचना रेलों से इकट्ठे की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी। इलाहाबाद मण्डल में इस प्रकार के किसी पद का सृजन नहीं किया गया है ।

Handing over of Haldia Port Railways to Indian Railways

5297. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Port Authority at Haldia is going to hand over their port Railways to the Indian Railways very soon; and

(b) if so, what special needs did arise for handing over Railways at Haldia only?

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

(a) The proposal to gradually transfer a part or the whole ways in stages is under the consideration of the port railways to the Indian Rail- of the Government. Keeping in line with policy the handing over of a part of the port railways at Haldia Por to the contiguous Zonal Railway is being examined

(b) The concept of Port Trusts managing their own railway systems has, to a large extent, become obsolete and unproductive aparticularly keeping in view its high costs, its locking of a larg area of valuable port land and its causing strain on other port resources. There are obvious advantages in handing over a part or the whole of the Port railway systems to the Indian railways who are a specialised organisation in the field. In view of this, to start wih, he ransfer of rail- way sysems eithe rin whole or in part of the ports of Paradip, Morm- ugao and Haldia Dock Complex to the contiguous zonal railway is being examined.

रेलवे अस्पतालों में कार्यरत डॉक्टरों का
वर्तन मान

5298. श्री निहाल सिंह क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे अस्पतालों में कार्यरत डॉक्टरों का वर्तनमान 1960 से पूर्व फार्मासिस्ट से अधिक था और क्या अब वह उससे कम है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ) (क) 1960 से पूर्व और बाद में रेलवे अस्पतालों में कार्यरत डॉक्टरों का वर्तनमान फार्मासिस्टों के वर्तनमान से कम रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Medical Colleges with admission capacity and seats reserved for SC/ST

5299. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) names and number of Medical Colleges which are functioning at present in the country;

(b) total admission capacity of each Medical College of the degree level as on 1 January, 1983;

(c) number of seats reserved for SC/ ST and backward classes; and

(d) number of seats subject to payment of capitation fee or donation in each Medical College?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names and addresses of the recognised Medical Colleges and the number of admissions made during 1981-82 to the under-graduate courses is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6266/83.]

(c) The institutions under the Central Government follow Govt. of India's instructions relating to reservations of SC/ ST. Which require that 15 per cent of the seats should be reserved for SCs and 5 per cent for STs. The institutions under the State-Governments follow instructions concerning reservation of seats for SCs, STs etc. issued by the respective State Governments.

(d) The practice of charging capitation fees is confined to only a few private medical colleges in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Punjab. The Government of India is against this practice and has no information relating to the details of such arrangements.

Effectiveness of 'SICAFEK'

5300. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMIL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether a Review Committee was set up in 1974 to assess the effectiveness of 'SICAFEK' a biochemic mixture claimed to have been developed by Dr. (Mrs.) J. Roy Chowdhary and Dr. H. Chowdhury as the panacea for cancer, to generate regression of cancerous growth;

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

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). The Central Government has not constituted any committee to assess the effectiveness of 'SICAFEK'. However, the Government of West Bengal had set up a Committee in 1975 to go into the details of the drug trials. The Committee examined the results of the 'SICAFEK' trials and observed that although it had produced some regression in cases of tumor of the cervix, the number of cases so far treated was too small for any objective assessment and commended that the drug be tried in a larger number of cases and the results evaluated before its introduction for use in hospitals could be considered. Another recommendation of the Committee was that the use of the drug may be combined with Surgery, Radiation and other Chemotherapeutic drugs for evaluating any improvement of results over the single therapy approach.

(c) As the drug 'Sicafek' is yet on trial, no definite views can be formed.

**Withdrawal of foreign troops from
Afghanistan and Kampuchea**

5301. PROF. MADHU DANDA-
VATE:

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government succeeded in demanding the withdrawal of foreign

troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea through the recent Summit Conference of the non-aligned nations held at Delhi; and

(b) what further steps are proposed to bring about the withdrawal of foreign troops from these countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The recently concluded Non-aligned Conference in New Delhi adopted consensus formulations on South East Asia and South West Asia. India accepts the consensus formulations which cover the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea. The relevant formulations are reproduced below:

SOUTH EAST ASIA

"Reviewing the situation in South East Asia, the Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern over the continuing conflicts and tensions in the region, particularly as many of the States are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They reaffirmed their support for the principles of non-interference in the affairs of sovereign States and the inadmissibility of the use of force against sovereign States. They warned that there was a real danger of the tensions in and around Kampuchea escalating over a wider area. They were convinced of the urgent need to de-escalate these tensions through a comprehensive political solution which would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, thus ensuring full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all States in the region, including Kampuchea.

The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference, subversion and coercion and expressed the hope that through a process of negotiations and mutual understanding a climate conducive to the exercise of that right would be created. They also agreed that the humanitarian problems resulting from the conflicts in the region required urgent measures which called for the active co-operation of all the parties concerned.

They urged all States in the region to undertake a dialogue which would lead to the resolution of differences among themselves and the establishment of durable peace and stability in the area, as well as the elimination of involvement and threats of intervention by outside powers. In this context, they noted with approval the efforts being made for the early establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region and called upon all States to give those efforts their fullest support."

SOUTH-WEST ASIA

"The Heads of State or Government noted with great concern the situation in South-West Asia and agreed that it carries dangerous consequences for the peace and stability of the region. They agreed that the continuation of this situation poses serious implications for international peace and security. In this context, they viewed the situation in Afghanistan with particular concern. They reiterated the urgent call made at the Conference of Foreign Ministers held in New Delhi in February 1981 for a political settlement on the basis of withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference. They also reaffirmed the right of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour and called for a speedy solution to this vast humanitarian problem. To this end, they urged all concerned to work towards such a settlement, which would ensure that the Afghan people would determine their own destiny free from outside interference and which would enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes.

The Heads of State or Government expressed their appreciation for the sincere efforts made in the search for a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan and extended their support to the constructive steps taken in this regard by the United Nations Secretary-General. They regarded the discussions through the intermediary of the Secretary-General as a step in the right direction

and urged their continuation with a view to promoting an early political settlement of the problem in conformity with the ideals and principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries. They called on all States to exercise restraint to avoid further endangering the peace and security of the region, and to take such steps as would lead to the creation of conditions conducive to stable and harmonious relations among the States of the region based on the non-aligned principles of peaceful co-existence, respect for sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States."

चम्पारन में महात्मा गांधी के नाम पर एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना

5302. श्री राम विलास पासवान: क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार में चम्पारन अथवा किसी अन्य स्थान पर महात्मा गांधी के नाम पर एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चम्पारन का जिला प्रशासन विश्वविद्यालय के लिए भूमि देने को तैयार है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के लिये निर्धारित मानदंड क्या हैं?

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

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार को चम्पारन के जिला प्रशासन अथवा किसी अन्य एजेन्सी द्वारा विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए अपेक्षित भू-खण्ड की पेशकश कराने के सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने देश में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना के लिए किसी प्रकार का मानदंड निर्धारित नहीं किया है।

**Incidents of thefts in Khurda Road.
Division of South Eastern Railway**

5303. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased state:

(a) whether greater emphasis had been
laid by him to maintain safety, security
and punctuality in running of trains;

(b) whether he is aware of the growing
number of incidents of thefts taking place
in running trains, goods sheds, railway
yards of Khurda Road Division under
South Eastern Railway;

(c) if so, the steps taken during last
one year to check crimes in that railway
zone; and

(d) the number of cases detected and
action taken in 1982 against persons invol-
ved in those cases?

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

(b) Incidence of localised crime in
Khurda Road Division has shown a down-
ward trend during 1982 as compared to
1981.

(c) The following steps are being taken
to check crime:—

(1) Vulnerable trains are escorted.

(2) Vulnerable sections are patrolled.

(3) Close liaison is maintained with
Police authorities.

(4) Crime Intelligence Branch staff
of RPF are deputed to collect intelli-
gence about crime and criminals.

(d) Out of 23 cases of localised crimes
reported in Khurda Road Division during
1982, 17 cases were detected with arrest of
38 persons who have been prosecuted un-
der IPC and RP (UP) Act.

**State-wise Allocation earmarked for
control for Leprosy, T.B. and Blind-
ness during 1983-84**

5304. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAM-
ILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been earmarked
in 1983-84 for the control of Leprosy, T.B.
and blindness;

(b) if so, State-wise allocation of
funds made for the above purpose; and

(c) the details of the programme under-
taken in 1982-83 and the programme pro-
posed to be taken up in 1983-84 to control
leprosy, T.B. and blindness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAM-
ILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA
KIDWAI): (a) and (b). During 1983-84
the Plan provision for the National Pro-
grammes for the control of Leprosy, T.B.
and Blindness is Rs. 1100 lakh, Rs. 280
lakh and Rs. 668.75 lakh respectively.
The distribution of these funds amongst
the States/Union Territories depends upon
the actual utilisation thereof by them.

(c) The major programmes undertaken
during 1982-83 and projected during 1983-
84 are given in the statement attached.

Statement

Name of the Programme	Major Achievement during 1982-83 received upto date	Corresponding targets for 1983-84
	(In Lakhs)	(In Lakhs)
<i>National Leprosy Control Programme</i>		
New case detection	3.515	4.778
Cases brought under treatment	3.203	4.778
<i>National T.B. Control Programme:</i>		
New case detection	9.43	12.5
<i>National Programme for Control of Blindness</i>		
No. of Cataract Operations performed	6.5	12.93

Electrification of tracks

5305. PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have a time bound programme for electrification of tracks; and

(b) which are the major routes that will be covered and the total amount involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, the Railways have drawn out a programme of Railway Electrification for the period 1980—90.

(b) The sections of the following major routes not already electrified are covered in this programme;

(i) Delhi-Bombay (Western Railway)

(ii) Delhi-Bombay (Central Rly.)

(iii) Delhi-Madras

(iv) Bombay-Howrah

(v) Madras—Howrah

(vi) Madras-Bombay

(vii) Bilaspur-Annappur-Katni
Bina

(viii) Bhopal-Nagda

(ix) Sarampur - Patna- Mughalsarai-Julunder City

(x) Madras-Bangalore

(xi) Delhi-Ambala

The total amount involved to electrify the above mentioned major routes will be about Rupees 1600 crores.

Electrification of Delhi-Madras route.

5306. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on Delhi-Madras route electrification is going on at present; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be completed?

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

(b) It is likely to be completed by March, 1988.

Smoking Control Measures

5307. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that smoking is increasing day by day; and

(b) what other measures apart from statutory warning are proposed to be taken by Government to incorporate smoking control measures as an integral part of our health care strategies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWA): (a) No such study has been undertaken by the Government of India.

(b) Apart from the statutory warning required to be displayed on every carton of cigarette available for sale and also in every advertisement on cigarette smoking, some other measures have been/are being undertaken towards control of smoking:—

(i) All India Radio and Doordarshan have decided not to accept any advertisement encouraging smoking.

(ii) The State Government and U.T. Administrations have been asked to enforce vigorously the Cigarette (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1975.

(iii) Mass health education/publicity campaigns on the hazards of smoking have been undertaken through publications, magazines, radio, TV and films.

Students overburdened by Heavy School Curricula

5308. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI GUFRAN AZAM:
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that school children in several parts of the country feel that their curricula are heavy and they are over-burdened; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to help students to develop desirable personality traits and stop the present system of education which is examination-oriented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUGON): (a) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducted an exploratory study on a small sample in respect of Delhi, Maharashtra, Kerala and Haryana. From the responses elicited in each State it was observed that students did not find their curriculum heavy in respect of any subject, in terms of difficulty level, length of the course content and time allocation.

(b) Efforts have been made to provide adequate weightage to the development of desirable personality traits among students. For example, curriculum areas like Socially Useful Productive Work and Community Service, Health and Physical Education, Moral Education, Co-curricular activities now generally form an integral part of the school curriculum. Efforts are also being made to bring about reforms in the present system of examination.

Scarcity of Nurses

5309. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are experiencing grave scarcity of Nurses in the country;

(b) what is the ratio of (i) Doctor-Nurses; (ii) Nurses-patients; and (iii) Nurses-population and norms accepted by Government;

(c) whether there has been a massive exodus of Nurses to Gulf and other countries and if so, the details of last 3 years;

(d) whether this massive exodus is due to (i) poor working conditions; (ii) low pay and no future prospects; (iii) shortage of Nursing schools, Colleges and Institutions etc;

(e) what are the main findings of (i) Bhor Committee, (ii) Mudaliar Committee and (iii) Shetty Committee on requirement of Nurses, training and conditions of pay etc;

(f) whether the trained Nurses Association of India has submitted a Memorandum to the Health Minister in 1982 and if so, the main demands made therein; and

(g) the policy of Government and action plan to remove this shortage of Nurses in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) There is no grave scarcity of nurses in the country as a whole.

(b) (i), (ii) and (iii): Government have not prescribed any Doctor-Nurse Patient-Nurse and Population-Nurse norms. However, the Central Council for Health had, in its 1968, meeting recommended a nurse-patient ratio of 1:3 in a teaching hospital and 1:5 in other hospitals.

(c) and (d). There has been no massive exodus of nurses from the country as a whole. Some nurses have gone to Gulf and other countries attracted by high emoluments. Since recruitment has not all been made on Government to Govern-

ment basis, the number thus emigrated is not known.

(e) The extract from each of the Reports are attached.

(f) Yes, the main demands are:—

(i) Safety and security of Nurses in rural and semi-urban areas;

(ii) Reorganisation of Nursing Services;

(g) Service conditions of the Nursing personnel are being improved as per the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. New schools and colleges of nursing have also been opened in some States.

Containers hired by Shipping Corporation of India

5310. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) total number of containers hired by the Shipping Corporation of India Limited during the year 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 from various sources and hire charges thereon paid during each year in rupees and foreign currency;

(b) whether it is a fact that the container traffic is growing very rapidly in India;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government Shipping Corporation of India to have its own containers, to save and earn foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, the salient features of such scheme?

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

(a) The following table shows the number of containers utilised by Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) and the hire charges paid thereon:—

Year	Average per day Container inventory (20 foot equivalent units)	Hire paid (in US\$)
1978-79	734	730,300
1979-80	1651	1,486,200
1980-81	3500	3,057,700
1981-82	8700	8,188,788
1982-83	10500	8,457,507
(up to December 1982)		

These containers were taken on hire by SCI from international container leasing companies of repute under an agreement concluded through global tenders. In view of the fact that containers remain on hire for varying periods depending on the sector of employment, the per day container inventory shown above is a better indication of the requirement and utilisation.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Demand of Plebiscite by Tibetans

5311. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are seized of the news items appearing in the 'Tribune' dated 11 December, 1982 under the caption 'Tibetans demand plebiscite';

(b) if so, whether Government of India have any information about the plebiscite demand put forth by the Tibetans to the United Nations for their self-determination;

(c) if several M.Ps. have sent Memorandum to the Prime Minister to support this demand; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction of the Government of India to their demand and how Prime Minister is reacting to that demand?

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

(b) & (c) We have received copies of the Memoranda addressed to the Secretary General of the United Nations from various Tibetan organisations in India. We have also received a copy of the Memorandum signed by 118 MPs of various parties pledging their "support and sympathy for the six million people of Tibet in their just and legitimate demand for the right to self-determination and self rule."

(d) The Government of India regard Tibet as an integral part of China and the question of the Government of India's reaction to their demand does not arise.

cancellation of visit of Members of Parliament to China

5312. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited to a news item appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 12 December, 1982 under the caption "China visit by Members of Parliament team cancelled";

(b) if so, whether the visit has been cancelled by Government of India, or at the instance of China Government and the reason therefor;

(c) the names of the leader and other Members of team of Members of Parliament who were to visit China;

(d) whether Government intend to send a team in future, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what other plans have ben drawn by Government to improve India-China relations by cultural, Industrial and intellectual exchanges and visits during 1983-84?

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

(b) The visit of the Indian delegation was cancelled, following consultations with Government, as the atmosphere had been vitiated by the New China News Agency comentary on the performance of dances from Arunachal Pradesh at the closing ceremony of the Ninth Asian Games.

(c) The officially-sponsored delegation which was to attend the commemorative activities in China on the death anniversaries of the late Doctors Kotnis and Atal was composed of Shri B. R. Bhagat MP, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy MP and Shrimati Rajan Nehru.

(d) Since the commemorative activities in memory of Doctors Atal and Kotnis have ended, the question of sending a delegation does not now arise.

(e) The exchanges with China in various fields are being maintained and progressively developed *inter alia* through the official talks now under way.

Research Centre for Specialised traatment of Leprosy

5313. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minjster of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no National Research Centre in the country for specialised treatment of Leprosy; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b) No. There is a Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute of Government of India at Chingleput (Tamil Nadu).

Leprosy Treatment Centres in Cooperation of World Health Organisation

5314. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government in cooperation with World Health Organisation propose to set up Leprosy treatment centres in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Russian withdrawal from Afghanistan

5315. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a news item published in the 'Hindu' dated 1 December, 1982 under the caption "UN demand: Soviet pull out of Afghanistan";

(b) the names of the countries who tabled the resolution, the text of the resolution about withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan; and

(c) the names of the countries which voted in favour, against or abstained from voting in U.N. over the discussion?

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

(b) The resolution on "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security" was co-sponsored in the 37th Session of United Nations General Assembly by Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Fiji, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Uruguay. The text of the resolution is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library See No. LT—6267/83]

(c) The resolution was adopted by 114 votes in favour, 21 against and with 13 abstentions. Details of the vote are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6267/83]

रेलवे के लेखा विभाग में द्वितीय श्रेणी के पदों पर पदोन्नति हेतु सम्मिलित सूचना

5316. श्री आर. एन. राकेश: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि;

(क) रेलवे के लेखा विभाग में द्वितीय श्रेणी के पदों पर पदोन्नति के लिए विचार किए जाने (जोन आफ कंसीडरेशन) के लिए अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति की सम्मिलित सूची बनाए रखने के क्या कारण हैं और पृथक सूचियाँ बनाए रखने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं; और

(ख) क्या आरक्षण नीति की समीक्षा अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वितीय श्रेणी के पदों पर पदोन्नति के लिए विचार किए जाने हेतु अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों की पृथक सूची रखने पर विचार कर रही है जैसा कि तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों पर पदोन्नति के मामले में किया जाता और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जीफर शरीफ) (क) लेखा विभाग सहित रेलवे के सभी विभागों में वर्ग "ख" (श्रेणी 11) के पदों पर नियुक्ति विचारणीय क्षेत्र में आने वाले पात्र कर्मचारियों में से प्रवर्णन के आधार पर की जाती है। विचारणीय क्षेत्र सामान्य श्रेणी और आरक्षित श्रेणी दोनों के लिए समान होते हैं और अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के जो कर्मचारी इस क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आते हैं उन्हें आरक्षित रिक्तियों पर नियुक्त करने के बारे में विचार किया जाता है। जहाँ अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारी सामान्य क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त रूप से उपलब्ध नहीं होते या सामान्य क्षेत्र में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति अंशों में से कोई नहीं होता, वहाँ रिक्तियों की संख्या को पांच गुना बढ़ा दिया जाता है तथा विस्तृत क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति (और अन्य नहीं) के उम्मीदवारों के बारे में विचार किया जाता है।

भारत सरकार के सभी विभागों की यह सामान्य नीति है। वर्ग "ख" के पद प्रबन्ध-पदों पर नियुक्त होते हैं और जो कर्मचारी इन पदों पर नियुक्त होते हैं उन्हें अपने व्यवसायिक क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त अनुभव और अपने प्रबन्धकीय कार्य को चलाने के लिए वरिष्ठता, विशेष रूप से अपने अधीनस्थों को नेतृत्व प्रदान करने का कार्य चलाने का गुण होना चाहिए।

(ख) ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित स्थिति को देखते हुए, नहीं।

Traffic Demand on Delhi/New Delhi Saharanpur Line

5317. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of increase of passengers travelling between Delhi/New Delhi and Saharanpur line during the last 15 years;

(b) the total number of trains running on Delhi/New Delhi and Saharanpur line at present;

(c) whether any train on this line has been increased during the last 15 years;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to meet the increasing demand of the passenger traffic on this line;

(e) whether these steps are adequate to meet the demand of passenger traffic; and

(f) if not, the further steps taken or proposed to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The passenger traffic of the stations dealing with the bulk of traffic on Delhi/New Delhi-Saharanpur section, viz. Ghaziabad, Meerut city, Muzaffarnagar, registered an increase of 9.6 per cent during the period from 1975-76 to 1982-83. Records prior to the year 1975-76 are not available.

(b) to (f), 8 trains in the up direction and 9 trains in the down direction via Meerut and via Shamli 2 pairs of passenger trains are available for travelling between Delhi/New Delhi and Saharanpur. 2 pairs of passenger trains were recently introduced between Delhi and Saharanpur via Shamli. These services are by and large adequately catering to the present needs of traffic. Introduction of any new train between Delhi and Saharanpur is not operationally feasible for want of spare line capacity enroute and due to lack of terminal facilities at Delhi and Saharanpur as also shortage of coaching stock.

Bus Master Scheme of D. T. C.

5318. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has introduced a Bus Master Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) trades/categories to be included in this scheme; and

(d) the relaxation and concessions extended to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under this scheme, DTC provides intensive driving training for 3 months coupled with theoretical training on mechanical aspects and public dealings to young individuals between the age group of 21 & 27 years who are Matriculates or above. Trainees are given training not only in the duties of the driver but also in the duties of the conductor. The fee chargeable from each candidate is Rs. 500/- per month. Candidates belonging to SC/ST are given fee concessions at the rate of 50 per cent. After successful completion of their training those who pass in grade 'A' are empanelled for appointment as Drivers in DTC after 15 days route training.

(c) This is mainly meant for the category of drivers.

(d) In case of SC/ST candidates the age limit is relaxable by 5 years. Besides this, they are also eligible for half fee concession.

कार्य प्रणाली में सुधार और भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करना

5319. श्री सुभाष यादव: क्या नावहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि:

(क) प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुसार, सरकार ने कार्य प्रणाली में व्यापक स्तर पर सुधार करने और भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये हैं; और

(ख) तत्संबंधी व्यापक क्या है?

नावहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री निवाजुर्रहमान अंसारी): (क) और (ख). मंत्रालय और इससे संबद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा सरकारी उप-कर्मों को अनूदेश जारी किए गए हैं कि वे कार्यालय में समय पर उपस्थित हों और शाखाओं में तथा सभी स्तरों पर कार्य का निपटान शीघ्र करें, जनता से कुशल और

विनम्र व्यवहार करें, कार्य को कुशलता पूर्वक निष्पादित करने के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण बनायें, उस पध्दति और प्रक्रिया को अपनायें जिससे कि जनता से मांगी गयी जानकारी का शीघ्रता से निपटारा सुनिश्चित हो सके, कार्यालय सूचना में गोपनीयता बरतना सुनिश्चित हो, जनता को कुशल सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए विशिष्ट विभागों के बीच प्रभावी समन्वय की व्यवस्था करना और कुव्यवस्था, भ्रष्टाचार और भाई-भतीजावाद पर नियंत्रण रखने और उसे रोकने के लिए सभी संभव उपाय किए जा सकें।

गुड्डाडि स्टेशन पर उगिर पुल का निर्माण

5320. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पूर्व रेलवे पर कोडारमा और गया जंक्शन के बीच गुड्डाडि स्टेशन को पार करने के लिये लोहे से बनाये जाने वाला उपरिपुल का आकलन बहुत वर्ष पहले तैयार हो गया था परन्तु उसे कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो हजारों रेल कर्मचारियों को आम लोगों को दुर्घटनाओं से बचाने के लिये यह उगिर पुल कब तक निर्मित हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ): (क) 1977-78 में रेलवे ने कर्मचारि सुविधा निर्माण-कार्य के खा में गुड्डाडि रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक पैदल उगारी-पुल के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया था। उस समय यह प्रस्ताव औचित्यपूर्ण नहीं पाया गया था और धन की व्यापक तंगी के कारण इसे रेलवे के बजट में शामिल नहीं किया गया था।

(ख) इस समय प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

गिरिडीह रांची लाइन का सर्वेक्षण

5321. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कोडारमा हजारी बाग नगर से होते हुए गिरिडीह से रांची जाने वाली 223 किलोमीटर लम्बी प्रस्तावित रेल लाइन के सर्वेक्षण कार्य में अभा तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने भी इस रेलवे लाइन के लिये निःशुल्क में जमीन उपलब्ध कराने का आश्वासन दिया है; और

(ग) क्या इस रेलवे लाइन की योजना आयोग से अनुदित कराने के लिये आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ): (क) सर्वेक्षण कराने के लिए रेलवे द्वारा प्रारम्भिक व्यवस्था की गयी है इस पर अनुमानित खर्च 1.35 लाख रुपये होगा।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) आगे की गथा-अपेक्षित कार्रवाई परियोजना रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाने और उसकी जांच कर लिये जाने के बाद की जायेगी, बशर्ते कि वह अर्थ-क्षम हो और धन आदि उपलब्ध हो।

Running State Road Transport Corporation on profitable basis

5322. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking to run State Road Transport Corporation on profitable basis during the Sixth Five Year Plan period both by meeting the utilisation indicators and through suitable pricing policy;

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

(c) what steps have so far been taken in those directions?

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

(a) to (c). State Governments have been advised to take necessary steps to improve, both the physical and Financial performance of the State Road Transport undertakings. It has also been suggested to them to set up High Level Review Committees to review the working of undertakings and take effective measures. The State Governments have initiated the action in this direction.

Contributory Health Insurance

5323. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan to work out a comprehensive system of contributory health insurance by the Central and the State Governments so as to serve a large part of the population; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the progress that has been made in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) It was envisaged in Third Five Year Plan document that, over a period, a Contributory system of health insurance, which serves a large part of population, can be established.

(b) The coverage of the Employees State Insurance Scheme for industrial employees and the Central Government Health Scheme for Central Government employees has been progressively enlarged.

Legislation to check irresponsibilities in Trading by Shipping agents and Shipowners

5324. SHRI P. M. SAYED:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

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

(a) whether Government are contemplating introduction of legislation to check irresponsible trading by some shipping agents and ship owners;

(b) whether Government are considering legal measures to eliminate unreliability of tramp operators;

(c) by what time the legal measures are likely to be introduced; and

(d) to what extent legal measures will check the erring agents?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). It has been decided in principle that shipping/steamer agents should be licensed. Legal measures in this regard are being worked out. It is too early to indicate how far these measures will check erring agents.

Decentralisation of powers of Railway Board

5325. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-

SEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI A.C. DAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert group has recommended sweeping changes in the railway power hierarchy in comprehensive report submitted recently;

(b) if so, whether the group has remarked that while all powers are concentrated at the Railway Board and Zones, divisional managers are completely side tracked;

(c) whether the group has suggested that Divisional Managers should be given adequate financial and administrative powers to perform their duties efficiently;

(d) what are the other suggestions made by the expert group; and

(e) to what extent the Railways have implemented the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (e). An expert group of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, Delhi was entrusted with a study of the delegation of powers on the Indian Railways in terms of a recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee, 1977.

The Study Team have not recommended any sweeping changes. In their report they have, *inter alia*, highlighted that by and large the Railway Board have delegated adequate powers to the General Managers of the Zonal Railways to meet their needs for managing a vast transport system and that these powers do accord with the status, duties and responsibilities of a General Manager. In their view, the General Managers are in a position to take responsibility for the various railway activities being carried out within their territories, such as execution of works, purchase of stores, personnel management and commercial matters, etc. However, in line with the recommendations of the Study Team and the Government's policy regarding devolution of authority to field managers/formations, the Ministry of Railways have enhanced the powers of General Managers in some areas. Some of the important highlights of the powers enhanced are as follows:—

(a) Awarding contracts and accepting tenders, etc.

In such cases the financial powers of General Managers were revised last years from Re. 1 crore in each case to Rs. 1.5 crores in each case. These powers have again been revised upwards recently from Rs. 1.5 crores to Rs. 2 crores in each case.

(b) General Managers' powers to estimates:—

(i) General Managers' powers to sanction estimates of approved works have been increased from Re. 1 crore in each case to Rs. 2 crores.

(ii) Where a work had earlier been surveyed and the Survey Report, together with abstract estimate, was approved by the Board before inclusion of the work in the budget, G.M. may now sanction estimate upto Rs. 10 crores in each case. There was no such provision in the pre-revised rules.

(iii) In the case of track renewal estimates/repairs, G.M. enjoys full powers of sanctioning estimates.

(c) Sanctioning works on out of turn basis:

(i) Line capacity works:)

Earlier G.M.S were empowered to sanction such works upto Rs. 10 lakhs each. Now they can sanction such works upto Rs. 15 lakhs each.

(ii) Track Renewal Works:

Earlier G.Ms could sanction track renewal works upto Rs. 5 lakhs each. Now they can sanction such works upto Rs. 8 lakhs each.

(iii) Works other than line capacity and track renewals:

Earlier, such works could be sanctioned by G.M.s upto Rs. 5 lakhs each. Now they can sanction such works upto Rs. 8 lakhs each.

(iv) Passengers Amenity Works:

Earlier, G.Ms could sanction expenditure on new passenger users amenity works, including goods sheds and booking offices etc. on out of turn basis, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh in each case. Now they can sanction such works upto Rs. 1 lakhs in each case.

The General Managers are also authorised to redelegate their powers to the executive authorities at lower levels, including Divisional Railway Managers. The Study Team in their report have noted that while re-delegation of powers from the General Managers to the Divisional Railway Managers have been made, they have suggested enhancement of these powers in some areas. Their suggestions are being studied.

Indian National Commission

5326. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several members of the Indian National Commission had submitted a proposal to the Government to grant it an autonomous status; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

India's help for Restoration of Angkor Vat

5327. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India had under consideration a proposal to help in the restoration of the Angkor Vat temple which is of great emotional and sentimental value to Kampuchea; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Angkor Vat Temple is one of the glories of civilisation. A comprehensive project report on the preservation on the Angkor Vat monuments has been prepared by Indian archaeologists who were sent to Kampuchea last year. Assistance by India along with other countries in restoring the monuments of Angkor Vat was recommended by a team of experts, led by Dr. G.V.K. Rao, former Member of the Planning Commission, when the team visited the countries of Indo-China to make comprehensive recommendations on economic, technical and scientific collaboration between India and the countries of Indo-China. Both these reports are under the consideration of the authorities concerned and final decisions are expected to be taken shortly.

Railway crossing accidents during 1982-1983

5328. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned railway crossings as on 1 April, 1982, Zone-wise;

(b) the number of accidents occurred during the year 1982 and 1983 at such crossings and the number of persons killed, zone-wise;

(c) the number of unmanned crossings manned during the year 1982-83; Zone-wise; and

(d) what steps are being taken to man all the unmanned crossings in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The Zone-wise number of unmanned Railway Crossings are approximately as under:

Railway	Number
Central	1221
Eastern	764
Northern	3192
North Eastern	3699
Northeast Frontier	1172
Southern	2836
South Central	2272
South Eastern	3571
Western	4900
TOTAL	22627

(b) Railway-wise position of accidents (collisions with road vehicles) at unmanned level crossings during 1982-83 (upto February) and the number of persons killed in these accidents are given below—

Railway	No. of train accidents at unmanned level crossings	No. of persons killed
Central	3	3
Eastern . . . .	..	..
Northern	8	11
North Eastern . .	4	7
Northeast Frontier .	1	..
Southern	2	2
South Central . .	10	5
South Eastern . .	4	1
Western	9	17
TOTAL	41	46

(c) Information for 1982-83 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) The Railways undertake periodical census of road and rail traffic at all unmanned level crossings and wherever justified level crossings are manned in consultation with the State Government. Initial cost of manning is borne by State Government and recurring cost is borne by the Railways. In the interest of Safety, Railways have also decided to man hazardous level crossings and also 1200 level crossings where buses ply as a regular measure entirely at Railways' cost, on a phased programme basis. For another 400 such level crossings, State Governments have been requested to bear the initial cost.

S.E. Railway tax arrear of Rayagada

5329. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the S.E. Railway has cleared the tax arrear of Rayagada Municipality, Koraput Orissa which was due since long back;

(b) if so, the amount paid so far and since when and which year thereof;

(c) if not yet cleared, the reasons for delay by S.E. Railway to clear the long standing dues to Municipality Rayagada therefor;

(d) whether the Municipality had approached with the tax demand to Waltair Division; and

(e) if so, the outcome of the discussion and the decision taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (e). Rayagada was in Madras Presidency prior to the commencement of the Constitution and payment of property tax to the Rayagada Municipality is to be regulated with reference to the annual rate of Rs. 1963.87P in accordance with the provisions of the Madras Local Board Act, 1920.

Rayagada Municipality now forming part of the Orissa State desired to apply the rates under the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950 according to which they demanded annual rates of Rs. 12,070/- from 1957-58 and Rs. 10,49/- from 1963-64. As the application of the Orissa Act is not admissible a compromised annual rate of Rs. 5,000/- per annum was decided upon at a tripartite meeting between the representatives of the Municipality, Orissa Government and the South Eastern Railway. Accordingly payments were made at the compromised rate of Rs. 2,000/- per annum for the period from 1-10-1957 to 31-3-1966.

In terms of the judgment of the Supreme Court of India of 8-9-1978, a local body, which formed part of one State at the time of the commencement of the Con-

stitution out later became part of another State cannot take advantage of Article 285(2) of the Constitution, as, at the time of making its claim for realisation of tax, it was part of another State. Rayagada was in Madras Presidency prior to the commencement of the Constitution, but became part of Orissa State in 1957-58. Consequently no tax is payable from 8-9-1978. The manner in which payments to such local bodies is to be regulated in the changed circumstances consequent upon the judgement of the Supreme Court of India is under examination by the Government in the Ministry of Finance.

Rayagada Municipality has also modified the demand through enhancement by revaluation of the railway property within the jurisdiction of the Municipality at the annual rate of Rs. 13,601.34P from 1966-67 to 1980-81. Pending settlement, the Rayagada Municipality has demanded annual payment at the rate of Rs 5,000/- from 1-4-1966. This matter can be settled only after the general review is completed by the Government of India.

**Rents from temporary shops and sheds on
Railway land in Rayagada and
Muniguda**

5330. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Waltair Division of S.E. Railway has given permission to construct temporary shops and sheds on railway land situated inside the town area of Rayagada and Muniguda;

(b) if so, total number of shops and sheds already in existence on the side of railway line on both the stations and the rent collected by the Waltair Division from the allottees;

(c) whether some shops and sheds have been provided lease for construction of temporary shops;

(d) the rent fixed for the areas, shops and sheds in both the places;

(e) whether the shops owners of Muniguda station area had pleaded for reduction of rent as the owner of the

shops are economically weaker sections and to collect the rent on nominal basis; and

(f) if so, the decision taken by the S.E. Railway authority on this point so far?

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

(b) Total number of shops at Rayagada and Muniguda are 178 and 100 respectively. The rent collected by the Division has been Rs. 45144/- per annum at the rates applicable upto Sept. 1980.

(c) The Railway land has been given on temporary licence basis on 3 years terms and no land has been given on lease basis.

(d) The licence fee fixed at the two places has been as under:—

Name of Station	Earlier rates per 100 Sq. ft. prior to Oct. 80	Revised rates per 100 Sq. ft. applicable from Oct. 1980
	Rs.	Rs.
Rayagada . .	11.00	35.20
Muniguda . .	5.50	17.60

(e) Yes.

(f) Revision of licence fee (on the basis of current market value of land) had been due from 1-10-80, for which due notices had already been given to the shopowners and they had been asked to pay the enhanced licence fee from Oct. 80 pending finalisation of the rate with the Railway's finance. While Railway sees no reasons to change the revised rates, the final formal decision is yet to be communicated by the Railway.

Opening of Sutabata and Kelomol Station

5331. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sutabata and Kelomol stations in Panskura-Haldia section of the South Eastern Railway were constructed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the people of the area are demanding for the immediate opening of the said stations; and

(c) the decision of the Government in this respect?

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

(b) There is a general demand. A representation has also been received from the Hon'ble Member.

(c) When the branch line Panskura-Haldia was constructed, it was found that there was not enough traffic for opening all the nine crossing stations originally envisaged. It was decided to open the section only with three stations in the initial stage. Sutabata and Kelomol stations are amongst those stations which were decided not to be opened for the present.

साक्षरता की प्रतिशत

5332. श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद: क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1951 में साक्षरता की राज्य वार प्रतिशतता कितनी है और 1981 में इसमें कितनी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) शिक्षा में पिछले वर्ष राष्ट्रीय और राज्य-वार स्तर में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और यह कुल बजट का कितना प्रतिशत है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों और विशेषकर प्रागिण क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा की एक स्मान सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं अथवा उठाने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. थंगन): (क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी--6268/83]

(ख) विवरण संलग्न है सभा पटल पर रखा है [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी--6268/83]

(ग) छोटी योजना में सभी नागरिकों को उनकी आयु, लिंग और निवास पर ध्यान दिए बिना न्यूनतम अनिवार्य शिक्षा पर जोर दिया गया है। अतः उच्चतम प्राथमिकता प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा को सर्व सुलभ बनाने को दी गई है। कार्यक्रम के दृष्टिकोण में निम्नलिखित शामिल होगा:

(1) विद्यमान सुविधाओं का व्यापक उपयोग (2) व्यवहार्य जनसंख्या वाले पिछड़े तथा दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में नई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था। दाखिल न किए गए बच्चों और बीच में अध्ययन छोड़ देने वाले बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा की अनापेक्षारिक पद्धति लागू की गई है। प्रारम्भिक आयु-वर्ग के बच्चों के लिए अनापेक्षारिक शिक्षा की प्रयोगात्मक तथा नवीन परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता की एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए नौ राज्यों में शुरू की गई है।

15-35 वर्ष की आयु-वर्ग के प्रौढ़ निरक्षरों के लाभ के लिए उत्तर साक्षरता योजनाओं द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों को प्राथमिकता दी गई है। कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन में कमजोर वर्गों जैसे कि महिलाओं, अनुसूचित जातियाँ और अनुसूचित जन जातियाँ और कृषि श्रमिकों तथा गंदी बस्तियों में रहने वालों को शामिल करने के लिए प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

States without degree/post degree engineering Colleges

5333. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of degree and post degree Engineering Colleges in the country, State-wise;

(b) the names of the State which do not have a single college even after 30 years of national planning and development alongwith the reasons for neglecting them in the matter;

(c) whether Government propose to ensure as a matter of national policy to open atleast one or two colleges in a State, if so, the particulars of such a scheme and whether colleges in such states will be opened during the current year itself; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) According to the latest information available with us, the total number of approved Engineering Colleges and Technological Institutions offering degree courses is 151. Out of these 80 colleges offer Postgraduate courses. A statement showing number and names of institutions State-wise is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT—6269/83). In addition there are 56 Engineering Colleges and Technological Institutions which have not been approved by the All India Council for Technical Education.

