

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 1, 1982 | ~~Chaitra~~ 11, 1904
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Obituary References

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our former colleagues, Sarvashri Motilal Pandit and M. Matcharaju.

Shri Motilal Pandit was a Member of the Provisional Parliament from Orissa during 1950-52. A well known social and political worker of Orissa, Shri Motilal Pandit took keen interest in the cooperative movement, land reforms and Bhoodan movement. He passed away at Cuttack on 9th March, 1982 at the age of 73.

Shri M. Matcharaju was a Member of the Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67 from Narasipatnam constituency of Andhra Pradesh. Earlier, he had been a Member of the State Legislature of Andhra Pradesh during 1955-62.

An active social worker, he devoted himself to the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes. He passed away at Madugula on 22nd March, 1982 at the age of 70.

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 now stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Attack on an Indian Ship Rishi Vishwamitra

560. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a merchant ship 'Rishi Vishwamitra' was hit by a missile while leaving Bandar Khomeini in Iran;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to ascertain the whereabouts of missing Second Engineer Shri C. Rozario from the Iraq/Iranian Government; and

(c) if so, details of information received?

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

(b) and (c) Iranian Naval authorities were contacted at the highest level through our Embassy at Tehran regarding the search for Shri C. Rozario. They informed that all possible efforts to trace him were made by them and discontinued only after almost two weeks. They added that Shri Rozario was still missing and presumed dead.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Sir, in this case, there was one Iranian pilot with Mr. C. Rozario. Both of them are missing. While the body of Mr. Adam who died in the incident was detected and the other people were also saved, even after two weeks of search, they could not find the body of Mr. Rozario, if he had died. It was a very limited area and there was a chance of some Iraqi ship saving them. Since one

of them missing was an Iraqi pilot, they could have been taken as prisoners of war. So, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he has made enquiries with this intention that he may be among the war prisoners in Iraq and, if so, what is the result?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:

According to the information that we have, on this ship, that is, 'Rishi Vishwamitra', there were in all 16 officers and 20 crew, the total of 36 officers. When the ship was hit by a missile, out of 36 officers, Iranian naval authorities rescued all the crew and the officers except two. One was Mr. Adam whose dead body was recovered and the other was Mr. Rozario. We made efforts through our Embassy and our Embassy contacted the highest authorities in Iran to trace the missing person, Mr. Rozario who was the Second Engineer on the ship. But they reported to us that in spite of their best efforts for two weeks, they did not find either the body or the person. So, according to their report, he is presumed to be dead.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

His brother made enquiries in Iraq because may be some of the Iraqi troops might have saved him and he may be among the war prisoners in Iraq. That is what his family believes. I want to know whether he has made enquiries in Iraq.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: This ship was hit by a missile when it was anchored at Bandar Khomeini, that is, in the Iranian territory. The hon. Member is saying that Mr. Rozario might be in Iraq and why not we contact the Iraqi authorities. If the hon. Member feels that our efforts are going to bear any fruit, I have no objection. I will contact the Iraqi authorities.

SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN:

At least you satisfy his family and make further enquiries.

Increase in Percentage of Infant Deaths

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

(c) the remedial and educative means, of infant deaths in our country is on the increase every year;

(b) if so, the reasons behind it;

(c) the remedial and educative means, adopted to avoid infant deaths; and

(d) the names of the States in which infant death rate is increasing every year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (d). From the data available from the sample Registration system or other surveys of the Registrar General of India upto 1979, a decline in infant mortality is noticeable. Although there are some fluctuations in this rate in some States, from time to time, there is no definite increasing trend.

Training of traditional dais to deliver more hygienic and safe deliveries, extension of pre-natal and post-natal services through subcentres, immunisation coverage and prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia for pregnant women and children and health education through all available channels are some of the measures being taken to check infant deaths.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: In my Question I have asked the names of States in which infant death rate has increased. The hon. Minister has not stated the figures of infant deaths in the States I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that when we compare the all-India average of infant deaths per thousand live births, in some of the States, the average is quite high and, if so, what specific measures the Government has taken in this regard and whether they have analysed the causes of such increase in infant deaths in these States.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The hon. Member has

asked about the States where the rate of infant mortality has increased. We have the figures for the years 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 as per the sample survey. But to say that these figures are correct, I think, it is not possible because these are all sample surveys. Many infant deaths are not reported. We cannot give the same picture, whether there is decline or increase, in infant mortality in respect of all the States year-wise because there have been fluctuation in the figures of each State.

The causes for infant mortality, according to the information that I have, are prematurity, intrauterine dispepsia, birth injuries, congenital malformation, Tetanus, respiratory diseases, gas intestine diseases, diseases peculiar to early infancy and severe malnutrition.

The Government have taken steps, I should say, so that the infrastructure for delivery in the Maternal Child Health Services has been and is being expanded both in rural and urban areas.

The training of traditional birth-attendants who are called Dais who assist at the time of child birth in villages has been intensified.

Side by side, the Village Health Guide Scheme has been introduced and it has been made a 100 per cent Centrally-sponsored one which aims at providing one worker, preferably female worker, for every 1,000 population and will extend further Primary Health Care in promotive, preventive and curative aspects of health.

We have also provided dais who are stationed at Sub-Centres' level to cater to all health needs of mothers and children.

We have also taken and we are also further expanding, the preventive immunisation programme, for the mother and the child.

Special clinics have been extended for pregnant mothers and small children and a Scheme is also in operation to prevent nutritional anaemia among mothers and children.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: It is a fact that the Government has taken measures to see that these diseases are decreased.

The figures that the Hon. Minister furnished in reply show that the increase in infant mortality is more in rural areas, rural remote areas and specially amongst people who are living below the poverty line.

In this respect, may I ask the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact or not, that still the health care has not reached our remotest parts of the country side and specially to the people who are living below the poverty-line. This increase has been noticed as a result.

If so, I would like to know whether the Government have taken measures to see that specially in the rural and remote rural areas, health care is taken, so that these people who are living below the poverty-line get adequate medical facilities as well as education so that these trends decrease or minimise.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: As I have said many a time in this House we are now laying more emphasis on the preventive and promotional side of health establishment along with the curative aspect also.

The very fact that we have been expanding and strengthening the primary health centres and Sub-Centres and Village Health Guide Scheme goes to show that we want to take the health care delivery system as nearly to the door step of the people as possible.

SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: I would like to know whether it is true that due to inadequate medical assistance in the rural areas and in the backward areas, the hutment dwellers and rural dwellers are not getting any medical assistance for family planning. What is the Government doing in this regard?

Is it not a fact that some political parties also are convincing these people not to go in for family planning because they are not getting proper medical assistance?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Though the question does not relate directly to the question does not relate directly to the main Question, I would still reply. Whatever information the Member has got, that some people are resisting, is not true.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: The child mortality rate in India is about 140 per thousand whereas in the other advanced countries it is hardly 14 to 15 per thousand. Thus it is ten times more in India. But so far as medical manpower is concerned, perhaps we are one of the best countries in the matter of medical manpower we are exporting doctors from here to other countries. In spite of having this medical manpower, I do not understand why our doctors and the other machinery are not able to control the child mortality rate. It is a great challenge. Malnutrition is one factor; it is estimated that about 50 per cent of the deaths are due to malnutrition. Over and above that, about 27 per cent of the children born suffer from eye diseases and blindness. In view of these national problems, will the Minister kindly assure the House that he will augment the present resources—I am not asking for enhancement of the Plan provision—so that this challenge can be met and the child mortality rate can be reduced to a great extent. I would also like to have his reaction to the Seminar which was held on the 14th November last year which has recommended several remedies for this.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: To a certain extent, I agree with the hon. Member's contention that our rural population, specially the mother and the child, suffer from malnutrition. But I wish to inform the House that the programme of immunisation of the mother and the child has been expanded and the activities of expansion are continuing.

With regard to the Plan provision for the envisaged programmes in the Sixth Plan, we have allocated Rs. 250.30 crores, of which during 1980-81 the estimated expenditure was Rs. 23.14 crores; in 1981-82 the estimated expenditure was Rs. 29.94 crores; we have made a provision of Rs. 43.64 crores for this programme in 1982-83. Regarding

immunisation, in the Sixth plan the outlay is Rs. 75 crores; during 1980-81 the estimated expenditure was Rs. 2.82 crores; in 1981-82 the estimated expenditure was Rs. 5.89 crores; and for 1982-83 we have made a provision of Rs. 7.56 crores.

News Item Captioned "120 Children Die of Mystery Disease"

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*564. **SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:**

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "120 children die of mystery disease" appearing in the *Indian Express* dated 8 March, 1982 highlighting that Kargil district of Ladakh region was hit by dreaded disease like measles;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken preventive measures and extended medical help to control the spread of the disease; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). Government have seen the news item. It is not, however a fact that a mystery disease has claimed lives of 120 children in Kargil district of the Ladakh region.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: I want to know whether there is any credibility in the news item, whether the children died at all and if so, what was the 'mystery disease', if not on account of any mystery disease, what was the real cause, whether Government have ascertained the real cause.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): We have been informed by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir that there were only six deaths two villages, and as per the information received

by them, by the Chief Medical Officer and the District Medical Officer, these were due to pneumonia, on account of very severe cold.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: I have no more supplementary to ask.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

Treaty on Law on the Sea

***565. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:**

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations for the draft treaty on the Law of the Sea had faced stalemate due to amendments suggested by the United States;

(b) the reaction of the Government of India to UN declaration of these resources as the common heritage of mankind and the U. S. insistence to review the treaty; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to remove snags at the conference to be convened shortly?

THE MINISTER FOR PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The UN Declaration of Principles governing the seabed and the ocean floor and the sub-soil thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction which declared the international seabed area and its resources as the 'common heritage of mankind' was passed by the UN General Assembly on December 17, 1970 with a majority of 108 States in favour, none against and 14 abstentions. India voted in favour of this Resolution and strongly supports it as a fundamental principle of international law. On the basis of this declaration, the Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea developed a comprehensive international regime to regulate the exploitation of the international seabed area and its resources which is incorporated in the Draft Convention on the Law of the Sea prepared on 28th August, 1981.

The Group of 77 of which India is a member, the East European Socialist States and several others have expressed their concern at the United States insistence to review these provisions of the Draft Convention and propose radical amendments which are at variance with the basic elements of the package of compromise proposals that have already been agreed to on the basis of consensus.

(c) At the 11th Session of the Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, which is currently meeting in New York since March 8, 1982, India alongwith the members of the Group of 77 and other States is examining various informal amendments submitted by the United States and will try to persuade the United States not to re-open the negotiations on fundamental aspects of the international regime on which consensus has already been reached.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: The United Nations General Assembly meeting held on 17th December 1970 declared the sea-bed area and its resources as the common heritage of the mankind. This is what the Minister has just said. Again, the Group of 77 have expressed their concern at the United States' insistence to review the draft proposals of the treaty and propose radical amendments which are at variance with the agreed upon conditions.

May I know from the Minister what steps the Government of India propose to take to exploit the mineral wealth of the sea which is so large in quantity and beneficial to mankind?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: So far as India is concerned, we are committed to the concept of the common heritage of mankind. In fact various principles were settled in the Convention which ended in August 1981 and the present session of the Conference is only to adopt the draft. It has run into rough water. This is a matter which has got to be gone into and India on its own cannot take it up. Once

it is declared that it is the wealth of humanity, necessarily we have to adhere to the principles to which we are already committed.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: In view of a large amount of hydro-carbon and other mineral wealth under the sea and in view of the surface of the sea being almost two-thirds of the surface of the earth and in view of the wealth under the sea being almost ten times the wealth which is available on the surface of the earth and in view of the use of it for the mankind as a whole I am sorry we have done nothing in this connection and it is being exploited by the rich countries like USA, France and England only. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps he wants to take to increase the technology for this purpose and to exploit it for the common benefit of mankind as he has just said and particularly for our own country.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: So far as we are concerned, we have already set up a separate Department dealing with the ocean and its wealth and this particular Department is taking care with reference to exploiting the wealth in the sea so far as it comes within the continental shelf area.

So far as the International areas is concerned, this is a matter where this Department would certainly cooperate with the International Sea Bed Authority which is likely to be constituted under the Law of the Sea on that basis.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sidnal. He is not here. Shri Scindia.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that eight developed countries have already passed their own national laws on the Law of the Sea and have recognised each other's legislation and, if this is a fact, does the Government of India feel that this would have any adverse impact on the negotiations that are in progress under the auspices of the U.N. on the Law of the Sea.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, there are certain countries which have passed their own legislation with reference to the exploiting the wealth under the sea. But, Sir, ironically, all of them are a party to the Law of the Sea and all of them have also agreed to the consensus which has already been arrived at in the Convention that was concluded in August, 1981. No doubt the first shot in the arm is by the United States if it wants to retreat from that situation. They have already suggested certain amendments in the already agreed formula which run counter to what has been agreed upon even by the previous Government of the United States. So, at this stage, it cannot be said as to what steps should be taken unless these countries, which have already passed the law and which have got the advanced technological know-how would like to withdraw. But, so far as the Group of 77 and other are concerned, they seem to be committed to pass the Law of the Sea whether these people agree or not. (Interruptions) It is possible that lobbying is going on. But, at present, there is no sign of withdrawal.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I would like to know whether, in the amendments of the Government of United States, the other advanced countries are lining up with U.S.A. in its endeavour to sabotage the agreement. In that case, only the U.S.A.'s veto will combine them together to set up the International Sea-bed Authority to make use of the resources in the sea bed area. One veto will torpedo this pact also.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: So far as the amendments that have been suggested by the United States are concerned, I could list them as five. They would like to scrap all the provisions relating to the production, ceiling and anti-monopoly to which they have already agreed. Secondly, they would like to deny the Enterprise, which would be the business arm of International Authority any preferential role vis-a-vis the companies from the industrialised West because, as on to-day, the agreement is that in so far as the Enterprise is concerned, it will have the

preferential rights and they would like that this should be abrogated. Thirdly, they want to eliminate any mandatory transfer of technology to the Enterprise. As on to-day, the Enterprise itself has not yet been constituted. After the Convention is duly signed and the enterprise is established, according to the various provisions, the prospectors, namely, different companies, will have to transfer the technology to the Enterprise. That part of it was not agreeable to them. Fourthly, they would like to have a monopoly hold on decision making within the thirtysix member Council of the proposed International Sea-bed Authority. Fifthly, they do not want to change the system without the consent of all states. These are the proposed amendments which have been categorised and which the United States would like the Convention to adopt. These, of course, cut at the very root of the matter. The matters are still at the negotiation stage and what had happened is that Mr. Koh who is the President of the Law of the Sea Conference and also Mr. Engo, who is the Chairman of the First Committee, with the good offices of 11 important western industrialised States like Norway, Sweden, Denmark and so on, have constituted a Small Committee, and they are trying to moderate these amendments so that they are acceptable to other countries but nothing has gone on so far and the matters are still at the negotiating stage. In August 1981 I myself attended the meeting and the mood of the various countries appears to be that notwithstanding the opposition of the United States and their few allies the convention should be adopted and the Treaty should be signed by all the countries.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, even if convention is adopted by some countries or most of the countries other than the United States and their friends that would not suffice or would it set up an international agency? International Sea Bed Authority was mooted at the first conference of the Law of the Sea as being the fundamental pre-condition for ensuring that the under-water wealth of the sea is not monopolised by a few countries which have got very advanced technology and enormous resources at their command and

that those countries which are under-developed but whose territorial waters or areas just beyond the territorial waters might be rich in this sea-bed wealth are protected. I want to know whether the moves that are going on for some sort of compromise or some sort of modification whether these moves envisage the abandonment of the idea of an international sea-bed authority in favour of giving freedom of operation to certain monopoly firms and so on and if that is the attempt which is being made what is India's position going to be in this regard and also whether any of the underdeveloped countries are associated with the talk or only European countries like Sweden and Denmark are associated?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, I did not mention the names of all the eleven countries. I mentioned the names of only a few. I will name all of them. They are: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Netherland, Ireland and Austria. They are medium western industrialised States. They are mediating at the instance of the Chairman of the Law of the Sea Conference, Mr. Koh as also the Chairman of the first Committee Sir, so far as India is concerned we would not like to surrender what has already been agreed upon in the convention but it depends on what view the Group of 77 and other countries are likely to take. But one good thing in August 1981 I found was that the mood of different countries including Group of 77 was to go ahead with the convention and sign the Treaty itself. It is no doubt true that if U.S. and its allies would like to withdraw from the convention then it does create a little problem but in the ultimate analysis I am hopeful through the international pressure that will be created by the unity of other countries it would certainly enable the U.S. to yield the ground and join these countries. This is the hope I am having but in the ultimate analysis it is only a pious hope.

Delinking Haldia from Calcutta Port

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*567. SHRI R. P. DAS:

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA
HALDER:**

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

(a) whether Government have received representations opposing the Central Government's proposal to delink Haldia from Calcutta Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken a decision not to delink Haldia from Calcutta Port in the interest of country and better performance of both the ports; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) The Government and State Legislature of West Bengal and certain organisations representing shippers, trade and labour have represented against separating Haldia Dock Complex from Calcutta Port Trust. Their view is that such a decision would affect adversely the interests of Calcutta Port.

(c) and (d) A final view on the whole matter has yet to be taken. There are numerous aspects—administrative, operational and financial, which require detailed consideration.

SHRI R. P. DAS: Sir, this is one of the most important questions in West Bengal and this also affects the vast multitude of people of the neighbouring States also. But the Minister has carefully avoided answering my question. Sir, I would like to quote what the Chairman of the Engineering Export Promotion Council has said. The Export Promotion Council has fixed a Target of Rs. 9,000 crores to be reached by 1990-91. What he has voiced is a matter of serious concern. He said, I quote:—

"Haldia dock should be a part of Calcutta Port as otherwise there will be every likelihood of ships bypassing Calcutta port, much to the inconvenience of exporters."

What has the Minister to say on this Comment of the Chairman of the Engineering Export Promotion Council and of the business community as a whole, opposing the move of the Central Government, delinking Haldia from the Calcutta port? This is my question.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, I have already explained this. Not only the views of the Chairman of the Engineering Export Promotion Council, but in respect of whoever it may be, who has expressed views in favour or against the de-linking of the Haldia port,—all these views will certainly be taken into consideration before a final decision is taken.

SHRI R. P. DAS: That is not the answer to my question. What is his answer to what the Chairman of the Engineering Export Promotion Council has said: The Chairman of the Engineering Export Promotion Council has said that a target of Rs. 9,000 crores has to be channelised through Calcutta-Haldia Port complex. If Haldia is de-linked from Calcutta, then, it will be very difficult for those who are interested in exporting their products through Calcutta, to export all those products. So, I want to know your views about it.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I don't know how to answer. If any Chairman or if any Member of any society expresses certain views, I think, Government will certainly take those views into consideration. That is what I have already said.

SHRI R. P. DAS: The most gratifying feature to note is the comparatively good industrial relations in the past. This is reflected in the fact that compared with 21,600 mandays lost in 1980, only 10,921 mandays were lost last year. Workers' productivity has gone up and it has improved considerably. The average monthly handling of general export cargo has gone up. In view of this, Sir, why the

happy marriage of the Calcutta-Haldia port complex is facing a premature end? Why the move has been dropped by the Government?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I said that all these factors are being considered. The position at the moment is this: Haldia port is very much part of Calcutta port. We have not de-linked it. We have not taken any decision to de-link it. When a proposal has been there and certain views were expressed and representations were made to the Government of India, all these views are being considered and all these representations are also being examined before a final decision is taken.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The hon Minister has said that Haldia is a part of the Calcutta Port complex. I agree fully, I agree 100 per cent, with him. But, I would like to draw his attention to what the Estimates Committee has said in its 67th Report of 1964-65. It said:

"The development of Haldia is a necessary concomitant of the importance and development of Calcutta as a port..

"The Committee hope that the Port Trust authorities will be in a position to maintain the importance of Calcutta Port and also to improve its draft particularly after the completion of the Farakka barrage, and to utilise Haldia as an associate Port for Calcutta."

On page 69 of the same Committee Report, it is stated as follows:

"The setting up of a dock system at Haldia should, therefore, be considered an essential need for and an integral part of the development of eastern India. Without Haldia dock, the international and coastal trade of India and thus the development of Indian economy will be seriously affected."

On page 73 of the same report it is stated as follows:

"As the Committee are aware that Haldia is being developed as an ancillary Port to the Calcutta Port sys-

tem, its development programme should be in line and consistent with the needs of Calcutta Port."

MR. SPEAKER: You put your question.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Now, on the 1963-64 report of the Estimates Committee, at that time in 'The Hindu' there was a publication of the expert opinion regarding the revival of Calcutta Port which says as follows:

"Business organisations and the West Bengal Government representatives are agreed that Calcutta and Haldia Ports should be placed under the charge of a single administrative authority...."

"...More than that the wealth of river Port expertise accumulated in Calcutta can be fruitfully used to make the two ports operate strictly as complementary to one another."

In 1981, an all-Party Delegation under the leadership of our Irrigation Minister met the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of Shipping and Transport, Shri Veerendra Patil also and expressed their view that the Government of India should not delink Calcutta from Haldia; as it is, they are now under one Calcutta Port complex. It is necessary to have dredging facilities in a most modern way at the Calcutta Port so that sufficient quantity of water, that is, 40,000 cusecs, could flow in lean months. In view of this, in the interest of administrative, operational financial and national interest, will the Government take a final decision and announce today that the Government will not delink Calcutta Port from Haldia and treat them as part of Calcutta Port complex for all time to come?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, the hon. Member has pleaded against the delinking of Haldia from the Calcutta Port. We know the views of the West Bengal Government and the views of his Party. We know the views of the Legislature Party. It is true that the Legislature Party in a delegation had come and met me and the hon. Prime Minister and they

were informed that before taking final decision, all these factors will be taken into consideration. What the hon. Member wants is that I should announce the decision now itself. Since the examination of the cause is not yet complete, I am not in a position to tell anything on this.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the total manpower engaged in Calcutta Port, the total cargo handled at the Calcutta Port, the manpower engaged in Haldia Port and the total cargo handled there. What is the profit and loss at both the places, if different accounts are maintained? What considerations have prompted for the proposal for delinking the two ports to come up?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The information is not readily available with me, but approximately I can say that in Calcutta Port, the strength of the employees is more than 30,000, and the traffic handled there is about four million tonnes, or just over three million and upto four million tonnes. The strength of the employees at Haldia port is round about 2000; I do not have the exact figures. Haldia port is handling more cargo than the Calcutta port. According to my information, Haldia port is a surplus Port, whereas Calcutta is not.... (*Interruptions*).

Shortage of accommodation in Chetak Express

*568. **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3036 on 10 December, 1981 regarding dieselisation of Chetak Express and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of accommodation in 15/16 Chetak Express; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce a new faster train?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K.

JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The train is running with its scheduled composition. However, there is overcrowding on a number of sections.

(b) No, Sir.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, why he is spoiling the good name of Chetak, the glorious horse of Rana Pratap. Most of the Indian tourists as also the foreign tourists want to see the city of lakes. As you know, this train passes through Jaipur, Ajmer, Chittorgarh and then to Udaipur. These are all historical and most religious places. Many of the historical minded people, religious minded people, and the natural beauty minded people travel by this train and the tourists, including the foreign tourists carry a very bad impression from the running of this train which takes about twenty four hours to reach. This is the only train by which hon. Members from Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Banswara and even our hon. friend sitting by my side from Dausa travel. An assurance was given by the former Minister of Railways as also the present Minister for speeding up the train. An assurance was given to the late Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia also in this respect. Will those assurances be honoured?

I would also like to know, whether the full quota of first class will be restored... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: The speed of 'Chetak' was in the question itself.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I do appreciate the anxiety and the emotions of the hon. Member.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: How will you share it?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: As rightly pointed out, it was the desire of the late hon. Member. Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia also. He also used to speak many times to us about this train.

The problem really relates to the number of halts provided to this particular train. We took up this matter. The only way of speeding up this train is by withdrawing the number of halts. The track condition is bad, and it is a saturated line also. We took up this matter with the State Government and the State Government did not agree to it. We have again taken up this with the State Government, and if they agree, and the hon. Member can pressurise on the State Government to concede to withdraw certain halts, we can speed up the train. That is the only way by which we can speed up this train.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has not replied to part (b) of my question that is the accommodation provided to the train earlier was full First Class. Now it has been cut to one-half unit First Class and half unit Second Class. I am asking the reason for that.

I also asked when they can start a train from Jodhpur to Jaipur—Marubhumi Express, then why Udaipur Division is neglected which has got so many ancient and religious places?