(b) to (d). There are five States, namely Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya and Sikkim which do not have any Engineering College.

The proposals for the establishment of new Engineering Colleges have to be formulated by the concerned State Governments. Proposals thus formulated are examined in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the All India Council for Technical Education which provides for favourable consideration of the State Governments which do not have facilities of their own. At present there is a proposal for the establishment of an Engineering College in Himachal Pradesh which is under consideration. From other States also, the proposals will be given due consideration, as and when these are received.

Posting of more doctors at CGHS Dispensaries in the Capital

5334. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the doctors and other staff working in Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries in the Capital, including dispensary No. 66 located at Palam Colony, are adequate to attend the patients of these respective dispensaries;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to post more doctors in such dispensaries; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). There is some shortage of Medical Officers and other categories of staff in CGHS Dispensaries at Delhi including that at Palam Colony. Constant efforts are made to recruit the staff through the UPSC and Employment Exchange.

Study conducted by Central Road research Institute regarding operating cost of vehicles and road surface

5335. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a study conducted by the Central Road Research Institute in regard to wear and tear of vehicles on road leading to excessive fuel consumption and relation between operating cost and road surface;

(b) what are the other details of the study; and

(c) the reaction of the Government and the action proposed to be initiated in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). In the Road User Cost Study carried out by the CRRRI on behalf of Govt., various aspects such as wear

and tear of vehicles, vehicle operating cost and saving in fuel consumption etc., as related to road geometrics and road roughness and speeds have been carried out. The study has not yet been fully completed and Govt. is yet to take a view on the reports received so far.

**Repair and maintenance of vessels by
IWT Patna**

5336. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge amount running into several lacs has been incurred by the IWT, Patna for repairs and maintenance of vessels during 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) if so, the amount spent year-wise;

(c) whether in none of the cases of repairs involving lacs of rupees, notice inviting tender was published in any news paper;

(d) whether in almost all cases except a few the repairing jobs have been given to a single party; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to get the whole case investigated in depth by high placed officer and take appropriate measure against the officers found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) The amounts spent on repairs of vessels by the IWT Directorate, Patna are indicated below:—

1979-80.	Rs. 1,61,846.00
1980-81.	Rs. 4,88,478.00
1981-82.	Rs. 4,44,961.00
1982-83.	Rs. 3,60,881.00

(c) The normal practice has been to request the use of N.E. Railways floating dock at Mokameh for repairs of the floating crafts. In case of non-availability or non-availability in time, tenders are called for. Such tenders are being invited through 'Notice inviting tender' to different firms with a copy of the notice on

the Notice Board of the Regional Office, Patna. Invitation of quotations by release of Advertisement in Press through DAVP is also being resorted to since 1982.

(d) No. More than one firm has been entrusted with the repair works on vessels.

(e) Does not arise.

Electrification of Howrah-Madras line

5337. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken for the electrification of some major rail routes;

(b) if so, whether work has been started for the electrification of Howrah-Madras rail route via Khurdha; and

(c) the progress made so far in Howrah-Madras rail route and other major rail routes in electrification?

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

(b) and (c). Electrification of Madras-Vijayawada and Howrah-Kharagpur sections which form part of Howrah-Madras route have been completed already. The Electrification of undernoted routes is programmed to be taken up in the years mentioned against each:

(i) Vijayawada-Waltair — 1985-86.

(ii) Kharagpur-Khurda Road — 1987-88.

(iii) Khurda Road-Waltair — 1989-90.

The Electrification of other major routes is in progress and expected, subject to availability of resources, to be completed by the dates indicated against each:

(i) Delhi-Bombay (Western Railway) 1985-86

(ii) Delhi-Bombay (Central Railway) 1985-86.

(iii) Delhi-Madras

1987-88.

Improvement of dry docks

5338. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned funds for the improvement of dry docks in ports;

(b) if so, the name of the ports where such improvement programme is expected to be taken up; and

(c) when that programme is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No. However Government is considering various proposals on the basis of the 15-Year Perspective Plan for Ship-repair.

(b) :

Phase I

(i) Augmentation proposals for ship-repair facilities including Docks in Calcutta Port;

(ii) Augmentation proposals of ship-repair facilities including Dry Dock in Bombay Port.

Phase II

(i) Augmentation proposals in Mormugao Port.

(ii) Augmentation proposals in Vizag Port.

(c) The programme for Calcutta and Bombay Ports is being taken up in Sixth Five Year Plan. For others, the main work is expected to be taken up in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Suggestion made by President of the Convention on the law of the sea

5339. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Tommy Koh of Singapore, President of the Convention on the Law of the Sea

held recently at Jamaica, has suggested that the USA be excluded from future talks to resolve conflicting mining claim; and

(b) if so, the attitude of the Government in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) We are not aware of any statement made by Mr. Tommy Koh, President of the Conference on the Law of the Sea, suggesting that USA be excluded from future talks to resolve conflicting mining claims. In fact such claims have to be resolved by pioneer investors, who have signed the convention, among themselves. The procedures for such resolution, and the legal considerations applicable in this regard, have been indicated in the Resolution on Pioneer Activities adopted by the Conference. After the Convention has entered into force, the International Seabed Authority will consider the applications for deep sea-bed mining in the order in which they are received and will not consider any later application where its area overlaps with another applicant.

President Koh, in his concluding statement at the Conference on December 10, 1982 in Jamaica, stated as follows:-

"Any attempt by any State to mine the resources of the deep sea-bed outside the Convention will earn the universal condemnation of the international community and will incur grave political and legal consequences. All speakers have addressed an earnest appeal to the United States to reconsider its position".

(b) Does not arise.

Widening of national highway No. 34 between Beldanga and Sargachi Mahula

5341. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the specification of width, side to side of the National Highways;

(b) the reasons as to why the width of a few kilometres of National Highway No. 34 between Beldanga and Sargachi-Mahula is so narrow which makes the

vehicular traffic to pass with much difficulty; and

(c) when it will be widened for the vehicular traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The width of the carriageway on National Highways is 3.75 metres for single lane, 7 metres for two lanes and 3.5 metres extra for each additional lane.

(b) and (c). About 5 kilometres of the National Highway No. 34 between Beldanga and Sargachi is having a single lane carriageway with hard shoulders and has not been widened so far as realignment in this length was envisaged. Widening of this length is likely to be taken up in 1983-84, depending upon the availability of funds and the inter-se priority of this work vis-a-vis other works on National Highways all over India.

Scheme to set up Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Units

5342. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to set-up leprosy rehabilitation promotion units in the country has been finalised; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) The Government of India have approved the establishment of Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Units in Leprosy endemic States/UTs under the 100 per cent Centrally assisted National Leprosy Control Programme. During the Sixth Five Year Plan period, 15 such units are proposed to be established in the various Leprosy endemic States.

The Units are intended to provide surgical, prosthetic and occupational therapy facilities for the leprosy patients. The corrective surgery to be carried out in these units is intended to enable the lep-

rosy patients to adapt themselves back into socially and economically productive life.

Welfare Plans for women and Children

5343. SHRI CHIRANJILAL

SHARMA:

SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new welfare plans for the help of women and children; and

(b) how much amount will be spent upon these plans during Sixth Plan Period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Social Welfare is implementing a new programme of assistance for setting up Employment and Income-Generating Training-cum-Employment-cum-Production Units for Women for the training and employment of women by Public Undertakings/Corporations in the current financial year. This programme is being run with the assistance of Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD). No specific provision for this Programme has been made in the Sixth Plan. However, during the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 47.97 lakhs has been sanctioned to various Public Sector Undertakings/Corporations.

The Ministry of Rural Development has recently started implementing a pilot scheme in selected 50 backward Districts in different States as a component of IRD programme. Through special efforts and necessary inputs the scheme seeks to enable rural women to participate more effectively in the Rural Development Programme in general and IRD programme in particular. Approved plan outlay for the scheme is Rs. 15.60 crores which is to be shared equally by the Central and State Governments. In addition the UNI-

CEF will support the Government efforts by providing assistance in cash and equipment to the extent of 9 millions dollars during the plan period.

The Department of Science and Technology is implementing a grant-in-aid scheme 'Science and Technology' for Women'. Its objectives are: application of science and technology to benefit women and to ensure contribution of women in the Development of Science and Technology. This scheme has a budget allocation of Rs. 1 crore during the 6th Plan.

Reduction of nuclear weapons by big powers

5344. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a news item appearing in the "National Herald" dated 14th December, 1982 under the caption "USSR gaining N. weapons monopoly";

(b) if so, whether Government of India have some information about Soviet proposal for reduction in Nuclear weapons and US agreeing/disagreeing to the proposal; and

(c) the detailed steps being taken by the Government of India for reduction in the nuclear weapons between the two big powers to avoid future dangers?

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

(b) According to published reports, the Soviet Union has proposed that it will reduce the number of its medium-range ballistic missiles (MRBMs) deployed in Europe to a figure of 162, which represents the total of British and French missiles of this class, provided that the United States abandoned its plan of deploying 572 Pershing II and Cruise missiles on the territories of some of its

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies towards the end of this year. The United States has rejected the Soviet proposal, basically on the grounds that (i) it sought to split the NATO by decoupling the United States from its allies in Europe and (ii) by preempting US deployment it would confer a monopoly on the Soviet Union insofar as the deployment of this type of weapons system in Europe is concerned. The United States has also reiterated its so-called zero option or zero-zero proposal, which calls for the removal of all the Soviet land-based MRBMs in Europe in return for the abandonment by the US of its plan for deploying the new missiles, thereby eliminating one type of nuclear weapon system from Europe. The United States contention is that the balance of forces in Europe has been distributed particularly by the Soviet deployment of its SS-20 missiles. On its part, the Soviet Union has disagreed with this reasoning of the United States and has argued that a balance of forces already existed in Europe and, therefore, the United States was merely seeking military superiority and not parity.

(c) Basing itself on its position of principle, which has been endorsed by the international community in the Final Document adopted by consensus at the First Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-I) held in 1978, that the existence of nuclear weapons poses a threat to the very survival of mankind the Government of India has proposed that there should be an immediate freeze on all nuclear weapons of all the nuclear-weapon States—not merely of those possessed by the two principal nuclear-weapon powers—with a view to bringing about reduction and total elimination of nuclear weapons from the arsenals of all States that possess them. The Government of India has also suggested that, pending the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, there should be an immediate prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

प्राद्व शिक्षा कार्यक्रम चलाने में राज्य द्वारा अनुभव को जा रही कठिनाइयाँ

5345. श्री अरविन्द नेतीम : कयी शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को प्राद्व शिक्षा कार्यक्रम चलाने में राजा सरकारों द्वारा प्रनुभव को जा रही कठिनाइयों के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनसे ये शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ग) प्राद्व शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चलाई जा रही विभिन्न योजनाओं का पूरा व्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में कोई गम्भीर कदम उठाये हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) राजा सरकार को प्राद्व शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में हो रही कठिनाइयों के संबंध में कोई विशेष शिकायतें सरकार को प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं।

(ख), (घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उत्थते।

(ग) राजा सरकार दो किस्म की योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन कर रही हैं, अर्थात्:-

(1) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वित्त पोषित ग्रामिण कार्यात्मक साक्षरता परियोजनाएँ

(2) राजा सरकारों द्वारा वित्त पोषित राज्य प्राद्व शिक्षा कार्यक्रम

इस योजनाओं का उद्देश्य 300 केन्द्रों तक वाली प्राद्व शिक्षा परियोजनाएँ स्थापित करना है जिनमें एक आधा दो समीपस्थ विकास ब्लॉक शामिल हों। परियोजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक केन्द्र से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह 30 व्यक्ति दाखिल करे। 31-12-1982 की स्थिति के अनुसार सभी राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण कार्यात्मक साक्षरता 221 L9-9.

परियोजनाओं में 19,68,594 नामांकनों सहित 69,415 केन्द्र और राजा प्राद्व शिक्षा कार्यक्रम में 1849,441, नामांकनों सहित 64,841 केन्द्र थे।

आदिवासी/अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्र में चिकित्सा सुविधाएं

5346. श्री अरविन्द नेताम: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आदिवासी/अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जाजाति क्षेत्रों में औषधालय/अस्पताल खोले जाने के संबंध में बनाई गई नीति के अनुसार चिकित्सा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जाती हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या मरीजों को अपनी बारी आने के लिये काफी समय तक पतिक्षा करनी पड़ती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस असुविधा को दूर करने जिससे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति कम से कम समय में चिकित्सा सुविधा प्राप्त कर सके और उसे अपनी बारी आने के लिये लम्बे समय तक पतिक्षा न करनी पड़े, सरकार ने क्या प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसीना किवबई): (क) से (घ) ग्रामिण क्षेत्रों, जिनमें आदिवासी, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं, में एक साथ स्वास्थ्य, परिवार कल्याण तथा चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों, उप-केन्द्रों, दर्जा बढ़ाए गए प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों तथा डिस्पेंसरियों को प्रत्येक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र बनाकर प्रदान की जा रही हैं। यह जातीय क्षेत्रों की विशेष आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए इन क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र तथा उप-केन्द्र स्थापित करने के गतिमान शिपिल कर दिये गये हैं। शिपिल किए गए इन प्रतिमानों के अनुसार 20,000 की आबादी के लिये एक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र और जन जातीय इलाकों में 3000 की आबादी के लिये एक उप केन्द्र खोला जाएगा जबकि और जन जातीय

इलाकों के लिये-यह संख्या क्रमशः 30,000 और 5000 है। इसके अलावा, एक गांव/1000 आबादी के लिये एक ग्राम स्वास्थ्य गाइड और एक प्रशिक्षित दाई की व्यवस्था की जा रही है जो आदिवासी/अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति समेत ग्रामीण आबादी के घरों की नजदीक न्यूनतम बुनियादी सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगी। न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दर्जा बढ़ाए गए-प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों तथा सहायक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों को स्थापित करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्यों की है। जबकि उप-केन्द्र खोलना, स्वास्थ्य गाइड योजना तथा दाइयों का प्रशिक्षण शत प्रतिशत केन्द्रिय प्रायोजित योजनाएं हैं।

‘सभी के लिये स्वास्थ्य’ को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सर्वेक्षण

5347. श्री अरविन्द नेताम: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने ‘सभी के लिये स्वास्थ्य’ को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सर्वेक्षण कराया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन स्थानों पर ये सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन क्षेत्रों से जहाँ प्लेक स्तर के प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र स्थापित नहीं किए गए हैं; चिकित्सा उपलब्ध कराने हेतु तत्काल कार्यवाही करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश जारी किए हैं, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहिना कदवई): (क) और (ख). हालांकि कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है फिर भी सरकार ने दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों को भी स्वास्थ्य की देख-रेख और परिवार कल्याण की सुविधाएं देने के लिए प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों तथा उप-केन्द्रों का जाल बिछा कर

सन् 2000 ईसवी तक ‘सबके लिए स्वास्थ्य’ सुनिश्चित करने का लक्ष्य रखा है।

(ग) सभी सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोल दिए गए हैं।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Countries who came over to New Delhi, to attend Non-aligned Summit without Invitation

5348. SHRI ARJUN SETHI;

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some countries paid visit to New Delhi in connection with the Non-aligned Summit recently without proper invitation to their countries;

(b) if so, the names of such countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). Participation in the recently concluded Summit Conference of Non-aligned countries in New Delhi was on the basis of invitations extended by host country in conformity with the past practice.

However, a group of five persons, calling themselves “the Delegation from Chad” arrived at Palam Airport on the morning of March 3, 1983 on board the Air France flight. They did not possess visas for entry into India; three of them did not even have the requisited yellow fever vaccination certificates. Since the persons concerned did not represent the Government of Chad, they were not allowed entry into India. They stayed at the Airport and left the same evening.

Disruption of rail traffic in Marathwada

5349. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rail traffic was disrupted in Marathwada following the agitation in protest against inadequate funds for rail projects in the region;

(b) if so, details of the disruption caused; and

(c) what steps Government have so far taken to meet the grievances of the people of the locality;

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

(b) (i) On 26-2-1983 four trains 564/563 Kachiguda-Manmad, 565/566 Purna-Manmad were held up causing detention upto about 6 hrs.;

(ii) On 27-2-1983 two trains No. 349-Hyderabad-Parli passenger and 563-Kachiguda-Manmad passenger suffered detention upto 35 minutes.

(iii) On 28-2-1983 train No. 563/564—Manmad-Kachiguda passenger trains and 565 Purna-Manmad passenger were held up at Aurangabad, Daulatabad and Chikalthana resulting in detention of about 3½ hrs.

(iv) Electrical and mechanical fittings, coaches worth about Rs. 5,000/- were damaged during the 3 day agitation.

(c) Conversion of M.G. to B. G section from Manmad to Aurangabad, a length of 114 kms., is an approved work. It has, however, not been possible to make headway on this project so far, due to severe constraint of resources. Due attention to expedite this work will be given when the position of resources, including funds, improves.

Entrusting of Tunneling work to foreign Company

5350. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Hungarian Specialist group has been entrusted with the tunneling for the Metro Railway in a part of North Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether indigenous technology and machinery and equipments are available for the purpose; and

(d) if so, reasons why a foreign company has been entrusted with the job?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No. Hungarian firm M/s. NIKEX, Hungarian Trading Co. is only a Consultant/Colaborator of M/s. Hindustan Construction Co. who has been entrusted the tunnel works.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

आर. एस. टी. ई. (सी.) निजामूद्दीन के अधीन कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की आर. पी. एफ. में भर्ती

5351. श्री हीरालाल आर. परमार: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निजामूद्दीन में एस.एस.टी.ई.(सी.) के अन्तर्गत कार्यरत उत्तर रेलवे के कर्मचारियों को आर. पी. एफ. में भर्ती करने के लिए भेजा गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह कार्यवाही नियमों के विरुद्ध है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आर. पी. एफ. में कुल कितने कर्मचारी भर्ती किए गए ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) ऐसा कोई नहीं ।

अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों को दिल्ली सर्किल की सुरक्षा शाखा में तैनात करना

5352. श्री बाला साहेब पवार: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों को दिल्ली सर्किल की सुरक्षा शाखा में इन्स्पेक्टरों, सीनियर डी. एम. ओ., ए. ओ. एस. (जीड) के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अनुसूचित जाति के एक और कर्मचारी को ट्रैफिक इन्स्पेक्टर के रूप में नियुक्त करने के आदेश फरवरी मास में जारी किए गए हैं, यदि हां, तो सुरक्षा शाखा में इस समय कुल कितने अनुसूचित जाति के अधिकारी ट्रैफिक इन्स्पेक्टर तथा अन्य इन्स्पेक्टर काग कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह आदेश जारी किए हैं कि सुरक्षा शाखा में सभी अनुसूचित जाति कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त किया जाये यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार शीघ्र ही यह निर्णय करेगी कि एक ही जाति के सभी कर्मचारियों को एक ही शाखा में नियुक्त न किया जाये, और यदि हां, तो कब तक?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ): (क) जी हां, परन्तु तैनाती जाति के आधार पर न करके प्रशासन के हित में की जाती है ।

(ख) जी हां । अनुसूचित जाति के अधिकारियों, यातायात निरीक्षकों और अन्य निरीक्षकों की कूल संख्या इस प्रकार है:-

अधिकारी -- 2

निरीक्षक -- 6

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) ऐसे कोई नीति विचाराधीन नहीं है । नियुक्तियां प्रशासनिक हित में की जाती हैं ।

Action taken against M/s. Mehramnagar Harijan cooperative society limited by the registrar, Co-operative societies

5353. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5400 dated 24 December, 1981 regarding Benami Deal of Mohnamnagar Dehat Harijan Co-operative Transport Society with Express Tourist Bus Service and state details of action taken against the Society by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Delhi under section 55 of the Delhi Co-operative Society Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): The Society has since been brought under liquidation on 5-1-83 and an official of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi has been appointed as its liquidator with the direction to expeditiously complete liquidation proceedings.

P.M. Directives to retire the superannuated

5354. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister's recent directives to retire the super-annuated and re-employed officers have been extended to the two autonomous bodies financed by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare;

(b) if it so, how many such officers have been relieved from duty in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan; and

(c) how many officers have been retained as essential ones and on what grounds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The recent directives of the Prime Minister regarding termination of extension/re-employment of officers beyond the age of superannuation has also been extended to the autonomous organisations, financed by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

(b) and (c). Only two officials are working in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan on re-employment basis—the Deputy Commissioner (Administration) and one Assistant. The cases are under process.

Demands of all India motor Transport Congress

5355. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the demands of the All India Motor Transport Congress at their 97th Annual Meeting;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No such reference has been received.

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

Criminal Cases against Red Cross St. John and Allied Institutions

5356. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government do not release its annual grant to organisations such as Indian Red Cross Society, St. John Association etc. till they produce a certificate to the effect that no criminal cases are pending against any of their office bearers;

(b) if so, whether Government had released grants for 1981-82 to the Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Association and other such institutions even where criminal cases were pending against some of the office bearers of these organisations; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c) Annual grants to organisations like Indian Red Cross society, St. John Ambulance Association are made on receipt, *inter-alia*, of a certificate from the concerned institutions that they are not involved in any proceedings relating to the accounts or conduct of any of its office bearers. The grants for the year 1981-82 were released to the Indian Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association after the said institutions had confirmed that they were not involved in any proceedings relating to the accounts or conduct of any of the office bearers.

Benefit of Acupuncture treatment

5357. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAK :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

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

(a) names of countries where acupuncture treatment is recognised;

(b) whether there has been a survey to the extent of benefit being derived by patients in India of this branch of healing;

(c) whether Government propose to encourage its benefits and, if so, how and if not, the reasons thereof,

(d) common diseases upon which acupuncture has been found reasonably effective in China, Sri Lanka and other practising countries; and

(e) cities in India where people are getting benefit of acupuncture treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) According to the information available, acupuncture treatment is being practised in China, Hong Kong and Sri Lanka.

(b) No.

(c) The Government of India had deputed some of its officers to China for training in acupuncture to enable them to understand the merits and demerits of this technique.

(d) No specific data on the effectiveness of acupuncture on treatment of diseases are available with this Ministry.

(e) As per information available, acupuncture treatment is available in many places like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Nagpur, Pondicherry, etc.

Indian National Commission to interpret UNESCO Programmes

5358. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian National Commission to interpret UNESCO programmes is proposed to be accorded autonomous position enabling it to give fair, free and impartial advice to Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Leakage of Papers

5359. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

SHRI N. E. HORO :

SHRI B. V. DESAI :

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the English and Mathematics papers for the All India Higher Secondary Examination were leaked this year also;

(b) whether it is a fact that last year also there were many cases of examination question papers leaking out;

(c) the level at which these question papers leaked out and what action has been taken in the matter ?

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

(b) Last year, question papers in three subjects of the All-India Senior School Certificate Examination leaked out.

(c) Inquiry into the last year's leakage is in progress. Possible causes of leakage this year are also being looked into. The person found guilty for the leakage last year is being tried in the Court of Law. Suitable action would also be taken against those found guilty for leakage this year.

Import of Journal "Fusion" from New York

5360. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Journal entitled 'Fusion' published by the Fusion Energy Foundation of New York is being imported for circulation in India;

(b) if so, whether the policies of the journal have been examined;

(c) what are its political affiliations;

(d) who are the printers and publishers and editors of the journal; and

(e) whether the printers and publishers visited India recently, if so, the details thereof viz the names and status etc.?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c). Yes Sir. It is available on subscription and, according to information available with the Government, less than 500 copies are subscribed to in India. The stated policy of the journal is to provide "accurate and comprehensive information on advanced energy technologies and policies" and "to restoring the American scientific and technological leadership". It advocates the view that "the only possible means for ending the age of thermo-nuclear terror is the development of the beam weapon technology to destroy

nuclear missiles in mid-flight". From its description of its aims, it seems to counter in debate, the advocates of nuclear freeze.

(d) It is printed in the USA by Fusion Energy Foundation in New York. The names of the editors are contained in the attached statement.

(e) The Research Director of the journal has visited India at least three times, including a visit in the latter half of 1981 as a guest of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Statement

Members of the Editorial Staff of *Fusion*

1. Dr. Steven Bardwell, Editor-in-Chief
2. Majorie Mazel Hecht, Managing Editor.
3. Lydia Dittler Schulman, Asstt. Managing Editor
4. Charles B. Stevens, Fusion Technology Editor.
5. Marsha Freeman, Washington Editor.
6. Carol Cleary, Biology Editor.
7. William Engdahl, Energy Editor.
8. David Cherry, Books Editor.
9. Carlos de Hoyos, Photo Editor.
10. Alan Yue, Art Director.

भूषाचार उन्मूलन

5361. श्री सुभाष यादव: क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा जारी किए गए अनुदेशों के अनुसरण में कार्यक्रम को सुधारने तथा भूषाचार का उन्मूलन करने के लिए शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा उठाये गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. थुंगन): प्रधानमंत्री के निर्देशों तथा गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा भूषाचार उन्मूलन पर समय-समय पर जारी किए गए अनुदेशों का भी इस मंत्रालय द्वारा सावधानीपूर्वक पालन किया जा रहा है ।

Amount given by UNESCO

5362. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money given by the UNESCO and distributed through the I.N.C. for various projects and programmes in India during the last three years; and

(b) the purpose for which the money had been utilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) (a) and (b). The financial assistance received from UNESCO and distributed through Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO for various projects and programmes in India during the last three years, together with the purpose for which utilized, may please be seen in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6270/83].

Selection of Principal of Rajdhani College

5363. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: SHRI GULSHER AHMED:

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

(a) whether it is fact that interviews for selection of Principal of Rajdhani College were held on 1st September, 1982 but no appointment has been made so far;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay and the persons responsible for this;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Governing Body of the College ignored the views/recommendations of the nominees of Delhi University on the Selection Committee which is contrary to the rules and procedures of the University, and if so, reasons therefor;

(d) by what time the selection is likely to be finalised; and

(e) in how many colleges in Delhi, there is no Governing Body at present and what are the reasons therefor and what action is proposed in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) Appointment of the Principal of a College in Delhi is made by the Governing Body of the College in accordance with the provisions contained in Ordinance XVIII (7) of the Ordinances of the University. According to this Ordinance, the recommendations of the Selection Committee have to be submitted to the University who will after considering the list prepared by the Selection Committee, indicate the names of persons whom the University would be prepared to recognise as Principal. The appointment is made from the list of persons so communicated by the University. There is provision in the Ordinance that the recommendations of the Selection Committee should be unanimous. According to the information furnished by the Delhi University, although a meeting of the Selection Committee for appointment of the Principal of Rajdhani College was held on 1st September, 1982, the recommendations have not so far been submitted to the University for consideration as required under Ordinance XVIII (7) of the Ordinances of the University.

(d) As soon as the recommendations of the Selection Committee are made available to the University, they will be processed for the final selection and appointment of the Principal.

(e) There are 15 Colleges sponsored by Delhi Administration. The terms of members of the Governing Bodies of these Colleges expired on 13th January, 1983. New Governing Bodies have not so far been constituted.

Maintenance of Standard of Education

5364. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION
AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to maintain the standard of education in the country;

(b) the guidelines sent from the Centre to various States, Universities and Board of Educations for that purpose; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). As per Entry 66 of the Union List in the Seventh Schedule to the constitution the responsibility for the coordination and determination of standards in Universities devolves on the Central Government. The University Grants Commission was established under an Act of Parliament in 1956 to discharge this responsibility. In pursuance of its statutory functions, the Commission has been issuing guidelines to all universities on various matters connected with maintenance of standards of education in the universities generally. The Commission has also been providing financial assistance to universities and colleges for implementing various programmes designed to improve the standards of teaching examinations and research in universities.

The guidelines formulated by the Commission and made available to universities cover a wide range of issues like the content and standards of courses in various subjects, qualifications for teachers, methods of examination and evaluation, restructuring of courses, and so on. States/Union Territories are are mainly concerned with the primary, mainly concerned with the primary, The National Council of Educational Research and Training prepare model/text books which are open for adoption/adaptation by States/Union Territories. Model curricula both for School education

and for teacher education have also been circulated to States/Union Territories/Universities for consideration.

P.M.'s Meeting with Shri Andropov

5365. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a news item appearing in the "Business Standard" dated 14 November, 1982 under the caption "P.M. to meet Andropov";

(b) if so, the outcome of talks held by the Prime Minister with Mr. Andropov during her visit to Soviet Union, the details of aides present on both the sides during the course of talks; and

(c) whether Mr. Yuri Andropov is expected to visit India in the near future; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). Government have taken note of the news item referred to in part (a) of the question. The Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, visited Moscow on November 14-15, 1982 to pay respects to the memory of the late President Brezhnev. During this visit, the Prime Minister called on the newly elected General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mr. Y. V. Andropov. The Foreign Ministers of both sides along with other officials also attended the meeting between the two leaders, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Matters of bilateral and international interest were discussed and the excellent relations between the two countries were reaffirmed. The Soviet side expressed their gratitude to the Prime Minister and the Indian people for the respect shown to the memory of the late President Brezhnev. The Prime Minister conveyed an invitation to Mr. Andropov to visit India. The invitation has been accepted in principle. The visit is expected to take place at a mutually convenient date.

भूष्ठाचार समाप्त करने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री के निर्देश

5366. श्री सुभाष चन्द्र यादव: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा दिए गए निर्देश के अनुसार काम-काज में व्यापक स्तर पर सुधार लाने के लिए और भूष्ठाचार समाप्त करने के लिए किए गए प्रयासों का व्यापक क्या है?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव): विदेश मंत्रालय सामान्य कार्यक्षमता, समय-पावन्दी, सफाई, कार्य के शीघ्र निपटान और अतिथियों के प्रति शिष्टाचार के दार में सरकार के स्थायी आदेशों का पालन करता रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री के हाल के निर्देशों के बाद ये अनुदेश सभी कर्मचारियों को पुनः दिए गए हैं। कार्यालयों और अनुभागों की समय-समय पर जांच और निरीक्षण भी किया जाता है ताकि इस बात का सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि निर्धारित सरकारी प्रक्रिया का पालन हो रहा है। विदेश सेवा निरीक्षक, जिनमें विदेश और वित्त मंत्रालयों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी शामिल होते हैं, विदेश स्थित हमारे मिशनो का भी दौरा करते रहे हैं।

इस मंत्रालय में मूला गणकता अधिकारी के रूप में एक स्थायी तन्त्र भी है। उसका कार्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि कोई भी सरकारी कर्मचारी अपने व्यक्तिगत लाभ के लिए अपनी सरकारी हैसियत का अनुचित लाभ न उठाए।

Diversion of Nuclear Materials to non-Peaceful purposes

5367. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Atomic Energy Agency expressed its inability either to deny or confirm that diversion of nuclear materials to non-peaceful purposes had taken place in Pakistan;

(b) whether Government have examined the statements made at the press conference held by the Director of the International Atomic Energy Agency held in New Delhi on December 18, 1982;

(c) if so, whether according to these reports, Pakistan is using and will use the material for manufacture of atomic bomb;

(d) if so, whether this will pose a great threat to the security of India; and

(e) what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) o (c). Government are aware of reports that at a press conference held in New Delhi, the Director-General of IAEA Hans Blix said "we cannot, at this stage say that Pakistan is diverting the material for weapons purposes. Nor can we say otherwise".

(d) and (e). Government of India is keeping the matter under constant review so as to safeguard India's security interests.

Marketing of Aurvedic Drug 'Sallaki'

5368. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Ayurvedic drug called 'Sallaki' is being marketed with due permission of the drug authorities;

(b) if so, whether this drug has undergone adequate tests for toxicity etc. and

(c) the names of the authority that has conducted such tests and the name of the authority that has granted permission for its marketing?

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

(b) and (c). The Director, Food and Drug Control Administration, Gujarat State has granted licence to manufacture for sale 'Sallaki' tablets as an Ayurvedic drug based on the advise of an Ayurvedic expert this preparation is a bonafide Ayurvedic praparation. Toxity tests are not considered necessary in case of genuine Ayurvedic drugs and where chemical extracts are not used as in this medicine.

कुत्ते के काटे के इलाज के लिए औषधियों की कमी

5369. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुत्ते के काटे के इलाज के लिए अपेक्षित औषधियों का देश में पर्याप्त निर्माण किया जा रहा है यदि नहीं, तो कितनी मात्रा में और किस स्थान पर उत्पादन किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में प्रयुक्त औषधियों की कमी के कारण ये औषधियां जिला अस्पतालों में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारो कुम्हबने एम. जोशी) :
(क) जी हां । एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में एन्टीरबीज वैक्सीन की कमी के बारे में सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है* ।

विवरण

एन्टीरेबीज वैक्सीन का बतलाया गया उत्पादन (मि० लि० लाखों में) 1978-79 से 1981-82 तक

क्रम संस्थान	स्थापित क्षमता	उत्पादन			
सं०		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1. केन्द्रीय अनु- संधान संस्थान, कसौली	55.00	29.32	39.69	44.30	56.00
2. हफकिन बायो- फार्मोस्यूटिकल्स कारपोरेशन, बम्बई	80.00	67.69	56.09	61.45	अप्राप्त
3. पास्चूर संस्थान, कलकत्ता	25.00	32.89	33.03	4.78	अप्राप्त
4. पास्चूर संस्थान, कुनूर*	48.00	61.68	64.10	51.64	49.73
5. पास्चूर संस्थान, शिलांग	20.00	12.09	13.72	16.03	12.64
6. जन स्वास्थ्य संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम	25.00	21.96	23.89	22.09	अप्राप्त
7. राज्य वैक्सीन संस्थान, पटव- देनगर*	22.00	26.04	22.66	23.86	„
8. वैक्सीन इंस्टीच्यूट नामकुम	23.00	21.59	24.30	27.84	„
9. वैक्सीन इंस्टीच्यूट, बलगांव*	10.00	कुछ नहीं	0.69	4.50	„
10. वैक्सीन इंस्टीच्यूट, बडौदा	48.00	53.48	51.81	61.82	90.16
11. किंग इंस्टीच्यूट, गुण्डो	5.00	0.05	0.23	1.90	अप्राप्त
12. इंस्टीच्यूट आफ प्रिवेंटिव मेडिसिन, हैदराबाद*	25.00	2.58	10.68	20.82	29.72
योग	386.00	329.27	340.89	341.03	238.51

*बी०पी० एल० इन्एक्टिवेटिड

**आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं ।

Literacy among scheduled Tribes of Orissa

5370. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any study regarding percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes of Orissa as well as the State percentage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that Orissa Government are not in a position to meet the expenditure out of their own resources; and

(d) if so, whether Government have considered to provide additional financial assistance under the Special Central Assistance to take up the programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION, CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) (a) and (b). Literacy situation among the total population as well as among the Scheduled Tribes is studied through the Census operation after every 10 years. According to 1981 Census the provisional percentage of literacy among the general population and the Scheduled Tribes population in Orissa State is 34.23 and 13.96 respectively.

(c) and (d). Planning Commission has approved an allocation of Rs. 800 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85 as Special Central Assistance for the Education Sector programmes in the Tribal Sub-Plan of Orissa. A sum of Rs. 556.90 lakhs has been released to Orissa during 1980-83 and for 1983-84, Rs. 190 lakhs has been earmarked tentatively.

Manufacture of Substandard Milk Food

5371. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases have been brought to the notice of Government

that sub-standard milk food is manufactured by various milk food manufacturing companies in the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the action so far taken by Government against those companies, alongwith their particulars?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMADBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Hon. Prime Minister misled the House yesterday.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपूर): अध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक इम्पॉर्टन्ट समस्या की ओर आपका ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूँ। इस सदन में मन्डल कमीशन पर एक बार बहस हो चुकी है। सरकार ने बार-बार यह कहा है कि हम मन्डल कमीशन के समन्ध में स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट से ऑपेनीयन्ट माँग रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या चाहते हैं ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : 4 तारीख को मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन होने वाला है। उसमें बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम रखा गया है लेकिन मन्डल कमीशन के समन्ध में कोई चर्चा नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूँगा कि मन्डल कमीशन के बारे में क्या मामला है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कर रहे हैं।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Yesterday Prime Minister stated in the House.....

MR. SPEAKER: External Affairs Minister is making a statement.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Not after Calling Attention. External Affairs Minister may make a statement. You can direct him to make it now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South): What Mr. Krishna Chandra Halder wanted to say before the External Affairs Minister makes a statement is that yesterday Mrs. Gandhi categorically denied that Mr. Narayanan went for evidence before the Human Rights Committee. How is it that the Prime Minister said like that?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): देश में केरत, तंगानाडू और सभी जगह गेटे चावल की कमी है। यहां हम कई दिनों से तहग भी कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली को एक फर्म ने सोटा चावल बासाती के रूप में 80 हजार मेट्रिक टन विदेशों को सप्लाई कर दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: You give me in writing.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : प्राइवेट एजेंसी से जांच करके बाहर भेज दिया जबकि यह काम सरकारी एजेंसी द्वारा होना चाहिए था। इस फर्म ने 24-25 करोड़ रुपये बना लिए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने लिखकर दिया है या नहीं ?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैंने कालिंग अटेंशन है।**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): हमने कई एडजर्नमेंट मोशन रिपीटिडली कई बार दिये हैं।

Growing atrocities on Harijans. SC ST Commissioner's report.