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: Sir, I have not disputed any of the facts. I have already explained the constraints of the line capacity. On the other hand we cannot change the timing because Delhi Station cannot receive the train. Now, in regard to the speeding up of the train, there is only one possibility i.e., only when halts are withdrawn.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: May I know whether the Minister or the Railway Board stand by the assurance given to the late Mohan Lal Sukhadia? This is also one of my questions.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot ask so many questions.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : चेतक एक्सप्रेस उदयपुर से शाम को 5-45 बजे रवाना होती है और दिल्ली में 2-0.5 बजे

पहुँचती है। जैसा कि श्री भीखा भाई ने कहा है इतना समय किसी ट्रेन में नहीं लगना चाहिए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस ट्रेन को दिल्ली में 10 बजे पहुँचाया जा सकता है ताकि उस क्षेत्र के लोग यहां आ कर पार्लियामेंट एटेन्ड कर लें, शहर में अपना काम कर लें और सरकारी काम कर लें। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि इस ट्रेन में डीजल इंजिन लगाया जाएगा और यह ट्रेन 10 बजे दिल्ली पहुँचेगी। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि राज्य सरकार को हॉल्ट्स को कुछ कम कराने की बात कही गई है। हम यह बात नहीं कह सकते, क्योंकि इससे आम जनता को बहुत तकलीफ होगी। लेकिन अजमेर, जयपुर और रिवाड़ी जैसे बड़े बड़े शहरों में यह ट्रेन एक एक डेढ़ डेढ़ घंटे तक रुकती है। क्या मंत्री महोदय वहां हॉल्ट के समय को कम कर के इस ट्रेन को दिल्ली में 10 बजे पहुँचाने का कष्ट करेंगे ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ट्रेन 795 किलोमीटर की दूरी तय करती है और 20 घंटे 40 मिनट में यहां आती है। वह मीटरगेज लाइन है। ट्रेन में डीजल इंजिन लगाने से रनिंग टाइम में केवल एक घंटे का फर्क पड़ सकता है। लेकिन एक फायदा यह हो सकता है कि इसमें दो तीन कोचिज बढ़ाए जा सकते हैं। इसी लिए राज्य सरकार को हमने कहा था, और आज भी मैंने मुख्य मंत्री जी से बात की है और राजस्थान के माननीय सदस्यों से भी कहा है कि अगर 15 नहीं तो कुछ हॉल्ट्स कम करवाएँ तो हम इस बात की कोशिश कर सकते हैं कि यह ट्रेन 2 बजे के बजाय 11 बजे यहां पहुँचे।

Criteria for Promotion of Faculty Teachers

*569. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the criteria for promotions of faculty teachers in Central Universities; and

(b) is there any uniform policy, if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b): Generally all appointments in Central Universities to teaching positions have to be made through direct recruitment. Each post has to be advertised and a duly constituted selection committee has to interview candidates and recommend suitable ones among them for appointment. Thus the question of criteria for promotion of teachers does not arise. However, the teachers already working in the same university are free to respond to advertisements and have every opportunity of getting selected to a higher post subject to their fulfilling eligibility conditions and their being found suitable for appointment.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, serious charges have been levelled from time to time regarding the appointment and promotion of the University teachers, including the Central Universities. Sir, I would like to attract the attention of the Hon. Minister in regard to this. Recently some specific charges were forwarded regarding the Jawaharlal Nehru University. And a large number of Members of Parliament also submitted charges regarding irregularities in appointment on ideological and family considerations in that University. I would like to know whether these charges were enquired into; and what were the findings?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: As I have already said, the appointment of teachers

is done through a Selection Committee. Provision for selecting teachers to such posts is there in the Statute of the respective Universities. In the Statute of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the same provision applies, with some exception, viz., that some eminent scholars can be appointed, or selected through invitation.

For the information of the hon. Member, I would say that this procedure has not been implemented, has not been followed after 1977, in JNU. If the hon. Member is asking about this very particular provision, it does not fall within the purview of promotion, but within that of direct recruitment.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: He has not replied to my point. I am not talking about the provision relating to selection. I want to know whether on the serious charges levelled against the appointments and promotions made in JNU by a large number of Members of Parliament, an enquiry was made; if so, what were the findings?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: The question asked here is about promotion.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Appointment and promotion.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: The question is about promotion. Since there is no promotion rule in existence, there is no question of discrimination in promoting people. If the hon. Member means to speak about discrimination in appointments, I have already stated that there is an exception in the provision in the Statute itself, under which some eminent scholars can be selected by invitation.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I have asked a simple question. If he is not prepared, that is another matter.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: If the hon. Member can listen to me patiently, let me tell this. It is not related to promotion rules. In case he has got some

objection about selection, he can put another question relating to it.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: My second supplementary is this: in view of the allegations made from time to time regarding appointment as well as promotion in Universities, is Government considering the framing of certain rules, i.e., Central Universities Rules, involving the UPSC in appointment and promotion?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: The hon. Member may be aware that there was a scheme for promoting the University teachers, prior to 1-1-73. After that, this scheme was not implemented, and not followed. The University Grants Commission has been suggesting subsequently, formulating a scheme for promotion and that was as discussed and we have told the UGC to go into the details of the financial and other implications. This matter should be further looked into. Accordingly, they have set up a committee and a report of that committee is awaited. On receipt of that, we will consider that.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Deportation of Indians from Lebanon

*561. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the progress made in finding out the agents who lured 31 Indian nationals who were repatriated from Beirut recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that such incidents have been on the increase of late, if so, the number of Indian nationals deported during the last three years with the names of the countries from which deported; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check such racketeers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The case registered by the Delhi police on February 2, 1982 under various sections of the IPC and the Emigration Act against the agents who allegedly lured 31 Indian nationals to Beirut is still under investigation.

(b) the 31 Indian nationals were repatriated and not deported. Regarding deportation, it is not obligatory for the foreign governments to inform the Government of India about deportation of our nationals from their countries. However, according to our information, 39 Indian nationals were deported during 1979, 88 during 1980, and 77 during 1981. The countries from which they were deported included Australia, Austria, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Hongkong, Iran, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sweden, West Germany, the U.K. and the U.S.A.

(c) A draft Bill on emigration to check such racketeers is in the final stages of consideration and will soon be introduced in the House by the Labour Minister.

Payment of Tax in respect of Motor Vehicles carrying Advertisement Stickers

*563. **SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the motor vehicles in Delhi do not carry on them the name and address of the proprietor;

(b) whether three wheeler scooters, taxis and buses carry advertisement, stickers/posters without payment of tax thereon; and

(c) if so, action taken with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) In accordance with the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules 1940, the particulars and name of the owner and his address in brief are exhibited on all transport vehicles except the exempted categories such as motor cars, delivery vans, or trailers etc. Enforcement staff of Directorate of Transport and the traffic Police check the implementation of these provisions and take action for any violation of rules.

(b) No tax is levied on such display of stickers/posters/advertisements.

(c) In Delhi, no advertisement device, figure or writing can be exhibited on any public service vehicle except with the permission of the State Transport Authority, by several or specific orders. The matter of carrying advertisement stickers in DTC buses is under consideration of S.T.A. Delhi.

DTC on its part, when it came to their notice that some small size advertisement stickers were being pasted, by unauthorised persons, issued a press release warning the offenders and since then no complaint has been received in this regard.

Opening of Health Guide Training Camps in States

*570. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where centrally sponsored Rural Health Guide Scheme has been introduced alongwith the number of health guide training camps opened; and

(b) the number of health guide camps opened in Andhra Pradesh under the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND): (a) and (b). Training for village Health Guides is provided

under each Primary Health Centre (PHC). About 20 or 25 Health Guides are trained in each batch. A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha indicating the number of Health Guides trained in each State/Union Territory.

Statement

Number of Health Guides trained upto 31-12-1981

States/Union Territories	No. of Health Guides trained
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	18049
2. Assam	7490
3. Bihar	5502
4. Gujarat	19616
5. Haryana	5235
6. Himachal Pradesh	4477
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Nil
8. Karnataka	2442
9. Kerala	Nil
10. Madhya Pradesh	13020
11. Maharashtra	22817
12. Manipur	1102
13. Meghalaya	854
14. Nagaland	326
15. Orissa	11581
16. Punjab	2960
17. Rajasthan	6196
18. Sikkim	149
19. Tamil Nadu	Nil
20. Tripura	616
21. Uttar Pradesh	49241
22. West Bengal	12212
23. A & N Islands	140
24. Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
25. Chandigarh	23

1	2
26. Delhi	160
27. D & N Have li	74
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	555
29. Lakshadweep	Nil
30. Mizoram	468
31. Pondicherry	245
TOTAL	183533

Electrification of Mirnapore-Kharagpur Line

*571. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA- Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for electrification of the Midnapore and Kharagpur line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The traffic density on this section is very low as compared to the sections which are being electrified during the Sixth Plan.

Collaboration for Training Teachers of Vietnam by N. C. E. R. T.

*572. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vietnam has sought the collaboration of N.C.E.R.T. for training its teachers in the use of radio and T.V. for educational purposes; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) Under the Indo-Vietnamese Cultural Exchange Programme for 1980 and 1981, four member Vietnamese delegation visited NCERT during 13—27 February, 1982. The visiting delegation informally suggested the possibility of NCERT's collaboration for training Vietnamese teachers particularly in the use of radio and TV for educational purposes. No formal request has, however, been received.

Export of Pituitary Gland

*573. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agents of foreign drug firms are collecting for export vital organs of autopsied bodies in Indian hospitals, particularly the pituitary gland of human bodies;

(b) if so, how many pituitary glands and organs from dead bodies under what item and of what value were exported to foreign countries during the year 1980-81;

(c) whether the Indian Pituitary Agency a unit under the Indian Council of Medical Research is suffering in their supply of pituitary glands due to clandestine export at high price; and

(d) what efforts the Government made to control the export of pituitary gland and utilisation of the same for indigenous research hormones and medical needs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND): (a) and (b) Export of human organs including pituitary glands is not under Export Trade Control. Moreover, since pituitary glands are not a separately classified item, for purposes of export, statistical information concerning number and value of exports of such glands, if any, is not available.

(c) and (d). It is not a fact that work at the Indian Pituitary Agency or research work in general is suffering due to insufficient supply of pituitary glands.

Computer for I.I.T. Kharagpur

*574. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the I.I.T., Kharagpur is asking for a modern computer for many years;

(b) whether other I.I.Ts. in India are equipped with modern computers;

(c) whether the work of the I.I.T., Kharagpur is being hampered for this; and

(d) what do Government intend to do in the matter and when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The IIT, Kharagpur has recently asked for a new large computer system.

(b) All IITs are equipped with modern computers.

(c) The existing computer systems of IIT Kharagpur are reported to be inadequate. The Institute is therefore getting some of its work done at other Computer Centres.

(d) Action has already been initiated to procure a new large computer system for the IIT Kharagpur.

Tubectomy facility patients delivering outside hospitals

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued instructions that the patients who delivered outside the hospitals

should not be allowed by the State Government authorities for Tubectomy operation and selected for ex-gratia eligibility; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor particularly in view of the fact that in the rural areas there are no adequate hospital facilities for delivery cases and the expectant mothers generally deliver at homes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND): (a) and (b). In the interest of preventing morbidity and mortality that may arise from Tetanus and other infections, the Government have advised that a woman who has delivered a baby in her house may not be provided tubectomy services within six weeks of delivery, if she has not been immunised against Tetanus or in whom the possibility of post-partum infection can not be ruled out with certainty.

Howrah-Amta Line

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

(a) whether Government have allocated adequate funds for the Howrah-Amta broad-gauge line;

(b) whether Government would ensure that all materials for construction would be supplied in time;

(c) whether Government would complete the work in time; *

(d) whether the work is being delayed; and

(e) whether Government would give due attention to the difficulties faced by the people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): a) to (e). A sum of Rs. 1.5 crores has been al-

located to this project in 1982-83. The outlay in 1981-82 was Rs. 1.00 crore. Efforts are being made to complete the section between Santragachi and Bargachia where the work is in progress. Due to severe constraints of funds for construction of new lines the target for completion of the project has to be extended.

Government are fully aware of the difficulties faced by the people in the area and are trying their best to complete the project as early as possible, within the constraint of available resources.

Law of Cadaver Kidney Donation for Kidney Transplantation

*577. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the present laws, the Cadaver Kidney donation is not possible for kidney transplantation;

(b) if so, whether there is a great demand, especially from the National kidney Foundation (India) to pass suitable legislation to permit Cadaver Kidney donations;

(c) whether transplantation has become a costly affair and patients have to go abroad for this;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to bring forth suitable legislation in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND): (a) to (e). There is no enactment at present concerning Cadaver Kidney transplantation. There have been suggestions for such legislation. Kindly transplantation is costly but these facilities are available in the country.

Incentives for Doctors Serving in Rural Areas

*578. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the idea of paying more to doctors serving in the rural areas than to those in the urban areas as an incentive to them to work in villages has been mooted;

(b) if so, whether any decision in this regard has been taken;

(c) what incentives have already been suggested and provided; and

(d) whether large number of doctors have agreed to work in the rural areas?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). In rural areas doctors are generally employed by the State Government or work as private practitioners. To encourage doctors to go to the rural areas, each State has different approaches. For private medical practitioners, nationalised banks provide loans at preferential rates of interests. Among over 5500 Primary Health Centres in the country only 36 are reported to be without doctors.

New Computers for JNU

*579. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Science and Technology has sanctioned Rs. 2.5 crores to Jawaharlal Nehru University to purchase new computers;

(b) if so, what is the arrangement for maintaining the computers; and

(c) is Government aware that Service Engineers of Computers School, Jawaharlal Nehru University were unable to maintain the present computers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to the University, one of the Computers which has almost run its life, has problems of occasional breakdown. The other two Computers are functioning normally.

हिन्दुस्तान मेडिसिन प्रोडक्ट्स बरौनी

6235. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरौनी में, हिन्दुस्तान मेडिसिन प्रोडक्ट्स बरौनी, नाम की एक दवा निर्माण कम्पनी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वर्ष 1981 में इस कम्पनी ने डक्टोज एम्परोल इन्जेक्शनों का निर्माण किया ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का ध्यान 28 दिसम्बर, 1981 के "सांध्य टाइम्स" और 30 दिसम्बर, 1982 के "बन्दे मातरम" में प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचारों की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) सरकार की इस बार में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेंन एम. जोशी) :

(क) से (ख). बिहार राज्य से अपेक्षित

सूचना मांगी गई है तथा वह सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

News Item captioned "High T. B. Incidence among power House men"

6236. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to news item entitled "High T.B. incidence among power house men" in *Times of India* dated 26 February, 1982; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). Yes. The New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre has carried out a survey of the workers of the Power Houses at Indraprastha and Rajghat. The prevalence of tuberculosis among those Power House workers is not significantly higher than among the persons of their age, sex and socio-economic status in the general population.

Impounding of Passports

6237. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many passports were impounded during the last three years for preventing the holders from going abroad; and

(b) the reasons for impounding the same?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be furnished as soon as available.

Reweighting of Coke Wagons

6238. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of complaints of non-acceptance of request for reweighting of coke wagons made during the last 3 years and by how many merchants or industrialists;

(b) number of the said complaints accepted and orders for reweighting made;

(c) whether it is a fact that the various associations of Kolhapur (Maharashtra) have made the grievances about the harassment being made to them by the Kolhapur railway authorities and also the Hubli Railway authorities regarding the reweighting complaints; and

(d) if so, what action is taken or proposed to be taken by Government?

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

(a) and (b). The total number of requests for reweighting of coke wagons made by merchants/industrialists during the last three years viz., 1978-79, 1979-80, and 1980-81 was 2,874. Out of those, in 2,331 cases the requests were accepted and orders for reweighting issued.

(c) No such grievances from various associations of Kolhapur (Maharashtra) about harassment being made by the Kolhapur Railway authorities and also Hubli Railway authorities regarding reweighting were brought to the notice of the concerned Railway Administration.

(d) Does not arise.

रेलवे बोर्ड के अस्थाई कर्मचारी

6239. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे बोर्ड में सभी श्रेणियों में श्रेणीवार कुल कितने अस्थाई कर्मचारी हैं और वे वहां कब से कार्यरत हैं, और

(ख) इन कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) (क) इस समय रेलवे बोर्ड में 2 से 12 वर्ष की सेवा वाले तृतीय श्रेणी के लगभग 460 और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के लगभग 250 अस्थायी कर्मचारी हैं ।

(ख) पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान तृतीय श्रेणी के लगभग 117 अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करने का आदेश दिया गया है । तृतीय श्रेणी के 70 और कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है । शेष मामलों में, तृतीय श्रेणी तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के उपयुक्त और पात्र कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करने के बारे में विचार किया जायेगा जो स्थायी रिक्तियों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा ।

Number of Persons sent by AVARD to Israel

6240. SHRI BABULAL SOLANKI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons were sent by AVARD to Israel during the last one year and how much amount was spent on it by the AVARD; and

(b) was any senior Government Officer also sent by AVARD to Israel; if so, who paid for the travel, boarding and lodging of that Officer and what was the purpose of such visits?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) One person was sent by AVARD to Israel during the last one year. Hospitality as well as passage was extended by the Israeli training centre.

(b) No senior Government official was sent by AVARD to Israel during the last one year.

Preservation of Old Monuments

6241. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for the preservation of historical and architectural heritage of old monuments and places in the country, particularly in Delhi and their capital cities;

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

(c) what steps Government have taken so far to protect their image?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Such of the old structures of historical and architectural heritage in the country, identified from time to time as monuments of national importance, are protected by Archaeological Survey of India. In Delhi besides protecting several monuments the extant ruins of older capital cities are preserved by uncovering the buried portions of their fortifications, strengthening the masonry and water-tightening the exposed wall tops, to protect their architectural image. Recently, the fortifications of the Qila Rai Pithora—the capital of Prithvi Raj Chauhan—and Shri Fort—Alauddin Khalji's capital—have been so exposed in parts and their features preserved.

Through Coach between Koraput and Cuttack-Bhubaneswar

6242. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Orissa has requested the Railway authorities to have one through coach of 1st and 2nd class combined

between Koraput and Cuttack-Bhubaneswar to be hauled by either East Coast Express or Konark Express or 3/4 Madras Mail to link with the India's biggest district Koraput;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Centre; and

(c) the time by which this will be implemented?

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

(b) and (c). For want of suitable connections and room on these trains, it is not feasible at present to introduce a coach between Koraput and Bhubaneswar/Cuttack, as suggested.

इटावा स्टेशन को बिजली की सप्लाई

6243. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तरी रेलवे के इटावा रेलवे स्टेशन में रात में अचानक बिजली फेल हो जाने की स्थिति में प्रकाश की क्या वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था की गई है, और

(ख) नई दिल्ली और इटावा के बीच प्रत्येक स्टेशन में रात में बिजली तथा पानी की व्यवस्था का व्यौरा क्या है और प्रत्येक स्टेशन में यात्रियों की सुविधा हेतु कितने हेन्ड पम्प लगाये गये हैं, और जलाशय बनाए गए हैं।

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) रात्रि में अचानक बिजली चली जाने पर वैकल्पिक बिजली की रोशनी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस आशय के अनुदेश विद्यमान हैं कि मिट्टी के तेल से जलने वाले लैम्पों का इस्तेमाल करके प्लेटफार्मों पर रोशनी की व्यवस्था की जाये।

(ख) निम्नलिखित 10 स्टेशनों को छोड़कर नयी दिल्ली तथा इटावा के बीच सभी स्टेशनों पर स्थानीय सप्लाई से बिजली की रोशनी की व्यवस्था है।

1. बड़की हाट 2. सिकन्दरपुर
3. कमालपुर हाट 4. कुलवा
5. मेहरावल 6. चमरौला
7. मितावली 8. मदान
9. बलरई 10. सराय भोपत

स्टेशनों पर रोशनी की व्यवस्था सहित बिजली के अनिवार्य भार (लोड) को पूरा करने के लिए गाजियाबाद, अलीगढ़ हाथरस और टुण्डला में गाढ़े में इस्तेमाल करने के लिए डी० सी० सेटों की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

नयी दिल्ली और इटावा के बीच सभी स्टेशनों पर निम्नलिखित स्वस्त्रोत्तों से पानी की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था पहले ही मौजूद है।

- (i) 14 स्टेशनों पर हथ पम्प।
- (ii) 13 स्टेशनों पर पानी के नल
- (iii) शेष स्टेशनों पर खुले कुएं।

गर्मी के मौसम में इन व्यवस्थाओं के अलावा बाल्टियों के साथ पानी वाले तैनात किये जाते हैं और पानी की ट्रालियों की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

Balavamapuram Tunnel

6244. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Balavamapuram Tunnel on the Trivandrum-Kanya Kumari Railway line is a threat to safety;

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

(c) what was the reason for not following the cut-and-cover methods while the Balavamapuram Tunnel was constructed considering the soil conditions of the area?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) On technical considerations keeping in view the feasibility of execution of work, it was decided not to follow cut-and cover method but to provide a bored tunnel only.

Provision of Detection and Treatment of Cancer in Hospitals

6245. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Central Government hospitals in the country, Statewise, equipped for effective and prompt detection of cancer at a very early stage and for treatment of cancer;

(b) whether there is any such proposal under the consideration of Government to establish such institutions in the country for training with the help of World Health Organisations; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Hospitals, run by the Central Government which are equipped to deal with the early detection and treatment of cancer are:—

1. Delhi—Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.
2. Pondicherry—Jawaharlal Nehru Post Graduate Medical Education and Research Institute, Pondicherry.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Loan given by S.D.F.C. to Different vessels

category of vessels during the last five years; and

6245. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

SHRI DAULAT SINGH
JADEJA:

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

(a) year-wise details of allotment of loan given by the S.D.F.C. to different

(b) what is the amount given to the public and private sectors separately?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). This information is given in the Statements I and II, attached.

Statement—I

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Tanker/Product Carrier/OBC etc.		Bulk Carrier/ Liner/Cargo vessels etc.		Container		Misc.	
	Rupee Loan	Safauns Loan	Rupee Loan	Safauns Loan	Rupee Loan	Safauns Loan	Rupee Loan	Safauns Loan
1976-77	4.26	..	217.08	..	..	..	..	..
1977-78	2.12	87.91	61.29	101.74	..	..	..	..
1978-79	8.00	..	53.80	66.24	..	..	..	32.65
1979-80	..	..	42.28	19.67	..	..	..	..
1980-81	1.21	49.61	134.92	14.44	..	0.75	..	..
Total	15.59	136.52	509.37	202.09	..	0.75	..	32.65

*Sanctioned under Cabinet Guidelines.

Statement—II

(Rs. in crores)

Years	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	
	Rupee	Safauns	Rupee	Safauns	Rupee	Safauns
1976-77	88.13	..	134.22	..	222.35	..
1977-78	59.13	124.89	4.28	50.83	63.41	175.02
1978-79	40.22	83.09	1.70	14.89	41.92	97.98
1979-80	39.10	..	18.66	19.67	57.76	19.67
1980-81	31.19	42.68	108.33	36.66	139.52	79.34
Total	257.77	249.96	267.19	122.05	524.96	372.01

Eastern Railway Employees Consumer Cooperative Society, Dhanbad

6247. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Eastern Railway Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society, Ltd., Dhanbad is in crisis;

(b) if so, the details of problems that this Cooperative Society is now subjected to; and

(c) the details of the problems brought to the notice of his Ministry by the Board of Directors of the Society by the representation dated 15 January, 1982 addressed to the Director, Cooperatives, Railway Board and others and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A representation dated 15-1-82 received from Eastern Railway Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society, Ltd., Dhanbad *inter-alia* contained the following points:—

(i) One Godown of the Society has been taken away by the railway 3 years back for which no alternative accommodation has been provided so far.

(ii) The society is being asked to shift their canteen in the main stores building which will force closure of society's grocery Section, fair price shop and Departmental Stores etc.

These points are being looked into by the Railway Administration.

Educational Survey by NCERT

6248. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third All India Educational Survey conducted by the NCERT

enumerated 368 mother-tongues in the schools;

(b) if so, the policy adopted by Government for the promotion of the mother-tongues and the various facilities and incentives extended by Government for the preservation and promotion of these mother-tongues in the educational institutions; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, especially in view of the fact that the languages listed in the 8th Scheduled cover only 77.53 of the population of India and the remaining population of the countries dependent upon the various other mother-tongues listed in the survey?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a): The Third All India Educational Survey conducted by NCERT reported 367 mother tongues. The Survey also listed 58 languages as educational languages at the school stage.

(b) and (c): Under Article 350A of the Constitution, it shall be the endeavour of every State and every local authority within the State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups.

This position as also the recommendations of the Education Commission and subsequent recommendations of other Committees are known to the State Governments. It is for them to take appropriate decisions in the matter.

Recommendation of Rotterdam Port Exports of Calcutta Port

6249. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rotterdam Port Exports visited Calcutta Port recently;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations made by them;

(c) whether those recommendations will be implemented by the Government;

(d) if so, by what time and details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The Rotterdam Europort Mission to India had visited Calcutta on 26 and 27 February, 1982. The Members of the Mission went around Calcutta docks and also met the Port Officers and Port users.

The aforesaid Mission did not visit Calcutta Port to make any recommendation.

(b) to (e): Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Stoppage of Passes and Ptos to Class III Staff

6250. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the authority competent to stop Passes and PTOs of Class III staff working in the Office of the DRMs on the Northern Railway and under what circumstances such punishment is inflicted;

(b) the authority to whom the first and second appeal, if any, lies against the orders of the punishing authority;

(c) whether it is the practice on the Northern Railway, particularly in Moradabad Division, to refer back the case to the punishing authority, which has the ultimate say and the appellate authority is generally guided by the punishing authority;

(d) what are the particulars of the cases of staff who retired from the various DRMs' offices on the Northern Railway during 1981 whose passes and UTOs were stopped while they were on the verge of retirement and reasons why their appeals were rejected; and

(e) whether the reasons for rejecting their appeals were not communicated to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c): Stopping of Passes and privilege Ticket Orders of Class III Railway employees is listed as one of the minor penalties in the Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1968. The authorities competent to impose penalties and the appellate and review authorities are also specified in the said Rules. The appellate and review authority apply their minds to the appeals of the affected employees independently and the question of referring such matters to the disciplinary authority (the punishing authority) on the Northern Railway including Moradabad Division does not therefore arise.

(d) and (e): The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Demand for Ban on three year medical Courses

6251. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation recently called on the Prime Minister and demanded Central Legislation to ban the three-year medical courses introduced by Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government and decision likely to be taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) A Memorandum dated the 4th February, 1982, was received from the All India Federation of Junior Doctors' Association, Bombay.

(b) In view of the increased out-turn of graduate doctors the Government are of the view that there is no justification for the re-introduction of the Licentiate Medical Course.

विश्रामपुर--चरताडिह रेलवे लाइन

6252. श्री केयूर भूषण व्यास रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्यप्रदेश के सरगुजा में विश्रामपुर से चरताडिह तक रेल लाइन बिछाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण का काम पूरा हो गया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :
(क) और (ख). अम्बिकापुर के रास्ते बड़वाडीह से विश्रामपुर तक नयी रेल लाइन के सर्वेक्षण के संबंध में क्षेत्र कार्य दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे द्वारा पूरा कर लिया गया है और आशा है कि तत्सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट मई, 1982 तक तैयार हो जायेगी ।

**Number of Reserved Tickets Issued by
86 Dn Assam Mail on 7-3-1982**

6253. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 7th March, 1982 more than 500 passengers having reserved tickets could not get their reserved seats in the 86 Down Assam Mail and a large number of passengers got their money refunded;

(b) if so, the number of reserved tickets issued by 86 down on 7 March, 1982 and the number of persons who were actually accommodated against the reserved tickets;

(c) the circumstances under which more reserved tickets were issued than the accommodation available;

(d) the number of persons who got their money refunded; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation to ensure that such incidents do not recur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Out of 439 reserved second class and 54 first class tickets issued on 7-3-1982 by 86 Dn Assam Mail, 395 persons were accommodated in second class reserved coaches and all the 54 in first class. The remaining 44 passengers could not get their reserved accommodation which was seized by force by a number of unauthorised passengers. The situation was caused due primarily to the shortage of two unreserved second class coaches.

(c) The number of confirmed reservation tickets issued was not more than the reserved accommodation by the train.

(d) Refund was granted to 44 second class reserved passengers and to 159 unreserved passengers.

(e) Day to day monitoring is being done to ensure that train run with prescribed load.

**Utilization of Amount to be Sent by
Leprosy Mission International**

6254. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Leprosy Mission International has announced that the mission would spend Rs. 4 crores this year in India; and

(b) if so, whether the amount would be spent on mission's activities only in treating leprosy patients or whether it will be utilised also for research in the field of leprosy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBAN M. JOSHI): (a) The Leprosy Mission is the oldest voluntary organisation working in the field of leprosy in India for the last 108 years, running 29 hospitals in the country. They are covering a population of 5.7 million in various states of India in association with the National Leprosy Control Programme. They are also running 3 research Centres at the following places:

(1) Schieffelin Leprosy Research and Training Centre, Karigiri, Tamil Nadu.

(2) Jhalda Field Research Unit, Jhalda, Purulia.

(3) Philadelphia Leprosy and Reconstructive Surgery Unit, Salur, Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The total annual expenditure incurred by the Leprosy Mission on maintenance expenses for Base Hospital Programme, Control Programmes and Research Programmes amounts to just over Rs. 4 crores.

Number of DTC Employees Terminated and Appointed

6255. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) number of permanent/regular employees of DTC whose services were terminated without giving them an opportunity to defend themselves during 1980 and 1981;

(b) the number of recruitments made during 1980 and 1981 without inviting applications from the Employment Exchange and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the disciplinary cases takes too long to be decided;

(d) if so, the number of such cases pending for more than two years; and

(e) by what time these will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) to (e). The required process to take quite sometime before a final decision is taken in the disciplinary matters. The number of cases pending for more than 2 years is 146 as on 25-3-82. DTC has been asked to dispose of pending cases expeditiously.

विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में हिन्दी टाईपिस्टों/हिन्दी अनुवादकों/हिन्दी अधिकारियों की भर्ती की योजना

6256. श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनका मंत्रालय काफी समय से विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों/मिशनो में हिन्दी टाईपिस्टों/हिन्दी अनुवादकों/हिन्दी अधिकारियों की भर्ती की योजना तैयार कर रहा है

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबन्धी व्यापक क्या है, और

(ग) उन दूतावासों/उच्चायुक्तों/मिशनो के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर ये पद खाली है और यह कब से खाली है तथा ये पद कब तक भर जायेंगे ।

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) कुछ विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनो में विभिन्न वर्गों में हिन्दी अधिकारियों के कुछ नए पदों के सृजन का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) इस प्रस्ताव में लन्दन न्यूयाक वाशिंगटन, काठमाण्डू, रंगून, बैंककाक,

नैरोबी, जार्जटाउन थिम्पू, पारामारीबों, कुशालालम्पुर और मास्का में ऐसे पदों के सृजन का विचार है।

(ग) विदेश स्थित मिशनो में हिन्दी अधिकारियों के वर्तमान पदों के रिक्त होने की सूचना का जहाँ तक संबन्ध है यह नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :—

क्र० स०	पदनाम	मिशन का नाम	पद काज से खाला है	पद पर भर्ती की स्थिति
1.	हिन्दी अधिकारी	भारत का हाई कमीशन पोर्ट लुई	6.11.80	इस पद के लिए उपयुक्त अधिकारी की भर्ती के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है
2.	हिन्दी अधिकारी	भारत का हाई कमीशन पोर्ट आफ स्पेन	19.10.81	इस पद पर काम करने के लिए एक अधिकारी की नियुक्ति की जा चुकी है।

Posts of Heads of Engineering, Commercial, Accounts Branches Vacant

6257. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts of Heads of Engineering, Commercial, Accounts Branches in the Railways in various zones, are vacant;

(b) if so, the details thereof, zonewise; and

(c) the details of posts vacant in other Branches?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Out of the various zonal Railways, one post in Accounts Department of Northern Railway and one post in Traffic Department of Central

Railway are vacant; orders for filling up of which have already been issued in February 1982.

(c) NIL.

Payment of Productivity linked Bonus to Employees of Government Medical Store Depot, Madras

6258. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4406 on 17th December 1981 regarding payment of productivity linked bonus to employees of Government Medical Store Depot, Madras and state;

(a) whether any decision has been taken to make payment of Productivity linked bonus to the employees of Government Medical Store Depot, Madras and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to make ex-gratia payment, if any delay is expected in making full payment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) The question of sanction of Productivity Linked Bonus to the employees of Government Medical Store Depots is still under consideration.

(b) There is no such proposal.

Express Trains from Rourkela to Lucknow via Patna

6259. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation from the Mitra Sangh, Rourkela for the introduction of an Express train from Rourkela to Lucknow via Patna; and

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

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

(b) Due to lack of resources like coaching stock and line capacity and terminal constraints, it is not possible to introduce an Express train between Rourkela and Lucknow via Patna.

Railway Gate near Yevat Railway Station

6260. SHRI SHANKARAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct a Railway gate near Yevat Railway Station—A Cabin 232/6 & 7 on Bombay Madras line (Central Railway);

(b) whether it is a fact that Zilla Parishad Pune, had deposited last year

Rs. 2000/- with the concerned Railway authorities; and

(c) if so, when construction of the proposed Railway gate will approximately start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is a proposal to construct a level crossing for Zilla Parishad, Pune at Km. 239/1-2 and not at Km. 232|6-7.

(b) Yes. The amount of Rs. 2000/- deposited by Zilla Parishad is towards the cost of survey and preparation of plans and estimates only.

(c) The proposed new level crossing will be an additional facility asked for by the Zilla Parishad, Pune. Under the extant rules, the entire cost of the work (both initial and recurring) will have to be borne by the Zilla Parishad. The plan for the work has been sent to Zilla Parishad, Pune for approval on 6-3-82, acceptance of which is still awaited. Work will be undertaken after the plan is approved, and cost of the work is deposited by the party.

Verification of Service Record and Issue of Verification Certificates

6261. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4190 dated the 17th December, 1981, regarding verification of service record and issue of verification certificates and state:

(a) the further progress made in the matter of verification of service records of non-medical class I officers working in his Ministry/attached office and the particulars of such officers in whose case service verification certificates have been issued;

(b) the particulars of such officers whose cases are still pending and the reasons therefor; and

(c) how long will it take to complete them and issue the requisite service verification certificates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to. Out of the 7 Class I officers listed in Annexure I, attached with the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4190, dated the 17th December, 1981, one officer has since retired. For want of additional information/documents required by the Pay and Accounts officer, verification Certificates in respect of the remaining 6 officers could not yet be issued.

Out of 34 Class I officers working in the Ministry who are eligible for the issue of their service verification certificates, such certificates have already been issued in respect of 12 officers (Statement I). Cases of the remaining 22 officers are pending for want of completion of their service records (Statement II).

Efforts are being made to complete the service records of these 22 Class I officers in the Ministry and 6 Class I officers in the Directorate General of Health Services and it is hoped to issue the necessary verification certificates in respect of these officers also without any avoidable delay.

Statement I

List of Group 'A' Officers who have been issued certificates regarding verification of service.

1. Shri I. C. Bansal—Director.
2. Shri S. D. Lal—Under Secretary.
3. Shri A. S. Sikund—Under Secretary.
4. Shri K. C. Kapoor—Under Secretary.
5. Shri P. V. Srinivasan—Under Secretary.
6. Shri B. K. Chakraborty—Under Secretary.
7. Shri G. Panchapakesan—Under Secretary.

8. Shri J. S. Sandhu—Under Secretary.
9. Shri J. C. Dutt—Under Secretary.
10. Shri N. A. Subramoney—Under Secretary.
11. Shri H. K. Kawatra—Under Secretary.
12. Shri R. Ganapati—Chemist.

Statement II

List of Class I Officers other than tenure officers whose cases are pending

1. Shri K. Venugopal—Deputy Secretary.
2. Shri P. N. Sathoo—Deputy Secretary.
3. Shri S. P. Goswami—Under Secretary.
4. Shri K. L. Bhatia—Under Secretary.
5. Shri M. R. Rulkarni—Under Secretary.
6. Shri P. C. Jain—Under Secretary.
7. Shri K. P. Nigam—Senior Analyst.
8. Shri P. L. Sharma—Senior Hindi Officer
9. Smt. Sudha Gupta—Welfare Officer.
10. Shri P. R. Dogra—Officer on Special Duty (E).
11. Shri Gulwant Singh—Farigh Editor (E).
12. Shri Jia Lal Saaz—Chief Editor.
13. Shri S. S. Nair—Director(E).
14. Smt. A. Pandit—Programme Officer.
15. Kum. Lakshmi Abichandani—Population Education Officer.
16. Shri V. S. Bhat—S.R.O.
17. Shri R. K. Chugh—D.A.C.
18. Shri S. D. Sardana—R.O.
19. Shri S. K. Dhawan—S.R.O.
20. Shri S. C. Jain—Population Education Officer.

21. Shri M. R. Raju—A.M.O.

22. Shri O. P. Khatri—R.O.

23. Shri D. S. Chadha—Assistant Director General

24 Shri Shiv Dayal—Deputy Director (Admn.).

25. Shri S. D. Matange—Architect.

26. Shri B. C. Mistry—Architect.

27. Shri D. R. Chawla—Statistician.

28. Shri K. Devarajan—Statistician.

Dieselisation of Janaki Express

6262. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Janaki Express running between Jaynagar and Katihar is always running late due to shortage of coal due to which people of that area are experiencing lot of trouble because that is the only Express train in that area;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to replace steam engine by diesel engine; and

(c) by what time the diesel engine will be provided to run the train in time?

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

(a) and (b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

उखाड़ी गई माधोगंज सांघी लाइन का पुनर्निर्माण

6263. श्री मन्नी लाल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिला हरदोई में माधोगंज और सांघी रेलवे लाइन को

प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के दौरान उखाड़ दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस लाइन का पुनर्निर्माण करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :
(ब) माधोगंज-औहदपुर (सांघी के नजदीक) लाइन को द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध के दौरान 1941 में उखाड़ा गया था ।

(ख) और (ग) संसाधनों की कमी के कारण फिलहाल इस लाइन के पुनर्निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Gorakhpur-Bhatni Combined Gauge

6264. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of laying a combined MG, BG line from Gorakhpur to Bhatni;

(b) whether there is any existing combined MG, BG line in North Eastern Railway; and

(c) if so, the experience of these lines?

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

(a) No.

(b) Yes, the mixed gauge track exists between:

(i) Sonapur-Palezaghata.

(ii) Sonapur-Hajipur.

(iii) Barauni-Bachhawara.

(c) The BG/MG mixed gauge tracks provided on N.E. Railway are working satisfactorily.

Mal-Practices in Matters of Marks by University

6265. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(c) whether Government are aware of the mal-practices by the Kerala University in the matter of marks and other matters related to examinations;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are also aware of the fact that many students have obtained fake certificates from the universities; if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURAL AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The University of Kerala is functioning under an Act of the Kerala Legislature. There have been reports of adoption of malpractices in the various examinations conducted by the university, manipulations in the mark sheets issued to candidates, etc. According to information available the Government of Kerala had decided to institute an enquiry into the allegations of irregularities in examinations conducted by the Kerala University.

(c) Government have no information of about any specific instances of students obtaining fake certificates from universities.

Transfer of Directors Prevention of Food Adulteration

6266. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Directors for Prevention of Food Adulteration have been appointed by Delhi Administration since 1979;

(b) whether it is a fact that frequent changes in the post of Director, has deteriorated the functioning of the Department; and

(c) what steps Government propose to make the Department more efficient?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Views Expressed by U.S.A. on Indian Team's Visit to Antarctica

6267. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the 'Hindustan Times' dated 18 February, 1982 under the heading *New York Times* doubts India's intention on Antarctica;

(b) whether some views have been expressed particularly by the *Washington* regarding the Antarctica; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The Head of the Office of ocean and Polar Affairs at the US State Department is reported to have stated that he did not know if there was a political motive behind the Indian expedition to the Antarctica. He is also quoted by the press to the effect that the US view was to encourage India to participate in the Antarctica treaty.

Delayed Railway Projects

6268. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 27 railway projects some of them scheduled to be completed by 1977 have been delayed

inordinately leading to heavy cost escalation and frustration among the public who would have benefited from them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay?

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

(a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

रेलवे के गैर-उत्पादक पद

6269. श्री सुभाष यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय रेलवे के कुछ अधिकारियों को हाल ही में पदोन्नत किया गया है और यदि हां, तो क्या इन पदोन्नतियों से रेलों के कार्य निष्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय ने ऐसी पदोन्नतियों के आर्थिक पहलू का मूल्यांकन किया है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या मंत्रालय का विचार गैर-उत्पादक पदों को समाप्त करने का है, और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे सेवा आयोग द्वारा रेल कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के लिये अपनाई जा रही प्रक्रिया के अनुसार विज्ञापन की तिथि से भर्ती तक 2 से 4 वर्ष का समय लगता है और क्या मंत्रालय इस प्रक्रिया के लिये कोई समय सीमा नियत करेगा ताकि प्रत्याशियों की आयु संबंधी दिक्कतें कम की जा सकें ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां, सेवा-निवृत्ति, प्रतिनिधित्व पर स्थानान्तरण, आदि अनेक कारणों से, अधिकारियों के बहुत से पद खाली हो जाते हैं और

परिणामी रिक्तियों का पदोन्नति द्वारा भरा जाना एक सामान्य प्रशासनिक प्रक्रिया है, अन्यथा रेलों के कार्य निष्पादन में बाधा पड़ सकती है।

(ख) विशेष निर्माण कार्यों, जिनके लिए सीमित अवधि के पदों का सृजन किया जाता है, के पूरा होते ही, अनुत्पादक पदों को समाप्त कर दिया जाता है।

(ग) रेल सेवा आयोगों द्वारा तकनीकी और गैर-तकनीकी कोटियों की भर्ती के लिए 5 से 7 महीने तक की समय-अनुसूची निर्धारित की गयी है। तकनीकी कोटियों के लिए समय अनुसूची आयोगों द्वारा आमतौर पर अनुपालन किया जाता है, जबकि आवेदकों की संख्या अधिक होने के कारण, गैर-तकनीकी कोटियों के लिए प्रवर्णों को अंतिम रूप देने और रेलों को पैन्ल भेजने में समय कुछ अधिक लग जाता है। बहरहाल, उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति में होने वाले विलम्ब से किसी प्रकार की उलझन पैदा नहीं होती, क्योंकि पदों के लिए आवेदन करने की आयु सीमा प्राथम्य पत्र आमंत्रित करने के समय निर्धारित की जाती है।

Missing Original Prosecution Files of Adulterator in Delhi

6270. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain Original Prosecution Files of certain adulterators were lost by the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration, Delhi;

(b) if so, details of missing Original Prosecution Files and who is responsible for such a loss; and

(c) action contemplated by Government against the concerned authorities?

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

(b) and (c). The Delhi Administration have reported that 2 files pertaining to M/s. Madras Stores, Baird Road, New Delhi and M/s. Nanak Sweets, Ajmal Khan Road, New Delhi, were found missing in August, 1981 and January, 1981 respectively. The departmental enquiries have been conducted but no responsibility could be fixed.

Ad-Hoc Appointments in J.N.U.

6271. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many *ad-hoc* appointments were made in JNU during the last three years;

(b) their names along with date of appointment and post they occupied;

(c) the criteria for these appointments; and

(d) the policy of Government regarding these appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, 17 *ad-hoc* appointments of academic personnel were made during the last three years ending 12-2-82.

(b) The names along with dates of appointments and posts occupied by them are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d). Temporary appointments for short periods to deal with academic exigencies cannot be entirely dispensed with. Normally, they are made through local selection committees.

J.N.U. has pointed out that the Executive Council of the University has approved the constitution of a Screening Committee for the purpose. The Executive Council has further decided that *ad-hoc* appointments should only be made when in the opinion of the Faculty of the Centre concerned, there are pressing exigencies of the work demand and the period of such *ad-hoc* appointments should not exceed two semesters.

Statement

The names posts held and dates of appointment of Academic Personnel appointed on ad-hoc basis in JNU during the last three years ending 31-3-1982

Sl. No	Name	Post	Date of appointment
1.	Dr. Alokesh Barua	Asstt. Professor	20-11-1979
2.	Dr. Raja Ram Panda	Asstt. Professor	28-7-1981
3.	Shri Sivananda Patnaik	Asstt. Professor	7-9-1979
4.	Shri Y. K. Tyagi	Asstt. Professor	7-4-1981
5.	Dr. V. Ramakrishnama Charyulu	Asstt. Professor	20-8-1979
6.	Dr. (Mrs.) S.B.F. Husaini	Asstt. Professor	5-11-1979
7.	Mrs. Sunanda Kawale	Asstt. Professor	31-7-1980
8.	Shri Rajat Datta	Asstt. Professor	12-10-1979
9.	Shri Ram Chand Gupta	Asstt. Professor	7-2-1981

1	2	3	4
10.	Shri Rajesh Sharma	Asstt. Professor	26-11-1979
11.	Dr. (Miss) Gloria Sarvaya	Asstt. Professor	18-8-1980
12.	Shri Rajendra Dengle	Asstt. Professor	1-8-1979
13.	Shri E. G. Jardiel	Asstt. Professor	12-12-1980
14.	Shri G. D. Sivam	Asstt. Professor	26-11-1979
15.	Dr. Ashfaq M. Khan	Asstt. Professor	7-8-1979
16.	Mrs. Meenu Bakshi	Asstt. Professor	27-7-1981
17.	Mrs. Muriel Falario	Asstt. Professor	18-3-1981

Shri Ram Chand Gupta (Sl. No. 9) and Shri Rajesh Sharma (Sl. No. 10) were appointed against leave vacancies on the recommendations of a duly constituted selection committee.

Foreign Visits by Faculty Members of J. N. U.

6272. SHRI N. K. SHEOWALKAR:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be
pleased to state:

(a) how many faculty members of
Jawaharlal Nehru University were abroad
in January-February last, their names and
the purpose of their visit;

(b) whether the Professor of Interna-
tional Law, School of International
Studies, has been in the United States of
America for the last three years;

(c) whether Government will terminate
his services as he failed to return to India
and join the University after the expiry
of his leave; and

(d) whether Government have received
any complaint from any Member of
Parliament to this effect; if so, the nature
of complaint and the action taken on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND
CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE
(SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) A
statement is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Professor has sought exten-
sion of his leave on medical grounds.
The University has to consider this request
according to rules.

(d) In a communication addressed to
the President in his capacity as Visitor of
the University, a Member of Parliament
had, among others mentioned that the
teachers are granted leave for years at a
stretch and that the International Law
Centre was without any permanent faculty
member. The matter was brought to the
notice of the University. The University
has clarified that in the event of teachers
remaining on leave, alternative arrange-
ments are made by the University so that
there is no dislocation of the teaching
programmes.

Statement

Foreign visits by faculty members of J.N.U. to be asked by Shri N. K. Shejwalkar

Sl. No.	Name	Purpose
1.	Prof. Rahmetullah Khan	To accept PAO assignment.
2.	Dr. Satish Kumar	To participate in a Conference at Islamabad and Karachi.
3.	Dr. V. S. Mani	Assignment in Naura Republic Council.
4.	Prof. K. P. Misra	To participate in a seminar on non-alignment.
5.	Prof. Bimal Prasad	To participate in the Round Table Conference.
6.	Prof. L. S. Biral	On Sabbatical Leave for Research/Field Work.
7.	Prof. Romila Thapar	To deliver lectures.
8.	Prof. R. Khan	To participate in International Seminar on problems of Occupied Territories and Palestine.
9.	Dr. Ashok Mitra	To attend a working group meeting.

Agreement to Start Cement Industry in Nepal

6273. SHRI BHOGENDRA IHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any agreement with Nepal for starting a cement industry in the Terai region (Saptari district) of Nepal; and

(b) if so, details and the exact time schedule there about?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b) No Sir. Only a Memorandum of Understanding was signed on 26th September 1978 between the Government of India and HMG/Nepal, under which it was proposed to set up a Cement plant in Nepal. The technoeconomic feasibility report of the project is under examination.

Railway Expenditure on Staff Cars

6274. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how much is spent by Railways on Staff Cars; and

(b) whether staff cars have been misused and seen in public places like Schools, shopping centres, cinema halls picking and dropping children and ladies from one place to another?

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

(a) Rupees 3.98 lacs per month approximately during the last one year.

(b) No report regarding misuse of Staff Cars has been received.

Protection to Indian Shipyards to Compete with Foreign Shipyards

6275. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to give the same sort of protection to the Indian shipyards in order to make them compete effectively with the foreign shipyards, as was being done in the case of the automotive industry; and

(b) if so, the details of Government's plan in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The existing protection to indigenous shipyards consists of the following:—

- (i) The Government will pay to the Shipyards a direct subsidy of 20 per cent of the international parity price; and
- (ii) The shipowners will pay to the shipyards 10 per cent over and above the international parity price towards partial cost of import substitution.

हानिकारक औषधियों की बिक्री पर प्रतिबन्ध

6276. श्री कालीचरण शर्मा: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर की गई जांच के आधार पर हानिकारक औषधियों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के संबंध में कोई निति तैयार करने हेतु सरकार को तत्काल सहायता तथा जानकारी उपलब्ध कराने के लिये किसी संगठन अथवा सैल का गठन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में हानिकारक औषधियों की बिक्री पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये इस के द्वारा और सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार अब ऐसा करेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुददेन एम. जोशी) : (क) से (ग). स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय को कुछ देशों द्वारा अपने बाजारों से कतिपय औषधियों के वापस लेने के बारे में सूचना मुख्यतः विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन से मिलती है। ऐसी सूचना मिलने पर औषधि नियंत्रक (भारत) भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसन्धान परिषद् सहित देश के चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों से इस संबंध में परामर्श लेते हैं कि क्या सरकार को भी ऐसी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये अथवा नहीं।

बाजार से किसी औषधि को वापस लेने का निर्णय लेते समय इन बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है कि देश में किस औषधि का किसहद तक उपयोग किया जा रहा है, क्या ऐसी अन्य सुरक्षित औषधियां उचित मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध हैं तथा इन औषधियों में लाभ जोखिम का क्या अनुपात है। कतिपय औषधियों को वापस लेने के बारे में विभिन्न देशों द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही में समानता नहीं होती क्योंकि एक विकसित देश द्वारा वापस ली गई कोई एक औषधि की बिक्री दूसरे विकसित देश द्वारा जारी रखी जा सकती है। इसका कारण यह है कि अलग अलग देशों में चिकित्सा व्यवसाय, रोग का स्वरूप, तथा एवजी औषधियों की उपलब्धता की स्थितियां भिन्न-भिन्न होती हैं।

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने कतिपय देशों द्वारा 18 औषधियों को वापस लेने की सूचना

दी है। इन में से 6 अधीनस्थों को भारत में बेचे जाने की कभी भी स्व.कृति नहीं दी गई थी और विशेषज्ञों के परामर्श से 7 अधीनस्थों को भारतीय बाजार में वापस लेने की कार्य-वाही की गई थी। शेष 5 अधीनस्थों नामतः : (1) हार्मनल प्रेगनेंसी टेस्ट ड्रग्स (2) निट्रोफुरन कम्पाउंड (3) फेनफोमिन (4) आक्सीक्विनो लिन्स डेरीवेटिक्स और (क) हायर डोस लाइनेस्ट्रेनाले प्रोडक्ट्स को देश में बेचने की अनुमति देने का सुविचारित निर्णय इस शर्त पर लिया गया था कि कुछेक मामलों में इनके लेबल पैकेज पर एक चेतावनी और निषेधक लक्षण छापे जाएं।

दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक स्कूल को एक पृथक यूनिट माना जाना

6277. श्री बिलोक चन्द : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा अधिनियम तथा नियमों के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक स्कूल को एक पृथक यूनिट के रूप में माना गया है ;

(ख) क्या कोई व्यक्ति इन नियमों के अन्तर्गत दो अथवा अधिक स्कूलों के प्रबन्धक के रूप में कार्य कर सकता है ; और यदि नहीं तो क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन और दिल्ली नगर निगम की जानकारी में ऐसे कुछ मामले लाये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन नियमों का उल्लंघन करने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. युंगन) :
(क) प्रबन्ध के प्रयोजनों के लिए, प्रत्येक मान्यता प्राप्त प्राइवेट स्कूल को एक अलग संस्था के रूप में समझा जाता है ;

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा नियमावली, 1973 के नियम (59) (2) (द) के अनुसार कोई भी व्यक्ति एक ही समय पर एक से अधिक मान्यता प्राप्त प्राइवेट स्कूल का प्रबन्धक नहीं हो सकता। एंग्लो संस्कृत सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूल, दरियागंज तथा कामर्शियल सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूल, दरियागंज की प्रबन्ध समितियों द्वारा नियम 59(2) (द) का उल्लंघन करने के एक मामले की सूचना दिल्ली प्रशासन को दी गई है। दिल्ली नगर निगम से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार ए०एस०वी०जे० प्राथमिक स्कूल तथा कर्माशियल प्राथमिक स्कूल एक ही न्यास द्वारा चलाये जा रहे हैं और उनका प्रबन्धक भी एक है ;

दिल्ली प्रशासन/दिल्ली नगर निगम ने उपर्युक्त मान्यताप्राप्त प्राइवेट स्कूलों को चलाने वाली प्रबन्ध समितियों/न्यासों को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निदेश दिये हैं कि एक ही व्यक्ति एक से अधिक स्कूलों का प्रबन्धक न रहे। प्रबन्ध समितियों ने दिल्ली प्रशासन को दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा नियमावली, 1973 की अपेक्षाओं का शीघ्र अनुपालन करने का आश्वासन दिया है।

J.N.U. Library

6278. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jawaharlal Nehru University set up any Committee to probe into the functioning of the JNU Library;

(b) if so, the terms of reference;

(c) who are the members of the Committee;

(d) are they connected with JNU, if so what is their status;

(e) did they submit the Report, if so, main points of the report, if not, reasons therefor; and

(f) what action has been taken on the report?