पर तबस यदि आप करा दें तो ठीक रहेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी डिमान्ड्स आ रही हैं, बाद में देख लेंगे।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : एस. सी. एस. टी. कीमशर की रिपोर्ट पर क्या तहग आप करायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ न कुछ करेंगे।

श्री राम जिलास पासवान : जे. एन. यू. के संबंध में करवा लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारी बातें एक साथ नहीं किया करते।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा): आज से कुछ गहने पहले बाजार में चने का भाव 275-280 रुपये क्विंटल चल रहा था। पिछले 10-12 दिनों से मन्डियों के अन्दर चने आने शुरू हो गए हैं लेकिन उसका भाव 180 रुपये क्विंटल से भी नीचे चला गया है। जो सपोर्ट प्राइस थी उससे भी कम है। सरकार ने अभी तक चने का सपोर्ट प्राइस तोरित नहीं किया है। यह देखा गया है कि जन-जन भी किसान के पास थनाज आता है तो बाजार में चने के भाव गिर जाते हैं। तब किसान अपना बाजार का माल बेच देता है तो मन्डियों में भाव बढ़ जाते हैं। इस प्रकार का अनुरित लाभ उठया जाता है। आज चने का भाव 180 रुपये से भी कम होता जा रहा है। देखिए बाबा का है कि सरकार ने आज तक सपोर्ट प्राइस घोषित नहीं की है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने लिख कर दिया है म्भे ?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : जी हां।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तभी तो गंधम की भी प्राइस आनी है, थनाउन्स होनी है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : लास्ट टाइम से भी कम कीमत हो गई है चने की।

MR. SPEAKER: I think, it has been noted down.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधुपुर): अध्यक्ष जी, आज न्यूजपेपर्स में आया है कि एवंगल में 16 माइनर आदिवासी तड़-कियों के साथ रोप किया गया है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दैट इज ए स्टेट सव-जैक्ट। हम डिस्कशन में लेंगे।

SHRI R. P. YADAV: How can you say that it is a State subject? This is about Adivasis. It is not a State subject.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): This is not a State subject. Tribal women have been raped.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव: आप यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप बैठ जाइये we will discuss it.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): A report has come to the Government that Ambassador Narayanan met certain selected members of the Committee.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी थोड़ी देर में पता चल जायगा । आप बैठिये ।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: He could have held a Press Conference. (*Interruptions*). But another paper has said.....

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.
(*Interruptions*)

श्री चतुर्भुज (भालावाड़): अध्यक्ष जी, आप किसानों की बात तो सुन लें। गेहूँ और चने की प्राइस अभी तक घोषित नहीं हुई है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कह तो दिया मैंने, और कैसे कहूँ ।

श्री चतुर्भुज : आप बाध्य करें इनको ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाध्य करेंगे ।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): A large number of miners died in Dhanbad due to illegal mining.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दो भाई ।

SHRI A. K. ROY: I have already given you notice of a Calling-Attention Motion.

श्री हरिश कुमार गंगवार: अध्यक्ष जी, चावल के घोटाले पर दहस होनी चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप लिख कर दीजिये ।

श्री हरिश कुमार गंगवार: लिख कर दे दिया है मैंने ।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid. Mr. Shiv Shanker.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष जी, हम लोगों ने ऑब्जेक्शन लिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप बोलिए ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे इस पर चार पॉइंट हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Harikesh first and your name comes afterwards.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर: अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी जो नॉटिफिकेशन रख रहे हैं इसके बारे में हमारा कहना है कि इतनी बहस भी हो चुकी है संसद में, इस हाउस में भी और दूसरे सदन में भी, सारी बहस के बावजूद आज भी यह पाया जा रहा है कि मिट्टी का तेल कहीं अवेलेबिल नहीं है, खासतौर से गांवों में 4, 5 महीने से नहीं मिल रहा है । वैसे डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का मामला स्टैंट का है, लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि दाम तो लगातार बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं, इस प्रकार का नॉटिफिकेशन भी आता है, सारा देश मजबूर हो कर उसको स्वीकार करता है । और सरकार ने 5 बार दाम बढ़ाये हैं 1980 से आज तक पेट्रोलियम और पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के जिसमें कोरॉसिन आयल, डीजल, मिट्टी का तेल, फर्टिलाइजर्स आदि शामिल हैं । तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह कीमत बढ़ायी गई है एक तो इस कीमत को कम से कम मिट्टी के तेल के मामले में फौरन वापस लेना चाहिये...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: Is there any objection? This is not an objection.

आपको इस वक्त ज्ञान होना चाहिये मंत्री तो चले गये हैं, दोनों तरफ से सुरक्षा मंत्रीयों से घिरे हुए थे ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर: दाम बढ़ाना जनहित के विपरीत जगह है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Overruled.

श्री हरीश कुमार रांगवार: 4, 5 रु.
एक मिट्टी के तेल के बोतल के दाम हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the proper way to do. It is not according to rules that you are raising this.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर: जो पुरानी कीमत है वही लागू रहनी चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: Overruled. The point is not well taken.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष जी, सर्व प्रथम हमारा प्रोसीजर के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन है। मैं आपकी रूलिंग की और पहले ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आपने बार-बार इस सदन में कहा है कि जब बजट सत्र चल रहा हो या शुरू होने वाला हो तो कोई भी आर्डिनैस और खास कर के जिससे आम लोगों की परेशानी बढ़े, टैक्स लगे, ऐसे आर्डिनैस नहीं लाने चाहिये। लेकिन आपकी रूलिंग और बार-बार कहने के बाद भी दाम बढ़ाते चले गये। और मंत्री महोदय जब चाहते हैं तब आर्डिनैस के द्वारा बजट सेशन के पूर्व या सत्र के दौरान दाम में वृद्धि करते हैं और फिर यह कहा जाता है कि हमने कोई नया टैक्स नहीं लगाया यह इसी तरह का नोटिफिकेशन है कि उस समय मैं दाम बढ़ाने का काम किया गया जिसको कि बजट के द्वारा किया जा सकता था। क्योंकि बजट पूरे देश का नक्शा रखता है, सब चीजों को सामने रखता है कि कितनी आय है और कितना व्यय है, लेकिन इसे मंत्री महोदय ने अलग तरीके से किया है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में पेट्रोलियम प्रोड-

क्ट्स के दाम घटे हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी कौनसी नई बात आ गई जो यहां दाम बढ़ाने का कारोबार हुआ?

इधर इन्होंने दाम बढ़ाये और उधर किरासीन तेल मार्केट से गायब हो गया। इसका मतलब यह है कि पूंजीपति और सरकार सांठ-गांठ में है। पूंजीपति जानता है कि कब दाम बढ़ने वाला है, वह सब होर्डिंग कर लेता है। इसका मतलब है कि सरकार की मशीनरी और पूंजीपति दोनों एक दूसरे से मिले हुए हैं।

मैं रांची में गया था, आज वहां 20 रुपये लिटर पर भी तेल नहीं मिल रहा है। आज कामन-मैन की जरूरत को देखते हुए यह नोटिफिकेशन आपकी रूलिंग के विपरित हुआ है इसलिये इसको टेबल पर रखने की इजाजत न दी जाये।

MR. SPEAKER: Have you got anything to say?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): I brought I have already laid the paper on the Table of the House.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मंत्री महोदय ने हमारी बात को सुना नहीं स्पीकर साहब का रूलिंग था।

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications. (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section (3) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(1) The 'Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Second Amendment Order, 1983 published in Notification, No. G.S.R. 275(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1982.

(2) The Petroleum Products (Supply and Distribution) Second Amendment

Order, 1983 published in Notifications No. G.S.R. 276(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1983.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6226/83]

FINANCIAL ESTIMATES AND PERFORMANCE BUDGET OF EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION, NEW DELHI FOR 1983-84.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): On behalf of Shri Veerendra Patil, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Financial Estimates and Performance Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6227/83].

SOLATIUM FUND (AMENDMENT) SCHEME, 1983, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA, Ltd., BOMBAY FOR 1981-82
EACH.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of Solatium Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 168(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1983, under sub-section (4) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6228/83]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Place in Library. See No. LT-6229/83.]

Annual Accounts, etc. of Aligarh Muslim University, for 1981-82, Annual Report of and Review on Visva-Bharati, Shantiniketan, for 1981-82, etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): On behalf of Shrimati Sheila Kaul, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 35 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6230/83.]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 1981-82.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6231/83.]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6232/83.]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.

(8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Accounts and the Audit Report of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6233/83.]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad, for the year 1981-82.

(10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Place in Library. See No. LT-6234/83.]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Accounts and the Audit Report of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi within the stipulated period

of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6235/83.]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

(14) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6236/83.]

12.14 h.v.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table the following seven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 22nd February, 1983:—

1. The Aircraft (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
2. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1983.
3. The Appropriation Bill, 1983.
4. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1983.
5. The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1983.
6. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1983.
7. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1983.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH AND HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORTS ETC.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Hundred and Twenty-seventh Report on Coffee Board.

(2) Hundred and Twenty-eighth Report on Action Taken on Forty-seventh Report of the Committee regarding Lost Property Offices.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao,

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, which comes first the statement by Minister or Calling Attention?

STATEMENT RE: PRESS REPORTS THAT INDIA'S AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON APPEARED FOR GIVING EVIDENCE BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF U.S. CONGRESS

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Honourable Members would have seen press reports in the Times of India on March 28 suggesting that our Ambassador in Washington had appeared before the Human Rights Sub-Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives. However, as our Ambassador has himself pointed out, no Ambassador can, or will, appear before a Committee of a foreign legislature. Our Ambassador has informed us that there has been no such meeting and he did not meet any Committee even informally. The Ambassador did meet informally, a few members of the Congress, together with some Congressional aides on the Capitol Hill on March 24. He was accompanied by some officials of the Embassy. Of the five Congressmen present, only one, Levine of California, belonged to the International Organisation and Human Rights Sub-Committee. The other Congressmen who met the Ambassador were Mr. Stephen Solarz, Mr. Ted Weiss, Mr. Mervyn Dymally and Mr. Croquette,

all belonging to the Foreign Relations Committee or its Asian and Pacific Relations Sub-Committee.

It is common practice in Washington for an Ambassador to meet Congressmen to discuss with them and give them background information as also factual account about matters of current interest. Our Ambassador has accordingly been meeting Congressmen informally, on appropriate occasions, to brief them about Indian policies and developments. For example, when the arms package to Pakistan was under discussion in the Congress, he discussed India's stand on the matter with Congressmen at Capitol Hill. Such informal discussions are also held sometimes when important official visitors come from India. As a matter of fact, we ourselves furnish background information in important issues to all our Ambassadors in order that they could have such discussions and report back to us the reactions of those with whom they hold such discussions.

At the meeting on the 24th March, the Ambassador gave the Congressmen present, a description of the historical background to the Assam problem, the developments that took place in Assam and the steps taken by the Government. Naturally, he also answered questions asked by Congressmen and Congressional aides.

A perfectly legitimate, normal and necessary activity by our Ambassador in Washington has appeared in the Times of India in a manner contrary to facts. I am, therefore, placing the facts before the House to obviate any speculation or doubt.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Allow me two questions. You permit a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Just a minute. You will listen to me. If you have got anything, you give a notice for discussion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will you allow a discussion?

MR. SPEAKER: Follow the normal practice. Now, Calling Attention, Shrimati Sukhbans Kaur. (*Interruptions*) According to rules come to me. I will place it before

the Business Advisory Committee. No question is allowed, no question can be asked after statements.

(Interruptions)**

Not allowed. You can get it under a discussion. Then you can refer to that and get clarification.

(Interruptions)**

Not allowed.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): क्या ऐसे मामलों पर बहस के अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मरे पास तो नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: दूसरे सदन में -----

MR. SPEAKER: No problem. Don't quote that. I am following our own rules. I am not going to budge.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: आप इस मामले में एक्सेप्शन कर सकते हैं। लेकिन इस बारे में लम्बी बहस का ज़रूरत नहीं है। थोड़ी वॉलेंटैरिफिकेशन चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: I don't deviate from one principle; I don't deviate from the other one also.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What is your principle?

MR. SPEAKER: My principle is to follow the rules.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record. Please sit down.

Shrimati Sukhbans Kaur.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You won't allow this. We are the elected representatives of the people.

MR. SPEAKER: I am concerned with the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, which the elected representatives have given me; they have given me the code and the rules. Nobody else has given.

(Interruptions)**

Please sit down. Nothing goes on record. Not allowed.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Mr. Rajda, you know the rules. Read the Book

and come to me. Under the rules, there is no problem. Out of the rule, there is problem.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: According to the rules, has any impropriety been committed or not?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question. I know the rule. It is so simple.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: The House would like to know whether diplomatic impropriety has been committed or not.

MR. SPEAKER: You can come to me for a discussion if you like. Come to me through the rule. That is all. It is so simple. I am always open to the rule. I follow the rules. You also follow the rules. (Interruptions) Please don't shout Shrimati Sukhbans Kaur.

12.20 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INCREASE IN TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BY EXTREMISTS, REACTIONARY ELEMENTS AND RELIGIOUS FANATICS DISTURBING PEACE IN PUNJAB.

SHRIMATI SUKHBANS KAUR: (Gurdaspur): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance, and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported increase in terrorist activities by extremists, reactionary elements and religious fanatics disturbing the peace in Punjab by shooting innocent persons at different places, and states taken by Government against this menace, so as to preserve the unity and integrity of the country."

THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, the Government has been deeply distressed and concerned on the recent incidents in Punjab and Chandigarh since 21st March, 1983. In these incidents two persons have died and thirteen persons were injured. the

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

Government of Punjab have reported that case have been registered in connection with these incidents and investigations are in progress. All efforts are being made to apprehend the persons involved in these incidents. The State Government have issued instructions to the concerned authorities and police arrangements have been strengthened in the State.

As I mentioned in this House on 21st March, 1983, the Government of Punjab has been advised to tighten security arrangements in the State. We have been informed that the Chief Minister of Punjab convened a meeting of the concerned officers of the State and suitable instructions had been given to them to deal with the situation effectively. On the request of the State Government, the assistance of Central Police Forces has been provided to assist the State authorities in maintaining law and order.

As the House is aware, Government has taken concrete steps to resolve various issues. Government has time and again appealed to all concerned to eschew violence and not to do anything which may impinge on the unity and integrity of the country. Loss of innocent lives and acts which embitter relations between different communities are matters of anguish for all of us. Hon'ble Members of this House have expressed their sentiments against violent and terroristic activities. The Government of Punjab have been requested to deal with the situation firmly.

I am confident that this House will join me in condemning the acts of violence.

✓ **SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR:** Sir, the extremist activities are causing great concern to all of us and Punjab which is a progressive State and which is the food bowl of the country has been suffering for the last one year. Certain elements which claim to be part of the Akali Dal have been involved in terrorist activities which are very up-Sikhlike. It is worth remembering that the Akali party has fought for the freedom movement and their past is full of heroic heritage and

nationalistic spirit. Unfortunately, however, the present Akali leadership has forgotten the spirit of the Akali movement and the gurudwaras are now being used to shield these extremists. We in the Gurudwara as you know pray every morning for the people who laid down their lives for the nation and for their own religion but now it is a different sort of story. Anybody who kills anybody or is involved in an incident takes shelter there. Akali agitation, as you know, started with demands for the Sikhs but those demands our Prime Minister has very graciously acceded to the religious demands and also setting up of a commission for the inter-State relations. Now, the demands which are left are political demands really and they are not only Sikh demands. There demands are of all Punjabi people whether Sikhs, Hindus or Harijans and I would request that they should not fight for these demands from the gurudwaras but should come out in public and open stages and I am sure we will also join them and fight for the demands which are for the people of Punjab.

Sir, we have had some incidents recently in Punjab since we had the last Calling Attention and the Home Minister had assured us and the Punjab Chief Minister had also said that they were taking strict action against these activists. I would like to mention especially two of the three that took place last week on the 22nd March and one which took place yesterday because two of those are in my district—one in Kadian and the other in Harshowal. I would like to bring to the notice of this House that the incident that took place at Kadian was between 7 and 8 O'clock. I am sure the hon. Members would have read about it in the newspapers but since I am from that district I would like to tell that the bazaar was just closing at that time and, as you know, there is great activity around that time in the bazaar. These four nihangs came and just started shooting around and there was nobody there to protect them. The police station is quite close-by. Only after they had injured eleven people the police were able to come. This is as it has appear-

ed in the newspapers. People chased them and one of the nihangs fell into a pond and was drowned. But that body, unfortunately, till today has not been identified. Who they were and where they came from there is no mention of it in the papers. The Home Minister has said that the cases have been registered and investigations are in progress. This happened on the 22nd and almost nine days have passed but we have no information whether any person has been arrested and what is happening about these cases.

The second one is about Harshowal. About that also hon. Members would have read from the newspapers. It is not a priest but an ordinary man. He was saying prayers from the Ramayana in the temple between eight and nine. He was alone and two people came and shot at him. Three or four bullets went into the loud-speaker and one hit him in the knee. He is in hospital. People over there are so frightened, especially the Hindus, that they cannot even say prayers in peace. What the Akalis are doing is contrary to what they are saying. Because, they are not allowing Hindus in the small villages and small temples to remain in peace; the man was sitting and saying his prayer and he was shot at for no rhyme or reason. I would request the Home Minister to ask the Chief Minister to go into these cases. I don't know what is happening about it. Today in the morning newspaper again the news has come, that again from my constituency. One of our Ministers has been hurt; the President of the Municipal committee and one other Congress worker has been hurt. It is very depressing very disheartening for the common man that these incidents should be carried on in broad day light or in evening or at any time and disturbing the peace of the State. Punjab Chief Minister has said that these kinds of incidents should not be allowed to continue, but apparently the strategy followed by him does not pay dividend. I would like to know from the Home Minister what further steps they are going to take and what help they are giving to Punjab Chief Minister. In the statement he has said: 'On the request of the State

Government the assistance of Central Police Force has been provided to assist the State authorities in maintaining law and order'. May I know whether the Central Police Force has been sent or they are thinking of sending it? Or, is it the case that when they are for them, then only they will send them? I also take this opportunity to appeal to the conscience of Akali leadership that they should view the whole situation in the broad national perspective; they must wholeheartedly condemn the killing of innocent people and disturbing the normal life. Akali leadership has been saying from time to time that they do not approve of violence but when it comes to Specific incidents, there is no condemnation from their side. I also appeal to them for their wholehearted cooperation to the Government of Punjab to restore normalcy in Punjab.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The Chief Minister has given the following instructions:

Drive to unearth arms with the extremists and their supporters. All the districts have already started this drive.

Steps to control and check issue of ammunition to arms licensees.

All districts to prepare village-wise list of supporters of Sant Bhinderanwale and extremists for better police action to detect and prevent crime at their hands;

Improve intelligence regarding whereabouts and activities of extremists and their supporters.

These are the steps which have been taken.

Now, so far as incidents of Kadian are concerned one Shri Karnal Singh has been arrested in the shoot out incident and some progress has been made in the case of the murder of Jarnail Singh Nirankari. Details have not been given by the State Government because they are investigating into the matter. As far as Central Police Force is concerned, it is not as if we are waiting for the Punjab Government to write to us. We have already

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

deployed battalions of CRPF and BSF to Punjab.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : Mr Speaker, Sir, the violent incidents which have occurred lately in Punjab are not only reprehensible and a matter of concern to all of us but it is a wrong path that has been set in the shadily dangerous direction. A few countries of old and memorable civilisations have fallen prey to the horrific handiwork of extremists' terrorism in the late years outside India. It is, Sir, for all of us—the Government and the Opposition leadership—to jointly and timely nips such a tendency wherever it may occur in the bud. Such situations should be treated as national issues.

To shoot innocent persons indiscriminately from speedy vehicles or otherwise, to start shooting some leaders on irrational whims, to shoot it out with the law enforcing authorities with unlicensed sophisticated weapons, to throw grenades and other explosives at large unsuspected gatherings with the aim of maiming and killing innocent men, women and children and to cause terror and turmoil are violent actions of such a serious nature which no civilized society can condone or tolerate.

And, Sir, the irony of the situation is that such perpetrators find their way smoothly inside the precincts of religious places, where they are offered a welcome haven. They then recuperate there and go out again on ravaging sprees of similar nature at the time and on to the target of their planned out choosing. The recrudescence of such actions appears, Sir, to have become spasmodically all too frequent during the late past.

Sir, the latest shoot out at Manawala near Amritsar is a glaring example of the *modus operandi* used by such terror spreading extremists. To shoot down a retired Sikh Subedar Nirankari the other day in Gurdaspur District is another example of such heinous crimes.

Sir, it now seems abundantly clear from the 'Newspapers' and the Punjab Government's given reports of the Groups affiliation of Sant Bhinderanwale himself with

the above terrorists. I have no doubt that after assessing the whole situation—he has accepted on different occasions that such and such person was his own man—one will feel terribly sad to notice that a person who prefixes his name with the title of "SANT"—a Saint—should get involved in such cloak and dagger violent actions. Our Gurus, Sir, preached and sacrificed themselves as apostles of non-violence. And, here one finds that some of the supposed to be followers of our Gurus are out to kill violently their own people. It is intriguing to note as to what is the idea of this aggressively violent exercise on the part of Sant Bhinderanwale and his followers. Do they want to impose their will on the nation militarily? My humble advice to them would be that it is simply not workable. Do they for some specific reason, or have they inadvertently started to play into the hands of some Agency (internal or foreign) to create chaos within our beloved country? If so, they shall have to be marked as anti-nationals and the betrayers of their own Motherland. Do they want to help uplift the lot of the Sikhs economically or Religion-wise through such actions? If so, such violent actions will simply retard and not enhance the prestige or the lot of the Sikhs. I, Sir, explain this further.

Economically, Sikhs today, are the progressive most sections of society India-wide say, from Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi down to Punjab itself. This fact can be proved figuratively to the last single Sikh living anywhere in India. Take just as an example the State of their farming community. Even if one goes outside Punjab, say to Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and beyond, the best productive areas of land are mostly owned by Sikh farmers who have very good accommodation to live in, have motor cars, tractors and other such means of affluence in most cases.

As to the Sikh community involved in commerce, business, industry, transportation, other vocations, Centre, State and public sector services including Army, Navy and Air Force and other high positions India-wide from the President of India down the ladder, they are happily

placed much above the average citizen of India.

Would not Sant Bhinderanwale, his supporters, or any other reactionary Sikh for that matter, wish to see the Sikhs to prosper all over inside India, our Motherland, for building up the sanctity and traditions of which our Great Gurus sacrificed everything that they possessed? I don't have further to beg to this question.

I have, Sir, a word to bring out as to the role of the Shiromani Akali Dal high command in relation to the situation that I have just explained. Don't they see that the extremists who indulges in violent shootouts are being harboured inside the holy precincts of the Gurdwaras which fall under their own command and control along with stacked-up unlicensed weapons therein? If all religious places such as temples, mosques etc, start doing that, what chaos is expected to arise in India. Don't they notice that these perpetrators shoot innocent and common life people in the streets? Sikhs traditionally and gallantly, Sir, protected the citizens of India but never killed them indiscriminately.

Don't they see that as a result of Shiromani Akali Dal leadership's indifferent attitude and protective hand favouring criminals, staying inside Gurdwara precincts, our religious places get isolated with a losing image in the eyes of the common public? I question the Akali leadership through you, Sir. Can they explain as to why they do not pointedly condemn the violent ruthlessness of the perpetrators? Are they frightened of them? Has their gallantry and truth-imbibing conscience got rusted? Or are they sharing the extremists' violent ideology and meaningfully supporting their unlawful violence with sweet silence as a facade? What is it all leading to? May be the respected President Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Sant Harchand Singhji, and Shri Gurcharan Singhji Tohra, President, SPGC explain the exact situation to the public at large. How can Akali leadership spread this beautiful religious lofty ideals and edicts to advantage with such a slipping situation and awry approach from their side?

Decade after decade from my childhood onwards, I used to notice that a vast majority of persons who religiously, day in and day out, used to clean the *Parkarma* and precincts of the Golden Temple, Amritsar, who went daily in hundreds, for prayers there and who reverently listened to the recited Gurbani, were Hindus, Harijans and other classes—men, women and children, besides Sikhs. I am giving this from my own experience. Now, because of the wrong behaviour, as I have already explained, they are being pushed away from the charm of Guru Nanak's teachings. Was this the aim of the Great Gurus edicts, which taught such versions as *Nanak Nam Chardi Kala, Tere Bhane Sarbat ka Bhala*.

Are the Akalis forgetting all this and becoming alien to their own religion and kith and kin? If so, then they will be simply tying themselves enmeshingly into some kind of knots and circles. Some kind of intricate *chakras*;

चक्कर बिह्न अर बरन जात इस पात नहिजै,
रूप रंग अर रेख भेष रहू कहि न सकत
कै,
अचल मूरत अनभव परकाश अमल भोज
तहिजै।

What has gone wrong with them?

भूल गए कूल के पुरखाए,
हिंडू भयो हरि दिब चिराए।

Have all old seasoned types of thinking and edicts frozen? Have they thrown all that overboard?

I would like to appeal to them through you Sir, firstly that they should strictly condemn in letter and spirit the unlawfully violent actions of any section of the Sikhs.

Secondly, they should make certain as not to allow or harbour inside the Gurdwaras under their control, any criminals or violence-practising extremists or terrorists. And their voluntary assistance to the official Administrative authorities must be rendered to bring the criminals to book. Holy Gurdwaras must always be kept holy in all respects.

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

Thirdly, Sir, Akali Dal leadership should not stretch their Morcha Demands etc. further than to settle the issue across the table on a rational basis. Their latest announcement, of Rasta Roko Morcha on 4th April, 1983, is fraught with all types of ill-consequences. Are they certain that they could control the violent hand of the extremist and terrorists during such Morchas? If not, then they should, as I said before, hold their horses. They should go steady on this.

Forthly, I appear that the Akali Dal High Command should forthwith declare the lifting of the Akali Morcha as a goodwill reciprocal gesture not only to the ruling party, but to India as a whole.

I have one more point to bring to your kind notice. The Akali Dal High Command has desired the non-Akali Dal MPs and MLAs from Punjab to resign from their seats. It would suffice to say that the idea is simply ridiculously wrong as the Congress(I) or any other MPs and legislators have won their seats in their constituencies during the last elections on their own merits and possibly not with their help at all. I take the liberty to recommend to them that in a country bound by adultfranchise-based Constitution of India, such ridiculous and unilateral promulgations should not be announced.

Finally, Sir, the only request that I have to make to sant Bhindranwala is that it would do well to the society of Sikhs and to India as a whole, if he restricts his talent and actions to help promote the saintly and non-violent teachings of our Gurus and to refrain from backing up law-breaking hotheads and criminals.

I would therefore, wish to ask the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs to kindly let this august House know as to what workable measures are being adopted by the Government of India to help normalise the above-explained aberrated situation obtaining in Punjab.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, no questions were put to the Home Minister.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Last one is the question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इन्होंने सागर में सागर भर दिया है।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, I am very grateful to the Hon. Member for having clarified the situation particularly about the status of the Sikhs, because the Akali leadership and Sant Bhindranwala have been preaching throughout that as far as the Sikhs are concerned, they are being ignored and that they are being given a step-motherly treatment. Sir, the Hon. Member has clarified the position and he coming from that very community, his expressions, I hope, would have a very salutary effect.

With regard to other points, they are mostly appeals to the Akali leadership. I join in the appeal which he has made and I fully endorse it.

As far as the workers measures are concerned, we have said that we have adopted certain measures. We have also deployed the police force, the central police force. I have also enumerated what steps the State Government of Punjab is taking in this direction. Further, I am happy to inform the House that even Sant Bhindranwala was asked to deposit some of the arms. As yet, 9 arms have been deposited by his followers; and the process is continuing.

श्रीमती गुरबिन्द कौर बार्: (फरीदकोट) स्पीकर साहब, होग मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो स्टेटमेंट दी है उसको मैं बेलकग करती हूँ। और जो उन्होंने लिखा है कि:

"The Government of Punjab have reported that cases have been registered in connection with these incidents, and investigations are in progress."

इसको मैं बाद में तफसील में कहूंगी। और दूसरे जो उन्होंने कहा है:

"On the request of the State Government, the assistance of Central Police forces has been provided to assist the State authorities in maintaining law and order."

और तीसरे उन्होंने कहा है :

"The Government of Punjab have been requested to deal with the situation firmly."

आज ही मेरे पास पंजाब, हरियाणा, नोर्दन इंडिया के प्रेसीडेंट सनातन धर्म प्रतिनिधि गभा आये थे और उन्होंने बात करी कि यह जो गुरदासपुर जिले में दो कैसेज हुए हैं हरचावाल टैंम्पल और दूसरे कादियां बाजार में, तो यह खुद वहां पर गये और लोगों से बात की। कोई पाने 8 बजे कादियां बाजार में शाम के वक्त जब दुकानें बन्द कर रहे थे कुछ ने बन्द कर दी थीं और कुछ बैठे थे तो इन आदमियों ने शूट किया और तलवारें चलाईं और बिल्कुल इन्फैंट आदमियों को, जिनसे किसी की कोई दूश्मनी नहीं थी, जल्मी किया। तो ऐसे इन्होंने कादियां में अटैक किया। इसी तरह से हरचावाल टैंम्पल में एक आदमी रामागण पड़ रहा था, जिसको कहते हैं पुजारी था, जब कि वह पुजारी नहीं था, तो दो आदमियों ने शूट किया और वह ब्लीड करने लगा तो उन्होंने सगभा कि गर गयी और वाहर चले आये। उनसे पूछा गया था और लोगों से बातें की कि लोगों की क्या फीलिंग थी? तो उन्होंने कहा हमें कोई कानफीडेंस नहीं रहा है पंजाब पुलिस पर। हमारे आदमियों और हमारे टैंम्प्स को प्रोटेक्शन गिवनी चाहिये। वहीं तो हमें इतनी दहशत हो गई है कि गंवों में अगर हम अच्छी तरह से प्रोटैक्ट नहीं हुए तो हम कैसे रह सकते हैं। यह उनके शब्द हैं। बारबार जो इनकी स्पीचें आती हैं कि ऐसा दोबारा नहीं होने दंगे, ऐसे वाक्यात हो रहे हैं, रुकें नहीं, और आज तक कोई पकड़ा नहीं गया।

अब केवल कृष्ण का बेटा, जो सूकोरिया के इंसीडेंट में घायल हुआ, फाइलेंस मिनिस्टर का बेटा जो कि नैक्सट टू चीफ मिनिस्टर है, आ उनके बेटे को भी प्रोटेक्शन नहीं है और वहां तग लगाया जाता है, और वम फटता है जितमें तीन कांग्रेसमैन, जैसा कि आज के पैपर में आया है, बम ब्लास्ट में इनको इन्फारी हुई, और उनका बेटा पी. जी. आई., चंडीगढ़ में दाखिल भी है। तो इनका बारबार यह कहना कि ऐसे

मूवमेंट को कुछ दंगे और नहीं होने दंगे, सगभ में नहीं आता वैसे ही बातें फिर क्यों हो रही हैं? अभी तक कुचला भी वहां जा रहा है, तो क्या वजह है? कुछ थोड़े से इन्सीडेंसज में आपको बताती हूँ। आपका ज्यादा टाइम मैं नहीं लेती, क्योंकि इन्होंने डिटेले में सिखों का स्टेटस भी बताया, दोबारा रिपीट करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

आपने सुना होगा कि लाल सिंह एम. एल. ए. पटियाला के हैं, उनके घर में बम फेंका गया। साथ ही एक एडीशनल जज थे, वह उनके कम्पाउंड में गिरा, बिन्डो पेन्स वहां हुआ। ऐसे ही हरचरण सिंह अजनाला पर भी उनके गांव में हुआ, यह मैं गम्-ब्लास्ट की बात कर रही हूँ। वह भी एम. एल. ए. है। इसी तरह लक्खा सिंह एम. एल. ए. अमृतसर में हैं। हरिजन हैं, उन पर भी बम-ब्लास्ट हुआ।

चीफ मिनिस्टर पर गांव राहों, डिस्ट्रिक्ट जालन्धर में हुआ। वहां पर अजनाला साहब जल्मी हुए। ऐसे ही बूआ दास इस्पेक्टर आफ पुलिस पर गिडिल आफ फरवरी में अटैक हुआ।

डिटैले में मैं गांडे साहब की बात बताना चाहती हूँ। यह मानावाला का कैस है। मानावाला 6 किलोमीटर है अमृतसर से। हैरानगी की बात है कि पुलिस को पहले पता है कि जीप आ रही है, और वहां पर नाकेबन्दी की गई फिर भी पंडे साहब जल्मी होते हैं। उसी जीप में एक आदमी भी गर जाता है, उसका नाम हरदेवसिंह है। हैरानगी की बात यह है कि इतनी पुलिस होते हुए भी यह हुआ। नाखा एक विलेज है, वहां पर उनकी जीप पाई गई अगले दिन। जीप जलाई गई और जतने के बाद वह सब गुरु नानक निवास में पहुंच गये। हरदेव सिंह की बाड़ी भी वहां पहुंच गई। इतने बारोकेडज लगाये हुए हैं लेकिन वहां से सब गोल्डन टैंम्पल में पहुंच गये। यह सगभ नहीं आती कि बात क्या है? मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से अपील करती हूँ कि इन चीजों की तरफ ध्यान दें।

[श्रीमती गुरबिन्द रकार बूर]

जैसा मैंने बताया है कि जो प्रतिनिधि सनातन धर्म के आर्थे हैं, उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि हिन्दू ऐसा फील कर रहे हैं कि गुरू-द्वारा बड़ा हो या छोटा, टैम्पल बड़ा हो या छोटा, जैसा हम चाहते हैं कि गुरू-द्वारों से ऐसी चीजें नहीं होनी चाहिये तो टैम्पल वालों को भी कोई हक नहीं है कि वह ऐसा करें। मरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि सब चीजें देखने वाली है।

मैं जानना चाहती थी कि जो आपने कहा, स्टेटमेंट अखबार में आया था कि इनके हथियार लिये जायें, उसके बारे में होम मिनिस्टर ने थोड़ा बतलाया है, लेकिन जितनी दूरे मजबूती से, स्ट्रांग हैड से इनको हीटल नहीं किया जायेगा तो सबसे बड़े खतरे वाली बात यह है कि हिन्दू-सिखों की आपस की फीलिंग डिटीरियोरट होगी। इनको ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ने देना चाहिये। मेरी रिकवैस्ट है कि जो भी कदम आय लेना चाहें, लेकर वहां हालात को सुधारना बेहद जरूरी है। क्योंकि यह एक सदियों से इकट्ठी चीज है, इकट्ठी फैमिली आई है। पहले सब अपने बड़े लड़के को सिख बनाते थे। मैंने एक बार अपनी स्पीच में कहा था कि मुगलों को टाइम में हरेक अपने बड़े लड़के को सिख बनाती था, इतनी श्रद्धा थी। इन्होंने जैसे बताया कि गोलडन टैम्पल में अमृतसर के सारे हिन्दू और सिख सबह के वक्त जाते थे और वहां पाठ सुनते थे, परिक्रमा की सफाई करते थे और सारा काम करते थे। लेकिन एक नई चीज नई डिमांड्स शुरू हो गई है।

रिलीजस डिमांड्स तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने मान ली, फिर उन्होंने यह स्टेटमेंट दी कि सैंटर स्टेट रिलेशनशिप के बारे में कुछ किया जाये, उसके बारे में उन्होंने एक कमीशन भी मूक़र्र कर दिया, सरकारिया साहब को चेयरमैन बना दिया। अब थोड़ी सी चीजें रह गई हैं जो कि पॉलिटिकल तौर पर पंजाबी की डिमांड है, यह खाली अकेले सिखों की ही डिमांड नहीं है। फिर हमें यह समझ नहीं आता कि यह शूट-आउट क्यों हो रहा है, लोगों को कैसे मारा जा रहा है?

मैमासिंह चण्डीगढ़ में बूडाल जेल के नजदीक जा रहा था, वहां उसको मार दिया गया। केहरसिंह डी. एस. पी. उसका बूदर है, उसका स्टेटमेंट कफ़िलक्टुड आता है। समझ नहीं आया कि इसके बारे में पूछा गया है या नहीं। वह कहता है, इसी अखबार में है कि हाउ फार इट इज टू। महमा सिंह का भाई कहता है कि उसने निर-कारियों से अपना कनैक्शन तोड़ लिया था और यह काम एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स का नहीं था। इंडियन एक्सप्रेस, मार्च 25, में लिखा है :-

"Mr. Kedar Singh, DSP who is a younger brother of the deceased said on Thursday that Mehma Singh had severed all connections with the Nirankari sect. He also said he did not believe it to be the handiwork of the extremists."

इन बातों को कोई तो कान्ट्राडिक्ट करे। ये बातें लोगों के मन में शंका पैदा करती हैं कि क्या बात सही है और क्या गलत है।

जहां तक एक एस पी के साथ एनकाउंटर का ताल्लुक है, उसके बारे में कहा गया है कि एनक्वायरी चल रही है। मैं अखबार में से वोट करना चाहती हूँ :-

"The D.I.G. of Police, Jullundur Range, Mr. A. S. Atwal, is supervising the investigation being conducted by Mr. J.P. Birdi, Superintendent of Police Headquarters."

The Senior Superintendent of Police, Mr. Surjit Singh Bains, in a Press note issued today said that Mr. Pandey was injured when some smugglers or desperadoes fired on him and threw a handgrenade on him and other members of the police party."

स्मगलिंग और चीज है और एक एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट किसी इनोसैंट आदमी को शूट करता है, वह और चीज है। ऐसे स्टेटमेंट पब्लिक के दिमाग में खलबली पैदा करते

हैं। अगर हरदेव सिंह स्मगलर के साथ कनक्ट था, तो उसके बारे में कुछ बलैरिफिकेशन आना चाहिए और जल्दी से जल्दी आना चाहिए, ताकि लोगों को सही बात का पता लगे। एमएसपी की तरफ से कहा गया है कि ये स्मगलर थे और जीप में कुछ ला रहे थे पुलिस को उनके बारे में पहले से पता था और उसने नाकेबन्दी की हुई थी। पुलिस की तरफ से सब कार्यवाही होती हुए भी वे सारे के सारे गुरु नानक निवास पहुंच जाते हैं, यह क्या बात है?

सरदार दरबारा सिंह, चीफ मिनिस्टर, का जो स्टेटमेंट 'इंडियन एक्सप्रेस', मार्च 18, में आया है, मैं उसको क्वोट करना करना चाहती हूँ :-

"Mr. Darbara Singh is believed to have told the Centre that on March 13 night, the police caught some smugglers and recovered some silver from them. The police had done some 'naka-bandi' near Amritsar on Wednesday morning to check smuggling and illicit arms when they saw a jeep coming from the Amritsar side. The jeep slowed down and the superintendent of Police saw that some armed men were sitting at the back of the jeep. One of them threw a highly explosive grenade at the SP as a result of which the SP was injured."

आप हैरान होंगे कि सेक्टेरियट से 500 गज पर उन लोगों की कार खड़ी है। वहां पर वे लोग एक निरंकारी को शूट करते हैं और आराम से चले जाते हैं -- वे भाग कर नहीं जाते हैं। कोई उनको पकड़ने वाला नहीं है। जब तक लोगों को यह कान्फिडेंस नहीं होगा कि हम सफ हैं और कोई हमारा कुछ बिगाड़ नहीं सकता है, तब तक ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन ठीक नहीं हो सकती।

पंजाब में अब भी सब लोग एक दूसरे के साथ मुहब्बत करते हैं। हमें तो कोई फर्क नहीं लगता है। लेकिन ये इंडिस्टेंस--इन्डिस्पेरेडिक इन्डिस्टेंस कह लीजिए -- वातावरण को बिगाड़ते हैं। अभी जब मैं पंजाब गई, एक एस एस पी साहब आए और कहने

लगे कि हमारी प्रोटेक्शन की जरूरत है। वहां पर एम एल एज को भी प्रोटेक्शन चाहिए। आज उन के साथ गनमैन चल रहे हैं। हम तो पब्लिक के आदमी हैं। हमसे पब्लिक के बीच जाना है और उससे मिलना-जुलना है। अगर हम गनमैन साथ लेकर चलेंगे तो कैसे काम कर सकेंगे? ठीक है, मिनिस्टर साहब बड़े हैं उनके साथ जाना चाहिए। हमारे साथ गनमैन की क्या जरूरत है? अगर हम अपने बड़े प्रोटेक्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो ठीक है, मर जायें।

ऐसा ही एक इंडिस्टेंड कपूरथला के एक गांव मोठावला में भी हुआ। यह सारे इंडिस्टेंड जो मैं आपको बता रही हूँ वह वन आफ्टर एनअदर हुए हैं।

तो यह सारी बातें मैंने आपको वहां के लोगों के लफ्जों में ही बताई हैं कि वे कैसा फील करते हैं। उन्होंने मुझ से बात की और मैं खुद भी उनसे मिलना चाहती थी। क्योंकि जबतक आप बात नहीं करेंगे कि क्या उनकी फीलिंग है तब तक आपको कैसे पता लगेगा कि क्या करना चाहिए। मेरे भाई ने बहुत डिटेल में बातें कही हैं और मैं उनको रिपीट नहीं करना चाहती। मेरी बहन ने भी बहुत सारी बातें बताई हैं। मेरी अपील है कि यह जो कांफ्लिक्टिंग स्टेटमेंट्स होते हैं उनके बारे में आप मेहरबानी करके थोड़ा सा क्लियर बतायें और साथ ही जैसा मैंने कहा कि जितनी ज्यादा से ज्यादा सेंड्रल पुलिस आप वहां पर भेज सकते हैं वह भेजें। सवाल यह भी है कि कितनी देर तक के लिए? इसका हल आपको निकालना ही होगा क्योंकि पंजाब एक इन्टर-नेशनल वॉटर स्टेट है। जितनी जल्दी हम इसको हल कर सकें उतना ही अच्छा होगा।

जहां तक गुरुद्वारों की बात है, वह तो हमारे गांवों में भी है। थोड़े से ही लोग कुछ जगहों पर ऐसा करते हैं और सिख मासोज उनके साथ सहमत नहीं हैं कि इस तरह की गड़बड़ी अपनी स्टेट में हो। अभी अग्री में हावेस्ट भी आने वाला है, क्या लोग इसी में लगे रहेंगे, अपने को प्रोटेक्ट करते रहेंगे, खेतों में नहीं जा सकेंगे? मरों आपसे अपील है कि इसके बारे में आप

[श्रीमती गुरविन्दर कौर बार्]

कुछ बताइये यह क्या है, कैसे है और इसको कैसे सुलझाना है।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have said in the main body of the statement itself that this sort of acts are creating tensions community-wise and otherwise also. And naturally, people must feel insecure. Unless the action is taken and some culprits are arrested, I do not think people will regain confidence. In this connection, today itself, we have asked the Chief Secretary of the Punjab Government to come here and discuss the recent situation. We shall be discussing the measures which he is taking and also is likely to take.

As far as the conflicting statements of the Police Officers are concerned, I am thankful to the hon. Member. We would get the position clarified from the State Government.

As far as barricading is concerned, barricading has been started only from the 26th of this month. Even that was temporarily removed on 29th when there was a religious procession. It has been put there only in order to check some doubtful people who go and come from the Gurudwara.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : We are on a Calling Attention Motion on a topic, which is of great historical importance. If the Government exhibits some statesmanship, some firmness and courage, then, Sir, this country could be saved from a very very difficult situation. But I am sorry to say that the statement of the Minister leaves me thoroughly dissatisfied. It is a statement of a helpless Government. The statement begins with "The Government has been deeply distressed...." We are not interested in their emotional feelings. We are interested in their actions. It is says: "The Government of Punjab have reported that. Cases have been registered...and investigations are in progress." How long have they been in progress? Right from Nirankari Baba down to Lala Jagat Narain, cases are in progress. How

long can they be in progress? Of course they will say all efforts are being made, State Government have issued instructions, police is being strengthened. This is a statement of a weak Government which is not coming face to face with the problem. The problem is very serious. I read to you the 30th March issue of Indian Express published from Bombay. On March 30, there was no Delhi Indian Express, so this came in Bombay Indian Express. The subbing is 'Keep off Temples—says Bhindranwale' and I read what it says:

"The militant Sikh leader Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale today warned that the foundation of Khalistan will be laid the day police enters the Golden Temple.

"Addressing a large gathering at the Manji Sahib Diwan, within the Golden Temple premises on the bhog ceremony of the deceased Hardev Singh"—the background we know,—"a fellower of the militant Sikh leader, Sant Jarnail Singh said, if the people enters the Golden Temple, then nobody will be able to stop the creation of Khalistan".

I am shocked by this statement that a Sant will make a statement like that. I would have expected him to say that "I have differences with the Government, I am fighting for certain rights of the Sikhs but if anybody tries to dismember this country, I shall stand and prevent it, I shall be the first one who shall be fighting against it" instead of saying that "nobody can stop it".

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): It is only to frighten him.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Well, I do not know whether it is to frighten him or not but the thing is that the people of Punjab must know that this Government is not being frightened. The people of Punjab must be told that we are with them, that if anybody threatens secession or makes a comment on the possibility of secession, he would be dealt firmly with and that we are willing to pay any price for the integrity of this country. That should be made clear to them. But I find, this is not only my opinion but the three previous speakers—all from Punjab—also

say that there is erosion of public confidence in the Government's ability to protect the people of Punjab. Why is this so? Mr. Bhindranwale seems to be functioning as a State within a State. Does your writ run there or not? Have you made your writ felt? When the people say, the people from Punjab, the elected representatives say that people have no confidence, they do not know whether they are secure, is it not an outright condemnation of your inability? They may not be able to say it openly as I am saying because they are Members of your party but I am telling you that I have also friends in Punjab and they say that it appears that there is no Government, that the people who have taken law in their own hands are running the State. You have to make yourself felt that there is a Government there. Who created Bhindranwale, I want to know? Wherefrom did he emerge?

I went through the old paper cuttings. I do not know whether they regret it now but the President of the Congress (I) Party, the then President, now Prime Minister, in September 1971 went and sought the blessings of Bhindranwale. Maybe, that she did not know then that he will become a Frankenstein of this kind, maybe I should not use the word Frankenstein, it is too strong a word, but he has become a man who is making a statement, who can say that if you enter the temple, Khalistan will come. I would say such a person is playing with the integrity of the country. What shall I call him? But, anyway, since then we have been seeing series of occasions by the Government which, in fact, have created the image of Bhindranwale. Once the Punjab Government issued a statement saying that all arms should be deposited, licensed arms should be deposited with the Government, Bhindranwale's statement was that no, the police should deposit all the arms with him. That is what he said. What did you do? Then a warrant was issued and Bhindranwale, with his supporters, came to Delhi brandishing his weapons. He was received with great honour. A DIG of police went there. I am told, I do not know, one of your then members of the Cabinet—

I cannot identify him because of propriety—he went and, in fact, touched his feet and sought his blessing. How does this happen? What is the impression created? Bhindranwale automatically rises in the eyes of the people. You have done it.

Now Bhindranwale can enter the Gurudwara, but the police cannot enter the Gurudwara. I agree that the police should not enter the Gurudwara, but you have to create conditions where it need not. You have to create confidence in the people that there is not one law for Bhindranwale and another law for the rest of us. There is only one law in this country, and that law you are going to enforce, that confidence you have to create in this country and in that State in particular.

The Pandora's box has been opened. Once you open the Pandora's Box, it takes a lot of effort to shut it. I do not know whether they have the necessary courage, the drive, the determination to do it. But if you don't the forces which have been let loose will get bigger and bigger; they will not get smaller.

Already we see a man, whom we used to laugh at, called Jagjit Singh Chauhan, today in the United States to give evidence before some Committee. This Jagjit Singh Chauhan is the self-proclaimed President of Khalistan. I know that Khalistan has no support, either here or abroad. I know it, I have been in close touch with the Sikhs during the emergency in England, and since then also I know he has no support there. But, there is no doubt, I would not rule out any power, whether it is the Soviet Union or the United States, it will try to dismember this country, if it can. It is only a question of opportunity. (Interruptions) of course, unlike you, I am not bound to any power; I am only bound to India. I do not take instructions from anywhere.

Who is this Jagjit Singh Chauhan? Do you know his background? When was he Khalistan demand first raised. It was in 1946, in a publication sub-titled

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy

under the Communist Party of India'. Jagjit Singh Chauhan in the early 'forties was a member of the Students' Federation of India. (Interruptions). He was in the Students' Federation; later on, he became a full-fledged member of the CPI.

AN HON. MEMBER: So many people are here, who were from the CPI.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Dr. Swamy was also a member of the CPI.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): I was the President of the SFI. At that time Jagjit Singh Chauhan was nowhere in our Students' Federation.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would urge him to see a report published by Sarin, where it is all there. Shri Rajinder Sarin was a member of the Government. He has brought out a report. It is there.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Produce it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I can quote it. The Sarin Report has been published in a magazine, called *Search*. Why don't you read it? It is in the library. Reading is not a strong point with the Communists. They only want to attack. So, it is there.

This Jagjit Singh, who today talks about Sardars, went to England and worked as a railway guard. They said: You cannot have the *dadi* and *pagdi*. So he shaved off his *dadi* and took out his *pagdi*. It is only later on, when he saw this opportunity, he again grew his beard and started wearing his *pagdi*. Today he talks about Sardars. So this is the kind of people who are involved in it.

I would say this is no more an ordinary game, because Punjab is on the border. Whatever one may say, I am a great proponent of friendship with Pakistan. But that does not mean that the Pakistan leadership is going to be the same for all times to come. Tomorrow

you may get a leadership, which may think that one Pakistan is equal to ten India. They may remember that we divided their country into two and they may seize this ideal opportunity. So, we have to be prepared against the capacity, not against the intentions. Punjab is a border State and, therefore, it is time for you to act.

I am sorry to say that the Akalis, with whom I have great sympathy—they were with us in 1977; many of their members are very able people—but I am sorry to say that they are progressively losing ground to extremists. If the Akalis think that they cannot get on top of this movement, they should do what AASU did in Assam. Let them call off the agitation till the tempers cool down and revive it again. I would not object to some of their reasonable demands. But today in this context we find the Akalis are also mouthing whatever Bhindranwale has said, whatever the extremists are saying; I am very surprised and certainly Akalis are benefited from the factional warfare within the Congress (I). We have been told from the very beginning that there was a Cabinet Minister here, who is not Cabinet Minister now, whose name I can't take for reasons of propriety, and the Chief Minister. (Interruptions). He is not a Cabinet Minister now, so I can't take his name. He and the Chief Minister of Punjab were in collision and therefore, Akalis took benefit of that. Today I will not go into all the party issues. But it is a national issue. You want the support of the Opposition. Already I think the Opposition people have met and passed a resolution condemning this terrorism. We will not stand for it, we will not stand for even the threat of secession, we are willing to pay any price for curbing, crushing any talk of secession. But you must act, you are the Government. If you don't have a government in Punjab, dismiss it, have President's Rule; do something, make your writ felt because that is the message coming clearly out of Punjab that there is no such thing as the Government of India, there is a government of Bhindranwale which is

coming up. So, it is for you to decide. If you want expert advice—and I am telling you seriously—there are people of great experience in the Opposition, there are two former Prime Ministers, Mr. Desai and Mr. Charan Singh, you can draw on their expertise, you do what you like, you can ask for support. But, for God's sake I say, create confidence. The first priority of your Government today is to create confidence that you are here. You won't be forced, you won't be terrorised as Mr. Indrajit suggested some time ago, you won't be scared. When it comes to protecting life, when it comes to protecting the integrity of the country, you would be there. I want to know from you whether you have any concrete proposals instead of these pious words like 'deep distress' and so on. Do you have anything concrete? You tell the State Government. "If you do not bring the matter under control, then you go; let there be President's Rule". Then you show yourself. If you can't do that, then you also go. But at least don't ruin the country. That is what I want to say. Thank you.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, as I have said, the Punjab Government is taking all possible steps to bring the law and order situation under control, and things have not reached a point where the Punjab Government should go, according to what the hon. Member desires.

Sir, they are hopeful that they will be able to control the situation. If more Central assistance is needed in the form of force, more will be forthcoming and if they want the Central force to stay there for a longer time, there will be no problem, they will be able to stay there for a longer time. But I fully agree that this situation ought to be controlled and the earlier the better.

1318 hours.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

As far as the integrity of the country is concerned, I am fully at one with the hon. Member and I can promise him that at no cost the integrity of the country will be allowed to be threatened, and we will preserve the integrity of the

country and any idea to bifurcate the country further would be resisted at all costs and with all the force that we have got.

13.20 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following telegram dated 30 March 1983, from the Commissioner of Police, Madras, today :--

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri Era Anbarasu, Member of Parliament, was arrested along with other members of the Congress Party at 11.00 hours today 30-3-83 near the triumph of labour statute, Kamraj Salai, Madras, in X Station Crime number 278/83, under Section 143 IPC read with Section 41 Madras City Police Act for taking out a procession in violation of the regulatory order in force in the city."

13.21 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED TO CHECK THE DEADLY 'MONKEY VIRUS DISEASE RANGING IN CERTAIN AREAS OF KARNATAKA.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udipi): The deadly 'monkey disease' has spread throughout Mainad area, Belthangadi Taluk in Karnataka. People in the entire district of South Canara are shocked by this. 638 persons have been afflicted by this disease in Belthangadi Taluk and fifty persons have already lost their lives. The rest are getting medical treatment. Day by day the disease is spreading and the number of deaths is also increasing. Steps taken to check this disease are not at all effective. Initially the disease struck the monkeys and the germs of this disease spread to human beings. Already more than 55 dead bodies of monkeys have been found in this area.

[Shri Oscar Fernandes]

Attempts to discover medicine for this dangerous disease which is prevailing in Karnataka have not been successful so far.

In this connection it is very essential for the Central Government to appoint medical experts to carry out research about disease and if need be the assistance of U.N.O. can also be taken. This disease has now spread to North Canara and Shimoga districts also. The death toll in these districts has risen to eleven. 165 persons in North Canara district and 73 persons in Shimoga district were afflicted and they are under medical treatment. The State Government is doing whatever it can within its limited resources to check this disease. If proper steps are not taken immediately to check this disease it may spread to other districts of Karnataka and many more may be affected.

Therefore, I request the hon. Health Minister to look into this matter immediately and take adequate steps to check this serious disease from spreading.

(ii) DROUGHT RELIEF WORK IN TAMIL NADU

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): The Hon'able Prime Minister had sanctioned Rs. 10 crores and 16 thousand tonnes of foodgrains to Tamil Nadu towards the drought relief works. This amount of money and the quantum of foodgrains are neither adequate nor sufficient to meet the unprecedented food shortage and other crisis in the field of drinking water and power and the all round alarming situation in Tamil Nadu. While granting the central aid by means of money and food to Tamil Nadu for the drought relief work, I propose that all the works should be properly checked up, otherwise all the Central aid will not reach at the hands of the needy public.

I suggest under the present circumstances that the Central Government should direct the Tamil Nadu Government that the rice should be distributed to the public only through the fair price shops. Secondly, the drought relief works should be continuously and thoroughly checked up by an all party Committee to be formed at every level—union level; taluk level, district level and State level. Over and above, the Central Agency should be vig-

ilent to inspect the relief works to be done through Tamil Nadu Government in the interest of the people of Tamil Nadu.

(iii) CREDIT SUPPLY BY BANKS TO SICK ENGINEERING UNITS OF KOLHAPUR

SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE (Panaji): The sick engineering units of Kolhapur are in the grip of a severe crisis. Thousands of workers may be rendered jobless if the units fail to run smoothly. Many industrialists have voiced their serious concern over the situation. The turnover of factories in Udyamnagar industrial estate has come down from Rs. one crore to Rs. forty lakhs. Shirol industrial estate has also sharp decline in its turnover.

There are about 1000 factories in 3 industrial estates of Kolhapur which manufacture spare parts of machines. The banks have stopped credit supply to these units resulting in fall of production which has come down to 50 per cent, 100 small scale units have already closed down. About 1600 workers of Ghatge Patil industries are likely to be removed from their job if the situation does not improve.

In view of this, I request the Government to take immediate steps to ensure the normal working of these units by directing the banks to continue the credit supply to them. Effective and urgent measures should be taken to reopen 100 small scale units which have closed down.

(iv) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, ETC. TO U.P. GOVERNMENT FOR RE-STARTING THE CLOSED KUMAR BRONZE FACTORY AT TARIKHET IN ALMORA.

श्री हरेश रावत (अल्मोड़ा): मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े जनपद अल्मोड़ा के ताड़ीखेत नामक स्थान में स्थित कुमार बांज फैक्ट्री विगत 6 मास से बन्द है। कहीं से पैसे की प्राप्ति न देख कर इसे अचानक बन्द कर दिया गया है। मजदूरों का पहले का वेतन का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। मजदूर आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं।

मैंने इस फैक्ट्री का संचालन अपने हाथ में लेने का अनुरोध उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से किया है। मुझे बताया गया है कि उन्होंने सिद्धान्ततः इस बात को तो मान लिया है कि विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थाएँ इसे अपने पोषण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लेंगी। लेकिन अभी तक इस निर्णय पर क्रियान्वयन आरम्भ न होने से जनता में धीरे-धीरे असन्तोष बढ़ता जा रहा है।

अतः मेरा आग्रह है कि फैक्ट्री को शीघ्र प्रारम्भ करने हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का आवश्यक सलाह मदद केन्द्रीय उद्योग मंत्रालय को देनी चाहिए।

(v) NEED FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR CONTROLLING SEEPAGE FROM CANALS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): मान्य-वर, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा के अन्य भागों में नहरों के किनारे खेतों में पानी भर रहे रहने के कारण लाखों एकड़ जमीन में खेतों का काम नहीं हो पाता। ऐसे खेतों में न तो खेती की फसल हो पाती है और न खरीफ हो, जिससे बहुत से किसान भूखमरी के कगार पर पहुँच जाते हैं। यह एक अत्यंत भीषण समस्या है जिसका समाधान ढूँढना अति आवश्यक है। इस समस्या के हल के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इसमें पहल करे और सीपोज समस्या के समाधान के लिये केन्द्रीय स्तर पर सिंचाई मंत्रालय द्वारा एक संगठन बनाया जाय जो विभिन्न राज्यों में जा कर इसका अध्ययन करे और प्राचीन कदम उठाये। राज्यों को इस कार्य के लिये अलग से धन दिया जाय ताकि 'सीपोज' की समस्या के समाधान के लिये ये कार्यवाही कर सकें।

(vi) DEMANDS OF SEAMEN.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): Under Rule 377, I make the following statement:

India's long-suffering seamen along with members of their distressed families have come to the capital from all corners of the country squatting Dharna before the Prime Minister's house in order to draw the attention of the Prime Minister by submitting a memorandum.

The Government of India has not done anything to change the lot of seamen. At the same time many concessions are being given to ship owners—subsidies, moratorium on loan repayments etc. But ordinary seamen who need the Government assistance are being denied. Today a seaman in an Indian Port has to wait 36 to 85 months for an assignment after serving about six or seven months.

Sir, in the Shipping and Transport Industry all categories of staff are permanent, except seamen. After 36 years of independence seamen are still working as contract labour. While master, petty officers and similar ranks are permanent, the seamen from the serang downwards work casuals on a no-work, no-pay basis. While, officers are compensated for occupational hazards—ordinary seamen who are exposed to the same hazards are denied any benefits. Most shipowners, fail to observe the basic health precautions on the ships.

Then discrimination of wages of sea men is there. The foreign companies pay Indian and other seamen less than a quarter of what a European would normally get. There are Indian seamen on British ships working for about Rs. 800/- per month.

The Government of India at last appointed an Expert Committee, to look into the problems of the shipping industry. The Committee submitted the first part of its recommendations in February 1982. The Government so far has not acted on the 18-point recommendations of Nanda Committee.

I urge the Government to adopt democratic norms to implement Nanda Committee recommendation and accept the long-standing demands of the seamen put by the Forward Seamen's Union of India.

(vii) NEWS REPORTS ABOUT ALLEGED U.S. PLAN TO BALKANISE INDIA PUBLISHED IN THE 'PATRIOT' AND THE 'LINK'....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, recently I had been to the United States. In the

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

course of my visit, I investigated the veracity of a document the text of which was published in the *Link* magazine under the title "U.S. Plan to Balkanize India". Excerpts of this document were first publicized in the *Patriot* newspaper. (Interruptions)

My investigations reveal that the published document is a forgery and appears to be the effort of some agency to sow discord in the relations between India and the United States, which relations have been improving following the Prime Minister's visit to Washington last year.

The U.S. Plan, according to this disinformation, was contained in the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations secret speech in Washington in February, 1982 to a group called Conservative Political Action Conference. My enquiries show that she (the Ambassador) did not address this Conference at any time in 1982. Besides, I learnt that the CPAC meetings are open to the Press and reported in Washington local newspapers. The 1982 meeting was covered by the Washington Post. But there is no reference to this Plan in the published report in the local press.

My attempts and those of several others to obtain a photostat copy of this document from the *Patriot* and *Link* however, have been in vain. The portions published in the *Patriot* and *Link* are in English spelling and not in American spelling, further raising doubts about its genuineness.

The people of India have many differences with the policies of the United States Government. But the document is clearly designed to manipulate our opinion and control our perspectives through disinformation. We cannot allow Indo-US relations to be guided by third parties and moulded by disinformation.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to obtain a photostat of the document from the *Link/Patriot* group, place it on the Table of the House and refer it as a case to the Press Council for a thorough probe. (Interruptions.)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): How you have allowed him?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has been allowed by the Speaker. Nobody can question it.

(viii) REGULARISATION OF SERVICE AND AMELIORATION OF CONDITION OF RAILWAY COOLIES.

श्री बाबूराव परांजपे (जबलपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसे कम महानुभाव मिलेंगे, जिन्होंने रेल स्टेशनों पर लाख वर्गों पहने और बाजू पर पीतल का नम्बरों का बिल्ला लगाए हुए कुली को न देखा हो। ट्रंक पर ट्रंक और बिस्तर, अटैची तथा साथ में छोटी-बड़ी भारी शरकम चीजों को अपने सिर और बाहूजों पर लादे चढ़ते-उतरते और चलते इन कुलियों को जिन्दगी पशुओं से भी बदतर होगी, ऐसा शायद ही किसी ने सोचा हो।

आज कुलियों की हालत क्या है? इन्हें हजारों रुपये लेकर भर्ती किया जाता है। वजाय इन्हें कूँड देने के रेलवे विभाग इनसे 5 रुपये महीना वसूल करता है। इनका सामान एक कगस्तर में बँध रहा है। उसी में खाने-पीने का सामान और उसी में पहनने के कण्डे। सोने को जगह भी नहीं मिलती। पारियों में सोना पड़ता है। अगर कोई कुली 7 घंटे से अधिक सोये तो हाथ पकड़कर उठा दिया जाता है। वोभ्र बोते-बोते इनके कन्धे दोहरा हो जाते हैं, रोड़ की हड्डी में पानी भर जाता है, सिर और टांगें कमजोर हो जाती हैं। पचास वर्ष की आयु के बाद इनमें से अधिकांश क्षय रोग का शिकार होते हैं। लेकिन रेलवे अस्पताल में इनका इलाज नहीं हो सकता, यह विडम्बना नहीं तो क्या है? क्या बन्धुवा गजदरों से भी इनकी हालत शोचनीय नहीं है?

इस समय देश में लगभग 25 हजार कुली हैं, जो असुविधा का जीवन जी रहे हैं। इनका कोई भविष्य नहीं, इन्हें शिक्षित करने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

श्रीमान रेल मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि इन कुलियों को नियमित सेवा में लिया जाय। अन्य रेल कर्मचारियों की तरह उन्हें भी प्राविडेंट फंड और ग्रैज्युटी प्रदान की जाये। उन्हें रहने के लिये भूमि

मकान बनाने के लिये कर्ज और स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का समुचित लाभ दिया जाये ।

(ix) **NEED FOR SETTING UP A COMMISSION FOR SETTLING BORDER DISPUTE BETWEEN UTTAR PRADESH AND BIHAR.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri K. K. Tewary.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, with your permission, I rise to raise a matter of urgent public importance under rule 377 and demand a statement from the Home Minister about it.

(Interruptions)

There is a long-standing boundary dispute between U.P. and Bihar due to the constantly changing mid-stream of the river Ganga affecting large areas in Ballia and Bhojpur districts of the respective States. Affected farmers of these districts have taken this dispute to Courts and there have been a series of litigations. The dispute has also led to violent clashes. The entire region is in the grip of unprecedented tension following forcible occupation of thousands of acres of Diara land of Bihar farmers by U.P. farmers supported by the authorities of U.P.

It is reported that the latest outrage was committed by the U.P. Police in the last week when they killed four persons of vill. Nainijore in my constituency who were trying to resist illegal harvesting of their crops by U.P. farmers supported by the U.P. Police.

The provisions of the Act passed by Parliament and ward given by the Trivedi Commission regarding the dispute are not being implemented by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

The Home Minister in his replies to my questions in Parliament has assured me that the Central Government would take up the matter with the Chief Ministers of U.P. and Bihar for an amicable settlement. But unfortunately nothing tangible has been done in the matter with the result that thousands of farmers of my constituency have been rendered landless and are

condemned to an unenviable existence of penury and deprivation.

I urge the Central Government to announce a judicial enquiry into the killings of nearly twenty farmers of Distt. Bhojpur within the last two years by U.P. Police, give adequate compensation to the affected families and set up a Commission with comprehensive terms of reference for the final settlement of the boundary dispute between U.P. and Bihar.

Please direct the Home Minister to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We go to the next item.

13.39 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1983-84

MINISTER OF DEFENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 18 to 23 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 7 hours have been allotted.

Sarvashri Bhogendra Jha, Ananda Pathak and H. N. Bahuguna have tabled cut motions to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence. I would like to know if they are present in the House and desire to move their cut motions and if so, they may send slips to the Table within fifteen minutes indicating the numbers of the cut motions.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): For Defence Demands, generally no cut motions may be moved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 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 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 31st day of March, 1984, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER]

against Demand Nos. 18 to 23 relating to the 'Ministry of Defence'."

Demand for G. 24, 1983-84 in respect of the 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 18th March, 1983	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House
1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
18. Ministry of Defence		38,62,96,000	25,16,25,000
19. Defence Services—Army		571,46,87,000	20,57,34,33,000
20. Defence Services—Navy		75,28,50,000	376,42,89,000
21. Defence Services—Air Force		220,94,50,000	110,47,25,000
22. Defence Services—Pensions		73,37,67,000	366,00,33,000
23. Capital Outlay on Defence Services		100,59,00,000	502,95,00,000

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before going into the other aspects, I would like to make a few comments on the defence policy of this Government. The military progress and its potential reflects what political and economic progress is achieved in a country. Within this framework, the maximum use must be made of every means available for building up a strategic concept, not on mere dreams but on real objective possibilities existing in our country. India's strategy can never be based on an imperialist pattern of thought. If we wish to be militarily strong, we have to be socially united. We should share our hardships and we should have a common idea of better life for all sections of the people and we should work for that idea. Without that, it cannot be achieved. Today, defence is not an isolated subject. The motto of the present defence policy is total and absolute defence of the country. In the peace time, every effort should be for the upliftment of the people and the nation, as a whole, while during war time, all the efforts should be transformed to defend the country.

In our country, defence should be based on the concept of anti-imperialism and anti-neocolonialism. But our Government, from the very beginning, compromised with the imperialist forces and neocolonial forces and because of that, we have to come to the conclusion that this policy is not in the interests of our people. The defence policy of the Government is also a legacy of the old British imperialists. Our Government have built up the defence on that pattern. They have built up a machinery type of military force. They do not believe in people. They have no courage to train all the people militarily to defend the country. People should know what to defend, why to defend, how we shall defend. The military force is only a limited nucleus of men. But it is the people who should be prepared to defend the country. This idea is not present in the mind of our Government. They are dependent on imperialist forces for the purchase of armaments, technology and even ideas. If we want military training for our defence personnel, we send them to Britain and America, who are our enemies and who looted our country for

years. We send our military men for training to those countries. If we want some technical training for them, we send them to the Soviet Union. If we want some technical training for them, we send them to America and England. This is the whole idea of Mr. Venkataraman and his followers. This is their idea. We differ from that idea.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): It is a very severe indictment.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: In his report, he has talked about the major power rivalry. They criticise the role of the major powers in regard to disarmament. It is an untrue statement. It should be clearly stated who are fighting against the imperialist conspiracy and who are fighting for peace. That point should be categorically specified. There should not be any ambiguity. Big powers are talking of war. But, they do not mobilise people against war when the U.S. imperialists are conspiring against humanity. They are not mobilising all the people of our country against war effort. They are talking of Pakistan militarisation. All of it they are talking. But, at the same time, they are making the people think and talk against war and against nuclear holocaust. Government's thinking is not based on anti-imperialism and anti-neocolonialism. We differ on these points.

Our defence of the country should be built up on the democratic mobilisation of the people.

There is also over-secrecy in defence matters. It is a legacy of imperialists. They kept everything secret from the people. Our enemies know many things! But our Members of Parliament and our people do not know what is happening in the country, what is happening in the defence and under the garb of defence, there is lot of corruption, mismanagement and so many other things. I will mention them later on. All these things are there. We have no access to those things. Nobody knows what is

happening inside the defence organisation. There is over-secrecy. That should be changed. They failed to involve the masses. The people, at large, should be given military training. There is growing indiscipline in the country. In the face of these things, if we want to discipline the people, people should be trained as much as possible.

The armed forces are denied all democratic rights. The officers of Armed Forces have the right—and they are more vulnerable.**

whereas the men who are the real fighters have no democratic rights. They are afraid that.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): This is not fair, casting aspersions on officers of Armed Forces in such a general and cavalier fashion. He has said that.** raise objection to this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He is a Marxist. You must forgive him.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: He is an hon. Member of Parliament and this goes on record.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: I have only said 'vulnerable'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the record.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: This is not fair for those people who are not here to defend themselves. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: What wrong has been done.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: He said,**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have said that I would go through the record.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): He has said only 'vulnerable'.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Deputy Speaker has said that he will go through the record and you know what he will do. (Interruptions)

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Thirdly, discrimination in recruitment..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would appeal to the hon. Members to observe restraint when they speak on defence.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: They consider Army as a reactionary force.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Nobody said that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made an appeal to hon. Members to observe restraint.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Thirdly, many States have complained that there is discrimination in recruitment. I want to point out that there should be no discrimination in the recruitment policy, in the recruitment of personnel from different parts of the country. Government are following this policy. We do not agree with this policy because it is not truly anti-imperialist, ant-neo-colonialist, it is not based on democratic ideas.

Now I want to make some points on the activities of the Defence Ministry. Defence, as I have said earlier, should be based on a sound economic footing, proper industrialisation and well-being of the people. But what is Government doing? They are keeping 60 per cent of the people below the poverty line, without food, without clothing, without house, without anything. How can these people have their ideas and can come forward to defend the country? They should work for them. Delinking development from defence and doing defence preparedness in isolation cannot help.

Another point is this. This is the age of diplomatic offence, and that instrument should be used properly. Sometimes you fail diplomatically. But in the context of the successful Non-Aligned Conference and the role assigned to us and the idea of that Conference to maintain world peace and continue the development work, we should stress more and more on diplomatic offences and we should try to pursue a policy which can be effective.

Next I would go into some aspects of the Ministry. If our defence has to be a true defence of a democratic coun-

try, we should pursue a policy of self-reliance. This Government, day in and day out, talks about self-reliance. But what is happening? Take for example, the HAL. It was established in 1940. After that this organisation is suffering and has become a victim of the short-sighted policies, bad decisions, cruel indifference and callous discouragement of the Ministry and the Air Force.

The Air Force has continuously taken the soft option of imports and they are opposed to the self-reliance idea. Our bureaucratic indecision and corruption, the import lobbies working very active—they are all working against the idea of self-reliance.

Sir, you will be surprised to know that during the last 15 years two committees, the Subramaniam Committee and the Rajadhyaksha committee have given reports but they are collecting dust in the Ministry. They are not implemented for the development of that organisation.

No major design project has been assigned to HAL in the past 20 years. How can you then expect to achieve self-reliance? Only 1 per cent of the HAL budget is allotted for design and other activities. So that point also should be taken into consideration.

Another sorry affairs is the project for development of GTX engine. This is a very good project and we tried to develop a modern aeroengine GTX (B) and it was entrusted to GTRE which is a prestigious programme but this programme is starved of funds for the last ten years. The Report of the Ministry says that it will take another 8 1/2 years. So when it is produced, it would have become already outdated and outmodded. This is the attitude of the Government to develop something for our Defence.

Sir you will be surprised to know last year at least Rs. 1600 crores have been spent for arms purchase from foreign countries out of which from Rs. 60 to 160 crores will be the commission and kick-back money. Who will suffer? It is the Defence Ministry. Sir, this is the situation going on inside the Defence Ministry under the garb of secrecy.

Then why is there the pathetic dependence on licenced production? It should go,

That is another stranglehold of the imperialist and capitalist countries on this poor country—licensing production. There is no reason why the country should not work on the concept of evolutionary development on a 'do-it yourself' basis. That we want to know from the hon. Minister.

There are so many things in the report. There is mentioned perspective planning and all that. But what is happening is that there is on perspective, no planning

Then coming to electronics and telecommunications—in the modern warfare what role electronics play you know. But we are not developing it and the multinationals are entrenched in these industries. So that will not help us. Our industries should help our Navy and Coast-guard properly and we are more and more trying to purchase things for our Navy and Coast-guards from outside the country. So these things also should be taken into consideration.

Another thing. Our expenditure on research and development is only 2 per cent of the Budget. But that also is not working properly because the Armed Forces are not projecting our future needs properly, the choice of equipment is not properly done and the desire of import is also working. Because of that, that institution is not working well.

Another point. The worst thing is that there is waste of crores and crores of rupees.

Financial resources are being wasted because of the ad hocism and callousness of the decision-makers. I can give you one reference on that. Take the case of Ajit aircraft. It was not properly developed. The Public Accounts Committee have also reported this case and said that because of that, there was a redundancy of material worth Rs. 16.73 crores at the H.A.L. This is the situation with regard to Ajit aircraft.

Another case which was reported by the P.A.C. was in regard to a project to develop an anti-tank missile. This was started in 1962 but was given up. We were not able to develop that, even after a lot of time. Ultimately, we rejected that. We imported equipment worth nearly Rs. 4.5 crores. All this is going on in the Ministry

and the Air Force because of the policy of ad hocism.

Let me quote another instance. In 1965 it was felt that the H.T. 2 trainer aircraft should be replaced by imparting training to pilots by developing our trainer aircraft. A proposal came and we have spent about 15 years' time on that. But, we could not develop that. That proposal was rejected. That is how Government works. We used some aircraft for that purpose. You will be surprised to know, Sir, that since 1965, the total accidents were 251 and incidents were 527. Because of this, valuable lives were also lost. I would only say that it is a criminal negligence on the part of the Government. The Government have stated in their annual Report that bird-strike is the main cause of the accidents.