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

(b). Jawaharlal Nehru University have set up a committee to look into all aspects of the functioning of the Library and to suggest ways and means to improve its functioning.

(c) and (d). The Committee consists

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Prof. M.S. Agwani,
Chairman,
Centre for West Asian and African Studies, SIS, | Chairman |
| 2. Prof. G.S. Bhalla,
Chairman,
Centre for Study of Regional Development, School for Social Sciences,
JNU. | Member |
| 3. Dr. S.B. Verma,
Assistant Professor,
Centre for Asian and African Languages, School of Languages, JNU, | Member |
| 4. Dr. J. Subbarao,
Assistant Professor,
School of Environmental Sciences, JNU. | Member |
| 5. Mr. Amarjeet Singh Sirohi,
President, (or his nominee),
JNU Students, Union. | Member |
| 6. The Acting Librarian,
JNU. | Member Secretary |

of Members drawn from the University itself. Its Members are:

(e) No, Sir. The Committee work is in progress.

(f) Does not arise.

Overbridge over Balasore Road

6279. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the overbridge over Balasore Road in Orissa S. E. Railway will be completed soon; and

(b) if so, what was the amount allotted and spent by now?

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

(a) The road overbridge at Balasore is expected to be completed by 31-12-83.

(b) The expected outlay of funds by the Railways upto 31-3-82 is Rs. 29.00 lakhs. The Outlay proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 14.15 lakhs. Expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 21.03 lakhs. The total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 93.33 lakhs out of which the Railways' share is Rs. 43.15 lakhs.

टुण्डला से हावड़ा के लिए गायों का लदान किया जाना

6280. श्री दया राम शास्त्रि : क्या रेल मंत्री टुण्डला से हावड़ा के लिये गायों का लदान किये जाने के बारे में 4 मार्च, 1982 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2003 के उत्तर क सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेशन अधीक्षक; टुण्डला ने हावड़ा के लिये गायों के लदान किये जाने के बारे में कई लिखित आदेश दिये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बुकिंग क्लर्क के विरुद्ध मुकदमा दर्ज किये जाने, जिसने स्टेशन अधीक्षक के आदेशों का मात्र पालन किया था, तथा स्टेशन अधीक्षक के विरुद्ध मुकदमा न चलाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही की गई है, तो तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्योरा क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस 18 बुकिंग क्लर्क के विरुद्ध मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया था।

(ग) मामले की जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के हृदय शल्य चिकित्सा विभाग द्वारा शल्य चिकित्सा के लिये दी गई लम्बी अवधि की तारीखें

6281. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के हृदय शल्य चिकित्सा विभाग द्वारा निर्धन और गंभीर रोगियों को शल्य चिकित्सा के लिए लम्बी अवधि की तारीख दी जाती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कई रोगियों की मृत्यु हो जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि धन-राशि जमा करवाने, रक्त देने और इस कार्य के लिए तारीख निर्धारित करने के बावजूद शल्य चिकित्सा (आप-रेशन) नहीं की जाती है;

(ग) क्या केवल लघु शल्य चिकित्सा ही की जाती है और गंभीर रोगियों को शल्य चिकित्सा लम्बी अवधि के लिए टाला जाता है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार कथित अनिष्ट-मितता को जांच के लिए एक जांच समिति गठित करेगी?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) नहीं।

(ख) हृदय शल्य चिकित्सा केवल रक्त दे देने, फोस आदि जमा कर देने पर ही नहीं बल्कि विभिन्न रक्त रक्षणों पर भी निर्भर करती है।

(ग) नहीं।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Expenditure on Asian Games

6282. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure originally planned under different heads for organising the Asian Games in Delhi and that which has been actually incurred as yet;

(b) how much more expenditure under different heads is estimated still to be made;

(c) whether some of the funds which were earmarked for 'Development Works in Delhi' have been diverted to the Asiatic; if so, details thereof; and

(d) the estimated recurring annual income from the stadium, when the Asian Games, 1982, are over and the total investment over them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The overall estimate of expenditure to be borne by Government, as approved by it in November, 1980, for the Asian Games, 1982 was placed at Rs. 54.83 crores. The above overall estimate has not been revised so far. Of the amount mentioned above an expenditure of Rs. 24.77 crores had been booked upto the 28th February, 1982. The headwise break-down of the expenditure incurred and that of the balance sum of Rs. 30.06 crores is given in the attached statement.

However, expenditure on certain individual items may be eventually a little

more and in others less than originally estimated. The present indications are that some increase in the overall estimates is likely when a revision of such estimates is done.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The recurring annual income from these stadia being constructed/renovated for the Asian Games, 1982, when the Asian Games, 1982 are over, cannot be estimated at this stage. The total estimated expenditure on construction of new stadia/renovation of existing stadia as approved by the Cabinet in November, 1980, is Rs. 36.83 crores.

Statement

S.No.	Item	Estimated expenditure	Expenditure booked upto 28-2-1982	Balance sum
1	2	3	4	5
1.	On construction of new stadia and renovation of existing stadia	36.83	21.16	15.67
2.	Other items			
(a)	Organisation of games, staff, arts Exhibition, miscellaneous	6.00	2.25	3.75
(b)	Health and Sanitary arrangements	0.70	Nil	0.70
(c)	Security, Law & order arrangements	1.50	Nil	1.50
(d)	Information & Communications	4.20	0.09	4.11
(e)	Equipments	2.00	1.27	2.23
(f)	Preparation of Indian Teams	1.50		
(g)	Furnishing etc. of Sports Village	1.50	Nil	1.50
(h)	Transport	0.60	Nil	0.60
	Total other items :	18.00	3.61	14.39
	Total :	54.83	24.77	30.06

Roads Declared as National Highways in West Bengal

6283. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many roads in West Bengal have been declared as National Highways giving in details;

(b) whether there is any incomplete road between Dankuni (Hooghly District) and Jamalpur (Burdwan district) known as Durgapur road; and

(c) whether any agency has taken up any programme to complete the Durgapur Road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) A statement giving the required information is attached.

(b) and (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member has in mind the Highway known as Durgapur Expressway when he refers to Durgapur Road. Jamalpur (Burdwan District) does not lie on the Durgapur Expressway. The Durgapur Expressway between Calcutta and Durgapur via Palsit forms a part of National Highway No. 2. VIth Plan (1980—85) proposals include a sum of Rs. 285 lakhs towards part construction of this Expressway. Its completion will depend on the overall availability of funds and inter-se priorities on an all India basis.

Statement

Details of the roads declared as National Highway in West Bengal.

S. No.	National Highway No.	Description of Route
1.	2	Highway connecting Calcutta with Delhi touching Burdwan and Asansol in West Bengal.
2.	6	Highway connecting Calcutta with Bombay and touching Kharagpur in West Bengal.
3.	31.	Highway connecting Barhi (Bihar) on National Highway No. 2 with Gauhati in Assam touching Dalkhola, Siliguri and Cooch Bihar in West Bengal.
4.	31A	Highway connecting Siliguri with Gangtok in Sikkim.
5.	31C	Originally known as Lateral Road in North Bengal.
6.	32.	Connecting Dhanbad with Jamshedpur touching Purulia in West Bengal.
7.	34.	Highway connecting Calcutta with Dalkhola on National Highway No. 31 touching Ranaghat, Berhampur and Malda in West Bengal.
8.	35.	Burasat on National Highway No. 34. to Bangladesh Border near Bongaon.
9.	41.	Highway connecting Haldia with National Highway No. 6 near Mechada.

Senior surgeon competency for prescribing medicine

6284. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are certain Senior Surgeons who though in-charge of Independent Units in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital in Delhi are not competent to prescribe certain medicines such as Carisoma Compound, Equigesic, B. Capsule and Relaxyl Tubes and the medicines prescribed by them are to be countersigned by some other Specialists;

(b) whether it is a fact that the C.G.H.S. beneficiaries have to run from pillar to post to get those medicines countersigned;

(c) the rules in this regard and whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(d) whether Government propose to amend rules and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No.

(c) The instructions in this regard have been issued under the CGHS Formulary which is not required to be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) Does not arise.

Mobile operation theatres donated by Foreign countries

6285. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign countries donated to the Government of India a few mobile operation theatres to be used in case of road accidents;

(b) if so, where these theatres are operating; and

(c) if not working, the reasons therefor?

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

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

Restriction for clearance of import of goods from docks

6286. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Port authorities have imposed certain conditions and restrictions on shipowners and their agents for discharging import cargo in the docks with a view to ensure fast clearance of the imported goods; and

(b) whether these restrictions will also be imposed on other docks?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The discharge, storage and delivery of import cargo in the Bombay Docks are governed by the Bombay Port Trust Docks Bye-laws. No new conditions/restrictions have been laid down on discharge of cargo at Bombay Port. However, Bombay Port Trust has decided to strictly enforce the existing provisions of the Bye-laws with effect from 1st April 1982.

(b) The decision taken by Bombay Port Trust to strictly enforce the Bye-laws applies to all the docks of Bombay Port.

Protective maintenance of Railways

6287. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the policy of skipping of routine checks

and minimising protective maintenance will cripple the Railways;

(b) whether the rate at which the coaches, wagons and tracks are being attended to overhauled will never make the Railways to catch up; and

(c) if so, steps taken to meet this important national aspect and with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No routine checks are skipped. All the passenger and goods trains are given proper maintenance and also given scheduled attention at nominated intermediate stations. Goods trains comprising of latest designed Stock which are equipped with roller bearings, centre buffer couplers and slack adjusters etc. are allowed to run for longer distances. Such trains are given intensive examination at the start of the long runs.

(b) the monthly rate of out-turn of BG coaches from Periodical Overhaul (POH) workshops has increased from about 1925 in 80-81 to about 1960 in 81-82. The increase in BG wagon out-turn is from about 5980 four wheelers to 7390 per month. With further increase in out-turn planned, the out-turn is expected to match the arisings.

Overhauling of track is an item of systematic regular track maintenance operation wherein shallow screening of ballast in addition to through packing is also carried out in 1/3rd to 1/4th length of the section every year. Rest of the track is through packed at least once and repeated if necessary. Besides stocks are also attended to from time to time all over the section. This schedule is completed every year.

(c) Does not arise.

New Reservation system for prospective passengers on waiting list

6288. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new system for sitting reservation has been provided by Government for the passengers who are on the waiting list and are not in a position to be given sleeper berth; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this new system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A certain number of wait-listed passengers in the order of seniority, are provided with sitting accommodation berth in First Class and Second Class Sleeper coaches of a train and allotted with sleeping berths falling vacant due to passengers with confirmed reservations not turning up.

Talks held with Tanzanian President

6289. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he called on Tanzanian President Mr. Julius K. Nyerere on 23 February, 1982;

(b) whether a member of Planning Commission Dr. M. S. Swaminathan also called on him the same day;

(c) whether they discussed major international issues and some bilateral matters relating to economic and technical co-operation; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Minister of External Affairs paid a courtesy call on the President of Tanzania on 23rd February, 1982. As such, the discussions were of a general nature.

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Member of Planning Commission met the Tanzanian President on the same day at the request of the Government of Tanzania and discussed strategies on agricultural development. India's experience in this field was also explained to the Tanzanian President.

South Eastern Railway Boys' H.S. School, Kharagpur

6290. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given too USQ No. 788 on 20th August, 1981 regarding alleged corruption charges against Principal of H.S. School (Boys), Kharagpur and state:

(a) what action has been taken against the Principal; and

(b) if not, the reason for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The charge-sheet for instituting proceedings for imposition of major penalty on the said Principal under the Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules is under finalisation after collection of relevant, relied-upon documents in support of the charge. The charge-sheet is expected to be served shortly.

Development of Paradip Port

6291. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any memorandum from the Government

of Orissa for the development of Paradip Port;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the development of Paradip Port.

(c) the measures decided to be taken in 1982-83; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes. The Government of Orissa had presented a Memorandum on 5 February, 1982 for development of Paradip Port.

(b) The Government have already sanctioned the following schemes for the development of the Paradip Port:

(i) Construction of second general cargo berth at an estimated cost of Rs. 726.00 lakhs.

(ii) Construction of third general cargo berth at an estimated cost of Rs. 712.00 lakhs.

(iii) Modifications and improvements to the iron ore handling plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 808.00 lakhs.

(iv) Construction of a fertilizer berth at an estimated cost of Rs. 1550.00 lakhs.

(c) and (d). A provision of Rs. 954.00 lakhs is being included in the Annual Plan 1982-83 for development works at Paradip Port. Of this amount Rs. 433.00 lakhs is meant for continuing schemes and the balance outlay of Rs. 521.00 lakhs for the new schemes including construction of third general cargo berth and fertilizer berth.

Women Conductors in D.T.C.

6292. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that earlier a decision was taken by the Delhi Transport

Corporation to employ women conductors in the buses;

(b) if so, the number of such women conductors in service at present; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied with their performance?

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

(b) 141.

(c) It is felt by the Management that lady conductors do not find the conductor's job suitable and try to move to desk-jobs.

डोईवाला स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म

6293. श्री टी. एस. नेगी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल क्षेत्र में डोईवाला तथा रायवाला रेलवे स्टेशनों पर प्लेटफार्म नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां प्लेटफार्म का निर्माण कब तक करने का विचार है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) डोईवाला और रायवाला रेलवे स्टेशनों पर होने वाले यात्री यातायात की सुविधा के लिए पटरी की सतह के प्लेटफार्म पहले से ही उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Derailment of Bodies of Rayelaseema Express

6294. SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the bogies of Rayelaseema Express turned down recently; and

(b) if so, the loss of life and property due to the accident?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes. The accident on 1st March 1982.

(b) There was no loss of life. The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 20,000/-.

University for Sikkim

6295 SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a fullfledged University for Sikkim;

(b) if so, the details of the steps already initiated; and

(c) when the University is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c) Recently there have been informed discussions between the Chairman, University Grants Commission and the Governor and Chief Minister of Sikkim about the establishment of a University in that State. However, no detailed proposal for the establishment of a University has so far been received from the State Government.

Free Accommodation to Primary Teachers' Association

6296. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allotted accommodation free of rental charges in favour of All India Primary Teachers' Federation in New Delhi;

(b) whether All India Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisation (AIFUCTO) the only national organisation of teachers of this sector requested similar facilities; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). Government have not received any such request from the All India Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisation.

Opening of a Branch of SCI at Madras Port

6297. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that except Bombay and Calcutta, Shipping Corporation of India functions through agents;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the amount of commission for Madras Port;

(d) whether Government propose to consider opening of a S.C.I. Branch at Madras; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

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

(b) It is an international practice for shipowners to entrust Agency functions at Ports of Calls of vessels to Agency firms who are experienced in this field. At the base ports from where major services originate, shipowner normally attends to these functions through his own office establishment as several other matters in addition to operational matters have also to be attended to. But it is not economical for a shipowner to open own office establishment at all ports of call. For maintaining own office, establishment, a minimum complement of office staff has necessarily to be engaged and continued. This minimum strength is not linked to the volume of business handled at that Port. Further, calls of vessels at that Port may not be frequent or adequate in which case the staff maintained remains idle and overheads continue to be incurred despite absence or inadequacy of business. Agency arrangement enables shipowner to reduce his overheads. Moreover, one agent can service a number of owners which optimises the cost of services provided by the agent and, in turn, he is able to provide his services on competitive basis.

(c) The amount of Agency fee and commission paid at Madras by SCI during the last three years is indicated below:

Year	Total agency fee and commission paid
	Rupees—Lakhs
1978—79	32.46
1979—80	33.22
1980—81	33.99

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The SCI does not consider the opening of a Branch at Madras economical. The expenditure would be far higher than the amount paid to agents by way of Agency fee and commission.

Drop out rate of students at primary and middle stages

6298. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the drop out rate of students at the primary and middle stages of education in the country as a whole during (1) 1972-73 to 1976-77 and (2) 1976-77 to 1980-81; and

(b) what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) The main reasons are socio-economic.

Statement

Drop-out rate of students at Primary and Middle stages.

S. No.	year	DROP-OUT RATES	
		Primary Stage At the end of Class V	Middle Stage At the end of Class VIII
1.	1972-73	65.0	79.1
2.	1973-74	64.0	79.0
3.	1974-75	63.2	78.7
4.	1975-76	62.8	77.6
5.	1976-77	63.1	77.1
6.	1977-78	62.5	76.9
7.	1978-79	62.6	76.8

NOTE: Information for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 is not available as yet.

नगरों के लिए सर्कुलर विद्युत रेल गाड़ी

6299. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली रिंग रेलवे की भांति देश के अन्य बड़े नगरों के लिए स्थानीय सर्कुलर विद्युत रेल गाड़ी की व्यवस्था करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) बड़े-बड़े शहरों में दैनिक यात्रियों के लिए सतही, उत्थापित या भूगत रेल सेवाओं से सम्बन्धित योजनाएं उनके तकनीकी आर्थिक व्यावहारिकता अध्ययनों के आधार पर पूरी तरह प्रौद्योगिक्यपूर्ण पाये जाने तथा योजना आयोग जो सामान्य रेलवे योजना से बाहर का ऐसी परि-योजनाओं के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करता

है, द्वारा स्वीकृति दिए जाने पर ही प्रारम्भ की जा सकती है। दिल्ली रिंग रेलवे की ही तरह की सर्कुलर बिजली गाड़ियों की व्यवस्था करना भी इसी के अन्तर्गत आयेगा।

Demand of All India Federation of Junior Doctors

6300. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the reported decision of the National Executive of the All India Federation of Junior Doctors Association, which met recently in Delhi to call for a national-wide strike of Junior doctors in June, 1982;

(b) if so, demands of the said Federation; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon and efforts being made for a just and amicable settlement to avert the threatened strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The Association's decision to organise a nation-wide strike of Junior Resident doctors on June 8, 1982 has been reported in the press.

(b) A copy of the letter of 5th October, 1980, received from the Federation is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3809/82].

(c) As the various demands, specially those of a concrete nature, involve appropriate consideration and decision by the State Governments, this Ministry has addressed them for necessary action in the matter.

Football Game in India

6301. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether football, a popular game in India has been declining recently;

(b) whether it is proposed to set-up a study into the reasons of falling standards performance of soccer in the country; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be adopted to advance the game, provide coaching facilities and financial motivation to upgrade the quality of football before the Asiad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The All India Football Federation, which is responsible for maintenance and improvement of standards in competitive football, has stated that performance of Indian football teams has recently improved. In particular the Federation feels encouraged by the performance of the Indian team in the recently held Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Football Tournament at Calcutta.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have taken the following steps keeping in view the Asiad-82:—

(i) At the instance of the Ministry of Education and Culture, the All India Football Federation has in consultation with the National Institute of Sports, drawn up a comprehensive plan of pre-

parations for Asiad-82. In implementation of this plan the following coaching

camps have been held upto 28th February, 1982:—

Coaching camp	Date	Number of probables who attended the camp
(a) First phase football coaching camp for Asiad-82	6-2-1981 to 6-3-1981	35
(b) Second phase football coaching camp for Asiad-82	10-3-1981 to 4-4-1981	27
(c) Football coaching camp for Asiad-82	8-5-1981 to 10-6-1981	38
(d) Football coaching camp for Asiad and Merdeka Football Tournament	25-7-1981 to 17-8-1981	33
(e) Football coaching camp for Asiad-82	1-10-1981 to 7-11-1981	Information awaited.

(ii) Services of a GDR football coach have been obtained with the assistance of GDR Government to train the Indian football team for Asiad-82.

(iii) In accordance with the approved plan, opportunities for the exposure of our teams to international competition within the country and abroad are being provided at Government cost to the maximum extent possible.

(iv) Diet money for players under training for Asiad-82 has been increased to Rs. 25/- per head per day. The players attending camps are also being provided second class rail fare and out of pocket money.

(v) The Ministry of Education and Culture has set up a Committee with Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha M. P. as its Chairman to monitor the progress of training and coaching of Indian teams for participation in the Asian Games.

Conversion of Delhi-Sabarmati Line

6302. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Ministry of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 108 crores have been provided for converting the Delhi-Sabar-

mati metre gauge railway line to broad gauge;

(b) if so, what provision has been made for converting the metre gauge line from Mehsana to Viramgam to broad gauge and thereby link the Saurashtra network with Delhi by broad gauge; and

(c) whether the Mehsana-Viramgam section is also proposed to be given a double line to begin with?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. Rs. 108 crores is the estimated cost of the project at the prices prevalent in 1977-78, when the work was included in the Budget.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration to convert Mehsana-Viramgam MG section into BG at present.

(c) No.

नीमच-कोटा रेल लाइन

6303. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नीमच-चित्तौड़गढ़-कोटा बड़ी लाइन का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है और इस निर्माण कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) क्या नीमच-रतलाम और मऊ-रतलाम मीटर गेज लाइन को बड़े लाइन में बदलने सम्बन्धी कोई योजना सरकार के विचारधीन है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) कोटा से बूंदी तक के खंड के लिए अंतिम मार्ग निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है और स्थल पर मिट्टी बिछाने का काम तथा पुलों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। शेष खंड के लिए अंतिम मार्ग निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण प्रगति पर है। समस्त लम्बाई के लिए अंतिम मार्ग निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण पूरा होने और धन की उपलब्धता में सुधार होने के बाद इस परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिए लक्ष्य तिथि निर्धारित की जाएगी।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Mechanised and non-Mechanised Sailing Vessels

6304. SHRI DAULAT SINHI
JADEJA:

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

(a) total number of mechanised and non-mechanised sailing vessels in India;

(b) whether there is any provision for cargo reservation for such vessels; and

(c) what steps are being taken to develop this industry?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The total number of vessels registered as sailing vessels on 1-1-1981 was 14,058, of which 2,270 were mechanised.

(b) The coastal trade of India has been reserved for Indian sailing vessels under section 431 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 as has been done in the case of Indian ships under section 407 of the said Act. Import of dates from West Asia (Gulf) to India has also been reserved mainly for sailing vessels.

(c) Sailing vessel industry in India is regulated under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. Separate Regional Offices under the Regional Officers (Sails) have been established at Bombay, Jamnagar, Calicut and Tuticorin to look after the interests of sailing vessel industry, owners and crew. With a view to enabling the owners of non-mechanised sailing vessels to mechanise their existing sailing vessels and also to construct mechanised sailing vessels, the Central Government has introduced a scheme for the grant of repayable loans to the maritime State Governments for being disbursed as loans to sailing vessel owners for construction of new mechanised sailing vessels and mechanisation of the existing sailing vessels. Diesel engines required on sailing vessels are also now manufactured in India by Greaves Cotton, Kirloskar Oil Engines and Cumming Diesels Sales and Services. The sailing vessel industry has been given representation on National Shipping Board and National Harbour Board. Recently, the National Shipping Board has appointed a Sub-Committee to go into the problems of sailing vessel industry and suggest measures for its development, if considered necessary.

Southern Railway Post of Personnel Inspector

6305. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the post of Personnel Inspector Scale Rs. 425-640 on Southern Railway was classified as EX-cadre Selection Post and even

Junior Clerks were considered for the previous selections but now it is being classified as Ex-Cadre selection Post and senior most Senior Clerks only will be considered for the selections in future;

(b) if so, whether the panel drawn in the previous selection is proposed to be scrapped since the post was wrongly classified as Ex-cadre Selection post;

(c) whether it is a fact that the post was classified as Ex-Cadre Selection post just to consider the junior most clerks and for this purpose the senior most Senior Clerks who have put in more than 25 years' of service were declared failed in the written test; and

(d) whether he would issue necessary instructions in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Graduate Clerks with 7 years of service and non-graduate clerks with 12 years of service in the Personnel Branch are eligible for the posts of Personnel Inspectors in the scale of Rs. 425-640 on Southern Railway. This is the practice that is being followed on Southern Railway and no change has been made in this regard.

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

जनेवा में भारतीय दूतावास द्वारा पृथक-तावादी नेता के पासपोर्ट का नवीकरण

6306. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार द्वारा पृथकतावादी सिख नेता श्री जगजीत सिंह का पासपोर्ट जब्त किए जाने के बाद भी जनेवा स्थित भारतीय दूतावास द्वारा उसे एक नया पासपोर्ट जारी कर दिया गया था जिसके आधार पर श्री जगजीत सिंह अमरीका पहुंचे थे ;

(ख) क्या उक्त घटना इस बात का संकेत नहीं करती है कि मंत्रालय और विदेशों में स्थित हमारे दूतावासों के बीच आवश्यक समन्वय नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो श्री जगजीत सिंह किस प्रकार जनेवा स्थित भारतीय दूतावास से अपना जब्त किया गया पासपोर्ट नवीकृत करा सके और क्या मंत्रालय ने इस बारे में कोई जांच कराई है ; और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) से (ग) . 4 सितम्बर, 1980 को डा० जगजीत सिंह चौहान ने अपने पासपोर्ट के साथ एक अतिरिक्त पुस्तिका संलग्न करवाने के लिए जनेवा स्थित भारत के प्रधान कौन्सलावास से सम्पर्क किया था, क्योंकि अतिरिक्त बीजा के लिए उनके पासपोर्ट में खाली पृष्ठ नहीं थे । उसी दिन उनके मूल पासपोर्ट में एक और पुस्तिका संलग्न कर दी गई । बाद में 24-4-81 को मंत्रालय ने डा० जगजीत सिंह के पासपोर्ट को रद्द करने के लिए हिदायतें जारी कीं ।

इसलिए यह कहना सही नहीं है कि यह घटना मंत्रालय और विदेश स्थित अपने राजदूतावासों के बीच समन्वय के अभाव के कारण हुई थी ।

दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे में नया जोन

6307. श्री दलबीर सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे का विलासपुर और नागपुर तथा मध्य रेलवे के नागपुर, जबलपुर, झांसी और प्रस्तावित भोपाल रेलवे डिवीजन को मिलाकर रेलवे का एक नया रेलवे जोन बनाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक बनाया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) रेलों के पुनर्गठन, यदि आवश्यक हो, के बारे में रेल सुधार समिति द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है ।

“बार में आबू रोड़ तक की सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करना”

6308. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में बार से आबू रोड़ तक की सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक इस सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने का है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीताराम केसरी) :
(क) अभी इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

(ग) अभी इस प्रकार का कोई संकेत देना सम्भव नहीं है । किसी सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करना बहुत से कारणों पर निर्भर करता है । जिसमें पर्याप्त साधनों का उपलब्ध होना शामिल है जिसके बारे में अभी कुछ कहना असंभव है ।

Diesel and Steam B. G. Locomotives

6309. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of diesel and steam B. G. Locomotives given to the North Eastern Railway during the last three years; and

(b) what was the demand in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The demand for Broad Gauge steam locomotives numbering 70 has been met in full. Broad Gauge diesel locomotives will also be allotted to North Eastern Railway for homing when the Gonda Diesel Shed is commissioned.

Capacity of C. L. W.

6310. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has decided to bring down the manufacturing capacity at Chittaranjan in the remaining period of the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor.

(c) the target of manufacturing the electric locos in the plan period; and

(d) the number of locos manufactured during the period 1980-81 and 1981-82?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is no proposal to bring down manufacturing capacity at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 253 electric locos are planned to be manufactured in the 6th Plan Period.

(d) Number of locos manufactured during 1980-81 and planned for manufacture at CLW during 1981-82 are as under:

	1980-81	1981-82	Total
Electric	69	60	129
Diesel	38	33	71
Total (Electric + Diesel)	107	93	200

Indigenous sports goods for Asiad-82

6311. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders have been placed abroad for various items of sports for Asiad '82 Games;

(b) if so, the names of the items and the countries from where these will be imported;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange involved; and

(d) the reasons for lack of coherent outlook to take an over-all view of India's sports goods manufacturing industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE SHRIMATI SHEILA Kaul: (a) Yes, Sir. However, only those sports equipments/goods are being imported which are not being manufactured indigenously upto the requisite standards for such an international event. Quite a large number of items are being procured from within the country also.

(b) and (c). Based on the information received from the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala, a statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3810/82].

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply of part (a).

Automatic Track Circuiting

6312. SHRI PARTAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Research Design and Students Organisation has developed a new system of 'Automatic Track Circuiting';

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the programme for its application in our Railways?

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

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

Construction of over-bridges during 1982-83

6313. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to undertake the construction of over-bridges on the level crossings of different railway stations of the country in 1982-83;

(b) if so, the number of over-bridges on the level crossings of railway stations of Orissa that are proposed to be constructed in the above period?

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

(b) Five road over/under bridges will be under construction during 1982-83 in Orissa.

Amount payable by Railways to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board

6314. SHRI B.R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board had spent a huge amount for completion of the electrification of Railways but this huge investment by Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has been blocked without any use by Railways;

(b) whether there was any agreement by the Railways for the payment of minimum guarantee amount from the date of completion of the work by Electricity Board;

(c) what is the amount payable or claimed by MPEB from Railways and whether such amount has been paid;

(d) if not, when this amount is going to be paid to Electricity Board; and

(e) what steps are being taken to make this payment by the Railways?

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

(a) The investment by MPEB for supply of power for Railway Electrification is not being blocked. All the installations are in use.

(b) Yes.

(c) to (e). For power supply to Kirandul-Jagdulpur Section on Waltair-Kirandul Line, there is dispute between South Eastern Railway and MPEB in regard to the date of completion of the work by MPEB and the treatment of the period during which MPEB refused to release power for running of electric trains. It was agreed by both the parties at a meeting convened in the Ministry of Energy to refer the issue for arbitration by Member (Eco. & Comm.) CEA whose award is awaited.

Staff strength in Gole Market C.G.H.S. Dispensary (Homoeopathic)

6315. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Gole Market C.G.H.S. Dispensary (Homoeopathic) the sanctioned strength of Physicians is three whereas the number of doctors posted there is five;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some junior most ad-hoc appointees have been posted there while senior regular doctors are frequently sent to far off dispensaries to do relieving duties; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such inequalities and what steps Government propose to take to avoid these in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, 5 Homoeopathic Physicians have been posted in the Gole Market Dispensary because it is functioning on 12 hours continuous shift basis. In addition, the Central Homoeopathic Stores Depot is also located in this Dispensary.

(b) and (c). Out of 5 Physicians only one is on the ad-hoc basis. Further, all the Physicians have to perform relieving duties on their turn in rotation. As such any question of inequality does not arise.

Promotion policy of Scheduled Tribes

6316. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the existing policy of recruitment and promotion for the Scheduled Tribes in the service of the Indian Railways according to quota; and

(b) the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). According to the provisions made in the Constitution, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, the rules and regulations making authority with regard to service matters, issues orders from time to time for reservation for the persons belonging to Scheduled/Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the matter of recruitment and promotions. Such orders are being fully implemented by the Railways.

Recruitment: There is reservation quota of 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 7½ per cent for Scheduled Tribes in recruitment to vacancies in grades carrying a minimum scale of pay Rs. 425—(RS) or above. For recruitment to vacancies in the lower grades varying percentages have been prescribed for each railway based on the percentages of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to overall population in the areas served by the railway as these vacancies are treated as local/regional.

On Railways recruitment to Class I service is made through the Union Public Service Commission. There is generally no direct recruitment to Class II service, vacancies in Class II being filled by promotion of suitable Class III staff, except in the case of Assistant Security Officer in the Railway Protection Force and in some minor cadres like Assistant Chemists and Metallurgists, Assistant Cashier and Pay Masters, Assistant Superintendent, Printing and Stationery. Section Officers in Railway Board etc. where recruitment is also made through the Union Public Service Commission. Recruitment to Class III services is normally made through the Railway Service commissions where Railway Service Commission express their inability to recruit adequate number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates against the reserved quota, recruitment of such candidates is directly done by the Railways under special powers vested in the General Managers. Recruitment to Class IV is made by the Railways themselves.

Besides, railways also engage casual labour and substitutes. Though no communal roster is maintained for engagement of casual labour and substitutes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are engaged as far as possible according to the percentages of reservation prescribed for these communities so that sufficient number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are available at the time of screening for regular appointment in Class IV services against the quota prescribed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

2. Various relaxations and concessions are given to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in direct recruitments such as:—

(i) Increase in maximum age limit for 5 years.

(ii) Reduced cost of 'Application Form and Examination Fee'

(iii) Separate Written test/Interviews/Valuation of answer books.

(iv) Additional training.

(v) Alternative appointments to unsuccessful apprentices and to those who are medically unfit for a particular category.

(vi) Reduced Physical standard for appointment as Rakshak and Sub-Inspector in the Railway Protection Force.

(vii) Minimum practical experience required is reduced from 5 years to 3 years and where it is 3 years, to one year.

Promotions: Reservation of 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 7-1/2 per cent for Scheduled Tribes is also made in promotions where the vacancies are filled up:—

(i) Through limited departmental competitive examination in or to Class II, III and IV in grades or posts in which the element of direct recruitment if any, does not exceed 66-2/3 per cent.

(ii) By selection to and within Class III and from Class III to Class II and from Class II to the lowest rung

of Class I provided the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 66-2/3 per cent.

(iii) On the basis of seniority-cum-suitability in Class I, II, III and IV provided the element of direct recruitment does not exceed 66-2/3 per cent.

The relaxations and concessions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in promotions are as under:—

(i) In respect of posts filled by promotion, where safety aspect is not involved, a relaxation of 10 per cent in the minimum qualifying marks is granted to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.

(ii) In so far as non-safety categories of posts are concerned, if despite the above concession, the requisite number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates is not available for filling up reserved posts, the best amongst them are provisionally earmarked for being placed on the select list to the extent of 'reserved' vacancies. The candidates so earmarked are promoted for 6 months on 'ad-hoc' basis, and during this period they are given facilities to improve their knowledge and to measure up to the requisite standard. At the end of the six months period, a special report is obtained by the Railway Administration on the working of those candidates, and their names are then included in the select list if justified by their performance on review.

(iii) Instructions have also been given to the Railways to organise pre-selection coaching classes for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates, so as to reduce the number of failures in promotional tests.

It has also been provided that all recruitment/selection Boards should include a member belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe so that the interests of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are well safeguarded.

SC/ST Students in Central Universities

6317. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many SC/ST students are there in Central Universities, what is there ratio to the total strength;

(b) how many among them receive fellowship/scholarship;

(c) the number of fellowship/scholarship holders in each of the Central Universities and the amounts spent on them during the last three years;

(d) how many among them did complete their studies successfully during the last three years; and

(e) the percentage of drop outs, what are the reasons for the same, what steps will Government initiate to reduce the drop outs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

News item captioned "P.M. for High Medical Standards"

6318. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "P.M. for high medical standards" published in the Times of India dated 5 March, 1982;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister, while delivering the valedictory address at the Dr. B. C. Roy Centenary celebrations *inter alia* made observation about the decline in medical standards; more payment to rural doctors and achieving the goal of "health for all by 2000"; and

(c) if so, the measures Government have taken, or propose to take to see that the suggestions of the Prime Minister are completely implemented in time?

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

(b) In the PM's address there were references to the need for bringing over-all improvements in education and health—care and persuading doctors to serve in the rural areas, to achieve the goal of Health for All.

(c) Health is a State Subject. However, the Government are committed to providing comprehensive primary health care services on a universal basis, controlling communicable diseases and bringing about population stabilisation. Efforts are also afoot to enforce the regulation of medical education standards on an effective basis.

Humiliating Interrogation of Indian Delegates in Bangladesh

6319. **SHRI R. L. BHATIA:**

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian High Commission in Dacca have strongly protested against a highly regrettable recent incident of some Indian delegates being accosted and subjected to humiliating interrogation by Bangladesh security authorities as Rajshahi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). On 12 February 1982, some of the Indian delegates attending a Seminar of Archeological Stu-

dies held at the Varendra Research Museum, Rajshahi, were stopped and questioned by Intelligence officials outside the residence of the Assistant High Commissioner at Rajshahi. The Indian High Commission, Dacca have taken up the matter appropriately with the Bangladesh Foreign Office. The response of the Bangladesh Government is awaited.

Number of student Youth expected to attend Asian Games

6320. **SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:** Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of student youth expected to attend the Asian Games; and

(b) what concessional facilities such as boarding, lodging and entrance fee will be provided to them at Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) It is not possible at this stage to indicate this number.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Special Organising Committee for the Games, no arrangements for concessional board and lodging of the student youth witnessing the Games are being made. It has, however, been decided that students would get entry tickets at concessional rates for all the games/events, on production of identity cards.

Opening of CGHS Dispensary at Paschim-puri, New Delhi

6321. **SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:** Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 593 on 12th June, 1980 regarding opening of C.G.H.S. Dispensary at Paschim-puri, New Delhi and state:

(a) the reasons for not opening the dispensary at Paschim Vihar so far;

(b) when the dispensary is now expected to be opened;

(c) has any arrangement been made for accommodation for the dispensary; and

(d) whether Sunder Vihar, a nearby new colony, entirely constituted by Central Government employees and C.G.H.S. beneficiaries would also be included in the purview of the proposed dispensary?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). A proposal for opening a C.G.H.S. Dispensary at Paschim Vihar has been under consideration for some time past and it is likely to be finalised shortly. Thereafter a dispensary will be opened there.

(c) Efforts are being made to obtain suitable accommodation.

(d) the areas of Sunder Vihar which will fall within 3 Kilometers of the location of the dispensary will be included in its territorial jurisdiction, when opened.

Declaration of 16 Roads at National Highways in Tamil Nadu

6322. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have sent a proposal to declare 16 roads in the State as National Highways at a cost of Rs. 152 crores with World Banks' assistance for Centre's approval; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Centre to consider this proposal at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). In November, 1981 the Government of Tamil Nadu had proposed 16 roads in the State for being declared as National Highways. However,

there was no mention about the development of these roads with the aid of World Bank's assistance.

Owing to financial constraints, the Government of India are unable to declare any new road as a National Highway in any State at present and this applies to roads in Tamil Nadu also.

Pantry-car to Pune-Jammu-Tawi Jhelum Express

6323. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation that the Pune-Jammu-Tawi Jhelum Express should be provided with a pantry-car; and

(b) when do the Government propose to attach such a pantry-car?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Pantry-car service on 177 Dn/178 Up Jhelum Express Trains has been introduced from 15-3-1982 between Pune and New Delhi.

Working hours of Employees of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Hospital

6324. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether working hours of Nursing/Ward Orderlies working in Out Patient Department, X-Ray Department and Dispensary of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Hospital, New Delhi are different from those of the other employees working there; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Nursing Orderlies in the O.P.D. work from 8.00 A.M. to 3.30 p.m. as the registration starts functioning from 8.30 a.m. The Nursing Orderlies in the Dispensaries and X-Ray Departments have their working hours from 8.30 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. due to functional requirements.

Goods Shed at Kalyan

6325. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4364 on 17 December, 1981 regarding shifting of Kalyan Goods shed and state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in connection with the scheme to shift the present goods shed at Kalyan (Central Railway) Maharashtra, from its present place to somewhere else and then provide home platform at Kalyan Station;

(b) what were the allocations made for this project during 1981-82 and what are the proposed allocations for the scheme in 1982-83; and

(c) whether any time-bound schedule has been drawn-up for the scheme?

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

(b) The allocations for 1981-82 and 1982-83 are Rs. 10.26 and 1.70 lakhs respectively.

(c) No.

विशेष गाड़ी चलाने या विशेष डिब्बे जोड़ने की मांग को पूरा न करने के कारण धनराशि का लौटाया जाना

6326. श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विशेष गाड़ी चलाने या विशेष डिब्बे जोड़ने की मांग के लिये जमा की गई

धनराशि मांग स्वीकार न किये जाने की स्थिति में सम्बन्धित पार्टियों को किस अवधि तक लौटा दी जाती है, और इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या नियम हैं ;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1978 में चार पार्टियों ने उत्तर रेलवे की समदरी-मिलदी लाइन और नेरा स्टेशन से विशेष गाड़ी चलाने और विशेष डिब्बे जोड़ने की पृथक-पृथक मांग की थी और उनकी मांग स्वीकार नहीं की गई थी; और

(ग) अब तक उनकी जमा राशियों को न लौटाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) से (ग) धन की वापसी के दावे मुनासिब समय के भीतर निबटाये जाते हैं। तीन मामलों में प्रतिभूति निक्षेप की रकम वापस करने की पहले ही व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है, जबकि चौथे मामले में सम्बन्धित पार्टी को पत्र लिखकर कुछ स्पष्टीकरण मांगे गये हैं।

Amount spent on Public Relation by Shipping Corporation of India

6327. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount spent by the Shipping Corporation of India for public relations during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the newspapers used for publicity by the Shipping Corporation

of India during the last three years, year-wise, language wise?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The details of the amount spent by the Shipping Corporation of India for Public Relations during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Amount spent
1978-79	33,24,380.28
1979-80	36,76,576.13
1980-81	44,85,864.52

(b) The details of the newspapers used for publicity by the Shipping Corporation of India during the last three years, year-wise, language-wise are given as under:—

Place	English Newspapers	Language Newspapers
1	2	3
Bombay	Times of India } Regularly Indian Express }	Loksatta } Maharashtra Times } Marathi (Regularly)
	Free Press } Occasionally Journal Daily }	Navbhara } Times } Hindi (Occasionally) Vishvamitra }
		Bombay Samachar } Gujarati (Regularly)
		Janambhoomi } Vyapar Udyog } Gujarati (Occasionally)
Madras	Hindu } Indian Express (Southern Editions) } Regularly	Dinamani } Daily Thanthi } Tamil (Regularly)
	The Mail-Occasionally (Till its closure in December 1981)	Makkal Kural } Swadesh Mitra } Tamil Occasionally
Cochin	Hindu } Indian Express } Regularly	Malayala-Manorama } Mathrubhoomi } Malayalam (Regularly)
Karnataka City	(For vessels at Mangalore Port)	
	Deccan Herald } Hindu } Regularly Indian Express }	Prajavani } Kannada } Prabha } Regularly
Visakhapatnam	Hindu } Indian Express } Regularly	Eenadu } Andhra Pradesh } Telugu Regularly
Goa	Navhind Times } Regularly	Gomantak } Vernacular (Regularly)
Calcutta	Statesman } Amrit Bazar } Regularly Patrika }	Anand Bazar } Patrika } Bengali Regularly Jugantar } Hindustan } Hindi Regularly

1	2	3
Delhi	(Mostly for appointments advertisements only)	
	Hindustan Times Statesman Times of India Employment News National Herald Patriot	} Occasionally
Chandigarh	Tribune	Regularly
Ahmedabad	(For vessels calling at various Gujarat Ports like Jamnagar, Kandla etc.)	
	Times of India Indian Express	} Regularly
		Gujarat Samachar—Gujarati (Regularly) Prabhat—Gujarati (Occasionally)

In addition to these Newspaper, sometimes at the request of some English and Language Newspapers in other States, small advertisements were also released by the Shipping Corporation of India.

The publicity expenditure is mainly on sailings of vessels and incurred at various Indian and foreign ports where SCI's ships operate.

Re-development of Dismissed Drivers and Conductors of DTC on Daily Wages

6328. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drivers and conductors who had been dismissed on charges of corruption or misconduct have been re-employed on daily wages against all rules by Delhi Transport Corporation management;

(b) if so, whether as a result of this there is a wave of resentment among the Delhi Transport Corporation staff; and

(c) what are the reasons for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). Appeals and review ap-

plications of some of the drivers and conductors, whose services had been earlier terminated because of various reasons had been examined by DTC, who after due consideration have given them, on humanitarian grounds an other chance to serve in DTC by giving them fresh employment and putting them on daily rates of pay etc.

Export of Indian Built Ships

6329. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government are working on the possibility of the export of Indian built ships in view of the fact that the Hindustan Shipyards have already started receiving inquiries from foreign countries for placing orders; and

(b) whether the Government is thinking of augmenting both the ship building and repairing industries; and

(c) if so, whether Hindustan Shipyards will be in a position to handle orders from foreign firms?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On completion of the current development programme by 1984-85, the ship building capacity of HSL would become double and there would be facilities for construction of bigger vessels upto 45,000 DWT. At that stage HSL would possibly be in a position to handle orders from foreign firms provided the Yard can offer internationally competitive prices, delivery schedules and other terms.

Goods booking on Chhota Udepur-Pratapnagar Section

6330. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that goods bookings, without any prior notice, were closed from railway stations on the Chhota Udepur-Pratapnagar and Chhuchhapura-Tankhala N.G. sections on the Baroda Division of the Western Railway except for some four stations ;

(b) whether Government are aware that stoppage of goods bookings on the N.G. line will frustrate the very purpose at a time when the traffic survey that is being undertaken by the Western Railway for conversion of this N.G. line into B.G.;

(c) whether Government are also aware that this has not only led to a lot of resentment amongst the local people but has caused considerable financial hardship to commerce and trade; and

(d) if so, steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Stations on these sections except four on the Chhota Udepur-Pratapnagar and two on the Chuchhapura-Tankhala sections,

were closed for booking of goods traffic after proper advance notification.

(b) Stoppage of goods bookings at stations on the Narrow Gauge line is not likely to have any effect on the proposals for conversion of Narrow Gauge line into Broad Gauge.

(c) and (d). No representation has been received. However, on recommendation from the State Government of Gujarat, Pavi and Tankhala stations on the Chhota Udepur-Pratapnagar section and the Chuchhapura-Tankhala section respectively have been kept open for goods traffic. The loading of goods offering from the stations closed for goods booking was nil during the last six months before closing.

छपरा जंक्शन में जेनरेटर के बावजूद अंधेरा

6331. प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छपरा जंक्शन में उच्च शक्ति-शाली जेनरेटर होने के बावजूद वहां इसके धुएं के कारण हमेशा अंधेरा छाया रहता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जो नहीं । बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा बिजली की सप्लाय में कटौती करने अथवा बिजली की सप्लाय में व्यवधान पड़ने के दौरान इस स्टेशन पर गाड़ियों के पहुंचने के 45 मिनट पहले से तथा उनके छूटने के बाद 30 मिनट तक दो डीजल जनित सेटों द्वारा बिजली की व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Development of Light and Sound system

6332. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to install the newly developed light and sound system at Victoria Memorial in Calcutta;

(b) if so, when;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The installation of a light and sound system at the Victoria Memorial Hall would involve construction of an independent structure which would not be in keeping with the general aesthetic lay out of the present surroundings of the Victoria Memorial Hall.

U.G.C. Grant to J.N.U.

6333. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total grant UGC provided to Jawaharlal Nehru University, year-wise break-up of grant during 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint from any Member of Parliament regarding misuse of funds by University authorities; and

(c) if so, action Government have initiated on the complaint?

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

cording to information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the following grants were sanctioned to the Jawaharlal Nehru University during 1980-81 and 1981-82:—

	Plan	Non-Plan
	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
1980-81	61.86	318.17
1981-82	93.16	374.10
(upto 24-2-1982)		

(b) and (c). In their communications addressed to the President, in his capacity as the Visitor of the University, some Members of Parliament had mentioned that there were allegations of misutilisation of grants sanctioned for various purposes. These observations have been brought to the notice of the University. The University has clarified that certain specific instances like loss of construction material etc. have been referred to tribunals of arbitration under the relevant contracts.

Modernisation of Ports during 1982-83

6334. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the ports of the country which are proposed to be brought under ports modernisation scheme in 1982-83;

(b) if so, what are the works likely to be taken up in the current financial year; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) A provision of Rs. 119.31 crores has been approved for the development schemes of the major ports and also for the setting up of a new port at Nhava Sheva during 1982-83 as indicated below:—

	(Rs. in crores)
Bombay	23.56
Calcutta	13.2

(Rs. in crores)

Cochin	13.28
Kandla	13.41
Madras	17.59
Mormugao	04.19
New Mangalore	04.37
Paradip	09.54
Tuticorin	07.37
Visakhapatnam	10.75
Nhava Sheva	2.00
Total :	<u>119.31</u>

(b) and (c). The above provision is meant for being spent during 1982-83 on the following important development schemes already sanctioned:—

(1) Construction of general cargo berths at the Ports of Kandla, Madras, Mormugao, New Mangalore, Paradip, Tuticorin and Visakhapatnam.

(2) Construction of Oil Jetties at Kandla and Cochin Ports.

(3) Fertilizer Berths at Paradip and Cochin Ports.

(4) Setting up of a container Terminal at Madras.

(5) Procurement of container handling equipments at the Ports of Bombay and Madras.

Teaching of Hindi in World Universities

6335. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindi is taught in 100 World Universities;

(b) if so, the names of these Universities indicating the classes in which Hindi is taught; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to popularise and encourage Hindi in various countries so as to make it one of the International languages?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). A list of Universities in foreign countries where Hindi is taught at various levels is enclosed.

(c) we have a scheme for the propagation of Hindi abroad. The broad outlines of the scheme are to promote Hindi writing locally and for this purpose, teaching training and library facilities are provided to foreign nationals. Fellowships are also given to some of them to study Hindi and Hindi teaching methods in India and through greater cultural contact the scheme aims at creating a favourable atmosphere for greater world wide acceptance of Hindi. In addition, we are giving assistance like Hindi text books, Hindi typewriters and teaching aids to the local Hindi organisations in foreign countries in their task to popularise Hindi there. Some statements were also made in Hindi at the United Nations by our delegates and this has given an impetus to the popularisation of Hindi in foreign countries.

Statement

List of the Universities in foreign countries where Hindi is being taught

Country	Name of University	Level
Australia	1. Australian National University Canberra	Doctorate
	2. University of Melbourne, Melbourne	Doctorate

Country	Name of University	Level
Austria	1. University of Vienna, Vienna	Advance Course for two years
Belgium	1. University of Ghent	Elementary
	2. University of Leuven	Elementary
	3. University of Leige	Elementary
Bulgaria	1. University of Sofia, Sofia	Post School Diploma
Canada	1. University of British Columbia, Vancouver	Advance level
China	1. Beijing University, Beijing	Elementary
Czechoslovakia	1. Charles University, Prague	Post Graduate
Cuba	1. Havana University, Havana	Degree Course
Denmark	1. Kobenharne Folke Universitet, Denmark	Graduation
Federal Republic of Germany	1. Seminar fuer Indische Philologie Freie Universitaet, Berlin	Facilities for teaching Hindi exist.
	2. Indologisches Seminar der Rheinischen Frienrich Wilhelms Universitaet, Bonn	
	3. Indogermanisches Seminar der Johann Wolfgang Goethe Universitaet, Frankfurt	
	4. Orientalisches Seminar, Universitaet, Freiburg	
	5. Indologisches Seminar der Universitaet, Goettingen	
	6. Seminar fuer Kultur und Geschichte Indiens, Universitaet, Hamburg	
	7. Institut fuer Indologie der Universitaet Koeln	
	8. Seminar fuer Indologie der Universitaet, Kiel	
	9. Seminar fuer Indologie der Universitaet, Mainz	
	10. Indisch Ostasiatisches Seminar der Philips Universitet, Marburg	
	11. Seminar fuer Indologie and Iranistik der Universitaet, Muenchen	
	12. Suedasien Institut der Universitaet, Beidelberg	
	13. Seminar fuer Indologic und vergleichende Religionswissenschaft der Universitaet, Tuebingen.	