So, all these things are there. I may state the case of Gnat aircraft. You know, Sir, there were 613 major accidents from 1958 to 1980 and 624 minor accidents and, during this period, we lost not less than four pilots in Hunter and 19 valuable pilots in Gnat. They have never disclosed all these things under the garb of secrecy. This is what they are doing under the garb of secrecy. They could not develop that aircraft and, ultimately, we spent Rs. 153.52 crores worth of purchase of the new aircraft. Sir, the D.R.D.L. was entrusted to develop and manufacture some anti-tank missile system. There too, the same thing happened. We spent many years on that and, ultimately, we dropped that plan. We could not develop that. Ultimately, Rs. 4 crores worth of money was spent to import that from the western country.

I may quote what has been mentioned in the 123rd report of the P.A.C.

"The Committee therefore reiterate the observations made earlier that this case reflects ad-hocism in taking decisions and displays hardly and sense of perspective in the so-called perspective plan of the requirements of the Air Force."

This is the way the Government is functioning. I ask: can you allow this callousness to continue?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Wrong.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: It is a question of our defence. Sir, can we allow the Government to continue this enormous waste of money? Twentyseven paise out of every rupee of our revenue is being spent for defence.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No. 17 paise.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: This is the situation, Sir. That is how we are troubling the people to live below povertyline. At the same time we are misusing the money in this way. What is happening? Day-in and day-out we are shouting about Pakistan? I ask: can you face this danger from them? This is the way of your functioning. And this is the situation to which I draw your attention to. What about the Centurion tanks which have been sold by our old friend? He has now left. Shri K. P. Singh Deo has made a statement about the sale of the Centurion tanks. The hon. Minister earlier assured. Somehow it went to the South African countries. This is the situation. But I want to know what happened to other tanks. Three hundred tanks were sent to other countries as scrap but what is the fate of the others which are left.

14.00 hrs.

Secondly, they are using the military personnel in such a way that they are making the people corrupt. One officer** was taken away from the war front**

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I object to this statement. It cannot be made here and this is improper for the Member to say that. It is a well-known principle in our parliamentary debate—more so in our Defence—that they cannot make allegations against persons who are not here to defend themselves. If the Member had any complaint he should have written to me. certain letters have been written to me by certain people to whom I have sent the reply. Therefore, I object to this type of statement being made.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I rise on a point of order. If someone incharge of a particular area makes an open statement which comes in the newspapers, as Defence Minister it was his duty to deny it. He did not do it.

It came in the newspapers. He has openly spoken against the Left Front government of Tripura.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I pity your ignorance. It was denied.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, I want to draw your attention to the fact**

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You cannot make any observation about any Commander in this House. I object to it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can only discuss about the Defence Policy. For this you should have given me in writing that you are going to make a mention of it. Then I would have considered it. But you have not written to me and immediately you are making mention of an officer. You are making allegation against an officer. You have not given me in writing. You cannot do it.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: What I want to make mention of here is that there are so many cases of corruption against that officer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you are alleging against an officer you should have written to me and taken my permission.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: **

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I object to it. He cannot say against this officer or that officer I protest. I cannot accept it. If there are any charges he should have given in writing either to you or to me and I would have written to him. Any attempt to malign our officers is beneath the dignity of this House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I would like to ask you, in this House when somebody says politicians are corrupt you don't say anything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In continuation of what you have said he has said that. What is there?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Will the hon. Member please sit down? I will answer him.

If he says that army officers are all corrupt, I will not object. But if the hon. Member said 'this officer' I object.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Okay, that is all right.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, I want to mention some of the incidents to show the differential treatment meted out by the Government to its officers and men 90 per cent of air force personnel are other than officers. Officers are only 20 per cent. On the 26th January, the Government enhanced the salary of their officers and their benefits. Officers of the Flying Branch get Rs. 1850; flying bounty Rs. 1000; aircrew ration Rs. 400; daily ration Rs. 450 and House rent Rs. 300. The total comes to 4,000 rupees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Taxable also, I think.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Besides that they are getting DA, they are getting TA, they are getting out station allowance, separation allowance, initial outfit allowance, kit maintenance allowance, renewal outfit allowance etc. It is 4 or 5 times that you get. What is the salary of the army personnel, ordinary army men? Airmen of II Group get only Rs. 530 as salary. For daily ration he gets Rs. 204. House rent of Rs. 45 he gets. The total comes to Rs. 829. For class IV, this is what he gets; Salary Rs. 465; daily ration Rs. 204; house rent Rs. 45; total Rs. 714.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: No separation allowance?

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Separation allowance. Nothing. In the Airforce Jubilee how the lower grade personnel have benefited? Their clothing allowance and their ration allowance have been cut. This is how they have been treated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For my clarification I will ask you one thing. What is the Secretary of West Bengal Government paid? What is the Class IV employee paid? These are not the issues. Please come to the point.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You will see when you make it a socialist State. But things are different in

a Bourgeois State; and West Bengal is part of a Bourgeois State.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, what happens? Airmen's clothing allowance and ration allowance have been cut. There is one interesting thing: Government knew that as a result of shock some of the airmen may commit suicide. Because of that they have increased the funeral allowance* only to pacify their soul. So this is the attitude of the Government. According to their latest policy the Unit Establishment is going to be reduced still further.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have come to the last item—you are speaking about funeral.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: The work load of these men have been increased. Their promotion policy is defective. It is causing dissensions. Merit is not taken into account. Many of these things cause dissension among the ranks. You will be surprised to know this that these people, the airmen, revolted; they wrote posters and slogans in Kanpur, Ambala, Pune and Delhi. Airmen wrote anti-Air Force slogans and went on strike. They wrote anti-Air Force slogans at Hakimpur, Secunderabad. Airmen came to their duty without dress as a protest. What is happening? There is no morale. If the morale goes down what will happen? This is the cause of the increasing number of air crashes. All these dissensions and discontent are there. So, these things must be properly looked into.

Sir, what is the condition of the defence employees? Their democratic rights are not properly honoured. Out of 5 1/2 lakhs, nearly 2 1/2 lakhs of employees in MES, R&D, a section of Airforce Dairy farms, Supply Depots, etc. have not been paid their bonus till today. The recommendations of the Export Classification committee and Oberoi committee have not been implemented.

Another thing is victimisation. Victimisation is taking place at various places. Employees are still in suspension in the Cordite factory, Arayankadu, Ordinance factory, Chandrapur, Vehicles Factory, Jabalpur and Ordinance factory, Ambajheri. These people are under suspension.

[Shri Hannan Mollah]

What is the condition of the employees there? You have got no representation from these employees. There is the 'Bonus Body of Productivity Council'. All these organisations have no 'employees' representation at all. They are not willing to do anything to their employees.

Then you have got the Border Roads Organisation. So many employees are there. But they are treated badly. This should be looked into properly. Regarding the DGI Department I wrote so many times to the hon. Minister. There is discriminatory policy between the civilian and service officers. These men are not treated on equal footing with the Scientific officers. All these things cause dissension all-round. In this way if you deal with your personnel you will not get the desired result.

My next point is about Ex-servicemen. Every year near about 55,000 service personnel retire after spending the best part of their lives for the defence of the country. Many things are not properly done for them. Why can't they be automatically transferred to some paramilitary forces? This can easily be done. The question of parity of pension is hanging for a long time. They have no medical facilities after retirement. If they get some jobs their previous service is not taken into account for fixation of salary grade. These people wanted to hold a rally at the 'Boat Club' here; but the Government did not give them the permission. This is the way that these people are treated. How their morale will rise? Should you treat your own ex-servicemen in this way? So, Sir, this thing should be properly looked into.

I want to mention about our Coast Guard. Our Government is continuously talking about safeguarding of India's long coast line of 5500 K. Ms. to protect the vast exclusive economic zone. However, the Government policy in this regard is not proper. It is not at all helping the Coast Guard Organisation. The Government's policy is foiling the growth of a healthy Coast Guard Organisation. The efforts of this organisation to acquire ships and aircraft have been repeatedly frustrated by the way in which the Minis-

try has handled the proposals. The lack of objective approach by the Ministry seems to be due to a number of vested interests. And the Coast Guard Organisations is still at the mercy of the Navy and Air Force and has not attained independent character and identity. So, Sir, this is the situation going on in this Department.

Sir, I urge upon the Government that the entire approach of our Naval defence appears badly flawed. I hope that our Navy will learn the right lessons from the Falkland conflict. The emphasis should shift from maintaining the expensive and vulnerable aircraft carrier to mobile missile boats and submarines. These defence equipments, aircraft carriers and submarines should be manufactured indigenously. Currently too much effort is being wasted on the maintenance of INS Vikrant. We all know that we are spending a huge amount on the maintenance of these things. So, our direction is properly chalked out for spending the huge money allotted for the defence purposes. The money is being spent in the direction of misguided vested interests.

So, Sir, I thank our Army and other personnel for engaging themselves in a very dutiful, onerous and important job and it is the national duty look after their welfare. But in the name of those people, we should not allow corruption and mismanagement of the funds which are going inside the Defence Ministry. This kind of situation should not be allowed to exist there. Unlike the other hon. Ministers, Mr. Venkataraman, Minister of Defence, is very much respected by the Members and he gets general support from the hon. Members of this House. But at the same time I would like to caution him that he should not misuse the support he gets from this House. Now, they are talking of Pakistan's war preparedness. But I ask: is this the way of strengthening our defence strategies so that you would be able to defend our country when such an eventuality arises from the Pakistan side? I therefore appeal to the hon. Minister to look into all these matters which I have raised and see that our Defence preparedness is in no way inferior to any other country's Defence strategy especially in the context of the

present conspiracies of the imperialist countries of the world.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for training and educating the officers and Jawans in the ideology of secularism, socialism and democracy which is our constitutional goal.] (1)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for educating the officers and Jawans in the politico-economic factors of neo-colonialism behind the aggressions against India since independence.] (2)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Re. 100."

[Need to restore stipend to children of ex-servicemen, who are permanently settled in Madhubani, Bihar, discontinued on ground of being Bengali.] (3)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for common canteen for officers and Jawans of the Armed Forces.] (4)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for increasing the proportion of promoted officers to that of directly recruited ones in the Armed Forces.] (5)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for ensuring self-employment productive endeavours for willing ex-servicemen with adequate subsidies.] (6)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Rejection of applications for scholarships of the children of ex-servicemen who are permanently settled in Madhubani Bihar, by the Rajya Sainik Board.] (7)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of rehabilitating all ex-servicemen by giving them adequate credit and differential rate of interest and subsidy for self-employment.] (8)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of having common mess for jawans and officers in all the three wings of Armed Forces.] (9)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of manufacturing and acquiring defence equipment capable of effectively countering U. S. sophisticated arms supplied to Pakistan.] (10)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of achieving self-sufficiency in defence production.] (11)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Defence Services-Air Force' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fully utilise the defence airport built at Darbhanga.] (13)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to change the proposed site for construction of a new cantonment in District Hoshiarpur (Punjab) which would adversely affect more than 16 villages with a population of 30,000 including 10,000 Harijans, 8 lakh trees and take it to a site where destruction of property is least.] (17)

SHRI R. S. SPARRAOW (Jullundur):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise in support of Demands for Grants of the Defence Budget.

The Minister of Finance has catered for a substantial increase in the Budget under this head for 1983-84. I admire the quick reaction of our high command for meeting such an over-riding requirement so squarely. I will elaborate the significance of this remark as I explain further.

As to the overall global Defence Setting—which directly or indirectly does affect India—a lot of water has flowed over the past one year, in the world rivers, say, from Missisipi River Blue of America down to River Angra which debouches from the 300 sweet water streams—fed, famous lake Baikal of the Siberian hinterland of Russia.

The year under review, Sir, has cumulatively put the world on prickly pins as a result of all round turmoil, instability, mutual mistrust, destructive wars, inhuman genocides, Military Coups de etat and nuclear holocaust—causing ominous preparations of the Big Powers and their supporting satellites. The fear of the unknown pervades in shivering shock waves, the world over.

Sir, I don't have to recall the destruction that has been caused, in respect of human life and property in the Iraq|Iran war, the Israel|Lebanon|PLO war, the Falk land war, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Chad, El Salvador, Guam and a number of other hot, rot spots on the face of the earth.

Sir, on top of such a cloudy confusion, the Geo-Political and Militarily Geo-strategical pressures and influences caused as a result of moves, manoeuvres and counter-manoevres of the two Super Powers and their surrogates, the ready darkened shape of this rather sad scenario has further deteriorated—perhaps to the point of no return.

The Big Power's arms race, their offensive/defensive postures, their inter-continental, mid-ocean and air space positioning and preparations of their stock-piling of deadly weapons and the

allied war systems just go on intensifying on an uncontrolled scale. The only control they have, Sir, appears to be to build up more weaponry so that it could act a deterrent against any military move or action of the potential adversary.

Here, I quote one of the latest threats given by one Super Power to the other, which explains my above observation. I quote:

"The Soviet Union on Thursday warned, it would replot Nuclear Missiles near US borders, if Washington goes ahead with plans to install perishing II Cruise Missiles in the European theatre late this year."

This is from the Indian Express, 18th March 1983 and the Moscow—AFP 17th March, 1983.

Here goes another headline from the other Super Power:

"US does not rule out use of N—Arms".

This is from the *Indian Express* dated 19th March 1983 and the *Washington UPI—18th March, 1983*. And, of course, there is a long write-up on the subject and in that certain reference have been made to various highups like Ben Burger and so on.

Sir, to add to the wees of the world and the type of weapons that have been ranged all over by the Big Powers are indeed very destructive.

The I.C.B.Ms carrying nuclear warhead the Intermediate Ballistic Missiles, the Ocean roving Submarines with multihead nuclear missiles, the SS4, SS5, SS-20 SS-50, the Perishing Cruise missilies, the modile siloed MX missiles. All this deadly weaponry.

Sir, boosted by sophisticated systems is strategically as also tactically deployed across the Continents and on the seas bases inclusive of the shadowy sub-marines and other naval vessels on both sides. It is further contemplated by them to expand these systems into vaecumatic space.

To cap it all Sir, both Super Powers between them— as estimated—

have over 9000 nuclear warheads, carrying in each piece, many times more destructive power than the atom bomb used on heroshima. I had the opportunity to visit that place.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This is a speech on disarmament rather than on Defence.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: I want to enlighten you with the background; I will come to that after that.

The most dangerous weapons stock-piling that is going on, Sir, is with such life-destroying means as, the checmical warfare gases, the biological warfare stocks, the laser ray equipment processes, the asphixiating neutron gas bombs and napalam bombs and so on. And to cap them all, the Super Power's push-button destruction and counter-destruction weapons, are all primed ready. Books on World War III have already been published and are in the market giving well envisaged, detailed attack defence plans and actions from both sides and the war carnage scenes depicted down to the annihilation stage of the world population at large.

The world peace organisation have proved to be almost non-effective. What I am saying directly or indirectly concerns by beloved country. There is no SALT I or SALT II, there is no application of the one-time famous Geneva Conven, the UNO, the Security Council have become lethargic and virtually some kind of symbolic show pieces. The sages around the world stand aghast awaiting helplessly as to the possible sparking off of the uncontrolleq holocaust and deluge.

And, Sir, here stands India measuring events around her territories with a sharp eye and a level head. And here arising from peace-advocating India streaks out a ray of hope for the survival of mankind and other life on earth. India today stands as an oasis amidst the hot rumbing globe, simmering with uncertainties. India, under the popular leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira

Gandhi, is forging its destiny ahead as a leading torch-bearer of the non aligned movement to foster peace and amity amongst the nations of the world

And, by following the course, a world stabilising force would be coming into shape. Two significant factors are expected to emerge from this movement. One, that the combination of over 100 nations can form, a strong peace bridge to bring the two contesting Super Powers together. Second, that the strengthened non-aligned block, in the military sense, can cause sufficient pressure, and act as a weighty deterrent against a possible World War III running fraught with unprecedented calamity for the human race to face.

I appeal to all my countrymen and very specially to the hon. Members of this august House as also the hon. Prime Minister to jointly and relentlessly pursue the course of the non aligned movement so as to keep the present momentum going. With your verve, vigour and strong will power Madam Prime Minister, there is every possibility to attain the objective of bringing peace and harmony in the world.

South Asia should be the first big chunk of people to sell this idea to through intimate approach. Which is the area where South-Asian countries cannot advantageously gain from one another? India, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Burma, Bangla Desh, Nepal, Bhutan etc. have the capacity amongst them to stand majestically as a strong sub-continent, both economically as also from defence point of view.

We should have no designs against one another. We have a common and mature culture and civilisation. We have broken the shackles of the foriegn rule in common terms. And we all have a superbly superior heritage. Then, is it not possible for us to set a fine example of live and let live.

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

We can even create a deterrant force in the military sense, for the defence of this glittering old sub-continent. If others can form NATO, CENTO and other such common-tie organisations, why can't we have a South ASIA organisation?

In this wild world, Sir, it is the teams that live long and not the single-ton surrogates.

Pakistan's attitude, Sir, seems lately to have considerably softened and become friendly. The clarification made subsequently by the President of Pakistan, Gen. Zia-Ul-Haq, in relation to the short reference made on Kashmir during his speech, in the last non-aligned summit meet, the other day, confirms Pakistan's friendly approach towards India.

It is sincerely hoped, Sir, that it matures fully into lasting friendship. After all what gain did we both score through fighting wars off and on after our Independence?

The magnanimity shown towards Pakistan by our hon. Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, after the termination of 1971 Indo-Pak war shows all too clearly what clean intentions basically India has always had regarding her brotherly neighbour—Pakistan.

On one particular account, however, Sir, I would wish to caution Pakistan with full friendly feelings. The KUNJERAB-SKARDU-GILGIT, KARAKORAM Road, militarily, carries a common danger both to India as also to Pakistan. China's interest and expense causing effort in building this road, singularly indicates her military strategic intention.

This move, Sir, gives China a strategic opening vis-a-vis Afghanistan from its WAKHAN Province flank. It offers a metalled surface approach to out flank Pakistan from its crown Belt of Gilgit, Chitral, Chakdara, Malakand, Hoti, etc.

And, of course, it stands designed to act as a sword of Damocles over

India's head from the side of its Northern-Western State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, strategically this Chinese move has superbly been conceived and played. Yes, Sir, three hits in one go, on the strategic Chess Board of South Asia.

Here, Sir, I quote a short pronouncement of the Chinese Ambassador made lately in Karachi, as given in the *Indian Express* of 19th March 1983. I quote:

"The Friendship Highway, as the road to China is called will be opened for travel to those with certificates, Chinese Ambassador Wang Chaunbin told the Institute of Foreign Relations in Karachi on Tuesday."

The utterance on the part of the Chinese Ambassador clearly indicates that China itself controls the usage of this road which has indeed been constructed by the Chinese through their manpower and money. Otherwise, how could the Chinese Ambassador bring in the question of issuing 'certificates' for moving on the Karakoram road?

Sir, Pakistan clearly setands hoodwinked as a result of this Chinese move. Chinese, Sir, are not out to revive the working of the dead old Yak Silk Route of some out-dated historical significance. There is no one around the Karakoram Road to buy their 'silk', or other goods for that matter.

China's strategically creeping moves inside South Asia and its contiguous territories are fraught with all types of misgivings and geo-political dangers.

As it is, Sir, besides the Karakoram road belt—which moves, in most parts through the Indian occupied Kashmir territory—its North-North East region extending across Shah Toosh Breeding erstwhile part of India, Aksaichin tract of land, the holy Lake Mansarowar area, the holy Kailash Parbat heights and the long

mountainous area extending East along the Himalayas upto Walong, have all been occupied by China under one pretext and situation or the other. The total occupied territory of India which is now under their physical control comes to about 35,000 square kilometers.

And, now, Sir, the irony of the situation so stands that China has not in a claim for owning the State of Arunachal, which measures to about 80,000 square kilometres in area. In that context, I draw the attention of this august House to the bold headlines splashed in Hindustan Times dated 28th March 1983 reading—I quote—“Beijing Claim on Arunachal Rejected”.

Well, Sir, for all that one sees militarily around and farther away from our country, we simply cannot afford to go lax in our Defence preparedness. We have to stand manfully, as a powerful country. The world must know that we are a first-rate Power militarily, both in actual and potential sense.

Sir, a well-disciplined and strong military force goes a long way at ensuring a nation's overall stability. Then also it acts as a deterrent against any outside vying eyes.

Let us awhile examine our Defence potential. When I say Defence potential, it signifies (a) the regular Armed Forces, (b) the Second-line Defence Force, (c) the required military equipment, (d) the required qualitative manpower, and above all, (e) the will of the nation to stand as one.

Sir, I can say with full confidence, that India is adequately ready to meet the exigency of any war, if it is forced upon us. Our Armed Forces are one of the top military arms in the world. Their professional training, their discipline, their deep-rooted loyalty to Mother India as a secular body and their professional pride and turn-out, are the finest, compared to any other country the world over.

I cannot thank more, General Zia-ul-Haq, the President of Pakistan, for

offering congratulatory remarks on the fine fettle displayed by our Armed Forces Band function put up at the Vijay Chowk, New Delhi during the famous Non-Aligned Summit Meet a couple of weeks ago, when he met me there. As a soldier to soldier, I saw through him, that he meant that very much. And it is a credit to you, Sir, for having created this position; and a credit to the Armed Forces Chiefs who have created that type of shine.

The morale of our Armed Forces personnel is splendid. Non of us, sitting here or outside, should try to put in any kind of wedge in between, so that the morale may come down. No. This is a common front for all of us. It does not matter what political party one may belong to. I am not going to elaborate on that point but you have seen what I mean.

Our hon. Prime Minister personally played a notable role in boosting the morale of the regular serving personnel. Soon after taking over the reins of the Government in February 1980, she forthwith took the decision and started to implement the Cadre Review policy, as a result of which the Armed Forces personnel, up and down the ladder, right upto NCOs., upwards to the General's rank, started to get enhanced rates of pay and emoluments as also rank promotion vacancies practically double of what they were before.

These are the steps; and I have taken consensus of those people. They are happy, and they are satisfied. Whatever more we can do, naturally we shall start doing.

The present Minister of Defence has, feelingfully worked hard to sanction further benefits to them by way of accommodation facilities, children's education aid and facilities, travel, clothing and free ration facilities to all, which is to name a few examples of a number of benefits now allowed to them—all ranks—NCEs, NCOs, JCCs., officers of all ranks, so on and so forth. In that case, I must say that we have done very well.

Having critically assessed the voice of the service personnel around India,

(Shri R. S. Sparrow)

I feel rather proud to congratulate the Defence Minister, the Minister of State and their aides for further improving the lot and general social prestige of the Armed Forces personnel—of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. Now about ex-service men!

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: Here you catch my words very quickly. Here I take the privilege to lay before this August House, a word or two, in respect of the ex-service men, who, as per general consensus—we have telepathy working between you and myself. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy's telepathy connection. I am happy about it—are the best secular minded and disciplined citizens of our country.

As it is, the Government and the Ministry of Defence are putting in sufficient effort and expense to facilitate their resettlement after retirement.

- (a) The liberally enhanced new pension scales;
- (b) The re-employment facilities and openings;
- (c) The enlarged canteen and medical facilities;
- (d) The liberal facilities and aides for their childrens' education;
- (e) The pre-retirement special civil life vocational training facilities; and
- (f) The special rehabilitation grants, aides, jobs and other facilities for the war widows and non-war widows & dependents are some notable measures that are being worked to help in the resettlement of the retired personnel and their families.

But this is a big 'but' and I had the honour to put it up before my High Command, still there are a few irksome issues to which I would wish to

draw the attention of the Government of India.

The disparity in ex-service men's pensions in between the same rank structure must be removed forthwith as it breeds unhealthy atmosphere within the overall brotherly cadre of service and ex-service men.

Since nowhere else such a differentiating yardstick is applied, it is strongly recommended that the same should not be forced on the ex-servicemen of India.

Since this objection had exhaustively been debated here, in different other forums and Parliamentary Committees, such as the Estimates Committee, the Subordinate Legislation Committee and the Defence Consultative Committee and it had alround been agreed to in favour of cutting out disparity in pensions, it is strongly felt that the Ministry of Defence, Finance and the Cabinet as a whole should feel free to urgently decide accordingly and to help the right demand of the poorly settled ex-service men who had staked their very lives and had lived in blood and sweat during their fighting service.

It is now felt that the out-dated policy of pensions' commutation should also be reviewed. This is another factor that troubles the minds of the ex-servicemen of all shades. The circumstances related to the fiscal application and the expected life span affecting the pension reckoning system and rules that had been worked out about 1880 A.D., about 100 years ago should not be forced on them any more. I have time and again fed the High Command on this case with justifiable reasons and, I suggest, that, it is now high time to urgently review this policy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Who is the High Command?

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: The Government; the Government is the total High Command in so far as I am concerned.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): It is good that you have clarified it. Otherwise, it would be interpreted as the Party's High Command.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: You are correct. Your correction is apt enough. I should say, but I do hope that we all of us understand the sense of it.

My third point for the sake of the ex-servicemen for the consideration of the Government is that the spirit with which the Central Government sanctions different benefits for the ex-servicemen is not readily implemented in their States. Also it is noticed that between the States all over India there is no uniformity in giving various benefits and awards to the ex-servicemen and their widows, children etc.

I urge upon our Government to so coordinate this issue that all ex-servicemen get equal benefits all over India. There should be kept no differentiation between them, anywhere.

I have a word about the Second Line Defence Force which is very very important from our security point of view.

Our second line Defence force, Sir, is well on its way to further improve and to re-organize under the able guidance of our Government. In that context, a well-mooted report has already been compiled, and is under study at the Ministry of Defence level. The important facets covered in this report are:

(a) Firstly, to organize, train and equip the territorial Army properly with modern means, so that it could effectively fulfil its laid-down roles, both for war and peace;

(b) Secondly, to adequately equip, train and militarily orientate such para-military forces as the Assam Rifles, the BSF etc.;

(c) Thirdly, to instil and disseminate discipline and patriotic train-

ing amongst the youth of India, through expanding and toning up such organizations as the NCC, the UTC, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides etc. on a nation-wise basis.

(d) Fortunately, to impart basic Military training in future on a broad national scale, at a negligible cost, to all categories of the Central, State and Public Sector employees on a probationary basis for a short period, before their joining the permanent service.

If you do that, I may assure the House that the entire 700 million people of India will start working with some kind of a discipline about them. What I have already said, should be given priority.

(e) And fifthly, so as to use, to full advantage the talent and training of the disciplined Ex-Servicemen, they should be re-employed, on priority, in various capacities in all such organizations that have been named above.

All the recommendations which I have pointed out above, are considered very essential.

I regret to mention, in this context, that at present our people at large are rather weak in the traits of discipline and general character. Mostly, they lack in self-discipline, school room discipline, work house discipline, even political party discipline and national discipline. This, unfortunately, is the legacy of our foreign sub-servience for a long period. And we must now devise ways and means to help them, India-wide, to gain confidence, pride and disciplined character as great citizens of a great country.

One word about War equipment, which is very essential from the point of view of this particular speech. As to the means, material and War equipment, India is catching up fast indigenously, with the requirements in view. Besides production of improved quality of conventional weapons, we are going ahead speedily to provide our Armed Forces with modern-day sophisticated Defence equipment. Our

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

Defence factories are working smoothly, speedily and with measured plans, to carry out the targetted tasks.

Our Research & Development Organization has gone well ahead to research, prototype and produce the modern-most War equipment and connected systems. One certainly feels proud of our scientists and technocrat achievements, in the bigger perspective that envelops this field.

It is no good to enumerate the various areas of armament production in which our R&D Organizations have achieved major breakthroughs. All I would say is that in the field, we are almost 'getting on top, at level with anybody in the world, and for which every Indian could feel rightly proud, and should sacrificially make all-in efforts to encourage our scientists and technocrats with sufficient funds and meaningful backing.

My reiterated recommendation to the Ministries of Defence and Finance therefore, is to provide the R&D organization with even more funds, than what you already so graciously have done.

Before I conclude, I have one word to say in relation to what I read by way of an article put in by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, my hon. friend. I read it in one of the newspapers or periodicals and Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has captioned it as "T-72 tanks are tinder boxes". And then he tries to explain something which possibly. I do not know to what limit he has followed previously, in understanding it. Someone may have misled him, I do not know. But I will give you something on that. I must clear this position.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You do not mislead me.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: These T-72 tanks were acquired by India, by our Ministry of Defence. As a tanksman, as chance has it, Sir, your first Chief

Instructor in the Tank School of India was General Sparrow.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Oh! Very well.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: The first person, after the Englishmen left the country, I had the honour to be the first Chief Instructor of the Tank School of India. And the first officer to have done the first tank course from out of everybody in India. And after that, you know yourself fully well, that I dabbled about with tanks and what have you, for a very long time. Therefore, if I may say something, kindly accept it as having some little meaning. It may be improved upon: I do not mind. But first of all...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Had he known that, he would not have written that article!

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: First of all, it is of general interest to everybody because we should know where we stand. This tank is the best fighting tank, in the conventional weaponry, anywhere in the world. It is really the thing as the fighting element out of whatever you possess. Anyway, that is why, Russia is sporting about 60,000 tanks of the best make and that is a big tank strength. Therefore, we have to take it as a very interesting and cogent question and I am very glad that you made a very good attempt Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, to find out as to what this tank is.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Thank you.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: On its armament, for instance, take super high velocity gun. There is no secret about them or tanks anywhere in the world now. So, if I splash out anything, there is no worry about it as a secret. The muzzle velocity of this gun runs to about 6,000 ft. per second. The muzzle velocity of our old guns used to be only 1,800 ft. per second. It is the largest calibre gun which is fitted to this tank. It is carrying a 125-millimetre bore gun.

The protection part of it is marvellous—its range finder, for instance, for immediately understanding where the target is, and how you have to align gun on to it, and so on. The loser that is provided in it makes if the most modern range finder in the world. Its protection is 380 millimetre—Cast terret of the best steel in the world armour is specially treated by sandwich steel three-layer type of armament. The latest type of armament is provided. It is very difficult to penetrate, depending upon as to what type of missile you receive. Its hull and turret are scientifically shaped to provide for ricochet. It has the lowest silhouette in a tank of its tonnage anywhere in the world. It is very very low, and is useful when you go into the battle. These are all of a very high order and when you are standing at a low height, its silhouette covers you also. It is protected against—incidentally for your kind information—nuclear, biological and chemical warfare. Common people do not know this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Oh!

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: But I do not mind telling you because there is no secret about it. It has got mobility. Its mobility is remarkable for cross country movement. Its systems—all systems are sound and function continuously and one of the so-called tinder boxes' qualification—I am explaining that now—is, safety against fire. The diesel fuel provides safety; its crew does not catch fire easily as would—say the 80 octane petrol. If fire starts, anywhere—it is its supreme feature—in the tank, this system extinguishes or puts off the fire in its smoke stage. The sensor units automatically start the jets and put off the fire in any affected compartment of the tank. And—just to conclude—this part of it. I may say, you can take it from me; yes our R&D organisations are working very well, methodically and I am certain that they will also catch up with all the modern things and they are doing it magnificently well. Today, you are owning

the best tank, I know, Paton Mark 80. (Interruptions) In my opinion, T-72 is the best tank. What you are going to produce, is to be seen.

Finally, I heartily congratulate our hon. Prime Minister for taking intimate personal interest in the Defence Affairs of our country and our Defence Minister, the State Defence Minister and the staff of the Ministry of Defence for propelling our defence preparedness policy with correct conception and vigour whilst achieving such a remarkable high standard, as I have attempted to bring out.

With these words I support the Defence Budget Demands and thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for allowing me so much time to speak.

2// DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): It is difficult for me to follow General Sparrow because he had been in the thick of battles. But I will still try to do my best. Although I am a very staunch critic of of the Government, I will say that the Armed Forces deserve the House's unanimous congratulations on the way they have conducted themselves.

When we are discussing the Defence Policy, I do not bring in foreign policy question into it because foreign policy is based on analysis of intentions whereas the defence policy is based on analysis of capabilities. Pakistan today may be intending to be friendly with India. But in planning our defence policy, we cannot go by that intention. We have to look at their capacity and what they have got. And we have to prepare against that. Therefore, there has to be a difference between the Defence debate and foreign policy debate. But unfortunately, many of my colleagues, particularly the Marxist variety, forget this distinction.

The first thing I would like to ask the Government is: what is your doctrine; what are your priorities? This has not been disclosed anywhere. I have seen the Annual Report of the Defence Ministry. There is something of a national security environment and there they have listed 8 or 9 points.

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

But that is not the doctrine. The doctrine means what? That is, are you today saying that everybody is your enemy? Or that you have a sense of priority that these are the areas where you have to work, these are the areas where you have work to work, these are the areas where you have to give more attention and those are other areas where you have to give less attention. That is what I mean by the doctrine. But that has not been spelt on. Even during the Janata rule-I am sorry to say—It was not spelt out.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY. Because I was not the Defence Minister.

I hope that Mr. Venkataraman will set new standards and there will be a Venkataraman doctrine. Like the Reagan doctrine and Breznev doctrine we shall have Venkataraman doctrine, which will describe basically our approach to defence.

The most important thing for this House to know is: where are we today? It is here that a clear analysis has not been presented anywhere. When we look at the map of India, we are in a very very special local. The entire India Ocean is below us and huge land mass is above us with Russia, China, Pakistan and all of them are around. India is in a very very very strategic position.

And that is why India is a target, also of the super powers. If India is on its own and becomes very strong India will automatically become a power. But if India is weak, then all the super powers would like to have a say in this area, because this is a very crucial area.

15 hrs.

I would like to draw your attention that India is not only a peninsula. India is also Lakshadweep, India is also Andaman and Nicobar islands. A map of India is not only this. It is also the tiny tiny islands far away and

Andaman, is, I think from Madras the farthest point, the point, must be about 1,800 miles away from Madras, very far away, as far as—say farther than Delhi. Madras is only 1,300 miles from Delhi, but this is even further away! And, it is only 90 miles from Indonesia that is the farthest point from India is only 90 miles away from Indonesia! So lack at the expanse of India. That means our Defence also has to be the same way.

Now, there are pernicious doctrines around the world. Look at the Falkland case. What has happened? Britain had an island, some three thousand or four thousand miles away. Or, is it, some eight thousand or seven thousand miles away. And suddenly, Argentina said, "This island is near us, and so we want it," and they occupied. Now, I am not going to either support or oppose the Argentinian position. But I will say that Argentina will one day take over the island saying, "this is near to us". There was a time when Indonesia also used to say that "Andaman is closer to us, even culturally it is closer to us." Of course, that problem is settled now. But we cannot rule it out for all times to come.

The United States has developed some rapid deployment force which they say is for protection against Soviet penetration into this area. So, it may be that one day the United States and the Soviet Union get into conflict, because the United States may say, 'I am closer to this region', this area of conflict Middle East are of West Asia as they say. It may be occupied forcibly and we cannot rule it out. Therefore, our Navy has to be developed and therefore, when I ask, where is the vulnerability today. I would say that it is not Chinese or Pakistani borders; they are not vulnerable, but the most vulnerable islands are in the Indian Ocean; and if we protect these islands it will give you some extra power also.

Now, this Pagmalion point and Indonesia, or Surmatra are only 90 miles apart. That is called the Malacca Strait. That Malacca Strait is the hinterland form which the entire Western countries' commercial and energy traffic passes through. It is the main artery.

The Indian Ocean is controlled from two points. Suez Canal is one side and the Malacca Strait is the other side. We have not done anything with it. Just look at the position. If we have a strong Navy, sitting there and if we are not favoured, the United States may create difficulties for us, or any of the Western powers can create difficulties for us. But if we have a strong Navy and we say that we will shut off that Malacca Strait, and say that we will not let their ships pass through it, than it give enormous power to us. But we have never utilised this power.

Sir, fortunately the Defence Minister is a TAMILIAN and Tamil Nadu has a long history, a long Naval history. The Gholas went right up to Indonesia. Therefore, this bias, that was there all these years to look to North, North, North, that bias, should be removed. I hope it will be corrected and the primary area of weakness, namely, protection of our islands in the Indian ocean is given more importance.

Of course, this would require a major re-allocation of our Defence Budget towards the Navy. And this has to be, therefore, backed with foreign policy actions also. In fact, the best Defence policy is one which is integrated with foreign policy and the economic policy. If we have to rally with Pakistan, we have to strengthen our Navy and protect the islands in the Indian Ocean. If we have a strong Navy this will be served well.

15.05 hrs

[SHRI R. S. SPARROW in the Chair]

Now taking our Defence Budget, I looked at the Budget accounts and I found out that over 6,633 crores is

there provided. But out of this, only Rs. 607 crores is on Capital account.

The rest is all in the revenue part. So, the mete of the Defence Budget is only 600 crores—new assets created only 600 crores. Therefore, if you look at it from this point of view, our Defence budget may look large in terms of crores but it is only a small. Nine per cent of it is capital construction, that is, new ships, new planes, etc. etc. 607 crores is nothing. Therefore, we must think in terms of how you can get more for your money. There is no defence economic at all in the Ministry of Defence. There is Defence Accounting—all kinds of Babus sending the files up and down to the complete ex-asperation of the military men—but there is no defence economic of the cost benefit analysis, cost effectiveness. There is no division within the Ministry of Defence which does this analysis to see whether we are getting rupees worth or not. I would say, even this Rs. 6,633 crores is nothing. If you take it as a percentage over GNP, it works out to only 4 per cent which places us, in international environment of 120 countries of which Defence budgets we know, at 110th or 111th in rank. We are very down in the list in the amount of money we are spending on Defence. People say our Defence budget is very large, our Defence budget is very large. My Marxist friends talk about how poor people are suffering. But how much they are spending? Four per cent of our GNP, and this 4 per cent is nothing if you make an international comparison. Take Pakistan I think is must be 6 or 7 per cent in Pakistan. If you take the Soviet Union, it is 13-14 per cent expenditure in Soviet Union is for the people so he would not object to that, but this 4 per cent is against the people in our country, that is what our Marxist friends would say. But when you break down this Rs. 6,633 crores, you find Navy is getting only 8 1/2 per cent of the total allocation and this is a very small per-

(SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY)

centage, we should have a Naval expenditure of at least 25 per cent of the Budget, then only this country can say that it is secure from threats in a uniform sense, that we then can say we have a doctrine. So, this is one point I would like to make that the lack of the doctrine has put us in a situation where we are blindly spending as it comes along. As the budgets comes along, they are presented, there is no doctrine, so we do not know where we should be placing our resources, we do not know what value we are getting for our resources. Here are all vulnerable super powers in search of islands in the Indian Ocean and we are not in a position to protect them.