Country	Name of University	Level
France	1. Sorbonne University, Paris	Doctorate
German Democratic Republic	1. Humboldt University, Berlin	Elementary
Guyana	1. University of Georgetown, Georgetown.	Minor subject in BA
Hungary	1. Eotvos Lovand Science University, Budapest.	Beginners course
Italy	1. University of Rome, Rome	Graduation
	2. University of Naples, Naples	Graduation
	3. University of Venice, Venice	Graduation
Japan	1. Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Tokyo	M A
	2. Osaka University of Foreign Studies, Osaka	M A
	3. Tokai University, Kanagawa Prefecture	B A
	4. Tokushoku University, Tokyo	Intermediate
	5. Afro-Asian Language Institute, Tokyo	Intermediate
	6. Tokyo University, Tokyo	} Preliminary Course
	7. Kyoto University, Kyoto	
	8. Otani Buddhist University, Kyoto	
	9. Ottemo University, Osaka	
	10. Chuo Gakuin University	
Mexico	1. El Colegio de Mexico University	M A
Nepal	1. Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu	Doctorate
Netherlands	1. Leiden University, Leiden	Doctorate
	2. Utrecht University, Utrecht	Elementary
Norway	1. University of Oslo, Oslo	Graduation
Poland	1. Warsaw University, Warsaw	Post graduate
	2. Jagiellonian University, Krakow	Post graduate
Republic of Korea	1. Hankuk University, Seoul	M A
Romania	1. University of Bucharest, Bucharest	Graduation
Sri Lanka	1. University of Sri Lanka, Vidyalankar Campus, Kelaniya	Graduation

Country	Name of University	Level
Sweden	1. University of Stockholm, Stockholm	Candidate of Philosophy
	2. University of Uppsala, Uppsala	Elementary
Switzerland	1. University of Lausanne, Lausanne	Elementary
	2. University of Neuchatel, Neuchatel	Elementary
Thailand	1. Chiangmai University, Chiangmai	Graduation
U.K.	1. Cambridge University, Cambridge	Ph. D.
	2. York University, York	M.A.
	3. London University, London	M.A.
U.S.A.	1. University of California, Berkeley California	High School and Intermediate level studies
	2. University of Chicago, Chicago	
	3. University of Illinois, Urbana	
	4. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	
	5. University of Missouri, Columbia	
	6. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	
	7. University of Rochester, Rochester	
	8. University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	
	9. University of Texas, Austin	
	10. University of Virginia, Charlottesville	
	11. University of Washington, Seattle	
	12. University of Wisconsin, Madison	
	13. California State College, Hayward	
	14. American University, Washington DC	
	15. Duke University, Durham	
	16. Syracuse University, Syracuse	
	17. Claremont Graduate School Claremont	
	18. Davidson College, Davidson	
	19. Kansas State University, Manhattan	
	20. Michigan State University, East Lansing	

Country	Name of University	Level
	21. Oakland University, Rochester	}
	22. Cornell University, Ithaca	
	23. Columbia University, New York	
USSR	1. Institute of Oriental Studies, Moscow	Ph. D. & Diploma
	2. Institute of Asian & African Studies Moscow	Ph.D.
	3. Institute of International Relations Moscow.	Diploma & Ph.D.
	4. Leningrad State University, Leningrad	Do.
	5. Tashkent State University, Tashkent	Diploma Ph.D.
	6. Institute of Oriental Studies, Leningrad. (Diploma is equivalent to MA in India)	Elementary
Yugoslavia	1. University of Zagreb, Zagreb	Elementary

Apart from the above, Hindi is also being taught at different levels in various institutions, in the following countries:

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Burma | 8. Afghanistan |
| 2. Fiji | 9. Kuwait |
| 3. Kenya | 10. Saudi Arabia |
| 4. Tanzania | 11. Oman |
| 5. Mauritius | 12. Indonesia |
| 6. Surinam | 13. Hongkong |
| 7. Trinidad | 14. Bahrain |

Koraput-Rayagarh Line

6336. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the progress made, so far, in regard to Koraput-Rayagarh line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The project is to be done in two phases. In the first phase, the work has been taken up from Koraput to Mattalaputtu (23 Kms.). The Final Location Survey is in progress.

Import of Succus Cinararia Martina and Violation of Rules

6337. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Succus Cinararia Martina imported into to country do not strictly comply with the provisions of labelling and packing of homoeopathic medicines as laid down in the drugs and Cosmetics Rules;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the drug authorities at the ports have been clearing huge consignments of the

product ignoring the vital provision of the law in respect of import of homeopathic medicines, and

(c) if so, action taken against the concerned authorities in the matter?

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

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

Proposal for Autonomous Schools

6338. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at what the proposal of 'Autonomous Schools' in the country is at present; and

(b) the main features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The Central Board of Secondary Education has formulated a scheme for granting autonomy to some affiliated schools to provide them necessary freedom in exercising their choice with respect to educational inputs like curriculum planning, instructional technology, evaluation, etc. The scheme has been circulated to the schools affiliated with the Board.

Assistance to Northern and Southern State for Family Planning

6339. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Health Ministers of five Northern States have promised the Centre that they will exceed the targets of the family planning for the current year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he informed the Ministers of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar that all assistance and facility will be pro-

vided by the Centre to achieve the same target?

(c) if so, whether Union Government have also convened the meeting of the Southern States and directed them to implement the family planning programme in their States also; and

(d) if so, what is the assistance Union Government have assured to provide to both Northern and Southern States to achieve this objective and to what extent the help has been provided so far to these States?

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

(b) The Central Government would ensure that all the States get full assistance as per the norms prescribed for performance with the Family Welfare Programme.

(c) No such move is under consideration.

(d) Same as in (b) above.

Setting up of Drug Testing Laboratory at Madras or Bombay for testing Imported Drugs

6340. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is heavy pressure of work in the Central Drug Laboratory at Calcutta; and

(b) whether Government will consider establishing another Drug Laboratory for testing imported drugs in Madras or Bombay as most of the drugs manufacturing units are situated in Bombay and Madras?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act the Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta is the only statutory laboratory for testing of imported drugs. Samples of imported consignments are drawn by the

Officers of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation at ports and sent for test to the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta. During the last 3 to 4 years there has been a substantial increase in the import of drugs and consequently the work load of the Central Drug Laboratory has increased. However, recently the Central Drugs Laboratory has moved to a new seven-storey building in the same premises having plenty of space and adequate staff has also been sanctioned for this Laboratory. Arrangements for adequate uninterrupted electrical power supply has been ensured recently to the Laboratory which in the past has suffered from recurrent load shedding. This will enable the laboratory to do the testing work continuously. Even at present the importers are permitted to get their samples tested locally from any approved testing laboratory whenever it is felt that the testing of a particular drug sample is likely to be delayed at the Central Drug Laboratory.

With the increase in production of bulk drugs and the expansion of public sector in the country it is expected that the import of drugs would considerably be reduced within 2 to 3 years as a result of which the number of samples of imported drugs would also be reduced in future.

(v) There is no proposal for establishing any other drug testing laboratory during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Introduction of a Train from Titlagarh, Sambalpur to Puri/Bhubaneswar

6341. SHRI CHITAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Western Orissa have no direct rail link with coastal districts;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the people of Western Orissa and the State Government of Orissa are requesting the Centre to introduce a new train from Titlagarh/Sambalpur to Puri or Bhubaneswar;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Centre;

(d) whether any survey was conducted in this regard; and

(e) if so, the result of the survey and the approximate time by which this proposal will be implemented?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) to (e). A traffic assessment of Titlagarh-Vizianagram Bhubaneswar/Puri has been made. As the existing slip coach running between Raipur and Cuttack via Vizianagram which can be availed of by passengers between Sambalpur/Titlagarh and Bhubaneswar/Puri is not being fully utilized there is, no justification for introducing a train between these places. Moreover, due to lack of terminal facilities and shortage of coaching stock introducing a new train is not feasible at present.

Additional allocations sought by Orissa for Family Welfare Programme

6342. SHRI CHITAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the non-allocation of additional Central allocation sought by the State Government of Orissa for Family Welfare programme, the family welfare programme is facing a great setback there;

(b) if so, whether the State Government have sought the balance amount of Rs. 113 lakhs for the current financial year from the Centre; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Centre and the date by which the balance amount will be made available to them?

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

(b) and (c). Assistance to the State Governments for implementation of Family Welfare Programme, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme, is released on quarterly basis. Three instalments of grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 520.06 lakhs have already been released and the balance assistance of Rs. 732.36 lakhs due to the State Government under the pattern has been released in the fourth instalment.

Orissa Government Request for Grant-in Aid for National Paediatric Foundation

6343. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Health Department of the Orissa Government has requested the Centre through their telegram No. 11404/H dated 29th March, 1981 for release of grant-in-aid to National Paediatric Foundation, a voluntary organisation for opening a type-III urban centre; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Centre to release the grant-in-aid; and the date by which the grant-in-aid will be received?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b) The State Government communication dated 29-3-1981 does not appear to have been received in this Ministry.

However, sanction from the Government of India for opening of urban centres is accorded to the State Government only. The State Governments are requested to keep the request of any voluntary organisation functioning in the State into account while sanctioning setting up of additional units during a particular period.

Opening of Hospital and Institutions for Controlling Leprosy, T.B. and Blindness

6344. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to

open new hospitals and institutions to control leprosy, T. B. and Blindness in the country;

(b) whether any co-operation has been sought from the World Health Organisation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c) The information regarding Leprosy, T. B. and Blindness is as under:—

Leprosy: During the Sixth Plan period, it is proposed to establish 50 Temporary Hospitalisation Wards, 6 Regional Leprosy Teaching-cum-Referral Institutes having 75 bedded hospital in each, 15 Leprosy Control Units, 200 Survey Education and Treatment Centres, 50 District Leprosy Control Units and 15 Rehabilitation promotion Units, alongwith some other supporting units.

Co-operation has been sought from World Health Organisation for additional requirement of Dapsone tablets, International Fellowships for training in Leprosy, Workshops for training in Leprosy, Vehicles, Teaching aids and Microscopes for the National Leprosy Control Programme. The amount of World Health Organisation assistance for the year 1981 is \$3,43,301 and for 1982 it is \$3,65,200 for the programme.

T.B.: The scheme regarding establishment of more number of District T.B. Centres/T.B. Hospitals with beds has been included under State Plan Sector during the VI th Plan period. Under Central Sector material and equipments and anti-T.B. drugs are being provided to states.

No help has been sought from World Health Organisation in this regard.

Blindness: There is no proposal to open new Hospitals/Institutions. How-

ever, it is proposed to strengthen the existing facilities to provide comprehensive Eye care Services.

No help has been sought from World Health Organisation in this regard.

New Station Under Trivandrum Division

6345. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any Mass Petition regarding the request for opening of a new Railway Station under Trivandrum Railway Division at Kannankuzhy; and

(b) if so, the details of the petition and the action taken in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) A letter has been received recently from Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar, M. P. enclosing a Petition dated 18-1-82 regarding opening of a new Railway Station at Kannankuzhy. The proposal is being examined.

गलगंड रोग पर नियंत्रण करना

6346. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने गलगंड रोग के नियंत्रण के लिये सभी राज्यों को पत्र लिखे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और उक्त रोग को रोकने हेतु अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारो कुमुद बेन एम जोशी) : (क) और (ख). स्वास्थ्य और परिवार

कल्याण मंत्री ने गलगंड रोग से पीड़ित राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से राष्ट्रीय गलगंड नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम को अपने राज्यों में कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सितम्बर, 1981 में अनुबंध किया था। उन्हें निम्नलिखित विशिष्ट उपाय वरतने का सुझाव दिया गया था :—

1. वे अपने राज्यों में खोले जाने वाले आयोडीकरण प्लांटों के लिए जमीन और भवनों की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करें तथा इन प्लांटों को चलाने के लिए उबल शिफ्ट के आधार पर कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था करें।

2. गलगंड रोग से पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में सामान्य नमक की बिक्री/दाखिले पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए अधिसूचना जारी करें और संबंधित जिला अधिकारियों और स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों का सक्रिय सहयोग प्राप्त करें।

3. प्रत्येक स्थानिकमारी प्रसिद्ध राज्य में गलगंड सेल की स्थापना राष्ट्रीय गलगंड नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत स्थानिकमारी वाले क्षेत्रों का आयोडीकृत नमक बढ़ाने के लिए 12 आयोडीकरण प्लांट पहले ही चलाए जा रहे हैं। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत स्थानिकमारी वाले जनों में 15 नए प्लांट खोले जाने हैं, जिनमें से 2 प्लांट 1980-81 में पहले ही गोहाटी में खोले जा चुके हैं। इस कार्यक्रम को और सुदृढ़ तथा सक्रिय बनाने के लिए स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण सचिव के स्तर पर संबंधित राज्यों, उद्योग और रेल मंत्रालयों, हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट लिमिटेड तथा अन्य संबंधित एजेंसियों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठकें करके उनमें इतने उपायों की समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जा रही है।

Miraj-Sangli Line

6347. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has cleared the project of restoration of

the 7.77 Kms. Miraj-Sangli (Maharashtra) broad gauge link;

(b) if so, when and whether the estimate of the said project has been scrutinised and sanctioned;

(c) if the Planning Commission has not cleared the said Project what special efforts were made during the period of three months by the Railway authorities to have the same cleared; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) to (d) A reference has not been made to the Planning Commission so far. Since the cost of the project has increased substantially, it was considered necessary to reappraise the project financially. South Central Railway has been asked to carry out the financial reappraisal which is in progress. After the report is received, a decision will be taken whether to approach the Planning Commission for clearance of the Project or to sanction the estimate in the Railway Ministry itself.

Absorption of Co-operative Workers in Railways

6348. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no workers of Railway Cooperative Societies of Dhanbad Division has since been absorbed in Railways in terms of Railway Boards letter No. E(NG)III/77/RR1/5 dated 26 August, 1977; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof indicating the number of substitutes/class IV staff employed in Dhanbad Division during the period from 1979 to 1981 ?

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

AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :
(a) Yes.

(b) In terms of Board's orders of 26th August, 1977 staff of the quasi-administrative offices like cooperative societies are to be considered for absorption in regular railway services after eligible casual labourers and substitutes have been considered. The number of eligible casual labourers and substitutes is considerable in number compared to the vacancies available and it has not been possible to absorb the staff of the Railway Cooperative Societies of Dhanbad Division.

The number of substitutes in class IV employed in Dhanbad Division during the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 year-wise is 568, 284 and 437 respectively.

Primary Schools

6349. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Primary Schools, which are without a single teacher; and with one teacher only in each one of them, as on 31st December, 1981 for each Union Territories of the country; and

(b) steps taken by Government to improve the quality of education at Primary level during the last three years including current financial year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) Information as on 31-12-1981 is not available. A statement indicating the position as on 30-9-1978 (Fourth All India Educational Survey) is given in the statement attached.

(b) The main steps suggested or undertaken for improvement of the quality of Primary Education are as under :

(i) Conversion of single-teacher schools into two teacher schools.

(ii) Improvement of physical facilities of primary and middle schools.

- (iii) Improvement of teacher competence through application of better standards of educational qualification and inservice training.
- (iv) Improvement of quality of education through decentralisation of curricula making them relevant to the needs, life-situations and environments of children in di-

verse social, economic, cultural and geographical conditions.

- (v) Monitoring of attendance in primary and middle schools.
- (vi) Strengthening of the supervisory machinery and decentralisation of administration of Elementary Education down to the block-level.

Statement

Primary Schools in Union Territories according to teachers in position (as on 30-9-78)

Union Territory	With zero teacher	With one teacher
A. & N. Islands	..	37
Arunachal Pradesh	..	528
Chandigarh	..	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	111
Delhi	..	4
Goa, Daman & Diu	..	173
Lakshadweep	..	1
Mizoram	..	74
Pondicherry	2	92

Starting a Bus service from Eastern/Western Court for Mandir Marg

6350. SHRI ARJUN SETH :

SHRI N. E. HORO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that after office hours certain buses start from the Eastern Court/Western Court in various directions for office goers and others;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that there is not even a single bus going towards Mandir Marg, New Delhi.

(c) if so, whether Government propose to introduce buses on that route also; and

(d) if not the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The following special trips operate after office hours from Eas-

tern Court to various localities of the city :

Timing	Route No.	Destination
1640	602	Priya Cinema, R.K. Puram
1645	854	Janakpuri via Mandir Marg Kalkaji
1710	440	Kalkaji
1720	602	Priya Cinema, R.K. Puram
1730	505	Mehrauli
1730	854	Janakpuri via Mandir Marg
1745	615	Munirka
1810	602	Priya Cinema
1820	854	Tilak Nagar via Mandir Marg
2010	602	Priya Cinema
2010	854	Janakpuri via Mandir Marg.

Four trips provided on route No. 854 operate via Mandir Marg, New Delhi.

विकलांगों के लिए कृत्रिम अंग

6351. श्री के.पूर भूषण : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने विकलांग व्यक्तियों को कृत्रिम अंग सप्लाई करने की कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

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

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकारी रेड क्रॉस सोसाइटी द्वारा प्राधिकृत संस्थान ने इस बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव पेश किये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. खन्गल) : (क) और (ख) विकलांग व्यक्तियों को सहायक यन्त्र और उपकरण प्रदान करने की एक योजना

कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत ऐसे विकलांग व्यक्तियों को 25 रुपए से 1,500 रुपए तक के मूल्य के सहायक यन्त्र मुफ्त प्रदान किए जाते हैं जिनकी मासिक आय 750 रुपए अथवा उससे कम है तथा जिन विकलांग व्यक्तियों की मासिक आय 750 रुपए से अधिक और 1500 रुपए से कम है उन्हें सहायक यन्त्र आधे मूल्य पर दिए जाते हैं।

(ग) और (घ). इण्डियन रेड क्रॉस सोसाइटी की मध्य प्रदेश शाखा, भोपाल तथा मध्य प्रदेश वेलफेयर एसोसिएशन फार दि ब्लाइण्ड, इन्दौर से इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सहायता के लिए राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए इण्डियन रेड क्रॉस सोसाइटी की मध्य प्रदेश शाखा को 2 लाख रुपए के तथा मध्य प्रदेश वेलफेयर एसोसिएशन फार दि ब्लाइण्ड, इन्दौर को 1 लाख रुपए के सहायक अनुदान मंजूर किए गए हैं।

दिल्ली में महिला कालेज

6352. श्री भीकू राम जैन : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में महिला कालेजों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे महिला कालेजों के नाम क्या हैं जो पिछले 15 वर्षों से स्कूल भवनों में चल रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या इन कालेजों को भूमि उपलब्ध कराने के लिये कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन कालेजों को कब तक भूमि उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी और इस संबंध में न्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) दिल्ली में 19 महिला कालेज हैं। ये हैं :—

1. भारती महिला कालेज
2. दौलत राम कालेज
3. गार्गी कालेज
4. इन्द्रप्रस्थ महिला कालेज
5. जेम्स और मेरी कालेज
6. जानकी देवी महाविद्यालय
7. कालिन्दी कालेज
8. कर्मला नेहरू कालेज
9. लेडी इर्विन कालेज
10. लक्ष्मी बाई कालेज
11. लेडी श्रीराम महिला कालेज
12. माता सुन्दरी कालेज
13. मिरांडा हाउस
14. मैत्रेयी कालेज

15. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी कालेज
16. विवेकानन्द महिला कालेज
17. गृह-अर्थशास्त्र संस्थान
18. राजकुमारी अमृत कौर नर्सिंग कालेज
19. लेडी हाडिंग मेडिकल कालेज

(ख) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार निम्नलिखित महिला कालेज अस्थायी आवासों में चल रहे हैं :—

1. कालिन्दी कालेज
2. माता सुन्दरी कालेज
3. मैत्रेयी कालेज

(ग) और (घ) कालिन्दी कालेज को छोड़कर उपर्युक्त सभी कालेजों को भूमि आवंटित कर दी गई है। कालिन्दी कालेज को, भूमि के आवंटन के प्रस्ताव को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

Transfer and Promotion of Doctors in G.G.H. Scheme in Delhi

6353. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of doctors in the CGH Scheme in the Capital;

(b) the number of doctors that had not been transferred out of Delhi since joining the scheme; and

(c) the number of Doctors, in separate category, who had been promoted during their stay in the Capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Import of Edible Oils in Iron Containers

6354. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether edible oils imported in India for direct human consumption in iron containers are hazardous to health due to oxidation of oil;

(b) whether in spite of the above the customs authorities are permitting repeated flouting of import specifications for edible oil packaging meant for human use;

(c) how many iron containers of imported edible oil for human use have been rejected, its quantity of oil and cost in each of the last three years, viz., 1979, 1980 and 1981;

(d) how this rejected imported edible oil was disposed of; if not used for human consumption; and

(e) whether the Department will insist on the Customs Department to adhere to the specifications and allow import of edible oil for human consumption only in stainless steel containers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Promulgation of an Ordinance by Bihar State Government Regarding Selection of University Teachers

6355. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the reports that Bihar State Government have promulgated an ordinance for the purpose of selecting uni-

versity teachers on the basis of a written competitive test;

(b) if so, whether University Grants Commission and Union Government have given their approval; and

(c) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The method of recruitment of teachers in the State Universities in Bihar is provided in the Acts of the State Legislature under which these universities are functioning. Any amendment to the existing provisions of these Acts comes within the legislative competence of the State Government. The Central Government have not received any information about the precise nature of the amendments made by the State Government through an ordinance in the method of recruitment of teachers.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Investigation of Allegations in Physical Education wing of Delhi Administration

6356. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2056 dated 3 December, 1981 regarding investigation of allegations in physical education wing of Delhi Administration and state:

(a) whether the investigation instituted by Government against allegations of financial mess in the physical education Wing of Delhi Administrations has been completed;

(b) if so, the findings in the investigation Report and those held responsible for the same and the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) if not completed, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to c). According to information furnished by Delhi Administration, the preliminary enquiry in respect of allegations made in the news item has been held up for want of relevant records which are with the Anti-Corruption Department of Delhi Administration.

Non-Matric Salesman

6357. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

Why the benefit of arrears of Pay and emoluments to the non-matric salesman/supervisor/clerks of 'A' class cities was not extended to Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Non-statutory Railway staff canteen as per Railway Board's letter No.E(N)78CNI-8 dated 7th June, 1978 while the same had been extended to the employees of non-statutory canteen of Railway Board's office and Baroda House at Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): In the course of implementation of Railway Board's orders issued in February, 1977, prescribing revised minimum wages for clerical/supervisory categories as applicable to matriculates in 'A' class cities, certain number of non-matriculate staff working in these categories on different railways including Railway Board have been allowed by the respective administrations minimum wages as applicable to matriculate staff provisionally or on wrong interpretation of Railway Board's orders dated 7-6-78. As all these non-matriculate staff have become entitled to revised scales of pay without distinction of emoluments on the basis of qualification only with effect from 1-10-79, the question of regularising the excess payments made for varying periods from 1-4-76 to 30-9-76 is under consideration. In view of this, extension of this benefit to those non-matriculate staff who were not given these scales in other 'A' class cities does not arise.

Samples of Sweets Lifted by Prevention of Food Adulteration Department of Delhi

6358. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain samples of Sweets lifted by Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration, Delhi during last Dewali Festival were found to be containing poisonous Aluminium leaves instead of Silver leaves;

(b) if so, action taken against suppliers/dealers of Aluminium/Silver leaves upto 15th February, 1982; and

(c) action contemplated by Government against the concerned authorities?

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

(b) Prosecution has been launched against five such cases.

(c) Does not arise.

Rail Reservation

6359. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GAN-
GWAR: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government have been drawn to the "Monday Diary-Sure way" published in the Indian Express of 21 December, 1981 regarding rail reservation by touts on premium;

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

(c) action taken, with details thereof ensuring that all loopholes in the reservations will be plugged?

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

(b) and (c). Preventive and surprise checks are conducted regularly by the Commercial and Vigilance Organisations of the Railways in association with local police and also independently to curb the activities of anti-social elements indulging in malpractices in reservation of berths and seats. Complaints into specific instances of malpractices and other irregularities in respect of passenger reservation are promptly looked into and follow up action taken.

A Bill to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890 to make procurement and transfer of reserved accommodation by unauthorised agents a cognizable offence and punishable with fine upto Rs. 1000/- and imprisonment upto 3 years has since been passed by the Rajya Sabha.

P.M's Visit to UK and Saudi Arabia

6360. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister is visiting U.K. and Saudi Arabia in the month of March/April; and

(b) if so, the main purpose of these visits?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Prime Minister visited U.K. from 21st to 26th March, 1982. Apart from attending the ceremonies in connection with the Festival of India in U.K., the purpose of her visit was to review bilateral relations and international situation.

Prime Minister is scheduled to visit Saudi Arabia during the second half of April on a goodwill visit. Advantage will also be taken of the visit to discuss bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest.

Non-Payment of Salaries of Staff/Teachers in Primary School, Tulsi Nagar, Delhi

6361. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN
SAIT:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff/teachers of primary school, Tulsi Nagar, Delhi-35 have not been paid their salaries for the month of January, 1982 till 1 March, 1982; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) As reported by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, salary for the month of January, 1982, was paid to the staff/teachers of primary school, Tuli Nagar, Delhi, on 2-3-1982 due to late submission of salary bill by the Headmaster of the school. Normally salary is paid within the first week.

Enforcement of Prohibition

6362. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State is to endeavour enforcing prohibition in the country as laid down in the Directive Principles to the States in the constitution;

(b) if so, the steps taken to enforce the same; and

(c) whether the Northern Zonal Council of States which met under the Chairmanship of the Home Minister in February, 1982 discussed the same; if so, the outcome thereof and action taken thereon?

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

(b) The implementation of prohibition policy is a State subject. The Central Government has, however, issued guidelines to the States from time to time for enforcement of prohibition. It has also undertaken to compensate the States to the extent of 50 per cent of loss in excise revenue, based on the revenue receipts of the financial year 1977-78. The Central Government has been continuously making efforts to educate people about the evils of drinking, through mass-media as well as by encouraging the voluntary organisations through grants for educative publicity.

(c) No, Sir. Only the problem of movement of illicit liquor between border States and excise policy for tribal areas were discussed in the meeting of Northern Zonal Council held in February, 1982.

Publicity Media for Family Planning.

6363. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to modify the publicity media to spread the small family norm; and

(b) the success achieved during two plans to bring the birth rate down according to the last two census?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Greater and more intensive use is to be made of all the media and inter-personnel communication efforts in order to have a better out-reach, particularly in the rural areas. The family planning programme being voluntary in nature, greater emphasis in the communication strategy is on education about the small family norm underlining the need for planned parenthood along with information and knowledge about various methods of family planning.

(b) The birth rate for 1961-71 was estimated at 41.2 per 1000 population, based on 1961 and 1971 censuses. Similar estimate for 1971-81 is not yet available for want of the age-sex break up of population from the 1981 Census.

Russian Collaboration in Blood Transfusion

6364. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a move is afoot for Russian collaboration in blood transfusions to make the services in the country as modern and effective as in the developed world;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

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

(b) A team consisting of four Indian Scientists visited USSR in September, 81. Their report highlighted significant development in the USSR on:

(i) Blood Transfusion Services;

(ii) Biomaterials for plastic bags; and

(iii) Immunohaematology and Immunogenetics.

(c) The collaborative programme can only be finalised after a return visit of Haematologists from the Soviet Union. The date of their visit has not yet been finalised.

Steps to Rehabilitate Leprosy cured persons

6365. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

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

(a) the help provided by World Health Organisation and other institutions for checking leprosy;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the rehabilitation of the leprosy cured persons; and

(c) the steps envisaged for the proper treatment of the disease and implementation of family planning among the leprosy patients with a view to check its further spreading?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Help is provided by the World Health Organisation (UNICEF, Swedish Development Agency and a number of international voluntary organisation to the National Leprosy Control Programme as per details in Statement.

(b) Medical/surgical rehabilitation of leprosy patients is covered under the Programme which includes *inter-alia* establishment of 15 Leprosy Rehabilitation Pro-

motion Units during the 6th Five Year Plan period. Social and economic rehabilitation of leprosy patients is looked after by the Department of Social Welfare, who are operating a "scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations for the handicapped" under which financial assistance is being extended to voluntary organisations to enable them to promote education, training and rehabilitation services. This scheme is being extended to the voluntary organisations covering the field of leprosy patients also.

(c) Under the National Leprosy Control Programme a large net work of Leprosy Control Units, survey, education and treatment Centres and specialised leprosy control units have been set-up for treatment of the disease.

Leprosy patients are equally entitled to family planning services.

Statement

I Details of Help being Provided by International Voluntary Organisations to the National Leprosy Control Programme

1. W.H.O.

	1981	1982 (Provisional)
1. Short Term Consultants (2 per year)	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
2. Fellowship	\$ 42,300	\$ 20,550
3. Group Educational Activities.	\$ 26,000	\$ 26,000
4. Material and Equipment :		
DDS (100 mg)	\$ 1,22,000	\$ 1,25,000
Equipment.	\$ 1,00,000	\$ 1,21,750
5. Subsidy (Microscope & Vehicles)	\$ 28,000	\$ 21,900
TOTAL :	\$ 3,45,301	\$ 3,65,200

II. S.I.D.A.

Assistance is provided under SIDA agreement for a period of 3 years to conduct Intensified field trial with multi-drug regimen. Total assistance under agree-

ment amounts to Rs. 36.00 million and covers both supply of drugs/tape and operational expenditure on Multi-drug Regimen Districts.

(1980-82)

1. Drug Supply : (i) Rifampicin - 2.5 million Caps. Rs. 32.37 lakhs
(150 mg.)
(ii) Lamprane - 2.9 million Rs. 20.65 lakhs
2. Zinc Tapc—4200 Rolls received for treatment of trophic Ulcers in Leprosy patients.
3. Drug supply received/due to be received upto June 1982.
(i) Lamprane (100 mg.) — 12.60 lakhs
(ii) Rifampicin (150 mg.) — 17.92 lakhs
(iii) Prothionamide (25 mg.) — 22.00 lakhs
(1982-83)
4. Expected SIDA supply.
(a) Lamprane Capsules (100 mg.) — 13.31 million
(b) Rifampicin Capsules (150 mg.) — 9.53 million
(c) Prothionamide Capsules (250 mg.) — 4.44 million

III. UNICEF

Assistance has been provided in kind by supply of Dapsone drug.

- (a) Drug Supply—Dapsone (100mg.)—5 tonnes @ Rs. 13.14 lakhs (1980-81)
4 „ @ Rs 10.92 lakhs (1981-82)

UNICEF is to provide 10 (ten) Teaching sets, 10 Diesel Jeeps, 5 Diesel Mini Bus, 100 mobiles, 10 slide Projectors and 10 sets of slides on Leprosy per year as also 5 MTs of Dapsone per year for 3 years to the Leprosy control Programme.

IV. International Voluntary Institutions

A number of international voluntary organisations are doing valuable work in the field of leprosy control including Leprosy Mission, Damien Foundation, German Leprosy Relief Organisation and Swiss-Emmaus which operate a number of leprosy control centres|Hospitals|homes from foreign funds and also provide assistance to several indigenous voluntary bodies. Their activities are being co-ordinated with the National Leprosy Control Programme.

Payment of road tax by Vehicles in Delhi

6366. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the system of checking so as to know whether a vehicle has paid the road tax;

(b) how many vehicles are there with foreign registration mark in Delhi and have they been paying the road taxes; and

(c) breakup of vehicles under different categories registered in Delhi and what is the estimated amount of road tax that should be collected and what has been realised together with deficiencies therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) In Delhi after the road tax is received in the counter with the application form, money receipt in duplicate is issued. One receipt (in original) is issued to the registered owner and duplicate copy is sent to the Recovery Branch of Directorate of Transport, Delhi for entering in the respective ledger, From the perusal of the ledger, non payment of tax is detected.

(b) A total number of 1843 vehicles are registered with the Directorate of Transport, Delhi, as C.D. vehicles as on 6-3-82. All the C. D. vehicles one exempted from the payment of road tax.

(c) According to Directorate of Transport Delhi, breakup of vehicles as on 31-1-82 is:—

(i) Cars/Jeeps/Station Wagons	126827
(ii) Scooters Motor-cycle & Mopeds	377937
(iii) Autorickshaws	21469
(iv) Taxis	6769
(v) Buses	8787
(vi) Goods Vehicles	39104
Total:	580893

Estimated amount of road tax to be realised in the year 1981-82 is Rs. 6.55 lakhs. Rupees 6,40,53,639 was collected upto 28-2-82 and part of the balance to be realised during March, 1982.

Plying of Mini Buses in Delhi

6367. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:

SHRI HARISH KUMAR
GANGWAR:

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

(a) whether news about a mini bus plying between Delhi Main Railway Station and Malviya Nagar Extension appearing under "Capital Briefs" on page 3 of Indian Express of 12 January, 1982 has been seen by Government;

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this regard; and

(c) progress made in scrapping the plying of mini buses as stage carriages in Delhi?

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

(b) As per terms of Agreement the DTC has imposed a suitable penalty on the bus owner.

(c) State Transport Authority, Delhi has not taken any decision for scrapping the mini buses plying under Stage Carriage Permits.

Surprise Check to Ensure Issue of Tickets in DTC Buses

6368. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many surprise checks were carried out in 1981 to see if the conductors issue tickets to the passengers on their seats in D.T.C. buses at the starting points; and

(b) steps taken to check and tackle the difficult situation prevailing at the Dhaula Kuan Ring Road, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) Though there have been no surprise checks, regular checking is done by the checking staff, to ensure that buses are pre-booked at the terminal points either by the Advance Booking Staff or by the bus conductor by moving about in the bus.

(b) Services from Dhaula Kuan are well regulated by a Time Keeper. The Time Keeper Booth at Dhaula Kuan is fitted with telephone connection. In case of any shortage of buses or any other problem, the time-keeper has the instructions to seek help from Central Control Room and to contract the Senior Traffic Officers. In order to strengthen the arrangements, an additional Inspector has been posted to cover the stands.

Indo-Greek Cooperation

6369. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the Greek Foreign Minister's visit to India

recently specific suggestion were formulated for increasing cooperation between the two countries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a high level delegation of Greek experts would shortly visit India in this connection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c) It was agreed during the visit to India of the Greek Foreign Minister that a Greek delegation should visit India in the near future to discuss the areas in which Indo-Greek collaboration could be increased.

Calcutta Circular Railway

6370. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ever ordered any kind of survey with a view to examining the feasibility of Circular Railway around Calcutta;

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) No. However, the Government of West Bengal have taken the initiative of engaging the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd., for carrying out Techno Economic Feasibility Study for 5 Railway Projects in and around Calcutta. The survey has not yet been completed.

Percentage of SC/ST Employees in Class II, III and IV Services in Ministry of External Affairs

6371. SHRI BHEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1959 on 4th March, 1982 regarding number of SC and ST employees in class II, III and IV in the Ministry of External Affairs and state:

(a) the total number of employees in his Ministry both in India and abroad in class II, III and IV services; and

(b) the percentage of SC/ST category in each class of service?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b) The information is given in the statement, attached here with.

Statement

Total Number of Employees (Both Permanent and Temporary in the Ministry of External Affairs Under Various Groups and Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes therein (Position as on 31-12-1981)

Group	Total number of employees	Sc Castes	Percentage of Total Employees	Scheduled Tribes	Percentage of total Employees
Group (B) (Class II)	1622	125	7.7%	12	0.75%
Group (C) (Class III)	868	91	10.5%	40	4.6%
Group (D) Excluding Sweepers (Class IV)	470	75	16.0%	3	0.6%
Group (D) Sweepers (Class-IV)	20	20	100%	Nil	Nil

Faculty Members in Central Universities

6372. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many faculty members are there in Central Universities who have not been given promotions during the last three years; and

(b) details of such faculty members, the posts held by them, the dates of their appointments and their previous teaching and research experience?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEELA KAUL): (a) Since teaching positions in the Central Universities are not filled by promotion, there is no provision for promotion of teachers in the Statutes of any of these Universities.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में वाराही देवी का मन्दिर

6373. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पिथौरागढ़ जिले में देविघुरा में वाराही देवी का मंदिर ऐतिहासिक और पौराणिक महत्व का एक धार्मिक केन्द्र है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके ऐतिहासिक और पौराणिक महत्व को बनाए रखने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. शंगन) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) यह मंदिर केन्द्र संरक्षित संस्मारक नहीं है। अतः इसकी ऐतिहासिक विशिष्टताओं के परिरक्षण का दायित्व केन्द्रीय सरकार पर नहीं है।

पिथौरागढ़ में आउट एजेंसी

6374. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में पिथौरागढ़ और बागेश्वर नगरों के स्थानीय लोगों की मांग को देखते हुए वहाँ पर रेलवे आउट एजेंसी तथा रेल-सह-सड़क आरक्षण सुविधा की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ;

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

(ग) इन नगरों के लोगों को वे सुविधायें कब तक उपलब्ध करा दी जाएंगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) चूंकि वर्तमान ठेकेदार ने काम आरम्भ करने के लिए अपनी सहमति व्यक्त नहीं की है, इसलिए पिथौरागढ़ आउट एजेंसी पर यात्री बुकिंग सुविधा की व्यवस्था करना रेलवे के लिए संभव नहीं हो पाया है।

7 अप्र और 8 डाऊन लखनऊ-काठगोदाम-नैनीताल एक्सप्रेस का विलम्ब से चलना

6375. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः महीनों के दौरान 7 अप्र और 8 डाऊन लखनऊ-काठगोदाम-नैनीताल एक्सप्रेस कितने बार अपने यन्तव्य स्थानों पर विलम्ब से पहुंची ;

(ख) यह गाड़ी अधिकतम कितने विलम्ब से पहुंची ; और

(ग) इस प्रकार से विलम्ब से चलने के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) सितम्बर, 1981 से फरवरी 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान, 7 अप और 8 डाउन नैनीताल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां अपने गन्तव्य स्टेशनों पर क्रमशः 82 और 98 बार देर से पहुंची।

(ख) छः महीनों के दौरान, मध्य-वर्ती खंड में एक माल गाड़ी के पटरी से उतर जाने और भारी तूफान की वजह से सारा यातायात अस्त-व्यस्त हो जाने के कारण, 7 अप अधिक से अधिक 11 घंटे देर में पहुंची और 8 डाउन नैनीताल एक्सप्रेस 12 घंटे 20 मिनट देर से पहुंची।

(ग) खतरे की जंजीर खींचना, होज पाइप अलग कर दिया जाना, घटिया किस्म का कोयला और भाप रेल इंजनों का खराब हो जाना इन गाड़ियों के विलम्ब से चलने के मुख्य कारण रहे हैं। सभी स्तरों पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जा रही है और खतरे की जंजीर खींचने तथा होज पाइप अलग करने की बुराई की रोकथाम करने के लिए राज्य सरकार के साथ सम्पर्क बनाये रखा जा रहा है ?

Central Allocation to M.P. for Care and Protection of Orphan Children

6377. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the Central allocation of assistance to Madhya Pradesh under the

scheme "Care and Protection of Orphan Children" in the State during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) whether Government have carried out independent evaluation study of the working of this scheme in Madhya Pradesh State and if so, the results thereof; and

(c) what methods are being planned to see that these schemes are being implemented as per the Central guidelines to the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) A sum of Rs. 47,972, Rs. 90,418 and Rs. 1,94,568/- was released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the scheme of services for children in need of care and protection during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively.

(b) An evaluation study has been awarded to Indore School of Social Work, Indore, to evaluate this programme in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The organisations implementing the programme are required to execute a bond with the State Government that they will abide by the conditions of grant. Supervision of this scheme is done by the State Governments.

Equipments and Machines in I.I.T. Kharagpur

6378. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.I.T. Kharagpur is the oldest of all the I.I.T. in India;

(b) is it a fact that many of the machines and equipments of the I.I.T. are very old;

(c) is it a fact that the I.I.T. administration at Kharagpur have represented their case to Government and have asked for sufficient fund to replenish the old materials which do not serve the purpose of the present day; and

(d) what amounts have been sanctioned for all the I.I.Ts. in the country giving I.I.T-wise figures of the same?

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

(b) Some of the machines and equipments are out-dated.

(c) The Institute has submitted a proposal to modernise its laboratories and workshops.

(d) The grants sanctioned to the various I.I.Ts during the past 3 years are:

IIT	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	(Rupees in Lakhs)		
Kharagpur (Plan)	133.00	133.00	200.00
(Non-Plan)	383.76	434.28	483.70
Delhi (Plan)	119.00	134.00	150.00
(Non-Plan)	365.21	408.03	474.88
Bombay (Plan)	153.00	172.50	190.00
(Non-Plan)	399.50	442.33	511.82
Madras (Plan)	132.00	142.12	165.00
(Non-Plan)	344.91	386.66	442.85
Kanpur (Plan)	108.00	140.00	130.00
(Non-Plan)	433.91	456.84	514.04

नेहरू युवक केन्द्र, जालोर

6379. श्री विरवा राम फुलवारिया :
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान के जालोर जिले में 1971 में नेहरू युवक केन्द्र खोलने की मंजूरी दे दी थी ;

(ख) क्या जालोर का नेहरू युवक केन्द्र बाड़मेर को ले जाया गया ;

(ग) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार के पास जालोर में पुनः नेहरू युवक केन्द्र खोलने का एक प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान राज्य में जिला जालोर के लिये जनवरी 1973 में स्वीकृत किया गया नेहरू युवक केन्द्र, राज्य सरकार की सिफारिश पर फरवरी, 1973 में बाड़मेर में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया था ।

(घ) और (ङ). राजस्थान की राज्य सरकार की सिफारिश पर मार्च, 1982 में जालोर के लिये एक नेहरू युवक केन्द्र स्वीकृत किया गया है। उक्त केन्द्र के युवक समन्वयक के पद के चयन को नियमानुसार अन्तिम रूप दे दिये जाने के बाद यह केन्द्र परिचालित हो जाएगा।

दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति

6380. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, सफ़दरजंग तथा अन्य अस्पतालों की स्थिति और कार्यकरण दिन प्रति दिन बिगड़ रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो अस्पतालों में रोगियों के उचित इलाज तथा इन अस्पतालों की स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। वैसे, ये संस्थाएं, कुशलतापूर्वक कार्य करें इसके बारे में सरकार पूर्णतया सजग है और समिति संसाधनों के अन्दर अन्दर नए भवनों का निर्माण कर, अनिवार्य सेवाओं के लिए स्थान बढ़ाकर, नए बाईं खोलकर, सुरक्षा और प्रशासनिक सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ कर, अतिरिक्त आपरेटिंग थिएटर स्थापित कर दिल्ली में चिकित्सा सेवाओं में सुधार करने के लगातार प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। रोगियों की अधिक भीड़ के कारण अनेक समस्याएं उत्पन्न होती

हैं और इस लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान दिल्ली में 500-500 पलंग वाले दो और 100-100 पलंग वाले तीन अस्पताल बनाने का विचार है।

News Item Captioned "Alleged Illegal Removal of Dead Patients Eyes"

6381. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5203 on 25 March, 1982 regarding news item captioned "Alleged illegal removal of dead patients eyes" and state:

(a) what are the findings of the police in this regard, names of guilty persons and action taken against them; and

(b) the name of the beneficiary who got the eye ball of the deceased?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration has informed that the investigation by the police is still in progress and no conclusion can be drawn at this stage.

Upgradation of Ranks in Security Department (R.P.F.)

6382. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the ranks of employees in different categories of the Railways have been upgraded/restructured including the employees of the Medical Department;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rank and file of the Security Department (RPF) have been left out; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and by what time the anomaly is likely to be removed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The restructurings have been done only in those cadres where considered justified from the point of providing reasonable avenues of promotion and also job requirements.

(b) and (c). The matter is under Government's examination.

Productivity Linked Bonus for RPF Personnel

6383. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per provisions of the RPF Act, 1957 and the rules made thereunder, the RPF personnel are deemed to be Railway employees in so far as their pay, allowances and other facilities are concerned;

(b) whether the Railway employees have been granted and paid productivity linked bonus whereas the RPF personnel have been denied it and granted ration subsidy at Rs. 50/- in lieu thereof;

(c) if so, whether the ration subsidy to RPF is at par with the other Central Forces and has been allowed from the date Railway employees were paid productivity linked bonus; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Under the RPF Act, the Inspector General and every other superior officer and every member of the force shall for all purposes be regarded as railway servants within the meaning of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 other than Chapter VI A thereof, and shall be entitled to exercise the powers conferred on railway servants by or under that Act. Their pay scales have been separately prescribed by the Pay Commission. They are also entitled

to the railway facilities as admissible to the other Railway servants, such as free passes and PTOs.

(b) Productivity linked bonus sanctioned for Railway employees is not admissible to RPF personnel. The ration subsidy at Rs. 50/- P.M. is not sanctioned in lieu of bonus.

(c) It is at par with the rates applicable to Central Industrial Security Forces, but has been paid from and date subsequent to the eligibility of bonus to other Railway employees.

(d) It is not the policy of the Government to pay bonus to personnel belonging to Uniform Forces.

Memo from Howrah-Champadanga Jatri Samiti

6384. **SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received any memorandum from the Howrah-Amta-Champadanga Jatri Samiti;

(b) whether Government have examined that memorandum;

(c) if so, what are the steps going to be taken; and

(d) what is the time schedule for completion of the work mentioned therein?

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

(c) and (d). As regards, Howrah-Amta-Champadanga line, work in first phase is in progress from Santragachi to Bargachia. Efforts, to complete this project early, have suffered a setback due to serious constraints of resources for construction of new lines in 1982-83 Budget. Efforts are being made to complete the project as early as possible. Only after Phase I is completed, work can be taken up on the remaining project.

As regards Howrah-Sheakala new Railway line project, it will be taken in hand on completion of Howrah-Amta/Champadanga project.

Kanjur Marg Station

6385. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kanjur Marg, a Suburban Station on Central Railway-Bombay has only an island platform consisting of Platform Nos. 1 and 2;

(b) whether the commuters of Kanjur Marg undergo great hardships when diverted train goes on Line Nos. 3 and 4, which does not halt at Kanjur Marg due to lack of platforms; and

(c) if so, the reasons why the Railways do not construct Platform Nos. 3 and 4 to avoid inconvenience?

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

(b) Yes, on rare occasions.

(c) This station is served only by slow locals. The local trains running on fast lines are not scheduled to stop here. With occasional dislocation of slow line suburban service, the trains are diverted on fast line Nos. 3 and 4 which are not provided with platforms. Such occurrences are rare and only in emergencies. It is, therefore, not considered justified to provide additional suburban platform to serve line Nos. 3 and 4.

Station between Mulund and Bhandup

6386. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand from the residents of Nabur and neighbouring

area of Mulund for a New Railway Station between Mulund and Bhandup in Central Railway in Bombay;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to provide this facility to the residents of this area; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c). The proposal for opening a new station between Bhandup and Mulund stations on Bombay Suburban Section has been examined but has not been found either financially justified or operationally feasible.

Bridge Outlet at Masjid Station

6387. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing bridge outlet facility at Masjid Station on Central Railway in Bombay is not adequate.

(b) whether Government have received memoranda from many associations and individuals to provide proper bridges and outlets at this Station; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken regarding the same?

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

(a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The work of "widening the passage between South East Over Head Booking Concourse and the Bhandari Bridge by modifying the existing booking office and queuing arrangements" has already been included in the Budget 1982-83 at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.15 lakhs.

Dental of Group Insurance Scheme to UGC Employees

6388. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission employees are being deprived of the Group Insurance Scheme as applicable to other Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether their pay scales and conditions of services are the same as in other Government Departments;

(d) whether employees of University Grants Commission have demanded that they should also be considered for the scheme;

(e) if so, whether Government have agreed to their request;

(f) if not, reasons thereof;

(g) whether the employees of the University Grants Commission will also be entitled to the scheme; and

(h) the other departments under his Ministry which have not been included in the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The Group Insurance Scheme for Central Government employees does not cover the employees of the statutory and autonomous organisations, who are not Government servants.

(c) The scales of pay, allowances and certain benefits admissible to Central Government employees have been sanctioned to the employees of the University Grants Commission also. However, all conditions of service of University Grants Commission employees are not the same as are applicable to Government employees.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g). The University Grants Commission employees are not Government servants and, as such are not entitled to be covered under the Group Insurance Scheme for the Central Government employees.

(h) Employees of all Government departments are covered by the scheme. But, those of statutory bodies and autonomous organisations are not covered by it.

Educational Qualification of Dean, JNU

6389. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the educational qualification of the Dean of the School of computer and Systems Sciences, J.N.U.; and

(b) how many years' computers experience he had to his credit at the time of his appointment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The position of Dean of a School is held by rotation by senior Professors of the School. The present Dean of the School of Computer and Systems Sciences happens to be a mathematician. He has M.Sc. and Ph.D. Degrees with specialization in Algebra. He is adequately familiar with Computers, particularly the theoretical aspects of Computer Science.

Free Foreign Trips by Officials and Non-Official for Asian Games

6390. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

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

(a) how many free trips abroad have so been performed by the officials/non-officials both technical and non-technical against the mandatory order in connection with the Asian Games;

(b) the names of the countries visited by these persons and the purpose for which the trips were made;

(c) the total expenditure incurred by the Government so far on these trips; and

(d) the reasons for the inclusion of non-technical officials/non-officials, if any, in these trips?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). Based on the information received from the Special Organising Committee of the IX Asian Games, a statement giving the desired information is attached.

Statement

(a) 87 trips have been performed against the mandatory order in connection with the IX Asian Games, 1982.

(b) The names of the countries visited on these trips are given below:

- (1) Australia
- (2) Canada
- (3) France
- (4) Hongkong
- (5) Italy
- (6) Japan
- (7) Kuwait
- (8) Malaysia
- (9) Mexico
- (10) Norway
- (11) Singapore
- (12) Switzerland
- (13) Thailand
- (14) United Arab Emirate
- (15) United Kingdom
- (16) U.S.A.
- (17) U.S.S.R.
- (18) West Germany
- (19) Yugoslavia

Purposes for which these trips were made, are given in the attached *Annexure*.

(c) Upto 30-11-1981, a sum of Rs. 97,152.65 had been spent. The adjustment bills in respect of trips made after that date are still awaited by the Special Organising Committee.

(d) All the persons who have gone abroad from the Special Organising Committee on the mandatory order in connection with the Asian Games, were either technical sports officials or officials of the Special Organising Committee of the IX Asian Games or persons associated with the Special Organising Committee.

ANNEXURE

Purposes of visits for which the Trips abroad have been performed

(1) To study organisational aspects of major sports events.

(2) To attend XV General Assembly of GAISF (General Association of International Sports Federations) to obtain approval of technical rule books and to hold discussions on technical matters pertaining to organisation of Asian Games.

(3) To update the technical experience in organising International Meets, or to upgrade the technical category of Technical officials, referees, judges, umpires of various federations.

(4) To gain expertise at Asian Athletic Championships and to hold discussion with International Federations in disciplines included in the IX Asian Games, 1982.