The second question I would like to raise is that in the Navy itself what is our strategy? What do we want to do? Is our Navy what is called a blue water Navy or it is purely a defensive? I do not think we can get the number of ships the United States or the Soviet Union has. Then how can we make our Navy more effective? So, one of the most important things for us to do is, like what England has done, namely, to get submarine, get a strong submarine arm. I do not think we need to go in more for battle ships and frigates and so on. They are enough. I would place the priority now in submarines and within the submarine field I would say, we should place emphasis on fuel-efficient submarine which means nuclear-powered submarine. I am not saying nuclear bomb, I am talking of nuclear energy being used at propulsion for the development of submarines. I am sure, the Minister will not commit himself to this because if he does, it will make a big international issue. But we have atomic energy establishment, the Bhabha Atomic Energy Centre is in my constituency, so nothing can be kept secret from me. We have the capability to develop nuclear propulsion if a green signal is given. But will they give it? Do they have the nerve? May be the

Soviet Union will not be happy, may be the Americans will not be happy. Will they challenge them and go on because this will be considered as a step towards India trying to become a power? But I will say the Navy in India cannot be developed in the traditional way, it has to be developed with these methods and submarine arm is the one that should be given priority within Navy.

I want within the Defence Budget the Navy to get priority; and within the Navy, I want the submarine arm to be given priority. This is one part.

Secondly, as I have read the defence journals of various parts of the world, I find that the biggest weakness of the navy is our radar system. Today there has been tremendous progress in the radar technology. When our ships put up radar to search for planes, while they can find out which planes are coming, the mere fact that radars are also there warns the incoming planes. In fact, in the ocean it is easier to locate a ship because our radars are sending out signals. Therefore, we can easily locate them. The most difficult task for an attacking plane against a ship is to find out where it is, get notice of information well in advance, because some of the missiles can go upto 50 miles. But our radars are very inefficient. These are Soviet radars and the Soviets are far behind in this area. When the Soviet radars send out signals, they can be detected 200 miles away. Therefore, your ship is a sitting duck in the ocean.

Now a new technology has been developed, which we should explore. The United States have developed the hawk eye radar system. I do not want them to buy from the United States. Our scientists are very intelligent. I do not know, I would not call it espionage, you can get this know-how; you have got lots of Indians working in the United States, who can get you all this stuff.... (Interruptions). It is

not smuggling. They can get it by Air India, the normal way. This hawk eye is a terrible plane. It is put on a battle ship, with a radar fitted on it. It takes off from the ship, with the radar shut off, so that nobody gets to know it, goes right up to the atmosphere, and then from there it turns on the radar and for 200 miles it will be able to locate it. After having got the information, it feeds to the ship, then shuts off the radar and goes down. The ship will be as anonymous as it was before, and those who try to track it down, track it on the radar will think it is something up in the air, they will think it is another plane. This is the kind of modernity that we should bring. Are we thinking in these terms?

I am sorry to say that the worst part of our defence today is the electronic starvation that is taking place. By that I mean that we are going in for big and heavy armoury, we are going in for tanks, but in the modern warfare where is the electronic part? In electronics we are the weakest, not only in the Navy but in the Air Force also.

Today Pakistan has got F-16. I do not want panic to be created by mentioning F-16, but it is a very special plane, not because Pakistan pilots are special pilots, ours are very much better, but the electronics of F-16 is very terrific. I have found out that there is something called ELR 69 radar system on it, a computer, which not only tells you which plane is coming, but the type of plane that is coming, whether a missile is coming or MIG is coming, plus it also tells you where your enemy radar is located so that you can try to change your trajectory. We do not have this kind of modern electronic system. The Mirage 2,000 again is not going to help you to do this. This is what I have found out. In fact, the younger generation Mirage can only look down on the radar. They are not going to get anything beyond that. You are not giving any infor-

mation on this either on the floor in the Committee.

I say that we are far behind in this field. F-16 is a devastating aircraft, as far as the electronic part is concerned. Here we are ignoring it. If they expand this electronic system, they can jam your system. Suppose our two planes are flying. They have to communicate with each other and with the ground. The new electronic radar system which Pakistan has got can jam this conversation plus the conversation that is taking place between the aircraft and the ground. So, your aeroplane will be completely left alone and there will be terrible demoralisation.

These are the things about which we are not being informed. I had to learn these things the hard way. This is the kind of thing of which the Minister should be informing us, this is where we are going behind Pakistan. In fact, it is not in terms of numbers or volume that Pakistan is growing, in terms of the number of divisions we have got or in terms of the number of tanks we have got, we are better off. But in modern electronics we are far behind. And there is enough evidence to show what damage intelligent use of electronics can do. What did Israelis do in the Lebanon war? The so called SAS-6 which he proudly demonstrated in the Republic Day Parade, none of them took off, the Israelis came and bombed it on the ground. On what basis? Through the same electronic system by jamming the radar, by using the radar signals which the SAS-6 itself was sending out, which the ground battery was sending out, they located it and sent out decoys and then knocked off the thing on the ground. And we were surprised to learn that one F-16 of the Israelis knocked off 93 MIG-23s of the Syrians. This is something to be taken note of. You may say that the Syrian pilots are stupid compared to our pilots, I agree. Maybe one F-16 may not knock off 93 MIG-23s, but may knock off 40. But this ratio of

[Shri Subramaniam Swamy]

1.40 is not an acceptable ratio and this ratio is only there not because of cleverness, but it is because of the electronic superiority of the new modern generation planes that are coming.

The same way I would get to the question of T-725 which you raised. As you know, in the article I mentioned that—I am not as knowledgeable as you, I did not say specifically 'you', but I said that I would like an informed Defence debate to take place. Sir, these new Pakistan fitting of A3s on their M48s tanks Pakistan tanks superior to T-72 because the Pakistan tanks have the capacity to not only sent out laser beams to locate the exact movements the other tanks, but also the Pakistan tanks do not have to stop and fire. I believe most of our Indian tanks have this limitation, there is certainly a computer inside, but they have to stop and fire. The stabilising system is such that they cannot do it while it is in action. Here again, in the tank area also we are behind in the field of electronics.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Defence Minister said that this is not the case.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Well, he can comment on it.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I will reply.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He will reply. If it is not true, it is good. That is one way of getting information. But when I mentioned T-72 I am basing it on the experience we have gained from the wars that are taking place. What is the way? Sir, you are a General, you know that a general draws heavily on the experience of battles that are taking place elsewhere. What happened to the 'T-72 in Lebanon? The problem with the T-72 is that it has got huge armoury, heavy armoury and all that. But its engine is made

out of magnesium, a huge component of magnesium. They are highly ignitable things. Therefore, the engine be-bomb or even an ordinary machine-gun can find the right place, it will burn it up, it will blow it up. And I have feeling that the T-72s that we are getting are the second-hand models which have been withdrawn from the East European countries because now in order to meet the M-1, the Soviets are replacing their tanks in Eastern Europe. So, they have got a surplus amount of these T-72s now, they have not given you T-80s; T-80s are going to Poland, Czechoslovakia and all those places. T-72 is now surplus in the Soviet Union, so they are giving it. I would say, you buy the weapons from the countries whose weapons are more suitable. For desert warfare you buy from any country. I am not saying, 'Don't buy from the Soviet Union'. Buy from the Soviet Union if it is good. But is it the best? Look at Iran. Iran has gone and bought weapons from Israel. Although Iran hates Israel the most, what did Khomeini say? Khomeini said that war is devil's game and Israel is the land of devils, so they have the best weapons, buy from them. This is Khomeini's approach, the practical approach.

The Markawa tank today is the best tank in the world and Israelis in 1979 offered to sell it to the Janata Government. I am sure the Janata Government would have bought it but for the fact that the Government had collapsed. So, we could not buy. The offer, I am sure, is still there on the books.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is your Government. The moment it had announced, the Government collapsed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Maybe, that is why you should buy it so that you would collapse.

So, I would say that the theme of today should be that it is for the Government to launch on a major development programme for micro electronics because that is where the warfare is moving.

moving. Let us not be always ready to fight the last war. Let us be ready to fight a war that has to come on the basis of intentions, on the basis of capacity. I would say Pakistan has gone ahead because of the new influx of arms from the United States which you could not stop. Because of that they have gone ahead.

I have got one point more which will be to your liking. The Research and Development Wing of the Defence Ministry has not produced the kind of results we had hoped it would produce. I think eleven years ago we were engaged on Main Battle Tank production. I do not think even one has come out so far. I would like to know from the Minister where does this MBT actually stand? There have been articles in the magazines alleging all kinds of things. I will not go by that. I will go by what the Minister says. I would like to know honestly the position on that.

We were to develop our own supersonic aircraft. Are we near producing the design for that? We are a country with such fine brains. Our engineers in the United States are at the top positions. Northrop Corporation produces F-16. There are so many Indians working in that Corporation. I met them. They said if India wants to do that, they could do that. But Government has not really produced anything all these years.

I would also say that the organisation of the Defence Ministry has to be re-considered. The military-men and the civilians are both equally unhappy with each other because of the existence of the dual control and lack of functional unity. Dual control means that you have Minister of Defence, Defence Secretary, Joint Secretary, Auditor Accounts and all that. That is one line of control and the other line of control is Defence Minister and Chief of Staff. The Chiefs of Staff sit together. They decide on a plan. But what happens? It goes to the Deputy

Secretary. He says Para 3 of the C.C.A. Rule, etc etc, has been violated and the whole thing has to go from bottoms up all the way. There has to be some way for streamlining this decision making apparatus. This is an archaic apparatus. No country in the world has this dual system. You have this dual system. You have to think of a system where technology decisions are made in one line and you do not have to go through this obstacle course in bureaucracy.

I would draw his attention to the fact that in some Departments there is great discontentment. Take for example the Director General of Inspection. There is great discontentment amongst the civilians about the secondment. They say that Military officers without sufficient background come in and promotion avenues are blocked. Administrative Reform Commission, I have asked the Minister to have a look at it, recommended that there should be no secondment in this Department. I hope you will consider that.

I Will make two more points. You had said about re-settlement of ex-servicemen. I think this is very good thing that you are on. In the Estimates Committee you made great contribution. I would say as far as the re-settlement question is concerned at least length of service in military should be counted in some concrete way when they get into civilian appointment. They are given fresh appointment letter. I was told that even in this Parliament the Watch and Ward who are drawn from the military, their service background is not counted at all. They have to start again. They do not get seniority. I think it is not fair.

Lastly, I would like to say a word about salary. When I was student in school and college, I used to see Lt. Cols. going in automobiles. But the other day I met a Lt. Col. who was going on a Bajaj Scooter and his wife was sitting on the back seat. I went back and made some calcula-

[Subramaniam Swamy]

tions. In 1947 the take-home salary of a Lt. Col. was Rs. 1563. Now he is getting Rs. 2,500/-. If you apply the price index and bring it back to 1947 it will be seen that while he was getting Rs. 1563 take-home salary, to-day at constant prices, he is getting only Rs. 418/-. This is, in my opinion, unprecedented. And that too, it is a loss because in relation to other professions where this kind of risk taking is not at all there, he is taking a risk of his life in the armed forces. I think, something concrete should be done about the salary structure of the armed forces where you will make these people lead a reasonably comfortable life after a number of years being spent in the armed forces. This is the way by which we will get the morale up.

I am very happy, on a concluding note, to say that the Defence Minister has generally kept the Members satisfied and in the Consultative Committee meetings also, he has always been very forthcoming. I hope that in his reply to the debate also, he will be equally forthcoming.

I, therefore support, the Demand for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence.

प्रो. निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्तौड़-गढ़): सभापति महोदय, मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय की अनुदात मांगों का समर्थन करती हूँ। यद्यपि हमारी विदेश नीति का आधार गृह-निरपेक्षता और पंचशील है फिर भी हमें अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिये तथा देश की अखंडता के लिये और देश में आंतरिक शांति के लिये सेनाओं का रखना बहुत अधिक आवश्यक है और आज की वर्तमान परिस्थितियाँ देश की उसमें डिफेंस का और अधिक महत्व हो जाता है क्योंकि आज पाकिस्तान आणविक शक्ति में अपने आपको सम्मन करता जा रहा है। चीन ने भी अपने आपको विस्तारवादी नीति से पीछे नहीं खींचा है। अभी हाल ही में एशियाड के समय अरुणाचल प्रदेश को भी उस ने अपना एक भाग मानते हुए अरुणाचल प्रदेश के एक

नृत्य की आलोचना की। साथ ही हिन्द महासागर में भी सैनिक गतिविधियाँ बढ़ रही हैं। इसलिये हमारे देश के लिये डिफेंस एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है।

आज हमारे रक्षा मंत्रालय के बजट में हम यह देखेंगे कि हमारा खर्चा 5.971 करोड़ रु. होगा। यह खर्चा अगर हम विश्व के अन्य देशों से तुलना करें तो बहुत कम है। 141 राष्ट्रों से अगर इस खर्च की तुलना करते हैं तो भारत का 70 वां नम्बर आता है। हमारे पड़ोसी राष्ट्र पाकिस्तान, बर्मा, चीन और इंडोनेशिया सभी हमारे से अधिक रक्षा सेवाओं पर खर्च करते हैं, जब कि यह राशि हमारे लिये बहुत कम है।

भारतीय सेना पर आज हर देशवासी को गर्व है क्योंकि यह सेनाये श्रेष्ठतम अनुशासित है। जल, थल और नभ, तीनों विंग्स में हमारे सैनिक बहुत अच्छी तरह से प्रशिक्षित हैं, उनमें देशप्रेम की भावना है तथा उनका मनोबल उच्च है। इसलिये हमें बहुत अधिक निराश होने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं आशा करती हूँ कि जब कभी भी मौका मिला है हमारी सेना ने हमेशा दुश्मन के दांत खट्टे किये हैं, और आज भी यदि कोई मौका मिलता है तो ऐसी स्थिति में हमारी सेना पीछे नहीं रहेगी। परन्तु हमारी सेना के जो जवान हैं उनकी जो जरूरी आवश्यकताएँ हैं उनकी पूर्ति करना समाज तथा राज्य का एक बहुत बड़ा कर्तव्य है। उनकी सभी आवश्यकताएँ पूरी नहीं हो पा रही हैं, यद्यपि हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी ने अभी हाल ही में कुछ उनके पे स्कैल्स में और सुविधाओं में सुधार किया है, जिसके लिये मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देती हूँ और उनके इस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत भी करूँगी। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे सम्बन्ध पड़ोसियों से अच्छे हों। हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि युद्ध हो। हमारे पड़ोसियों से जो सम्बन्ध हैं उसके बारे में काफी अधिक चर्चा हो चुकी है। शिखर सम्मेलन में भी यह बात कही गई थी। हम लोग गृह-निरपेक्षता की नीति में विश्वास करते हैं।

हमने पाकिस्तान के साथ भारत-पाक संयुक्त आयोग के बारे में भी बातचीत की, उस पर हस्ताक्षर हुए, परन्तु मेरा सोचना ऐसा है कि पाकिस्तान दोहरी चाल रखता है एक ओर तो वह हमारे संयुक्त आयोग पर हस्ताक्षर करता है और उसी गूट-निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन में शिमला सभाओं की अवहेलना कर के उसने जम्मू-काश्मीर का मामला उठाया। बस, इससे ही वह चप नहीं हो गया, बल्कि डेनेमार्क रेडियो पर जनरल जिया ने जो वक्तव्य दिया, उसमें भी उन्होंने काश्मीर के मामले को फिर से उठाया।

इसलिये केवल यह उनके कहने को ही बात नहीं है। पाकिस्तान वाले कह ही नहीं रहे हैं, परन्तु व्यवहार भी उनका यह बताता है कि उनके इरादे मेक नहीं हैं, उन पर प्रश्न-चिह्न लगा हुआ है।

असवारों में हम देखते हैं कि पाक अधिकृत काश्मीर में काफी सैनी का जमाव होता जा रहा है और अमेरिका द्वारा दिये गये आणविक अस्त्रों का भी वहां जमाव हो रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त पाकिस्तान ने रक्षा बजट को दूगना कर दिया है। नीलम घाटी पर सड़क का निर्माण किया है।

'संडे टाइम्स' में खबर छपी थी कि अमेरिकन यह मानते हैं कि इस शताब्दी के अन्त तक पाकिस्तान में बहुत ताकत होगी कि वह दुनिया के किसी भी देश को उड़ा सकता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue next time when the debate starts.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): सभापति महोदय, आन ए प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में मोटर व्हीकल एक्ट के अन्तर बाइसेन्सों पर फोटो लगाने की आज अंतिम तारीख है। दिल्ली में 6 लाख लोगों के प्राइवेट व्हीकल्स हैं, जिनमें 16 हजार लोगों के लाइसेन्सों पर फोटो लगाकर स्टैम्प लगाई गई है। कल से गाड़ियों को लाइसेन्स पर फोटो न लगा होने के कारण पकड़ना शुरू हो जायेगा। पूरे पैमाने पर देश में यह कानून लागू है। मेरा कहना है कि ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री को यह कहा जाये कि वह कम-से-कम इसकी तारीख आगे जरूर बढ़ा दे।

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह सैंकिंड जीरो अवर है?

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: आप सैंकिंड जीरो अवर की बात कर रहे हैं, आज लास्ट डेट है, वहां 50,000 लोगों की भीड़ लगी हुई है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have got your point. Kindly listen to me. If I may point out to you, for this type of requirement, you have to give a notice. Kindly stick to rules.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: I am not violating any rules.

कल से लोग पकड़े जायेंगे और भगड़े होंगे। नौजवान बेरोजगारी से पीड़ित हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should be worried about the rules. That is not fair. Let us continue with the business of the House.

15.35 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. 'RIGHT TO WORK' AS A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Chandulal Chandrakar.

Shri Chandra Pal Shailani to continue his speech.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हथरस): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं उस दिन कह रहा था कि हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी की एक बिकट समस्या है। आज करोड़ों की तादाद में नौजवान बेरोजगारी से पीड़ित हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. The present position in regard to this Resolution is something like this. Only half an hour is left. There are about 11 members or more to speak. So, I have to ask the House whether you would like to extend the time for this Resolution?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): This is a very important Resolution. The time should be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Already, the time has been extended once. If we again want to extend the time, let us be a little bit reasonable. I would

like to recommend not to exceed one hour. So, instead of half an hour, we will have one hour.

I would request the members to be brief and to make pertinent points only.

श्री चन्द्रपाल हाँलानी: मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि देश के सामने बेरोजगारी की एक विकट समस्या है और करोड़ों की तादाद में पढ़े-लिखे और अनपढ़ नवयुवक और नव-युवतियाँ बेरोजगारी से पीड़ित हैं। एक मोटे से सरव के अनुसार इस वक्त दो करोड़ के करीब लड़के-लड़कियों के नाम रोजगार-दफतरों में दर्ज हैं और उन्हें अरसे से कोई रोजगार नहीं मिला है। इससे भी ज्यादा संख्या ऐसे लोगों की है, जो तरह तरह की कठिनाइयों के कारण अपने नाम रोजगार-दफतरों में दर्ज नहीं करा पाते हैं। आजादी के 35 साल के बाद भी जब एक इंग्लैंड, एम ए या पी एच डी का रिक्रशा खींचते हुए या चपरासी की नौकरी करते हुए देखते हैं, तो बड़ा तरस आता है! सब से पहले तो हमें इस समस्या की तह में जाना पड़ेगा कि इस देश में इतनी अधिक एजुकेशन के बावजूद अगर बहुत ज्यादा बेरोजगारी है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं। हमें बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ इस बात पर मनन करना पड़ेगा कि यह समस्या कैसे हल हो सकती है।

हमारे कई साथियों ने कहा है कि एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों में बहुत भ्रष्टाचार है। बड़े बड़े जमींदार, पूँजीपतियों और उद्योगपतियों के बच्चों को तो नौकरी करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं होती है। नौकरी करने की जरूरत पड़ती है गरीब परिवार के लोगों को, जिनके मां-बाप अपने खून-पसीने की कमाई से उन्हें शिक्षा दिलाते हैं। जब पैसा न देने के कारण उनके नाम दर्ज नहीं किए जाते हैं और उन्हें काल लेटर नहीं दिए जाते हैं, तो उन्हें बहुत परेशानी होती है।

राज्य मंत्री महोदय जो इस समय सदन में मौजूद हैं स्वयं एक शोषित समाज से आते हैं। उनके हृदय में शोषित समाज के लिए प्रेम और हमदर्दी है। ताकि उनका उत्थान हो

सके। इस लिए वह कम से कम अपने विभाग में यह व्यवस्था करें कि जब गरीब और खास तौर से कमजोर वर्ग के बच्चे एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में जाएं, तो उनके नाम दर्ज किए जायें और उनके लिए काल लेटर निकाले जाने में धांधली न हो।

बेरोजगारी की समस्या से त्रस्त हो कर बहुत से नवजवान अपराध जगत में प्रवेश करते हैं। जब उन्हें कोई रोजगार नहीं मिलता, तो उनमें से कोई चोर बनता है, कोई डकैत बनता है, कोई राहजनी करता है, कोई उठाईपूरी करता है और कोई कत्ल करता है। वे भयंकर से भयंकर और गम्भीर अपराध करना शुरू कर देते हैं। जो लोग यह सब नहीं कर पाते और जिनके हृदय कमजोर होते हैं। वे बेरोजगारी के कारण हम आये-दिन अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि अमक क्वालिफाइड व्यक्ति रोजगार न मिलने के कारण आत्म-हत्या करने पर मजबूर हो गया।

जब इन्सान को रोजगार नहीं मिलता है, तो वह भीख मांगने और कई अनैतिक कार्य करने पर मजबूर हो जाता है। "विभिन्नित" किम् न कराँति पापम्"? भूखा क्या पाप नहीं कर सकता? पेट भरने के लिए आदमी बड़े से बड़ा पाप करने पर आमादा हो सकता है। आज हमारे देश में अशान्ति, अनशासनहीनता, निराशा और हताशा का वातावरण बना हुआ है। इसका कारण यही है कि जिन लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिलता, वे जूलूस निकालते हैं, आन्दोलन करते हैं, जिससे माहौल खराब होता है। अगर इस देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या समाप्त हो जाए, तो मेरा विश्वास है कि इस देश में इस तरह की प्रवृत्तियाँ भी समाप्त हो जाएंगी।

अगर हमारे संविधान में काम के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकारों में शामिल कर दिया जाए, तो कोई बहुत बड़ा अर्थ नहीं हो जाएगा। दुनिया के अनेक देशों में, खास तौर से उन देशों में, जिन्होंने समाजवाद के सिद्धांत को अपना रखा है, काम करने के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकारों में शामिल किया गया है। और वहां की सरकारों ने

अपने संविधान में इस तरह का प्रावधान किया है। जैसे रूस है, रूमानिया है, यूगोस्लाविया है, चाइना है, जापान है, ब्रूगा-रिया है, इजिप्ट है, जी डी आर है या हंगरी है — इन देशों में नागरिकों का काम देने की गारन्टी दी गई है। हमारे देश ने भी समाजवादी सिद्धान्त का अपनाया है। हमारी लोकप्रिय सरकार यहां पर समाजवाद लाना चाहती है। आधुनिक भारत के निर्माता, पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने समाजवाद के सिद्धान्त को अपनाया था और उन्होंने कहा था कि बिना समाजवाद के रास्ते पर चले हुए, इस देश का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि हमारे देश में अनेक प्रकार की असमानताएँ हैं। यहां पर ऊँच-नीच की भावना है, छाटे-बड़े का सर्वाल है, गरीबी-अमीरी का सर्वाल है, तथा इसी प्रकार की अनेक बातें और भी हैं। जब तक समाजवाद नहीं आया, तब तक इस तरह की भावनाएँ इस देश से दूर नहीं होंगी और एक दूसरे के प्रति भाईचारे की भावना भी पैदा नहीं होगी। समाजवादी व्यवस्था में आस्था रखने के कारण ही मैं माँग करता हूँ कि काम के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकारों में सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिए। इस देश की आधे से अधिक जनसंख्या गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे अपना जीवन बसर कर रही है। इनके अधिकारी वे लोग हैं जोकि शोषित हैं। उनको आज जीवन की आवश्यक वस्तुएँ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member had taken six minutes previously also. He will please try to conclude. We have to accommodate everybody.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी: चार मिनट और दे दीजिए।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि पूरुषों के अलावा महिलाएँ भी बड़ी संख्या में बेरोजगार हैं। इसके समाधान के लिए भी सरकार को शीघ्र-तिशीघ्र प्रभावी कदम उठाने चाहिए। इसके अलावा छोटी उम्र के बच्चे जिनके मां-बाप नहीं हैं या जिसके मां-बाप बहुत गरीब हैं जोकि उनको अच्छी शिक्षा नहीं दिला सकते या उनके लिए खाने कपड़े की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते, ऐसे बच्चे काम करने के लिए मजदूर हो जाते हैं। आज बहुत सारी फैक्ट-रीयों में उनका शोषण किया जा रहा है।

यदि मैं यह बात भी कह दूँ कि हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली दोषित है, तो गलत नहीं होगा। यदि हमने जाव-ऑरिएन्टेड शिक्षा अपनाई होती तो आज इतनी बेरोजगारी नहीं होती। बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए आवश्यक है कि सरकार लघु एवं कठोर उद्योगों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दे तथा देशी क्षेत्रों में उनको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए। स्कूलों में लड़कियों के लिए सिलाई, कर्तीई, बुनाई की शिक्षा अनिवार्य की जानी चाहिए ताकि नौकरी के अभाव में वे अपनी गुंजर करने लायक बन सकें। इसी तरह से पूरुषों के लिए भी तकनीकी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

हमारी महान नेता एवं प्रधान मंत्री श्री-मती इन्दिरा गान्धी ने इस देश के सामने "श्रमएव जयते" का नारा दिया है। इस देश के प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री, पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने भी "आराम हराम है" का नारा दिया था। उन्होंने श्रम के महत्व को अच्छी तरह से समझा था। इसीलिए उन्होंने देशवासियों का आह्वान किया था कि वे चाहे खेत में काम करते हैं, कारखाने में काम करते हैं या विद्यार्थी हैं सभी को श्रम करना चाहिए ताकि यह देश हर तरह से सम्पन्न बन सके। उसी प्रकार से श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी ने भी "श्रमएव जयते" का नारा दिया है। मैं सारे देशवासियों से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस नारे की अहमियत को समझे। श्रम-जयते के रास्ते पर चलकर हर इन्सान को चाहे वह किसी भी वर्ग का हो, किसी भी धर्म का हो, किसी भी उम्र का हो, श्रम के महत्व को समझाना चाहिए और श्रम करने में किसी भी प्रकार की हिचकिचाहट नहीं होनी चाहिए।

अंत में, मैं महात्मा जिलक की यह बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। उन्होंने कहा था—फ्रीडम इज अवर बर्थ राइट आज़ादी हमारा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है। जब आज़ादी हमारा जन्म सिद्ध अधिकार हो सकता है, तो काम का अधिकार हमारा जन्म सिद्ध अधिकार क्यों नहीं हो सकता है? इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि काम के अधिकार को भारतीय संविधान में संशोधन करके मौलिक अधिकारों की श्रेणी में शामिल करे, ताकि इस देश से गरीबी दूर हो, यह देश सर्वसम्पन्न हो सके।

[श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी]

यहां पर जितने नौजवान अपराध करने पर उतारू हैं, अशान्त हैं, उन को रोजगार मिलेगा। इस प्रकार वह देश के लिए देश की जनता के लिए, अपने और अपने परिवार के लिए कुछ सोचेगा और काम करेगा। एक दिन वह आएगा जब हम जापान, रूस, अमरीका जैसे सम्पन्न और समृद्ध देशों से भी आगे चलकर अपने मस्तिष्क को ऊपर उठाकर संसार में गौरव का जीवन व्यतीत कर सकेंगे। वही भारत जिसको कभी सोने की चिड़िया कहा जाता था, दुनिया को शिक्षा-दीक्षा देता था, वही प्राचीन गौरव भारत को पुनः प्राप्त होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।
(इति)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Once again I urge upon the hon. Members to take a little less time because there are a large number of hon. Members yet to speak and the time now will not get elongated.

I request now Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao to speak.

15.47 hrs.

(MR. Speaker in the Chair)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): This kind of a resolution is coming for the second time in this hon. House. In the year 1977 when the Janata Party was in power, one of the members of the Janata Party, Shri Yamuna Prasad Shastri, a blind member of this House, brought forward a similar resolution in this august House. The then Law Minister belonging to the Janata Party, Shri Shanti Bhushan advanced his argument against the resolution saying that it was impracticable; that it was not at all practicable to implement the resolution because of the vastness of the country and so many problems confronting the country and also because of the huge amount required to implement it. He estimated it at Rs. 800 crores—if you want to pro-

vide unemployment allowance. That was the ground on which he rejected although he was sympathetic and I think the same argument may be advanced by our hon. Labour Minister here while he intervenes in the debate.

I support this resolution brought by my colleague, Mr. Chandulal Chandrakar. There are two reasons for my supporting it. One is that everybody knows that there is an acute unemployment problem in this country, apart from poverty. To solve this problem the Government will not think it seriously unless it is imposed on it—that is, this responsibility, although it may say, 'We lack resources—financial resources for this purpose. But I say, Sir, if there is a will, there is a way. If the Government is determined, then it can definitely mobilise resources for this purpose.

Unfortunately, in this country, after 35 years of Independence, we are not able to solve many of the problems facing our country and there is acute unemployment not only among the educated but are among the uneducated people also.

The reason is that the kind of education that we are providing in this country is really a purposeless one. During the British period, they had introduced this kind of educational system. We are still continuing that. We have not yet abandoned that. This is responsible for this situation.

We are unnecessarily, without any purpose, producing graduates; every year thousands of people become either matriculates or graduates. In the countryside, if you go, you will find that about 20 to 30 people on an average out of every hundred are educated. Irrespective of whether they are matriculates or graduates, they all seek employment of clerical and other jobs. In this way, no Government can provide employment to all leave alone the Congress (I) Governments or whatever be the party Government which boasts of providing

employment to the people. I say it will fail, definitely.

Recently, Sir, we had elections in the South both in the State of Andhra Pradesh as well as in Karnataka. There the leader of the Telugu Desam Party had given assurance to the people that if only they came to power—he was not hopeful to come to power—he would provide jobs to each and everybody. He said that there would not be any person without a job. This was the kind of assurance he gave before the Election. After he became the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, he is finding it very difficult to implement that assurance. And wherever he goes, he is asked by the people as to what has happened to his promise and what he is doing. It now becomes very difficult for him to implement that. That is why I say it would be very difficult for any party to provide employment to each and everybody unless we change drastically the educational system which was introduced during the Imperialist period.

For that purpose, my request to Government is this. Of course, it is not in the hands of the Labour Minister. But, he may impress upon the Education Minister that we should change drastically the educational system. The education that we provide to our people, the youngsters, should be job-oriented; it should be a technically-oriented one. We also require these youngsters to know something about the technology. In villages also, small technicians are required. We need so many artisans for building houses and for other purposes. We need for example, mechanics etc. But, unfortunately, we are not having sufficient number of these people who are trained for this purpose. If we provide this kind of education, then only I think we would be able to provide them with the employment who can be called self-employed people. That is one aspect.

The other aspect of the thing is this. Last year, I was in Germany. I

was told by the people there who were of course, not the admirers of Hitler that they had got beautiful road only because of him. They hated Hitler of course. But, during his period, that kind of development took place. For example, before Hitler came to power Germany had to face unemployment problem like ours. It seems that since he had given the assurance to the people that if he were voted to power. When he would provide employment to each and everybody, the people then took the risk and voted him to power.

Afterwards what he had done was this. He said that he would provide employment. But, everybody should do the work whether it be labour oriented job or skilled or unskilled one. Like that, he controlled the youths particularly. Unless they were asked to do that sort of work, they would go on speaking only clerical type of work. They would seek to work in offices. But, he controlled them. When he later became the dictator, he forced all the youths for laying roads and for other purposes also. That is why they were saying that there he not only solved the unemployment problem but he developed the infrastructure there. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): That was due to militarisation.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: In socialist countries, they are doing that. But, this problem can be solved only by this type of education. I do not praise all the methods adopted by Hitler. What I am trying to impress upon the House is that unless we compel the educated youths and others of this country to do this sort of work, we cannot solve this problem. The thing is that they refuse to do that kind of work. On the one hand we say that people are there without work but when you go to villages you will find for agricultural purposes people are not available. The lands remain uncultivated because the youth prefer clerical work and refuse to take up agricultural work.

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

We find only old generation people are cultivating lands with the result after their deaths who will be there to cultivate the lands. So, it is very necessary that it is made compulsory and this can be done once you include right to work as a fundamental right. If this right to work is included in the fundamental chapter then Government will feel the necessity of implementing land reforms. Even after introduction of land reforms policy we know the experience in rural areas. We are not able to implement it properly because of some lacunae in our law. The landlords approach the courts and the courts grant stay with the result land reforms are not implemented. In order to implement land reforms it is very necessary that we should have a legal system in which there are no defects.

Therefore, I say once you include this right to work as a fundamental right then you will be serious in implementing this programme.

Sir, the other thing that I want to impress upon the Government to solve the unemployment problem is that in our country there is lot of irrigation potential which is not being exploited. In the North because of Ganges and Brahmaputra every year there are floods whereas in the South people are suffering because of drought. When Dr. K. L. Rao was the Irrigation Minister he suggested a good scheme about linking of Ganges with Kavari. By linking the rivers from North to South we will be having integration and also lot of irrigation potential will be created because of which we will be able to irrigate lot of land. There is enough land but because of lack of irrigation facilities we could not bring it under cultivation. So, I say serious thought should be given to the scheme proposed by Dr. K. L. Rao. By this we will be able to provide employment to millions of people.

Then, Sir, unless you industrialise—whether small scale, medium or large scale—you will not be able to solve unemployment problem. Sir, the other day our Finance Minister said that for self-employment the banks are prepared to advance loans but in actual practice we have been told by the youth that they approach the banks but the banks create so many hurdles. The banks do not give the loan and the youth get disappointed. Sir, I would like to warn that unless the unemployment problem is solved there will be revolution in our country. We had a bitter experience of it in recent elections in Andhra and Karnataka. It is the youth who brought this revolution. They are very much frustrated. They say for the last 35 years our party has been sitting in the Chair and they have forgotten the youth. Whether it is Congress party or any other party it will not be able to solve this problem but they think since we are in power since Independence we should have been able to solve this problem.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Sir, I conclude by saying that we should change our education system, create irrigation potential, check population increase and then we will be able to solve unemployment problem. It is unfortunate that since Independence our population has doubled. Thus problem has to be fought on war footing in 1977 Janata Government neglected this aspect. Although they came, to power on the slogan of 'nas-bandi' yet they are responsible for the present situation. I am happy that now Mr. Jethmalani praises Sanjay Gandhi for his taking initiative for this. I salute in this matter. I once again request the Government to give serious thought to it and right to work should be included in the fundamental chapter.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद):
अध्यक्ष जी, राइट टू वर्क की जहाँ तक बात है, वास्तव में यह बहुत ही सुन्दर इस प्रस्ताव

के माध्यम से लाई गई है। मुझे बहुत कम उम्मीद है कि यह सरकार इस प्रस्ताव को मान लेगी या इस पर उचित रूप से ध्यान भी देगी। वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है इस पर गौर से विचार करना चाहिए। पिछले सात वर्षों में जो हमारी प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सेक्टर में प्लानिंग रही, उसमें हमने अति-तन कितने लोगों को काम दिया और कितने लोग बेरोजगार हुए। मैं ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ जैसे इंग्लैंड या कोई और देश 35 पाइंड देते हैं मरने कहने का उद्देश्य यह है कि आपकी जो प्लानिंग है, उस पर भी विचार किया जाए। लैबर मिनिस्ट्री की जिम्मेदारी रहती है लोगों की बेरोजगारी के आंकड़े देना और एम्प्लायमेंट एक्स-चेंज में कितने लोगों ने अपना नाम रजिस्टर करा लिया। इस प्रकार की सचना सरकार द्वारा इस गदन में दे दी जाती है। इसमें वास्तविकता यह है कि 1975 से 1981 तक 19.7 मिलियन से शुरु हुआ और 22.9 मिलियन तक पहुँच गए इससे पता चलता है कि आपने 0.5 मिलियन पर इधर के हिसाब से तरक्की की है। ये फिगर्स 700 मिलीयन आबादी के हिसाब से हैं। आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि पिछली बार 17.2 मिलियन लोगों ने अपना नाम रजिस्टर्ड करवाया और अगस्त-82 तक 19 मिलियन हो गए। 19 मिलियन वह लोग हैं जो जानते हैं* एम्प्लायमेंट एक्स-चेंज में जा कर नाम लिखा लेना चाहिए। देहातों में रहने वाले लाखों लोग तो एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज किस चीज का नाम है जानते ही नहीं हैं, और इसलिए अपना नाम ही नहीं लिखा पाते। आज देश में 5 करोड़ लोग बेरोजगार हैं जिन्होंने एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज का दफ्तर ही नहीं देखा और नाम भी नहीं लिखाते हैं।

आज की हालत में जिन लोगों के नाम एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में लिखे हुए हैं उनमें से आधे तो ग्रेजुएट और पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट हैं। मीडिकलटे लोगों की संख्या तो कम है। अति-तन इनमें से कितनों को आपने नौकरी दी? इस पर आपने कभी विचार किया है? होता क्या है कि इनकी जो काम दिलाने वाली योजनाएँ हैं उनमें कहीं

न कहीं रुकावट सी है, वह नौकरी नहीं दे पा रही है। आवश्यक बात यह है कि आर्थिक पहलू पर जब विचार करें तो हमें काम दिलाने वाली योजनाएँ करनी चाहियें। कांग्रेसी और गंगा वाली बात के संदर्भ में कहना चाहूंगा कि जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम करने वाले हैं उनमें कितने लोग काम करते हैं? 15 मिलियन लोगों को जो आपने नौकरी दे रखी है प्राइवेट सेक्टर में उनमें 1.8 मिलियन वह हैं जो कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम करने वाले प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हैं। करते क्या हैं। यह ठेकेदारों से काम कराते हैं। इसलिये कहीं नौकरी देने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता। आप देंगे क्या? इनमें बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जो नाम ही नहीं लिखा पाते हैं एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में, और कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो साल, दो साल के बाद फिर दोबारा अपना नाम देखने नहीं जाते हैं। मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश की सारी बेरोजगारी आप कितने सालों में खत्म कर देंगे? मेरा ब्याल है 100 वर्ष में भी नहीं खत्म कर सकते हैं। तो फिर राइट टू वर्क कहां से देंगे? नहीं दे पायेंगे। पापुलेशन जरूर कंट्रोल होनी चाहिये, इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं करता। लेकिन सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न है कि हमारे यहां जो काम की योजनाएँ चलती रहती हैं, जैसे बेरोजगारों को भैंस दिला दी कभी आपने देखा है वह भैंस आते-आते दूध ही नहीं देती है और वह बेचारा बेरोजगार ही बना रहता है और नौकरी वाला मामला तो एक दम ही गड़बड़ है।

आप इंडस्ट्री के बारे में जब बात करते हैं तो देश के उद्योग धंधों का भी आपको विकेन्द्रीकरण करना चाहिये। हैवी इंडस्ट्री के बारे में आप कोई राय बना सकते हैं लेकिन आपको लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना पड़ेगा। इस बात पर चौधरी चरण सिंह ने गांधीवादी आदर्श का समर्थन किया है और सरकार को कभी विरोधी लोगों की भी अच्छी बात मान लेनी चाहिये। महात्मा गांधी ने काटोज इंडस्ट्री के लिये कहा था कि जब तक इसको डेवलप नहीं करेंगे तब तक हमारा काम

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

नहीं चलेगा। बड़ी फैक्ट्री में बड़ी मशीनें लगी हुई हैं जिनमें सावुन भी बन रहा है। आप रेडियो, टी. वी. पर रोज एडवर्टाइज कर रहे हैं। अभी टिफेंस पर चर्चा चल रही थी, एक्स-सर्विसमें के रोसेटल-मेंट की बात करते हैं। यहाँ साबुन बनाना सिखा देते हैं। वह गांव में क्या बनायेंगे न उसको बेच पायेंगे। इसलिये बेरोजगारी बढ़ती जा रही है। इसलिये सांचे की बात यह है कि हमारी प्लानिंग सही माने में सही तरीके से होनी चाहिये। और राइट टू वर्क आप काभी भी नहीं दे पायेंगे। कोर्डे और सरकार आयी तो वह विचार कर सकती है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले माननीय चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि जो अभी अनुपस्थित है

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कहो तो भेज दूँ उनको?

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव: जी हाँ, भेज दें, जिन्होंने यह संकलन रखा और कहा कि बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिये काम के अधिकार को संविधान में मूल अधिकार के रूप में शामिल किया जाय।

आप जानते हैं कि श्री चन्द्राकर शासक दल के गृहमंत्री हैं और इनके प्रस्ताव का जोरदार ढंग से समर्थन भी इनकी पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी के सैक्रेटरी श्री मूलचन्द झाग ने किया है। मैं जानता हूँ कि यह पार्टी जनतंत्र में विश्वास करने वाली है इसलिये यह सरकार इसको अवश्य मानेगी।

बेरोजगारी की समस्या आज देश में सूखा की तरह मूंह बाये जा रहो बढ़ती जा हर रोज बेरोजगारों की फाँड़ बढ़ती जा रही है। 1980 में आपको याद होगा, यह सरकार वायदा करके आई थी कि बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान करेगी। आज 3 बरस गुजर गये, समाधान की बात तो अलग रही, इनकी कोई प्लान या थिंकिंग भी नहीं है। जनता सरकार 5, 7 बरस की बात तो करती थी, लेकिन इनको कोई प्लानिंग नहीं है।

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि संविधान में इसका प्रावधान होगा, मूल-अधिकार में यदि इसे सम्मिलित किया जायेगा तो सरकार इस बात को सोचने के लिये बाध्य तो होगी कि बेरोजगारी की समस्या का कैसे समाधान किया जाये?

जब इस मुल्क में अंग्रेज आये तो उन्होंने इस मुल्क में अंग्रेजी को इसलिये इन्ट्रोड्यूस किया कि उन्हें दफ्तरों के लिए क्लर्क चाहिये थे। लेकिन अंग्रेजी पढ़ने वाले लोग हाथ से काम करना गुनाह समझने लगे। मीट्रिक तक पढ़ा हुआ भी हाथ से काम नहीं करता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वही हाल आजकल भी तो है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव: 35 बरस गुजर गये, लेकिन आज तक कुछ भी इस मामले में नहीं हो पाया। जानबूझकर यह सरकार चाहती है कि बेरोजगारों को फाँड़ बनती रहे ताकि वह हमारी तरफ देखते रहें और हम पर डिपेंड रहें।

मैं आप्रह करूँगा कि शुरू से जो हमारी शिक्षा की नीति है, इसमें कम-से-कम आज कुछ परिवर्तन करें। आज 4 तरह की शिक्षा इस मुल्क में है। एक बच्चा पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़ता है, दूसरा बच्चा सेंट्रल स्कूल में पढ़ता है, तीसरा बच्चा म्यूनिसिपैलिटी के स्कूल में और चौथा बच्चा गांव के उस तरह के स्कूलों में पढ़ता है जहाँ कि छपर भी नहीं है।

आप देखेंगे कि आज गरीब ही ज्यादा अन-एम्प्लायड है, जिनका कोई सौंस नहीं है। उनमें ऐसे लोग ही ज्यादा हैं जो गांव के स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं। एक तरफ पब्लिक स्कूल के पढ़े बच्चे होते हैं, उनके रहन-सहन का ढंग और सारी सुविधाएँ होती हैं और दूसरी तरफ गांव के पढ़े बच्चे को आप कहते हैं कि कम्पीटिशन में आओ। एक तरफ मुलतानी घोड़ा और दूसरी तरफ दौसी घोड़ा और फिर आप कहते हैं कि देखें कौन जीतेंगा?

यह सरकार जानबूझकर चाहती है कि गरीब तबके का लड़का जो है; उसको कभी मौका शासन में हिस्सा लेने क न मिले ताकि वह अपनी बेहतरी की बात कह सके।

यह सरकार जाग-बूझकर बेकारी की समस्या का समाधान नहीं करना चाहती है, इसलिये कि दबे-कुचले लोग शासन में आधे तो वह उसी वर्ग की बेहतरी की बात करेंगे जिससे वह आते हैं ।

शिक्षा में बेसिक एजुकेशन इन्होंने चलाई उसके बाद कहा कि यह ठीक नहीं है । इसके बाद इन्होंने एसेस्मेंट का तरीका अपनाया । कुछ देर बाद कहा कि यह भी ठीक नहीं है । फिर इन्होंने 10 प्लस 2 की थ्योरी चलाई । आखिर कोई एक नीति तो होनी चाहिये ।

मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क में जो पब्लिक स्कूल हैं, बराबर इस सदन में और सदन के बाहर भी मांग हुई है कि इनको खत्म करके एक सिद्धान्त करो ताकि गांव से लेकर शहर तक लोग एक तरह की पढ़ाई पढ़ें और कम्पीटीशन में आ सकें । लेकिन यह सरकार ऐसा नहीं करना चाहती ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कौन से स्कूल में पढ़े हैं ?

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मैं ऐसे स्कूल में पढ़ा हूँ, जिसमें छप्पर नहीं था । मैं ऐसे स्कूलों में पढ़ा हूँ, जिनका इन लोगों को कोई कनसेप्शन ही नहीं है । इनको पता ही नहीं है कि बिना छप्पर के स्कूल कैसे होते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम पेड़ के नीचे पढ़े हैं ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : हम तो आसमान के नीचे पढ़ कर आए हैं । हमारी शिक्षा ऐसी होनी चाहिए, जिससे देश में बेरोजगारों को फौज पैदा न हो, बल्कि जो रोजगारोन्मुख हो, लोगों को रोजी-रोटी कमाने लायक बना सके । अभी मुझे 10 डी० आर० जाने का मौका मिला था । वहां पर हमने इनफार्मली कहा कि हमारे यहां बड़ी बेरोजगारी है । उन्होंने कहा कि आपके यहां इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी प्राजेक्ट्स हैं, क्यों नहीं लोगों को

उनमें लगाते । हमने कहा कि आप हमारी शिक्षा को समझ नहीं पाएंगे, हमारे यहां जो स्कूल में पढ़ा हो, वह हाथ से काम नहीं कर सकता और यही रोना है ।

शायद सरकार को मालूम नहीं है कि जितनी समस्याएं उसके सामने आने वाली हैं, उनकी जड़ में बेरोजगारी है । जिस अनुपात से आज बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, अगर वह उसी तरह बढ़ती गई, तो वह दिन दूर नहीं है; जब इस सरकार को फिर 1977 का मुंह देखना पड़ेगा । मैं उसको आगाह करना चाहता हूँ कि बेरोजगारी की समस्या बहुत तेजी के साथ बढ़ रही है, वह उसका समाधान करने के लिए कदम उठाए और हर घर में कम से कम एक आदमी को रोजगार अवश्य दे ।

18 तारीख को विरोधी दलों ने मुल्क के सारे जिला मुख्यालयों में प्रदर्शन किया था । हमने तीन मांगें रखी थीं : एक, पढ़े-लिखे नौजवानों और गांवों के बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार दिया जाए और जब तक ऐसा नहीं हो सकता, तब तक उन्हें 150 रुपए मासिक भत्ता दिया जाए ; दूसरे, मंडल कमीशन की सिफारिशों को लागू किया जाए, तीसरे, हरिजन-आदिवासियों के रिजर्व्ड क्वोटा को पूरा किया जाए । आपको जानकर हैरत होगी कि यद्यपि रिजर्व्ड कोटा 22 परसेंट है, लेकिन अधिकतर जगहों में केवल 5 परसेंट तक रिजर्व्ड हो पाई है । रिजर्व्ड करने वाले सरकारी अधिकाारी कहते हैं कि इन वर्गों में उपयुक्त लोग उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । हमने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि हरिजन आदिवासियों में ज्यादातर लड़के गांवों के ऐसे स्कूलों से पढ़ कर आते हैं, जहां छप्पर भी नहीं है । सरकार ने जो संवैधानिक प्रावधान किया है, उसके अनुसार वह कम से कम 22 परसेंट नौकरियां तो इन वर्गों को दें । अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करते हैं, तो इसका मतलब है कि वह यह नहीं चाहती कि हरिजन-आदिवासी ऊपर उठें और 80 प्रतिशत होने के नाते उनके हाथ में शासन आए ।

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

सत्तारूढ़ दल के एक महामंत्री जो संकल्प लाए हैं और दूसरे महामंत्री ने जिसे समर्थन दिया है, मैं जोरदार शब्दों में उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह उसे जरूर स्वीकार करें।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

भला क्या कर सकें इलाज मजे नातवानी का पकड़ते हैं अगर बाजू यहां जाने उतरते हैं।

मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि काम करने का अधिकार एक संवैधानिक अधिकार होना चाहिए। श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर जी ने जो रेजोल्यूशन यहां पर पेश किया है मैं उसकी पूरी हिमायत करता हूँ। उन्होंने एक बहुत अच्छी बात यहां पर रखी है। आज जो बेरोजगारी की समस्या है, हमें उस पर सोचना चाहिए। अगर हम अच्छी तरह से सोचेंगे तो कोई न कोई हल निकल ही जायेगा। ऐसी कोई भी मुश्किल नहीं है कि जिसका हल तलाश न किया जा सके बशर्ते कि हम उस चीज को सीरियसली टेकअप करें

That without which we cannot live, must come unto us.

स्वामी विवकानन्द जी ने यह बात कही है कि जिसके बगैर हम रह नहीं सकते हैं वह चीज हमें जरूर मिलेगी। जिस चीज के बिना हम रह सकते हैं वह कहां मिलेगी। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जिस चीज की हमें जरूरत है उसके लिए सीरियसली सोचना होगा।

आज हमारे यहां जनसंख्या पर पाबन्दी होनी चाहिए। दूसरे देशों में एक बच्चा भी ज्यादा पैदा नहीं होने देते हैं लेकिन यहां पर पता नहीं कितने पैदा होते जा रहे हैं। संजय गांधी ने इसको कुछ रोका था लेकिन लोगों ने उसको एक्सप्लायट कर लिया, कहा यह बुरी बात है लेकिन अब उसकी तारीफ कर रहे हैं।

इसी तरह से आज आप देखें कि भिक्षा-वृत्ति किस तरह से फैल रही है। भिखारी कपड़े तक फाड़ डालते हैं। आंध्र में चले जाइये या कहीं और वहां पर इतने मांगने वाले हैं जिनकी इन्तहा नहीं है। लेकिन इस बारे में कोई भी नहीं सोच रहा है।

महात्मा गांधी पहले छोटी बातों को ही लेते थे।

"I should be ashamed of resting, and having a square meal as long as there is one able-bodied man or woman without work or food."

महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि अगर एक मनुष्य भी बिना काम के और बिना रोटी के है तो किसी को भी आराम नहीं करना चाहिए। लेकिन क्या आज उनकी बातों पर अमल किया जा रहा है? मैंने देखा है मंत्रियों के यहां कितने ही लोग खड़े रहते हैं। मैंने देखा 40-40 लोग बैठे हैं। मंत्री महोदय काम क्यों नहीं निपटाते हैं? जब मैं कार्यकर्ता था तो मेरे पास गांवों से लोग आते थे। यह 1947 की बात है। मैं सोचता था कि इन लोगों को तो काम करना है, ये यहां पर क्यों आये। वे तहसीलदार के पास जाते थे तो वह लिख देता था कि मौके पर मिलो। मैंने कहा, लिखकर दे दिया है कि मौके पर देख लेंगे। इससे सब लोग भाग जायेंगे। नारा लगता है कि चौं सुन्दर सिंह जिन्दावाद। गांवों में जाकर कोई काम करना है, तो लोगों को यह समझना चाहिए कि यह हमारा काम है और इसको ठीक करना चाहिए। इन छोटी-छोटी बातों को अगर देखा जाए तो काम बहुत अच्छा हो सकता है

शिक्षा के संदर्भ में भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। शिक्षा जो दी जा रही है बाबू पैदा करने के लिए दी जा रही है। लार्ड मैकाले ने इसको शुरू किया था, सफेद-पोश पैदा हों और कोई काम न करे। इसको क्यों नहीं बदला जा रहा है। इस को भी बदलना चाहिए। इसको जॉब-ओरिएण्टेड बनाना चाहिए। लोग प

पढ़ लिखकर कुछ काम कर सकें। लेकिन बाबू कहता है कि हम काम क्यों करें, मेरे सफेद कपड़े हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि काम चाहें कोई भी हो, उसको करना चाहिए।

हिन्दुस्तान एक एग्रीकल्चरल मुल्क है। गांवों में भूमि पड़ी हुई है, लेकिन अभी तक लैंड रिफार्म नहीं हुआ है। इसका प्रबन्ध अभी तक क्यों नहीं किया गया? उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत भूमि पड़ी हुई है। वहां लोग काम नहीं करते हैं। बड़े-बड़े वदमाश चुनाव लड़ते हैं और खाली घूमते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह क्या तमाशा है। थोड़ी सी भूमि पर भी काफी आदमी काम कर सकते हैं। मैं अग्र्यश्व महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या लैंड रिफार्म हुआ है? इसके लिए अब तक कौन-सा इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हुआ है? इसके लिए आप किसको पकड़ेंगे? डेमोक्रेसी है, आप किसी को नहीं पकड़ सकते हैं। इसके लिए यदि कहा जाता है, तो कहा जाता है कि यह मेरा विभाग नहीं है। इसलिए कोई सिलसिला चलने का नजर नहीं आता है। यह काम आपको करना चाहिए। यह बात सही है कि किसी भी नौजवान को कोई काम मिलता है, तो उसको करना चाहिए। स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने कहा है —

"To the grumbler all duties are distasteful. Nothing will ever satisfy him and his whole life is doomed to prove a failure. Let us work on, doing as we go, whatever it happens to be our duty and being ever ready to put our shoulders to the wheel. Then surely shall we see the light."

जो काम मिलता है, उसको करते जाना चाहिए। महात्मा गांधी की बात को मानना चाहिए। जो काम मिलता है, उसको करते जाना चाहिए। उनको कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि सेटी नहीं खानी चाहिए, जब तक काम नहीं करना है। कहते हैं कि बी० ए०, एम० ए० पास है। ठीक है, बी० ए०, एम० ए० पास हैं।

"As long as millions live in hunger and ignorance, I hold every man a traitor who having been educated at their expenses and pays not the least need to them" (Swami Vivekanand).

उत्तर प्रदेश की क्या हालत है। गांवों में बेशुमार भूमि पड़ी हुई है। यह जो रखी है, यू० पी० में बोट लेने के लिए रखी है। ... (व्यवधान) ... पब्लिक स्कूलों की हालत को देखिए। एक आदमी कहता है कि पब्लिक स्कूल में दाखिला करायेंगे। मेने कहा—तुम बड़े बेकार आदमी हो। पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़ाकर मर जायेंगे। हम कोई पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़े हैं, हम गांवों में पढ़े हैं। हम में शक्ति है, हम लड़ सकते हैं। जो पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं, वे क्या करेंगे। हर आदमी चाहता है कि पब्लिक स्कूल में दाखिला मिल जाए। जो बात कही जाती है उस पर अमल होना चाहिये। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि यह जो पब्लिक स्कूल का सिलसिला है इसको बन्द करना चाहिये। लेकिन बन्द कौन करेगा? सब जवानी कह देते हैं। ...

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : चौधरी साहब ठीक कहते हैं। कहते सब हैं कि बन्द कर दो, लेकिन करता कोई नहीं।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ अधिकार और कर्तव्य बराबर चलते हैं। दोनों को साथ ले कर चलना होगा। मैंने सरकार के कई काम देखे हैं। वे कह देते हैं कि हम ने यह करना है, वह करना है, मता पास कर देते हैं, लेकिन क्या उन का अमल होता है? अगर अमल नहीं होता है तो फिर यह सब कहने का क्या मतलब है? यह मता आप के लिये भी है सब के लिये है, मेरे लिये भी है, आप के लिये भी है, सरकार के लिये भी है, जब तक आप इस पर अमल नहीं करेंगे तब तक कोई काम नहीं बनेगा।

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

मैं एक बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ—हिन्दुस्तान में अगर कोई कारखाना नहीं खोल सकता है तो फिर आप को लैंड-रिफार्म जरूर करना चाहिये। लेकिन कहते सब हैं, काम नहीं होता है। हम सोचते नहीं हैं कि हम कहाँ जा रहे हैं इस तरह कहने से कुछ बनने वाला नहीं है। हमारे पंजाब में जो लड़ाई हो रही है, इस का क्या मतलब है? अगर उन को काम दे दें तो क्या वे अपना कारखाना छोड़ कर लड़ेंगे। इस बारे में मेरा मत था, लेकिन वह अस्वीकार हो गया, इस लिये उस पर बोल नहीं सका। आज हरिजनों को लें—ज्यादातर बेरोजगार उनके अन्दर हैं, जब उन की ही समस्या का समाधान नहीं होता तो इन का क्या होगा। बेरोजगारी के मामले में हमारा एक आदर्श होना चाहिए कि कोई भी आदमी चाहे जितना पढ़ा लिखा हो, उस को रोटी मुफ्त नहीं खानी चाहिये। मुफ्त रोटी खाना पाप है। कोई एम० ए० पास है, उसे नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, तो जो भी काम उसे मिलता है वह उसे करना चाहिये। इस बात का इन्तजार नहीं करना चाहिये कि उसे उस की पढ़ाई के मुताबिक ही नौकरी मिले। फिर भी उसे काम नहीं मिलता है तो वह समाज का कुसूर है, मेरा कुसूर है। इस ढंग से आप सोचेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सारा काम ठीक हो जायेगा और बेरोजगारी दूर हो जायेगी।

That without which we cannot live must come unto us.

आप इस तरह से देखें—जिस घर में तीन चार आदमी बेकार घूमते हैं और दो-तीन काम करते हैं तो वह घर कैसे चलेगा। इस लिये मैं कहता हूँ कि हिन्दु-

स्तान में जो दौर चल रहा है, वहाँ इतने आदमी बेरोजगार घूमते हैं इस को ठीक करो, वरना ये हमें ठीक कर देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चौधरी साहब ऐसा कह दो—वट कड़ छड़ेंगे। हुण बै जाओ।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : इस मते की मैं अनुमोदन करता हूँ।

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: What about my name?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

There is no time now. It is 4.30 now; the time is over.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : मेरा नाम तो पिछली दफा से चल रहा है। मैं सिर्फ दो ही मिनट मांगता हूँ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रताप यादव : 5 मिनट दे दीजिये। दो मिनट उन को और तीन मिनट इन को।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है ढाई-ढाई मिनट दे दूंगा।

*SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udipi) I have got very important points to make. We will extend it by fifteen minutes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in our country the employment exchanges are engaged in registering the names of persons seeking employment. But with regard to providing jobs to these persons who have registered themselves in employment exchanges we have not achieved any progress. We have not taken any steps in this connection. In the banks if they want to recruit persons they give advertisements in the newspapers and lakhs of candidates apply for various posts. They will also take examination and finally about 100 or 200 persons would be selected. Similarly, many organisations

give their advertisements in newspapers and lakhs of people send their applications. They pay the examination fees. In this way unnecessarily lot of money is being spent. This system is in vogue for a long time. But if there are jobs in the public sectors or in the Government offices the selection should be made through employment exchanges only. This is my humble request to the hon. Minister through you Sir. I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this resolution.

श्री हरोश कुमार गंगवार (पीली-भीत) : यह बात कही जा चुकी है कि काम के अधिकार को संविधान के मूल अधिकारों में सम्मिलित किया जाए। इसको मैं दोहराऊंगा नहीं।

आज एक और सवाल है जो बहुत समय से चर्चा का विषय है कि राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ ऊपर है या सरकार ऊपर है ? इस सदन में इस प्रस्ताव को पार्टी के जनरल सेक्रेटरी श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया और कांग्रेस आई संसदीय दल के महा मंत्री श्री मूलचन्द डागा द्वारा इसका समर्थन किया गया। इन लोगों ने अपनी पार्टी की अध्यक्ष जो इस समय प्रधानमंत्री भी हैं, उनसे पूछकर ही प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया होगा। सारा सदन भी इस बात से एकमत है कि इसको मूल अधिकार में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। अब देखना यह है कि मंत्री महोदय इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर पार्टी को ऊपर रखते हैं या नहीं। उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी इस विषय पर कई बार बहस हो चुकी है कि पार्टी ऊँची है या सरकार ? अंत में पार्टी को ही ऊँचा माना गया है। दूसरा यह आपके विवेक पर भी आधारित है कि जैसा कि आप आमतौर पर कह देते हैं हाउस की कंससेस ले लीजिए। अभी आपने कहा कि अगर हाउस की कंससेस

है तो बोलने का समय दे दिया जाएगा। आज जब हाउस की कंससेस है, हाउस का यूनेनिमस व्यू है, ऐसे वक्त में आप इस बारे में क्या निर्णय लेते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप भी वही निर्णय लेंगे जो पूरे हाउस की अब तक राय है। मंत्री जो सहमत हैं या नहीं, वह मैं नहीं जानता।

इस सारी स्थिति को देखते हुए मैं आशा करता हूँ कि श्री चन्द्राकर जी इसको वापिस नहीं लेंगे और मंत्री जी इसको संविधान के मूल अधिकारों में शामिल कर लेंगे।

आज हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर 10 करोड़ हाथ बेकार हैं। अगर ये हाथ काम में लगे हुए होते तो कितना उत्पादन बढ़ता। चीन की आबादी हमसे ज्यादा है। "ह्वांगहो" नदी को चीन का शोक कहा जाता था। यह सवाल हम लोगों से भूगोल के पर्व में पूछा जाता था। उन्होंने हूआंगहो और यांग-सी-क्यांग नदियों को गहरा करवा दिया और किनारों पर वृक्ष लगवा दिए। इस प्रकार चीन ने अपने देश के लाखों गरीब आदमियों को रोजगार दिया। हूआंगहो चीन का शोक नहीं है बल्कि चीन का आनन्द कहलाती है। हम भी बहुत दिनों से कह रहे हैं और योजनाएं भी बनी हैं बाढ़ों को रोकने के लिए सूखे को दूर करने के लिए बिजली ज्यादा बढ़ाने के लिए, गंगा को सीधे कावेरी से मिलाने के लिए, जिसमें हमारे बहुत से बेकार लोग लग जायेंगे और काफी समय तक उनको काम मिलता रहेगा। इससे देश को भी बहुत बड़ा फायदा होगा। इस योजना को मान लें तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। बढ़ती जनसंख्या के साथ-साथ बेकारी बढ़ती है और देश का बोझ भी बढ़ जाता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि कुटीर उद्योग बेकार लोगों को दिए जाए।

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

प्रत्येक गांव की उन्नति के लिए दो व्यक्ति स्थायी रूप से लगाए जाएं। आपने देखा होगा कि गांव के विकास हेतु लोकपाल, कामदार और वी० एल० डब्लू० होता है। लेकिन विकास कुछ नहीं हो पाता है। दस प्रकार के अफसर बना रखे हैं लेकिन एक भी आदमी जिम्मेदारी के साथ काम नहीं करता। मैं चाहता हूं कि जब तक एक गांव की सर्वांगीण उन्नति के लिए एक या दो आदमी जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराए जायेंगे तब तक गांव का विकास नहीं हो सकता।

मैंने पहले भी सुझाव दिया था कि जो हमारे ग्रेजुएट्स हैं उनको कर्जा नहीं मिलता है। उनको इन्डस्ट्रियल लोन दिया जाना चाहिए। अगर हम यह सब कर देते तो हमको आइ०एम०एफ० से लोन नहीं लेना पड़ता।

मैं समझता हूं एक और नई परिपाटी चल पड़ी है। जब भी कोई योजना बनाई जाती है, उसमें भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता चला जाता है। हमको बेकार लोगों में से एक ऐसी फोर्स तैयार करनी चाहिए जो सेना के मुकाबले की हो और जहां कहीं गड़बड़ी पता चले वहां इनको लगा दिया जाए। आज बहुत से स्थानों पर केवल अहम भाव को पूरा करने के लिए हड़तालें हो जाती हैं। इसलिए, एक ऐसा सैन्य बल बने जो जब भी हड़ताल करें, वहां जा कर काम करना शुरू कर दे। परमानेंट फोर्स इन्हीं बेकार लोगों में से बनायी जाए। आज कहा जाता है कि विद्यार्थी असामाजिक काम कर रहे हैं। उनके पास काम नहीं है इसलिए उनका दिमाग दूसरे कामों में लग जाता है। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं कि काम के अधिकार को मूलभूत अधिकारों में सम्मिलित किया जाए।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विशेष रूप से आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या बहुत ही गंभीर है। यह देखने को मिल रहा है कि हमारे देश के इंजीनियर्स और डाक्टर्स भी बेकार हैं। लगभग 60 हजार रुपये सरकार एक इंजीनियर को बनाने में खर्च करती है, उसके मां-बाप का जो खर्च होता है, वह तो है ही। फिर भी आज हमारे देश में इंजीनियर बेकार हैं। पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की संख्या बढ़ी तेजी के साथ बढ़ती चली जा रही है। सरकार ने जो भी संख्या बताई है वास्तव में बेरोजगारों की संख्या उससे कहीं अधिक है। अभी कांग्रेस पार्टी के भूतपूर्व महामंत्री श्री सत्यनारायण राव जी ने एक बात कही है जो कि बहुत ही रिमार्कबल है। If there is a will, there is a way. If the Government is determined, the problem can be solved.

इससे साबित होता है कि सरकार के अन्दर दृढ़ता नहीं है। आज बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी देश के अन्दर हिंसा को भी बढ़ा रही है। तमिलनाडु की स्थिति यह है, मुझे माननीय दंडपाणि ने बताया कि जैसी स्थिति आज वहां है उससे तमाम लोग ऐसे कामों में लग रहे हैं, कुछ नक्सलाइट हो रहे हैं। इसलिए आवश्यक हो गया है कि काम करने का अधिकार लोगों को प्रदान किया जाए।

बेरोजगारी का भत्ता देने का सवाल कई बार सदन में आया, लेकिन सरकार उसे स्वीकार नहीं करती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब बहुत सी राज्य सरकारें इस प्रकार का भत्ता देती हैं तो केन्द्र को देने में क्या अड़चन है, आप क्यों नहीं बेरोजगारी का भत्ता दे रहे हैं?

शिक्षा को जाब-आरिबेन्टेड बनाने की बात की जाती है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि 35 वर्ष के बाद भी इस दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जा रहा है। देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी बहुत अधिक है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, बिहार आदि क्षेत्रों का विकास करने के लिए वहां का औद्योगीकरण किया जाना बहुत आवश्यक है।

सिंचाई की सुविधायें बढ़ाने के बारे में एक गारलैंड कैनल स्कीम थी जिस पर जनता पार्टी की सरकार और इस सरकार ने विचार भी किया। कैप्टेन दस्तूर ने उस योजना में बताया है कि इससे 30 करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकता है। इससे एक तो बाढ़ पर नियंत्रण होगा, सिंचाई सुविधाएं मिलेंगी जिससे फूड प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा, बिजली का उत्पादन होगा जिससे औद्योगीकरण होगा और इन सारे कामों में करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार मिल जाएगा। जिससे बेरोजगारी की समस्या समाप्त हो सकती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार उस योजना के बारे में कुछ सोच रही है ?

साथ ही जो मल्टी नेशनल को तमाम चीजें बनाने के लिए कह दिया जाता है, जैसे साबुन, टूथ पेस्ट आदि यह सब स्माल-स्केल सैक्टर में बनने चाहिए जिस से लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके। पौपुलेशन कंट्रोल के बारे में सारा सदन एक मत है कि इस पर नियंत्रण करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन इसके लिए जनता में प्रचार किया जाना चाहिए ताकि लोग स्वतः इसका पालन कर सकें। सारे राजनैतिक दलों की एक समिति बना कर इस बारे में प्रचार करना चाहिए।

कृषि मजदूरों की समस्या के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम जो चलाया जा रहा है उसको

तेजी के साथ चलाया जाय ताकि गांवों में बेरोजगारों को काम मिल सके। पहले जो खाद्यान्न योजना चलायी जा रही थी उस से गांवों में काम भी हुआ है और लोगों को रोजगार भी मिला। लेकिन इस समय यह योजना रुक गई है। इसलिए ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अधिक से अधिक आप काम करायें ताकि गांवों के अन्दर बेरोजगारों को काम करने का अधिकार मिल सके। और इस अधिकार को फंडामेंटल राइट में शामिल करें जैसा कि यह प्रस्ताव है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

मुझे खेद है कि माननीय चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर यहां उपस्थित नहीं हैं इसलिए मैं बहुत दुखी होकर उनकी निन्दा तो नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन अपना दुख जरूर प्रकट करूंगा।

श्री श्री पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्म वीर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि मेरे प्रतिष्ठित मित्र श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर जी ने संकल्प पेश किया है जिसमें देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या की ओर सदन का ध्यान दिलाया गया है। हमारे बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इस संकल्प पर बहस में भाग लेने के लिये अपना बहुमूल्य समय दिया है। इस विषय पर अपने सुझाव देने के लिये मैं श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर तथा अन्य साथियों का आभारी हूँ।

सदन के समक्ष संकल्प में यह सिफारिश की गई है कि कार्य के लिये अधिकार को संविधान में एक मूल अधिकार के रूप में शामिल किया जाये।

चूंकि कार्य के लिये अधिकार को एक मूलाधिकार बनाने का प्रश्न महत्वपूर्ण है, इसलिये इस पर इस सदन में तथा

[श्री धर्मवीर]

बाहर विचार-विमर्श होता रहा है। जैसा कि इन अवसरों पर संकेत किया गया है, सरकार कार्य के लिये अधिकार को मूलाधिकार बनाने की मांग के पीछे छिपी हुई भावना की सराहना करती है, परन्तु यह महसूस करती है कि ऐसा कदम केवल तभी उठाया जा सकता है जब इसके लिये परिस्थितियाँ ठीक हों।

(व्यवधान)

मान्यवर जो लोग रोजगार की मांग करते हैं, उन सब को खपाने के लिये बड़ी संख्या में.....

SHR M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry, a very important Resolution is being discussed here. But there is no quorum in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the bell be rung—

Now there is quorum. You may resume, Sir.

श्री धर्मवीर : मान्यवर मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि जो लोग रोजगार की मांग करते हैं उन सब को खपाने के लिये बहुत बड़ी संख्या में उत्पादनकारी रोजगार अवसरों का सृजन करना तत्काल व्यवहार्य नहीं है। वास्तव में जिन अत्यंत विकसित देशों में खुशहाली है, जिसका कई माननीय सदस्यों ने उदाहरण भी दिया है, वहां पर भी संघर्षशील बेरोजगारी से बचना संभव नहीं हो पाया, इस पर हमारे देश में अमल करना व्यवहारिक नहीं है। हमारे जैसे विकसित देशों में तो ऐसा करना बहुत कठिन है, जहां बेरोजगारी का स्वरूप स्थानिक है।

कार्य करने के मूल अधिकार को मूल अधिकारों में शामिल करने से अनुच्छेद 32 तथा 226 के अधीन केवल अनेक याचिकाएँ उत्पन्न होगी। यदि इनका पालन किया जाये तो प्रत्येक चाहने वाले व्यक्ति को काम देना पड़ेगा। काम मांगने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों को जो कुछ काम उत्पादक हो या न हो, देने की लागत अत्यधिक होगी। 4 रुपये प्रतिदिन की मजदूरी स्तर तथा कुछ रूढ़िवादी मान्यताओं के आधार पर निर्माण कार्यक्रम की लागत एक बहुत संतुलित राशि 3500 करोड़ रुपये प्रतिवर्ष होने का अनुमान है। इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप जो निर्माण योजनाएँ बनायी जायेंगी; उनके कारण मुद्रा-स्फीति संबंधी कठिनाइयाँ उत्पन्न होगी। सरकार महसूस करती है कि इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में संसाधनों को गैर-उत्पादक कार्य सृजित करने वाली योजनाओं तथा बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने पर नष्ट करने की बजाये इनको उपयोग उत्पादक तथा स्थायी रोजगार अवसर का सृजित करने वाली योजनाओं पर किया जाना चाहिये। इस उद्देश्य के लिये उन उत्तरोत्तर पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं आरम्भ की गई हैं।

छठी योजना में विशेषतः लगभग 34 मिलियन मानक व्यक्ति वर्ष रोजगार सृजित होने की आशा है। छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान रोजगार सृजन की दर प्रतिवर्ष 4.17 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ने की संभावना है जो श्रम-बल की वृद्धि दर से पर्याप्त उच्चतर होगी जो उसी अवधि के दौरान प्रतिवर्ष 2.5 प्रतिशत होगी। यदि छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान सृजित होने वाले रोजगार अवसर पूर्णकालिक आधार पर हों, तो छठी योजना में रोजगार सृजन से लगभग 34 मिलियन की संपूर्ण वृद्धि को रोजगार प्राप्त हो जाएगा।

योजना अवधि के प्रथम दो वर्षों में अर्थ-व्यवस्था की वृद्धि-कर उच्चतर है, जबकि परियोजना में परिकल्पित दर 5.2 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष थी। 1982-83 में वृद्धि-दर लगभग केवल 2 प्रतिशत होने की संभावना है, क्योंकि खरीफ उत्पादन में गिरावट तथा औद्योगिक उत्पाद की वृद्धि में कुछ कमी आई है। फिर भी योजना अवधि के प्रथम तीन वर्षों के दौरान अर्थ-व्यवस्था की औसतन वार्षिक वृद्धि-दर लगभग 5 प्रतिशत निकाली जाएगी, जो कि लगभग वही है, जैसे योजना में दर की परिकल्पना की गई है। अतः रोजगार अवसरों की वृद्धि वैसी ही रही होगी जैसी कि छटी योजना में परिकल्पना की गई है। यद्यपि योजना अवधि के प्रथम तीन वर्षों में रोजगार सृजन की प्रगति से सम्बंधित व्यापक सूचना अवधि नहीं है तथापि कुछ आशाप्रद प्रगति दर्शाने वाले कार्यक्रमों तथा क्षेत्रों के संबंध में सूचना उपलब्ध है। उदाहरण के लिए 1980-82 की अवधि के दौरान एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुल 56 लाख परिवारों को लाया गया है, जबकि योजना अवधि के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य 1.5 करोड़ परिवार है। स्व-रोजगार के लिए ग्रामीण युवक प्रशिक्षण से संबंधित कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रथम दो वर्षों में लगभग 3 लाख व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है और योजना के प्रथम दो वर्षों में लगभग 1.28 लाख व्यक्तियों को स्वरोजगार उद्यमों में बसने के काबिल बनाया गया है। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम ने जिसका उद्देश्य प्रतिवर्ष 30 से 40 करोड़ श्रम दिवस रोजगार सृजित करना था वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान 42.08 करोड़ श्रम दिवस रोजगार तथा 1981-82 के दौरान 38.49 करोड़ श्रम दिवस रोजगार सृजित किए।

ज़िला उद्योग केन्द्रों ने, जिन्हें पुनर्गठित किया जा रहा है, ताकि उनके पास स्थानीय

उपलब्ध स्रोतों के बारे में परियोजना तैयार करने तथा परामर्श देने में आवश्यक दक्षता हो सके, 1980-82 की अवधि के दौरान अनुमानित 21 लाख रोजगार अवसर सृजित किए हैं।

अर्थव्यवस्था के संगठित क्षेत्र में रोजगार की 1980-81 के दौरान 2.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि और 1981-82 के दौरान 2.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि रिकार्ड की गई। रोजगार स्थिति पर योजना कार्यक्रमों के पूरे प्रभाव के बारे में माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान रोजगार कार्यालय के आंकड़ों द्वारा दिखाई गई प्रवृत्तियों की ओर आकर्षित किया जाता है। रोजगार कार्यालयों में दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या जबकि निःसंदेह बढ़ रही है, कार्य चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या में वृद्धि की वार्षिक दर ने हाल के वर्षों में गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति दिखाई है। छटी योजना के प्रथम वर्ष में 13.0 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की तुलना में रोजगार कार्यालयों में दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या में वृद्धि की दर 1982 के दौरान केवल 10.7 प्रतिशत थी।

17.00 hrs.

योजना प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप अर्थव्यवस्था में सृजित किए जा रहे वेतन-भोगी या मजदूरी प्रदत्त नौकरियां जबकि बढ़ रही हैं छटी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में नोट किया है कि हाल के वर्षों में प्रवृत्तियों से यह पता चलता है कि हमारे श्रमिक बल में वृद्धि का केवल लगभग 12 प्रतिशत संगठित क्षेत्र में खपाया जाएगा। अतः श्रमिक बल के शेष सदस्यों को अनौपचारिक या स्वरोजगार के क्षेत्र में रोजगार प्राप्त करना होगा। दुर्भाग्यवश, हमारे देश के युवकों में सरकारी या संगठित क्षेत्र की नौकरी के पीछे भागने की प्रवृत्ति है।

[श्री धर्मवीर]

इस प्रकार की नौकरियां सीमित हैं। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्वरोजगार के लिए "न्यू डील" की परिकल्पना की गई है और स्वरोजगार की प्रोन्नति के लिए निर्धारित प्रयासों की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया है ताकि बेरोजगारी और गरीबी के प्रभाव में उत्तरोत्तर कमी सुनिश्चित की जा सके। यह नीति उपायों का एक पैकेज है जिसमें व्यक्तियों और व्यक्तियों के ग्रुपों, चाहे वह महिलायें हों या पुरुष के स्वरोजगार की प्रोन्नति के लिए मार्गदर्शन ऋण सुवधाएँ, प्रशिक्षण विपणन और अन्य उपाय शामिल हैं। मुझे आशा है कि हमारे देश के युवा वर्ग इन सुविधाओं का लाभ उठावेंगे। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने "एक परिवार में एक ही नौकरी" का सुझाव रखा है। "एक परिवार में एक ही नौकरी" की योजना प्रारम्भ करने के प्रश्न पर छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार करते समय विचार किया गया था। यह सहस्र किया गया था कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक केन्द्रीय कार्यक्रम व्यवहार्य नहीं होगा। अतः छठी योजना में जनशक्ति आयोजन और रोजगार सृजन के लिए विकेन्द्रीकृत नीति अपनाने की परिकल्पना की गई है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए देश के अधिकतर जिलों में जिला जनशक्ति आयोजन और रोजगार सृजन परिषदें स्थापित की गई हैं। परिषदों को जिला रोजगार योजनाएँ तैयार करने का कार्य सौंपा गया है ताकि बेतनभोगी और मजदूरीभोगी रोजगार तथा स्वरोजगार में श्रमिकों के फालतू तथा बेकार समय के पूर्ण उपयोग को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके।

8. बहस के दौरान कई सदस्यों द्वारा यह कहा गया था कि कई समाजवादी तथा गैर-समाजवादी देशों में "कार्य के लिए

अधिकार" की गारण्टी दी गई है। निस्संदेह समाजवादी देशों में, "कार्य के लिए अधिकार" को अनेक देशों के संविधानों में शामिल किया गया है परन्तु देखना यह है कि क्या ऐसा अधिकार वादयोग्य अधिकार है। मेरे पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, कार्य के लिए अधिकार समाजवादी देशों में शायद रोमानिया तथा पोलैण्ड को छोड़ कर न्यायालय में प्रवर्तनीय नहीं है।

जैसा कि मेरे मित्र सत्यनारायण राव जी ने कहा है कि वहाँ किस प्रकार से युवकों को रोजगार में लगाने के लिए जबरदस्ती आदेश जारी किए गए हैं जोकि हमारे जैसे प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्था वाले देशों में सम्भव नहीं है।

इस बात को याद रखना भी आवश्यक है कि समाजवादी देशों में राष्ट्र के सम्पूर्ण संसाधन राज्य में ही निहित होते हैं और आर्थिक जीवन के हर क्षेत्र का राज्य द्वारा सख्ती से नियन्त्रण किया जाता है। कुछ गैर-समाजवादी देशों में भी कार्य के अधिकार को संविधान में शामिल किया गया है लेकिन यह सभी देश विकसित देश हैं, जिनके पास अपने श्रमिक बल में सामान्य वृद्धियों के अनुरूप पर्याप्त कार्य का सृजन करने हेतु या बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने के लिए बहुत संसाधन प्राप्त है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : अभी आपने यह बात कही है कि अगर राइट टू वर्क दे दिया जाए तो लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में जबरदस्ती काम नहीं कराया जा सकता है लेकिन दूसरे देशों में ऐसा कराया जाता है।

श्री धर्मवीर : मैंने यह नहीं कहा है। मुझे आशा है माननीय सदस्य मुझे ध्यान से सुनने की कृपा करेंगे।

भारत न तो समाजवादी देशों की तरह एकदलीय देश है और न ही इसके पास विकसित पूंजीवादी देशों के समान असीमित वित्तीय संसाधन है। अतः आर्थिक विकास के वर्तमान स्तर पर कार्य के लिए अधिकार को एक मूल अधिकार बनाना व्यवहार्य नहीं होगा।

9. बहस के दौरान ये मांगों की गई हैं कि सरकार को बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता देना चाहिए। अनेक अवसरों पर सरकार ने इस सदन में यह बताया है कि इस तरह के प्रस्ताव के लिए अपेक्षित बहुत बड़ी धनराशि एवं आवश्यक साधनों का उपयोग विकास के लिए, विशेषकर अर्थ-व्यवस्था के विकास के वर्तमान दर को तेज करने के लिए किया जाना चाहिए।

जैसा कि यहां पर हरिकेश जी ने बताया कि कई राज्यों में रोजगार भत्ता देने की योजना को लागू किया गया है लेकिन कई राज्य ऐसे हैं, जसी कि मेरे पास जानकारी है, कर्नाटक राज्य इस मामले पर पुनः विचार कर रहा है। इस प्रकार से जो उनको भत्ता दिया जाता है, वह किसी प्रकार से लाभप्रद नहीं होता है। इस साधन को यदि हम उत्पादक कार्यों में लगा दें, तो उससे लाभ होगा। इसलिए बेरोजगारी भत्ता देना हमारे लिए भुमकिन नहीं है, क्योंकि उसमें काफी साधनों की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। छात्रवृत्ति रोजगार योजना को 1978 से चालू करने के बाद राज्य सरकार ने इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अप्रैल, 1981 से नई भर्ती बन्द कर दी है क्योंकि योजना के अधीन कार्य कर रहे उम्मीदवार सरकारी सेवा में स्थायी खपत की मांग कर रहे थे और बजट पर भी दबाव पड़ रहा था। जबकि सरकार देश में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को कुछ लाभप्रद कार्य देने के लिए सभी उपाय कर रही है। इस बात

का उल्लेख करना अनुपयुक्त नहीं होगा कि बेरोजगारी की वृद्धि दर श्रमिक बल की वृद्धि दर और रोजगार अवसरों में विशुद्ध वृद्धि पर निर्भर करती है। श्रमिक बल की वृद्धि दर देश में जनसंख्या की वृद्धि दर पर निर्भर करती है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट करते हुए इस बात पर सहमति प्रकट की है कि बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या पर जब तक व्यावहारिक तरीके से नियंत्रण नहीं प्राप्त किया जाएगा तब तक बेरोजगारी पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करना मुश्किल होगा। दूसरे यह कि जैसा राव साहब और चौ० सुन्दर सिंह जी ने कहा है कि एक बार सरकार में इस बारे में ध्यान दिया गया है। बड़ी कड़ाई से पालन करने का नतीजा यह हुआ कि हम उधर चले गए और आप इधर आ गए। दौबारा ऐसा मौका दिया जाए, मैं चाहता हूं कि उसे राजनीतिक मुद्दा न बनाकर आपको इसमें सहयोग देना चाहिए। जैसा कि श्री हरिकेश जी ने कहा है कि इसके लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक जनमानस तैयार करना चाहिए।

समय आ गया है कि ईमानदारी से इस तथ्य को स्वीकार किया जाए कि बेरोजगारी को हल करना जनसंख्या में वृद्धि की दर में पर्याप्त कमी द्वारा ही संभव हो सकता है। इससे यथासमय उत्पादकता और आय के उत्तरोत्तर उच्चतर स्तरों पर योजना बद्ध विकास की प्रक्रिया द्वारा उत्पन्न होने वाले रोजगार अवसरों और श्रमिकों बलों में शुद्ध वृद्धि के बीच संतुलन लाया जा सकेगा। माननीय सदस्यगण इस बात से अवगत हैं कि सरकार परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम को बहुत महत्व दे रही है, परन्तु सदन के सभी वर्गों और वस्तुतः सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र के हार्दिक समर्थन के बिना यह उद्देश्य प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकता। अतः समय का तकाजा है कि इस लक्ष्य को

[श्री धर्मवीर]

प्राप्त करने के लिए हम मिलकर समर्पण की भावना से लगातार प्रयास करें।

एक राष्ट्र के रूप में हमारे लिए यह समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण है कि हम खेतों तथा फैक्ट्रियों में कार्यालयों में और सेवा सैक्टरों में अनुशासनयुक्त तथा समर्पित कार्य द्वारा वर्तमान उत्पादनकारी उपकरणों का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग करें। पूंजी निर्माण की दर में वृद्धि करने के लिए हमें प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में उत्पादकता बढ़ानी पड़ेगी। हम यह श्म नहीं कर सकते यदि हम समाज में संघर्ष तथा विनाश के स्थान पर विचार-विमर्श तथा संसाधन के सभ्य तरीके से झगड़े नहीं निपटाते, चाहे वे समाजिक हों, राजनीतिक हों या अन्य प्रकार के हों।

श्रीमन्, इसके अलावा हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री राजेश कुमार जी ने एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में गड़बड़ियों के बारे में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इस संबंध में मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हमने 11रीके से राज्य सरकारों, मुख्य मंत्रियों, एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के जो डायरेक्टर निदेशक हैं, उनको निर्देश दिए हैं, जिसके माध्यम से, जो आम दिक्कतें लोगों के समाने पैदा होती है, वे समाप्त हों। जो अष्टाचार और दिक्कतें हैं, उन पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त किया जा सके। इन सब की डिटेल् मैं बता सकता हूँ कि किस प्रकार के निर्देश हमने राज्य सरकारों को दिए हैं।

जहां तक हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने शिक्षा में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन की बात कही है, यह शिक्षा मंत्रालय का विषय है। यह एक ऐसा राष्ट्रीय विषय है, इसलिए मैं कुछ कहने की स्थिति में नहीं हूँ। क्योंकि प्रारम्भिक काल से आज तक हर एक स्तर पर इसकी चर्चा होती है कि शिक्षा में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए।

कैसा परिवर्तन हो, अभी इस बारे में जनमानस तैयार नहीं हो पाया है। किस प्रकार का हो, अभी इसके बारे में भी जनमानस तैयार नहीं हो पाया है। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि यह जाँब-ओरिएण्टेड होना चाहिए। इस संबंध में मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि आई. टी. आई. से प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त बेकार हैं। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि अधिक से अधिक रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध करा सकें।

मैं एक बात कह कर समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। मैं माननीय सदस्यों का बहुत आभारी हूँ, वे मेरी बातों को शान्ति-पूर्वक ध्यान से सुन रहे हैं। मैं उन से यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार देने के लिए जो हमारे एन० आर० ई० पी० और आइ० आर० डी० पी० के कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं, उस में सम्मानित सदस्य हमारे साथ सहयोग करें, क्योंकि इसी भावना से प्रेरित हो कर हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने अपने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में इस को विशेष महत्व दिया है.....

श्री राजेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : आप क्या सहयोग चाहते हैं ?

श्री धर्मवीर : फसल के अतिरिक्त समय में उन को काम देने के लिए जो हमारे सड़कों के कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं, वह काम ठीक से हो सके। इस योजना के अर्न्तगत लोगों को काम मिले, इस दृष्टि से आप ब्लाक स्तर पर सहयोग करें, तभी बेरोजगारी दूर हो सकती है।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : हम लोग तो चाहते हैं, लेकिन काम आप के अफसर करते हैं।

श्री धर्मवीर : दूसरा सहयोग हम यह चाहते हैं कि बहुत से युवक जो पढ़े लिखे हैं बेरोजगार हैं, उन के अन्दर जो हमारी सेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट की स्कीमें हैं उन को स्वीकार करने की प्रवृत्ति नहीं है। उन से कहा जाय कि वे स्वयं कुछ काम-धन्धा शुरू करें, बैंकों के द्वारा ऋण ले कर वे अपने काम को शुरू कर सकते हैं (व्यवधान) मैं आप से सहयोग की मांग करते हुए यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—आज एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों में ऐसे बहुत से नाम दर्ज हैं जो आलरेडी नौकरी में लगे हुए हैं लेकिन बैटर जाब के लिये वहां नाम लिखाये हुये हैं। एक फैमिली में कम से कम एक आदमी को रोजगार मिले, इस प्रकार की तमाम कठिनाइयां हमारे सामने हैं। इस लिये एक स्वस्थ वातावरण के लिए मैं आप का सहयोग चाहता हूँ। दूसरे जो हमारी सेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट की योजनाएँ हैं उन की तरफ लोगों का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाना चाहिये।

आप ने भी अपने भाषणों में छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है। लेकिन मैं एक बात आप से पूछता हूँ—हमारे गांवों में जो आर्टीजन हैं, उन के बनाये हुये माल को कौन स्वीकार करता है? फैक्ट्रीज में जो नफीस चीजें बनती हैं उन की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाता है। मोटा कपड़ा, हाथ के बने हुए जूते, लकड़ी की अलमारियां, मेज, कुर्सी को लोग स्वीकार नहीं करते। हमें इन वस्तुओं के लिये उपयुक्त मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था करनी है। यदि हम ऐसा कर सकेंगे तो उन के मन में भी रोजगार की भावना पैदा हो सकेगी।

आप इस बात की सराहना करेंगे कि सरकार देश में व्याप्त बेरोजगारी की गम्भीरता से पहले ही पूरी तरह से

अवगत है तथा बेरोजगारी को दूर करने तथा गरीबी को हटाने के लिये सभी सम्भव उपाय हम कर रहे हैं। आप सभी की भावनाओं की कद्र करते हुए हमारा प्रयास इस देश में बेरोजगारी को दूर करना रहेगा। हमारा सदैव यह प्रयास रहेगा कि देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था मजबूत रहे, देश का उत्पादन बढ़े, लोगों को रोजगार के अवसर मिलें। अतः इन परिस्थितियों में माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है उसे वापस लेने का अनुरोध करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. I find, shri chandulal chandrakar, the mover of the Resolution. . . . (Interruptions)

Shri R. P. Yadav: The House is unanimous that this Resolution should be accepted. (Interruptions)

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सिर्फ एक क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ।

मंत्री महोदय ने दो बातें कही हैं। एक तो इन्होंने सेल्फ-एम्प्लायमेंट का उल्लेख किया है। मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं, क्योंकि वे भी एक गरीब परिवार से आये हैं, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट परिवार से आये हैं, दूसरों की बात छोड़ दीजिये। जो हुनर का काम आज शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग गांवों में करते हैं, जैसे चमड़े का काम या दूसरे काम, क्या सरकार की तरफ से उसके एम्प्लायमेंट के लिये धनराशि मिल जाती है, उसमें कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती है? आप इस बात को क्लेरिफाई कीजिये।

दूसरी बात—आपने सोशललिस्ट कन्ट्रीज का जिक्र किया है। हमारे यहां जितनी जनसंख्या है उससे ज्यादा जनसंख्या चाइना की है। चाइनीज कांस्टीट्यूशन में 1975 में "राइट-टु-वर्क" जोड़ा गया। जब चाइना में राइट-टु-वर्क जोड़ा जा सकता है तो हमारे देश में क्या दिक्कत है?

Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty : (Calcutta South) only one point. The Hon. Minister has said that under the given circumstances all the people who seek jobs cannot be offered jobs. That is what the Hon. Minister has said and to substantiate it the Hon. Minister said "My country is not a developed country and neither it is a socialist country" that is what the Hon. Minister said. Now, for a man to live, either he must have some asset or employment or assistance. Otherwise, he starves. Now the question is, if a man in India has no employment, no asset and no assistance, how can he survive? what you have said you will have to clarify.—What will happen to those persons and whether Government feels any responsibility.

Shri R. P. Yadav : Does the House feel unanimous that this resolution should be accepted? No..... speaker has opposed that. Will the Hon. Minister accept it?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल आफ स्टेट पालिसी में इस बात की ओर संकेत किया गया है कि हर आदमी को इस प्रकार के अधिकार हैं। इस तरह से डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल आफ स्टेट पालिसी के तमाम अंशों को फंडामेंटल राइट्स में मिला दिया जाए। इससे तमाम समस्याओं का समाधान हो जाएगा। ऐसा करने से आपको कौन रोकता है।

Shri Amal Datta (Diamond Harbour) : The Hon. Minister has said that this is not a socialist country. This is directly against our Constitution. The Constitution itself says that our country is Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic. How can the Hon. minister say that we are not a Socialist country?

श्री धर्मवीर : माननीय सदस्यों का आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे फिर बोलने का अवसर दिया। मैं अपने वक्तव्य में अपने विचारों को स्पष्ट रूप से रख चुका हूँ। जहाँ तक श्री पासवान जी ने हरिजनों की कठिनाइयों की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है, वे स्वयं

जानते हैं कि अभी हमारी सामाजिक व्यवस्था इस प्रकार की नहीं है। अभी हमारी विचारधारा में वह परिवर्तन नहीं आया है। उनको जितनी सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए वे नहीं मिल पा रही हैं। हम सब उसी वर्ग से संबंधित हैं। कठिनाइयों के बावजूद हम प्रयास करते हैं कि इंटेग्रेटेड रूरल डेवलपमेंट स्कीम और कंपोनेंट प्लान के जरिए हरिजनों को उनके पैरों पर खड़ा किया जाए। उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने का हम पूरा प्रयास करते हैं।

चक्रवर्ती जी को मैं सिर्फ इतना ही बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम सोशलिस्ट जरूर हैं परन्तु एकदलीय सोशलिस्ट नहीं हैं। हम समाजवादी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में विश्वास करते हैं और उस दिशा में कदम उठा रहे हैं। हमारी सारी योजनाएं हरिजनों और कमजोर वर्गों के उत्थान के लिए हैं। समाजवादी सामाजिक अर्थ-व्यवस्था के आधार पर हम इस क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। जहाँ तक रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने का सवाल है तो जितने साधन हमारे पास उपलब्ध हैं उनके अनुसार हम जितनी व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं कर रहे हैं। हम ऊंची-ऊंची बाबें करके सदन को गुमराह नहीं करना चाहते। वोट कैचिंग का हमारा दृष्टिकोण कभी नहीं रहा।

Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty : This is important because I want to know the Government policy. I have said that if a man has no asset, no employment, and no assistance, he is compelled to starve. What is the Government going to do to save such a man?

श्री धर्मवीर : मैंने पहले भी कई बार कहा है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वरोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए एन०आर०ई० पी० चलाया गया है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : कहां है यह प्रोग्राम ?

श्री धनबीर : अब आप मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं तो इसका इलाज मेरे पास नहीं है। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिनके पास साधन नहीं हैं वे जिलाधिकारी के पास आते हैं। उनको रोड कंस्ट्रक्शन या हरिजन हैं तो उनके अनुसार उनको काम दिया जाता है। उपलब्ध साधनों के अनुसार रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I find that Shri Chandu Lal Chandrakar, the mover of the resolution, is not present in the House. So, he will not be able to..

(Interrupticis)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why cant you listen to me ? I have listened to you for so many hours. So, he will not be able to exercise,

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : On a point of order Why is the Mover of the Resolution not present in the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am only coming to that point, please sit down.

so, he will not be able to exercise his right of reply. The debate has concluded. If the House agrees, I shall now put all the House, all the Amendments moved to the House, all the Amendments moved to the Resolution.

All the Amendments were put and negated

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"With a view to solving the unemployment problem, this House recom-

mends to the Government to take steps to include 'Right to Work' in the Constitution as a Fundamental Right."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The 'Aye'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those against will please say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : 'No'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the 'Noes' have it, the 'noes' have it....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The 'Ayes' have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you really pressing for division ? This is a Private Member's Resolution. Generally it is not pressed.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is left to the Members' discretion, not to yours.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We want the record as to who are the Congress Members who are opposing the right to employment as is mentioned in this Resolution. Let it go on record.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We want that to go on record.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Right to Work should be incorporated in the Constitution as a basic right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared.

Now the lobbies have been cleared. The question is:

"With a view to solving the unemployment problem, this House recommends to the Government to take steps to include 'Right to Work' in the Constitution as a Fundamental Right."

The Lok Sabha divided :

AYES

Ashfaq Hussain, Shri
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Datta, Shri Amal
Dhandapani, Shri C.T.
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hasda, Shri Matilal
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Rajan, Shri K. A.
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Roy, Shri A. K.
Sinha, Shri Nirmal
Tirkey, Shri Pius
Verma, Shri R.L.P.
Yadav, Shri R. P.

NOES

Baitha, Shri D. L.
Bansi Lal, Shri
Bhole, Shri R. R.
Birbal, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Das, Shri A. C.
Dennis, Shri N.

Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gomango, Shri Girdhar
Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Mallikarjun, Shri
Nahata, Shri B. R.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Tewary, Prof. K. K.
Thungon, Shri P. K.
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Venkataraman, Shri R.
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

AN HON. MEMBER : I think there is no quorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Quorum is there. Subject to correction, the result* of the Division is: Ayes 20, Noes 32. The motion is negatived.

The motion was negatived.

*The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES :

Sarvashri R. L. Bhatia and Skariah Thomas.

17.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: CENTRE-STATE RELATIONSHIP

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up the next item, that is, the Resolution by Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri regarding the Centre-State relationship. On behalf of Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri, Shri Amal Datta will move the resolution.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): On behalf of Shri Sudhir Giri, I beg to move:

"This House is of the opinion that emerging pattern different linguistic and ethnic groups as distinctive political entities in the body politic of our country necessitates the restructuring of financial and other relations between the Centre and the States and, therefore, resolves that the relevant provisions of the Constitution be amended suitably."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can speak now since you have moved it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, the position of the Centre-State relationship has been occupying a very prominent place in the political debate in the country, for the last sixteen or seventeen years. It was always in the minds of the people who were acquainted with the system of Government and the Constitution of this country and who had been acquainted with political thinking of the founding fathers of the Constitution, the way the Constitutional and administrative set-up of the country was moving. But as long as there was one political party ruling at the Centre and in all the States, this did not come in the forum of an open conflict or confrontation and this did not become a subject-matter of a political debate, discussion or agitation.

Sir, even at the time when the Constitution was being enacted, there was a dissenting minority who objected to these powers being centralised in the Central Government. It was contended that the Central Government should not be endowed with so much of powers at the cost of

the States. It was contended that the framework of the Constitution, therefore did not make it a federal Constitution. In fact, Sir, there was a lot of debate on the point whether we should call our country a federal country or we should call it a Union. We ultimately decided to call it a Union. But, Sir, when we studied in our colleges, in Political Science, we were always told that India was one of the countries having a federal Constitution and the teachers as also the books we read, compared India with the other countries having federal Constitution like Canada, United States, Australia, Switzerland and several other countries. In those days, the constitution of socialist countries—even now, it is so—was seldom studied in the universities or colleges. We were told that although there was unitary bias, India was, in fact, a federal State. The political condition had not then come into the open in the fifties or until 1967 but, when there were so many States which came out with non-Congress Governments and when there was one Government at the Centre and the States were ruled by other political parties, these difficulties arising out of the peculiar form of the Constitution had not become clear. When in West Bengal—I drew my experience from West Bengal and I have to—the United Front Government came in 1967, one of the main slogans of that Government was that there should be more devolution of powers from the Centre to the States, that is, more administrative powers, more legislative powers and more financial powers.

That Government openly said that they would not be able to do many things or even the very ordinary things for which they had to depend upon the Central Government. For example, for the financial assistance and for the administrative approval and for everything, they had to run to the Centre. In fact, the political opponents of the Government then did not take it seriously. They said that everything was laid at the doors of the Centre. Many cartoons came caricaturing the Ministers. Even for a miscarriage in a hospital it was sarcastically said, was due to the Central Government.

[Shri Amal Datta]

But, Sir, today the atmosphere is changed. Today non-Congress governments have come in various States—particularly the three Southern States—and as a sequel to the meeting of the Chief Ministers of these States there has been a consensus which arose out of that meeting that there should be a review of Centre-State relationship. Now, the Central Government complied with that request and possibly also wiser by the experience and the agitation which came from various other States—not only West Bengal but also other States in North East India and Panjab—they have now appointed Sarkaria Commission to go into the matter pertaining to Centre-State relationship. Political tensions have become now compelling and it is good that the Central Government has at last been able to recognise it. I only wish for the good of the nation and for the good of the people they could have recognised it twenty years ago. But, unfortunately, the leaders of the ruling party of India never recognised the necessity of devolution of power of all kind—administrative, legislative, financial, etc. On the other hand they contended that those who are asking for more power from the Centre are anti-national and that there should be more power with the Centre which will do the country good.

Sir, what good this more power has done to the country and its people during the last thirty-five years of our Independence? We have had a growth rate of per capita income of 1 per cent during the last thirty-five years which is one of the lowest in the world. We have just enough food per head as we had at the time of Independence. We have less of pulses and oilseeds. We have not been able to develop our irrigation potential at all. If we had exploited our irrigation potential there would be 150 million hectares under irrigation today whereas we have only 25 million hectares which is just a quarter of the potential. Our power supply is in a very very bad position. In every possible way Indian development has cut a very sorry picture in the perspective of the development in the world during the last thirty-five years. This is what the people of India have got because of having a

strong Centre during the last thirty-five years.

Sir, the votaries of a strong Centre should appreciate that this strong Centre was not as strong as it is today when the Constitution came into existence. Although our Constitution followed certain peculiar features of the British Government of India Act, 1935 and thereby gave lot more power to the Central Government than is given in any federal Constitution, yet the rulers at the Centre were not satisfied with that power. They gradually went on increasing their power. They had the administrative power the power of giving administrative direction to the States, to say that they should or should not carry on its activities in a certain way so that Central legislation is not impeded. The Centre had the power to legislate even under those heads of legislation which are given exclusively to the State. Even that can be taken up by the Centre according to the Constitution as originally enacted, but even so, the ruling party, because they had compliant people, their own party people ruling in all the States, got their acquiescence and got the Constitution amended whenever they wanted to arrogate to themselves more and more powers. They got more administrative power; they got more executive power. They have got so much power that they can sack any elected Government. Originally the Constitution gave that power because that was a provision there in the Government of India Act of 1935 that the President—which word was substituted in place of Governor General and nothing else—will be able to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of any State or sack the duly elected Government of any State and impose on it his own rule. That will be rule by the Parliament and Parliament can also under the Constitution give the President the entire power. So, that kind of a situation was there and that is one of the basic causes that drew the attention of the people to the peculiar features and weaknesses of the Indian Constitution where a democratically-elected Government can be thrown out by the fiat of certain persons who have nothing to do with the Constitution of the Assembly of any particular

State. So, over the heads of the electors Government after Government have been sacked by resorting to this extraordinary power of our constitution. I am sure when the Founders copied it out from the Government of India Act of 1935, they would never have thought that this would be used for such purposes. But now that the power has been subjected to so much abuse, it has become necessary to delete such provisions of the Constitution. And, in this instance, I am referring to Articles 356 and 357 of the Constitution which, according to this Resolution, must be deleted. That is the basic thing but that is not all. There are so many other sections of the offending Articles of the Constitution which make the State a mere beggar to the Central Government. For every major measure that the State wants to implement it has to come to the Central Government for its approval. And then it has again to come to the Central Government for finance. So, again and again, with a begging bowl, with a hat in hand, the duly elected Government of a State has to come to the Centre. They want to satisfy the genuine needs of their people. They want to do certain things. But they cannot do it. They pass a legislation in the Assembly. That legislation is more often than not, whenever it impinges on an important aspect, has to be assented to by the President. It has to be reserved for the assent of the President. The Governor of a State cannot do it and then sometimes there are delays and delays have been known to occur. I don't know for what period the delays may go on. Delays have been there for one year, two years, three years, etc. And now, a Bill passed in 1969 by the West Bengal Assembly is still pending for the assent of the President. It has gone on for 14 years. This is a very basic Bill, a Bill which the State wants to enact to bring about certain fundamental changes in the land tenure system. It is necessary not only to bring about social justice but it is necessary to bring about increase in agricultural production and implement modern methods of agriculture.

It is necessary to have the ownership of land in those who till the land. And that we have not been able to ensure only because of this provision in the constitu-

tion that a Bill which pertains to land reform has to be reserved for the assent of the President. The 1969 Bill is still awaiting the assent of the President in 1983. So, this is the legislative power. First of all, let us know what has been the structure of the legislative powers. I am referring to Schedule 7 of the Constitution. Under List-I of the main heads of items, the power to enact those legislations has been kept exclusively for the Parliament, for the Central Government, the ruling party at the Centre. They are to decide what should be done in those major fields of activities and whether legislation should be brought forward and passed by the Legislature or not, and whether it is to be given effect to or not will only be determined by the Central Government and the States have no say in this. I think that there are 47 items in the Concurrent List and in regard to the items in the Concurrent List, even a legislation passed at the State Legislature has to get the assent of the President. So, only in a small field the power to legislate has been given to the State and there again the Central Government can step in and say that such and such legislation is not in the national interest and therefore we will not allow it to be passed. Therefore, there is the necessity now to redraw the whole picture of this division of legislative powers. The legislative competence of the Parliament given at the expense of the State Governments has to be curtailed. It is necessary to change the Constitution in order to see that the people determine their own destinies. They do not have to come to Delhi and depend on the coteries at the Centre to decide on the happenings in places 2000 kilometres away from Delhi. Even a small irrigation scheme cannot be taken up without the approval of the Planning Commission. This is the situation which cannot be conceived of by any other country and I have given you the figures as to what has been the result of the centralisation of bureaucratic power and administration and legislative power vested in the Central Government which reigns and rules over so many crores of people. Now, practically we have reached the mark of 70 crores of people. So, we must see the things in their proper perspective as to what the Government is for. The original

[Shri Amal Datta]

conception of the Government was that the Government will maintain law and order and the people will do all other things. But that conception of the Government is no longer there in India. In no country in the world does such a notion prevail any more. The Government will have to see to the welfare of the people. I am ashamed to point out that this House has just now defeated a Private Member's Resolution which sought to give everybody the right to work, which sought to make right to work a fundamental right. This is the attitude of the ruling party here. But that is not the attitude of other parties which are ruling some States.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You could have organised your strength and defeated the Government.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East): You can rest assure that in two years they will go.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, we never thought that necessary for some reason or other Members on that side also spoke in favour of that Resolution and a Member on that side was the mover of that Resolution and they have defeated their own Resolution. This is exactly what the ruling party is doing. They say one thing and do just the opposite. This is exactly what this party has been doing for the last 30 years or so to hoodwink the people. I am sure that some of them would say that they had spoken in favour of this Resolution but, at the same time, they would not say that they had also voted against it. *(Interruption)* I have already spoken of the miserable achievement of our Government at the Centre. I was not required to say much about the miserable achievement of the strong Centre, but I am compelled to do so because the question about the Centre-State relations has been posed in a wrong fashion. A solution to this problem depends not so much on who applies his mind to solve the problem, or what methods are applied, but it depends more how the problem has been posed. The problem has now been posed that those who want strong States want a weak Centre. It is not that; a strong Centre needs strong States also. If the States are not strong, a strong Centre would be of no use. A few days

ago, our ex-President, Shri Sanjeeva Reddy spoke.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Limbs must be strong, only then the body will be stronger. I think the Home Minister also agrees with it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Otherwise, the head will not be strong.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Rabindranath Tagore said: if all the blood from your body gushes into your head, it is not the sign of good health. With all the blood gushing in your head your face may look very glossy, but it does not necessarily reflect your health. It may reflect a very serious disease.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: And he may die of cerebral haemorrhage!

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We do not want that this should happen either to the Centre or to the States. States and the Centre must be strong....

SHRI KRISHAN CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): That is our point. We want to highlight that point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Government also agrees to that.... *(Interruptions)*. They want the Centre and the States to be strong *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, I was talking about the miserable performance of the Centre in gross terms. But it has been seen in terms of increasing disparity of income in the society. It has increased so such an extent that today more than 40 per cent of our people not only live below the poverty line, they are also suffering from persistent hunger and mal-nutrition. I do not know whether the Minister sitting here has read the lecture which has been delivered by a very eminent economist in Delhi in January and which has generated a lot of controversy among the economists because of certain sentences incorporated therein, but nobody challenges what has been stated in that debate that 40 per cent of the Indian population is suffering from persistent hunger and mal-nutrition and its results. He has compared the Indian conditions with those of China and Sri Lanka. In India after 35 years of independence, the longevity expected at birth is 52 years; in China it is 65 years and in Sri Lanka it is 69 years. It is

because food is available in those countries and nobody suffers from malnutrition. I am sure, these countries also cannot afford to have those facilities which are available to the developed countries of the West, but the sure reason of this increased longevity is the lack of hunger and malnutrition in those countries. It has been statistically proved; there is nothing doubtful and ambiguous about it.

I had asked this question in the Consultative Committee of the Planning Commission, where the Deputy-Chairman, Planning Commission, and Members of the Planning Commission were present. I had given them the same statistics which I have indicated just now. I asked them if they meant to do anything to redress the situation of disparity from which flows malnutrition and hunger in India? Do you have any intention of doing anything in this connection so that the longevity of the Indians at least comes up to the Chinese level? They said they have no such plans. They cannot think of it, since our food production is so low. Today during this drought year our food production might have gone down by four to five to six million tonnes. I don't know what are the estimates at present, but one or two months ago it came in the papers that it had reached a record level of 132 million tonnes.

Sir, this 132 million tonnes of food-grains is 40 million tonnes less than what we require. If you go on the basis of average *per capita* requirement of 2,600 calories which does not take into account the more calorie requirement for the manual workers and which is far less than what the people are getting in developed countries. The people in developed countries are getting more than 3,000 calories *per capita* per day whereas on the basis of 2,600 calories *per capita* per day we are having our food production 40 million tonnes short. And then we take the credit to ourselves for having a record foodgrains production of 132 million tonnes. They should be ashamed of it. The Planners do not even know what is our requirement. I can tell you that this is the result of your strong Centre and your strong Planning Commission, which prepares a document having no basis at all. They have not calculated what the people

require. They have calculated how much fertilisers they can produce and sell; how much collaboration can be entered into for producing more fertilisers. That is the basis of your calculations. You talk about self-reliance, you talk about self-reliance in defence, you talk about self-reliance in industry, but for everything you have to go to foreign countries and get these from them on collaboration, may be on turn-key basis or whatever it is.

So, this has been the achievement of our strong Centre. This being the achievement it is time for the Government to start thinking because of the debacle they have suffered in the Southern States. I am sure, the right-minded and thinking people in the ruling party will not suffer from euphoria because of this victory in the Delhi elections Metropolitan Council and the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): And this is at a cost of Rs. 1500 crores of ASIAD they have staged.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I think they should now start thinking about the reason for this. The reason for this is that the people's aspirations have not been fulfilled. That is the reason. And you will never be able to fulfil their aspirations because you will never be able to take up adequately the great challenge of bringing prosperity to this vast mass of people and to this vast territory, until the relationship between the Centre and its various parts is put on a suitable footing. So, you have to think a fresh.

Don't think that Constitution is sacrosanct. I am sure you don't think so because you have changed the Constitution 48 times. Having changed it forty-eight times, another about a dozen of offending Articles which deal with the legislative powers of the Centre and the States, which deal with the power of the President to dissolve the Government and Assembly of a State or those articles which deal with the financial powers of the Centre and the States, can be changed also. They can be changed by one Amendment to the Constitution. And on it you can reach a national consensus. You should reach a national consensus for your

[Shri Amal Datta]

own survival. I do not know whether even so you will be able to survive. I do not guarantee that. But any mature politician will now sit back and start thinking what has gone wrong.

18 hrs.

The Congress Party had always thought the South to be its bastion; and that has now gone. In the next elections, what will happen to the northern States? It is time that you started rejecting, abjuring your high-and-mighty attitude. It is time you started taking the States into confidence. It is time you started thinking how you can do good to the people, and start taking small, tentative footsteps towards the well-being of the people at

large, and not towards helping a small coterie of people to make money, and amass fortunes. So, there is need for amendment of certain provisions in the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Datta, I think you are not going to conclude now.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then you can continue your speech next time.

The House now stands adjourned to meet at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 4th April, 1983.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 4, 1983
Chaitra 14, 1905 (Saka)