(5) To inspect technical equipments and negotiate for supply of such equipment and gain technical experience in organising International Meets.

(6) To attend Asian Football Confederation Meeting/International Olympic Committee Meeting/Australasian Hockey Tournament.

(7) To attend PATA Conference.

(8) Signing of agreement regarding sale of advertising space in the Asiad sports venues.

(9) To study Computer Programming for the Asian Games.

मध्य प्रदेश सड़क परिवहन निगम के लिये धनराशि

6391. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सड़क परिवहन निगम अधिनियम, 1950 की धारा 23(1) के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश सड़क परिवहन निगम की राज्य और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा धनराशि दी जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या मान-दंड है ;

(ग) क्या योजना आयोग ने वर्ष 1981-82 के लिये धनराशि मंजूर की है और यदि हां, तो कितनी ;

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सड़क परिवहन निगम को धनराशि दी गई है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और इसे यह राशि कब तक दे दी जायेगी ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीताराम केसरी) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) योजना आयोग की पूर्व स्वीकृति से राज्य सरकार अपने निगम में जतनी पूंजी लगाता है उसका 50 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सरकार को वहन करना होता है ।

(ग) से (ङ). योजना आयोग ने 1981-82 के दौरान इस निगम में राज्य सरकार की 5 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगाये जाने की स्वीकृति दी थी । 1981-82 में केन्द्रीय सरकार की देयता 250 लाख रुपये हो गई । इसके अलावा, 31-3-81 के अनुसार इस निगम को बकाया के रूप में 105 लाख रु देय थी कुल देयता 355 लाख रुपये हो जाती है । इसमें से, 1981-82 में 150.70 लाख रुपये पहले ही दे दिये गये हैं, बाकी 204.30 लाख रुपये रह गये जो भविष्य में चुकाये जाने के लिए हैं । धन की कमी के कारण 1981-82 में केन्द्रीय सरकार की देयता पूरी तरह से चुका पाना संभव नहीं है ।

Wagons, Coaches and Locomotives with roller-bearings

6392. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of wagons, coaches and locomotives that are fitted with roller-bearings and those without it;

(b) whether roller-bearings give higher speeds and give service for longer periods without need for repairs;

(c) whether for reasons of safe running and efficient utilisation of rolling stock segregation of roller bearings and brass/white metal bearings is desirable;

(d) whether roller-bearing bogey wagons are proposed to be utilised on long runs and the 4-wheeler wagons with ordinary bearings on short runs;

(e) if so, present position and future programme in this regard; and

(f) whether for efficient segregation running, transshipment of goods from roller-bearing wagons to brass bearing ones and vice-versa is proposed to be considered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DE-
PARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) The number of wagons, coaches and locomotives fitted with roller bearings and those fitted with plain bearings as on 31-3-1981, is given below:—

		<i>Fitted with Roller Bearings</i>	<i>Fitted with Plain Bearings</i>
Wagons (Veh. Units)	BG	1,11,370	1,91,695
	MG	Nil	86,819
Coaches	BG	13,768	6,894
	MG	3,978	9,349
Locomotives Diesel	BG	1,830	36
	MG	460	10
Electric	BG	449	567
	MG	20	Nil

As regards Steam locomotives, the axles of tenders are fitted with roller bearings and those of engines with plain bearings. The total number of steam locomotives (BG & MG) as on 31-3-1981 was 7469.

(b) Roller bearings are provided to achieve improvements towards trouble-free service, run the stock for longer periods without attention, and reduce incidence of hot boxes. These also help in achieving higher speeds, provided other requirements for running at higher speeds are also met with.

(c) The wagons fitted with roller-bearings, centre buffer couplers etc. are capable of carrying higher pay loads over long distances. For efficient running, such goods stock have been segregated from the ordinary wagons to a large extent.

(d) and (e). The segregated roller-bearings stock have been formed into special rakes and are being utilised for carrying of bulk commodities like cement, food-grains, fertilizers, stel etc. As a matter of policy, it has been decided to run roller-bearing stock and plain bearing stock in separate trains to the maximum extent possible.

(f) No.

Steam Locos not scrapped as not aged

6393. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE: Will the Minister of RAIL-
WAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of electric locomotives is not matched by proportionate extension of electrification of rail routes and manufacture of diesel locos is not matched by equivalent scrapping of steam locos with the result that a number of electric and diesel locos are either idle in yards and loco sheds or are under partially utilised and also that coal consumption which could have been reduced and used elsewhere is not done;

(b) whether it is a fact that one obstruction in scrapping of steam locos is a rule of age which requires them to work for as long as their working age lasts; and

(c) whether amendment of the rule is proposed to obtain overall economy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DE-
PARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):
(a) Production of both electric and
disel locomotives is planned to match
the requirements anticipated. The require-
ments take into account the scrapping of
overaged and unserviceable steam locomo-

tives, and likely extension of electrification. Scrapping of steam locomotives has been stepped up and coal consumption reduced. There are no surplus diesel or electric locomotives.

(b) The scrapping of steam locomotives is done on age-cum-condition basis. Underaged steam locomotives are scrapped only when so warranted.

(c) Does not arise.

Tender for Construction of Staff Quarters at Laheria Sarai

6394. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to S.Q. No. 186 on 4th March, 1982 regarding conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga line and state:

(a) whether tender has since been finalised;

(b) what is the total value of the tender and the specificity of the miscellaneous work to be undertaken at Laheria Sarai including time schedule of its completion;

(c) what is the break-up of the schedule of completion of conversion of the line; and

(d) what is the hitherto prepared estimate of the construction of Sakri-Hasanpur new line and the updated estimate and whether acquisition of land and earthwork has been completed?

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

(a) and (b). Two tenders for construction of temporary office and staff quarters at Samastipur and miscellaneous work at Laheria Sarai were opened but the tenders have been cancelled due to paucity of funds.

(c) No schedule has been fixed.

(d) The original estimated cost of this work was Rs. 4.75 crores at which it was

initially approved in the budget. At the present day rates, however, the cost may not be less than about Rs. 15 crores. Acquisition of land and earthwork have not been completed so far.

Re-employment of Staff and Principals in Universities

6395. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any clear cut procedure regarding the extension/re-employment of the academic staff including the principals in that Central Universities or their affiliated/Constituent colleges especially with reference to the role of the Managing Committees/Governing Bodies of these colleges in re-employment extensions;

(b) if so, whether any disputes between the University authorities and Governing Bodies/Managing Committees of any colleges in the Central Universities particularly those affiliated to Delhi University have come to the notice of Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to resolve the tension and deadlocks in this regard especially because such disputes result in violence in the colleges and disturb the peace in the Universities Campuses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE:

(SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) While revising the scales of pay of University and College teachers from January 1, 1973, the Government had suggested that the age of superannuation for teachers should be 60 years and that no extension in service should be granted after a teacher has attained the age of superannuation. There is no provision for granting extension in service to teachers beyond the age of 60 years in any Central University at present. The Government have, however, agreed that the Central

Universities might re-employ a distinguished teacher after he has superannuated, if such re-employment is in the interest of teaching and research work in the University. Appropriate provisions are accordingly made in the relevant statutes of Central Universities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In a recent case, the Governing Body of a College of the Delhi University had decided not to re-employ a retired Principal. The University had amended the relevant Rule to make provision for the Governing Body to obtain the approval of the Vice-Chancellor before deciding whether a superannuated teacher or Principal should or should not be re-employed. However this amendment to the Ordinance was disallowed by the Visitor of the Delhi University. Accordingly, a College has to obtain approval of the Vice-Chancellor only in such cases where the Governing Bodies decide to re-employ a superannuated Principal, or teacher. In another case, the Governing Body of a College had decided to re-employ a retired Principal with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor. However, at its subsequent meeting, the Governing Body did not confirm the earlier decision. This resulted in a dead-lock. The matter is at present *sub-judice*. The concerned College is functioning normally as the Court had, by an interim Order, appointed an Administrator for the College.

खेलकूद परिषद

6396. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खेलकूद को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य में खेलकूद परिषदों का गठन किया गया है ;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने खेलों और खेलकूद की प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को कोई निर्देश जारी किए हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगल) : (क) और (ख). इस मंत्रालय की मौजूदा जानकारी के अनुसार 17 राज्यों में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए खेल परिषदों का गठन किया जा चुका है। शेष राज्यों के बारे में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। 1980 में प्रकाशित "अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद, राज्य खेल परिषदें और राज्य खेल परिषदों को अनुदान" नामक प्रकाशन के भाग II में इस मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्य खेल परिषदों की एक सूची का संकलन किया गया था। इस प्रकाशन की प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में भी उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी। फिर भी, अद्यतन सूचना राज्यों से एकत्र की जा रही है।

(ग) चूंकि खेल राज्य का विषय है; अतः इस मंत्रालय ने खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को कोई निर्देश जारी नहीं किए हैं। फिर भी, राज्य सरकारों को 1975 में खेलों और शारीरिक शोष्ठ्य के सम्बन्ध में नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों सम्बन्धी कुछ मार्गदर्शी रूप रेखाएं जारी की गई थी। मार्गदर्शी रूप रेखाओं की प्रति राष्ट्रीय खेल नीति प्रारूप, जिसकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय को उपलब्ध करा दी गई हैं, के अनुबन्ध-II में उपलब्ध हैं।

आल इंडिया रेलवे एम्प्लाइज कांफेडरेशन का सम्मेलन

6397. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आल इंडिया रेलवे एम्प्लाइज कांफेडरेशन का चौथा वार्षिक सम्मेलन 20 से 22 फरवरी, 1982 तक धनबाद में आयोजित किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उपरोक्त सम्मेलन में पारित किये गये संकल्प उन्हें भेजे गये थे;

(ग) तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) आल इंडिया रेलवे एम्प्लाइज फेडरेशन, जो एक मान्यता प्राप्त संगठन है, द्वारा भेजी गयी सूचना से पता चलता है कि उन्होंने सन्दर्भित तारीखों को तथा स्थान पर वार्षिक सम्मेलन आयोजित किया था।

(ख) और (ग) इस संगठन द्वारा इस सम्मेलन में पारित संकल्पों की प्रति प्राप्त हो गयी है जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कानफेडरेशन जो मान्यता प्रधान करने तथा उन्हें बातचीत करने का अधिकार देने जैसी उनकी कुछ "मांगों" का उल्लेख है। इसके अलावा, रेल दुर्घटनाओं, समय-पालन में हानि, रेल दुर्घटना जांच समिति की सिफारिशों, रेल यात्री किराये और भाड़े आदि जैसे मसलों के संबंध में उनके विचार व्यक्त किये गये हैं ;

(घ) सरकार ने आल इंडिया रेलवेमेंस फेडरेशन तथा नेशनल फेडरेशन आफ इंडियन रेलव मैन नामक दो अखिल रेलवे फेडरेशन को पहले ही मान्यता दे रखी है तथा उनके सम्बद्ध यूनियनों को क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर मान्यता प्राप्त है। सरकार की नीति है कि रेलों पर ट्रेड यूनियन संगठनों की संख्या न बढ़ायी जाये।

रेल प्रशासन के विभिन्न स्तरों पर पहले से ही एक तीन स्तरीय स्थायी

वार्तातंत्र कार्यरत है जहां पर बैठकों के माध्यम से रेल कर्मचारियों की मांगों पर विचार-विमर्श किया जाता है और वित्तीय तथा अन्य तंगियों के भीतर उनका समाधान निकाला जाता है।

राजेन्द्र नेत्र अस्पताल, दिल्ली में आंखों का एक्स-रे

6398. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजेन्द्र नेत्र अस्पताल, दिल्ली में एक ऐसी मशीन है जो, अन्यत्र कहीं उपलब्ध नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच कि इस अस्पताल में आंखों का एक्सरे सप्ताह में केवल दो बार, अर्थात् बुधवार और शुक्रवार को किया जाता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि एक सप्ताह में एक दिन ही केवल आठ रोगियों की आंखों का एक्स-रे किया जाता है;

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

(ङ) इस अस्पताल में एक्स-रे की अधिक सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

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

(ख) जी नहीं। सप्ताह के सारे दिनों में एक्स-रे किए जाते हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) और (ङ) ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Measures to check fatal ectopic Pregnancy in Tubectomised women

6399. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that women may become pregnant even after tubectomy;

(b) what steps his Ministry is taking to check the fatal ectopic pregnancy in tubectomised women; and

(c) whether any medical advice has been taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). A very small percentage of women may become pregnant after tubectomy due to abnormalities. Some of these pregnancies can be ectopic. Early diagnosis and appropriate treatment in hospitals reduce the incidence of fatal ectopic pregnancies.

अगामी ग्रीष्म ऋतु में मच्छरों के खतरे को समाप्त करने के लिए कार्यवाही

6400. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मच्छरों का खतरा इस वर्ष शीतकाल के दौरान भी पूरी तरह समाप्त नहीं हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कुछ ठोस कार्यवाही कर रही हैं जिससे कि अगामी ग्रीष्म ऋतु में मच्छरों के खतरे में वृद्धि न हो ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम. जोशी) : (क) से (घ) सर्दी के मौसम में भी बहुत से इलाकों में मच्छरों का आतंक रहता है । यद्यपि देश में मच्छर आतंक नियंत्रण नाम का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है तथापि मच्छरों से होने वाले रोगों के नियंत्रण हेतु कदम उठाए जाते हैं । मच्छरों से हुए मलेरिया रोग के संचरण को कम करने के लिए कदम उठाए जाते हैं । इन उपायों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में घरों में कीटनाशक दवाइयों का छिड़काव तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में जहां प्रतिवर्ष प्रति हजार दो या अधिक रोगी होते हैं, लावानाशी दवाओं का छिड़काव शामिल है ।

Construction of Bus Shed at R.K. Puram

6401. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the D.T.C. had decided to provide a bus shed and the multistorey flats bus stops at R.K. Puram, Ring Road and had made a budget provision for the same last year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that D.T.C. had informed the residents welfare association that a shed would be built soon;

(c) whether it is also a fact that even after one year of the budget provision, the shed has not been constructed; and

(d) specific reasons for not constructing the shed; and the time by which it would be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) to (d) A representation for provision of two bus queue shelters, one on each side of the Ring Road, R. K. Puram opposite the Multistoreyed Flats was received in September, 1981. Resi-

deaths were informed by the D.T.C. in October, 1981 that demand had been noted for action in due course.

Against the budget provision for the year 1981-82, the sites for construction of the shelters have already been earmarked and the site for a shelter at Ring Road opposite Multistoreyed Flats, R. K. Puram has also been included.

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना का दर्जा बढ़ाना

6402. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय सी० जी० एच०एस० कर्मचारी संघ की दिल्ली शाखा के प्रतिनिधियों ने 8 अप्रैल, 1981 को सी०जी०एच०एस० के निदेशक के साथ बातचीत की थी; और क्या इसमें सी०जी०एच०एस० का दर्जा बढ़ा कर इसे महानिदेशालय का दर्जा देने की मांग की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अप्रैल, 1981 से इस बारे में मंत्रालय के साथ अब तक हुई बातचीत का व्यौरा क्या है और सी०जी०एच०एस० को एक पृथक महानिदेशालय कब तक बना दिया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन गुम० जोशी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के सम्बद्ध कार्यालय में परिवर्तित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Removal of fish plates at Manki Hill on Pune-Bombay Lines

6403. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several fish plates were found removed recently from Railway line at Manki-Hill near Khandala Railway Station on Pune-Bombay line;

(b) if so, whether the work of investigation team has been completed;

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

(d) what precautions have been taken for safety of the passengers there?

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

(b) and (c) Four cases have been registered in this regard at Khopoli/Lonavala Police Stations under Section 379/126 Indian Railways Act. One suspect has so far been arrested by the Police. Vigorous investigations by a special squad of the Police are in progress.

(d) The following precautions have been taken for the safety of passengers in the Section:—

(i) Intensive track patrolling by railway gangmen and RPF has been introduced in the affected Section.

(ii) Close liaison between RPF, Government Railway Police and Civil Police is being maintained to nab miscreants responsible for such offences.

(iii) A special squad has been detailed by the State Government to investigate track offences thoroughly and to book culprits.

Coal Shortage

6404. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will be Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last one year the Railways had not been

able to feed their own locosheds and nearly 600 passenger trains had to be cancelled and the only power house of the Railways in the national grid could generate only 50 per cent of its rated capacity because of perennial shortage of coal;

(b) whether during the above period 30,000 tonnes of coal booked for various industries had been unauthorisedly unloaded by the Western and Central Railways to keep their locosheds running; and

(c) how far the transportation needs of the essential goods have been made by the Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The availability of steam coal in the country has not been enough to meet the combined requirements of Railways and Industries for sometimes. In order, therefore, to make available steam coal to the core industries Railways at times impose a voluntary cut on their own requirements and have to perforce cancel some comparatively less patronised and unimportant passenger train. The maximum number of passenger trains which remained cancelled on any single day during 1981 was 352 pairs in June. The figure for Dec. 81, January, February and March, 82 was however, 117.5, 94.5, 81 and 77.5 pairs respectively. Generation of energy in Thakurli Power House at Kalayan was less partly due to overaged boilers which are now being rehabilitated and partly due to shortage of coal during the first part of 1981-82.

(b) Yes. It was done to keep the passenger services running. The coal is being reimbursed by the Railways to the concerned parties.

(c) Rail movement of almost all the essential commodities is now more than the targets laid as well as last year. The overall movement of goods traffic during the current year is not only above the target but it is also the highest in the history of Indian Railways.

Railway Speed-at-any-Cost

6405. DR. A. P. AZMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Safety Commissioner complained to the Railway Board of their reports being ignored; and

(b) whether the speed-at-any-cost philosophy has been criticised by the Safety Commissioners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the news item which appeared in the Calcutta edition of the Statesman dated 18th February, 1982 under the caption 'Inadequate brake power in Trains alleged', wherein allegations like absence of adequate brake power on goods trains etc. had been made. Information in this respect has already been furnished to the House on 25th March 1982 in answer to Unstarred Question No. 5296.

Contract Carriages Plying as Chartered Buses

6406. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) for which type of passengers buses special permits are issued, are they required by the contract carriages as well, while plying as chartered buses;

(b) whether chartered buses are supposed to submit the list of passengers, that addresses so also that of the party leader's name and address and the permit is to be obtained on each occasion the bus is chartered; and

(c) steps taken to check the illegal plying of buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) Special permits are issued under Section 63(6) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 to a public service vehicle, which includes a motor cab, contract carriage as also the stage carriage. The special permit is granted for carrying a passenger or passengers, for hire or

reward, under a contract, express or implied, for the use of the vehicle as a whole, without stopping to pick up or set down along the line of route passengers not included in the contract. There is no category called chartered buses under the M. V. Act. The plying of contract carriage buses as chartered buses, which is the common name given to it, are covered as public service vehicles for the purpose of issue of special permits, as referred to above.

(b) Requirements of this type are laid down by the State Governments in the M.V. Rules, framed by them, under their rule-making powers. It is seen that the submission of list of passengers is one of the important requirements while applying for a special permit.

(c) Plying of buses in contravention of rules is liable for prosecution.

Construction of Bus Bays in Sector 1, R. K. Puram

6407. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 760 dated 20 August, 1981 regarding consideration of bus bays in Sector 1, R.K. Puram, and state the efforts made to get the bus bays in Sector 1, R.K. Puram, News Delhi constructed by the concerned authorities together with the reasons for their not yet being provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): A Sub-Committee constituted on 2-12-1981 by the Delhi Administrations' Traffic and Transportation Coordination Committee is to go into the question of development of terminals, Sub-terminals and bus-bays and would inspect the sites and identify the exact places for the development of bus-bays etc., throughout the operational area of the D.T.C. in Delhi.

Participation of Legislators on Population Problems

6408. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to entrust the task of curbing population growth to legislators and Parliamentaries in the country;

(b) if so, whether any precise outline has been prepared for active participation of legislators on population problems; and

(c) what other measures are proposed to make the movement successful?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI: (a) and (b) The elected representatives of the people at all levels Panchayats, block societies, zila parishads, Civic bodies. State Legislatures and the Parliament will be closely associated and involved in promoting large scale acceptance and adopting of the "Small Family Norm".

(c) Intensified efforts will be made to spread awareness and information about the small family concept by effective and imaginative use of multi media and inter-personal communication strategy. Close monitoring and follow-up will be ensured at all levels. Steps will be taken to tune up the administrative machinery and improve motivation and accountability of staff at the field levels in consultation with the State Governments. The programme will be reviewed periodically at the highest level to detect any deficiency therein and initiate speedy corrective action. In rural areas, under the 'Village Health Guide Scheme' which has now been made a fully Centrally funded scheme, the Health Guides (who will predominantly be women) will be responsible for spreading knowledge and information to each individual household and to provide at peoples' door-steps supplies for non-clinical methods. For the States lagging behind in performance, selective-area-specific approach will be followed.

Concurrent Powers

6409. SHRI BALASHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for exercising concurrent powers in certain areas pertaining

to education which require a common national approach particularly for the abolition of evil practice of charging capitation fee for admission to professional institutions, uniformity of standards and proliferation of universities without adequate in-frastructure;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) the names of institutions/universities in which such irregularities have come to Government's notice and the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government?

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

(b) The details of the proposals are still being worked out.

(c) As per information available with the Central Government the names of Engineering Colleges charging capitation fees are as per statement attached.

(d) The Central Government is alive to the problems arising out of the evil practice of charging capitation fees for admission to professional institutions. The Central Government has advised the State Governments about the need to discourage the practice of charging capitation fees for admission. Most of the States where such institutions do not exist have fully agreed with the views of the Central Government. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that they have issued instructions to their various departments to keep this in view while framing policies. The State Government of Karnataka has replied that they are looking into the matter. The Government of Bihar has already promulgated 'Bihar State Engineering and Pharmacy Education Institution (Regulation and Control) Ordinance, 1981' to stop this unhealthy practice.

Statement

List of Engineering Colleges collecting Capitation Fees in the country.

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Siddartha Engineering College, Vijayawada.
2. N.B.K.R. Institute of Tech. & Science, Vakadu, Nellore District.
3. Chaitanya Bharathi Institute of Technology, Hyderabad.
4. S.R.R. College of Engineering, Bhimavaram.
5. College of Engineering shreeram nagar, Garividi.
6. K.S.R. Memorial College of Engineering Cuddappah.
7. Muffakhan Jah College of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad.
8. College of Engineering, Machilipatnam.
9. Kakatiya Institute of Technology.
10. Konary Lakshmaiah College of Engineering, Tadepalli (at Vijayawada).
11. Gandni Institute of Technology and Management, Visakhapatnam.
12. College of Engineering, Ranga Reddy District, Management; Vasavi Educational Society, Hyderabad.
13. College of Engineering Ranga Reddy District, Management; Metrusri Educational Trust, Hyderabad.

BIHAR

1. Jagannath Mishra Institute of Technology, Darbhanga.
2. Magadh Engineering College, Gaya.
3. Indian Engineering College, Motihari.
4. Vaishali Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur.
5. Patna Institute of Technology, Patna.

6. Sir Saiyad Institute of Technology, Bahera, Darbhanga.

7. Jawahar Lal Institute of Technology, Darbhanga.

8. Chhotanagpur Institute of Technology, Darbhanga.

9. Indian Institute of Technology, Patliputra, Patna.

10. Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Technology, Dalmianagar, Rohtas.

KARNATAKA

1. M.S. Ramaiah Institute of Technology, Bangalore.

2. R.V. College of Engineering, Bangalore.

3. Sri Siddaganga Institute of Technology, Tumkur.

4. Manipal Institute of Technology, Manipal.

5. Dayananda Sugar College of Engineering, Bangalore.

6. Bangalore Institute of Technology, Bangalore.

7. Islamia Institute of Technology, Bangalore.

8. Sri Siddartha Institute of Technology, Tumkur.

9. Bapuji College of Engineering & Technology, Davangere.

10. H.K.E. Engineering College, Raichur.

11. Banjunathaswara Engineering College, Dharwar.

12. K.L.S. Engineering College, Belgaum.

13. K. L. S. Engineering College, Belgaum.

14. Ghewsia Engineering College, Ramanagaram.

15. Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Technology, Bangalore.

16. N.E.S. Engineering College, Shimoga.

17. ADI Chunchanagari Institute of Technology, Chickmagalur.

18. S.J.M. Engineering College, Chitradurga.

19. Vijayanagar Engineering College, Ballary.

20. Anjuman Engineering College, Bhatkal.

21. K.E.S. Engineering College, Gulbarga.

22. Gurunanak Dev Engineering College, Bidar.

23. B.L.D.E.S. Engineering College, Bijapur.

24. R.T.C. Engineering College, Juli-
keti.

25. S.T.D. Engineering College, Rans.
Bennur.

26. B.M.S. College of
Engineering, Bangalore.

27. N.I.E. College of
Engineering, Mysore.

28. Sri S. J. College of
Engineering Mysore.

29. P.E.S. College of
Engineering, Mandya.

30. Maland College of
Engineering, Hassan.

31. B.V.B. College of
Engineering, Hubli.

32. Basवेशwara College
of Engineering, Bagalkot.

33. Engineering College,
Gulbarga.

Aided
Engineer-
ing Col-
leges
which
collect
capitation
fees on
20% of
intake.

Reorientation of present Education System

6410. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal regarding orientation of the present education system to give equal importance to teaching, research and extension work in the community and to strengthen the involvement of the students in the community; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) At the school stage, socially useful productive work has been recommended as an integral part of the 10 years school curriculum with the objective of leading children to participate increasingly in productive work. Vocationalisation has also been recommended at the +2 stage of education.

The University Grants Commission has formulated scheme for restructuring of courses with a view to making the first degree course more relevant to the rural environment and the developmental needs of the community and linking education with work/field/practical experience and productivity. Suitable guidelines were circulated to the Universities/colleges inviting proposals for their participation in the Scheme.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education several concrete measures have been taken to promote research and extension work in the engineering and technological institutions. 35 Polytechnics have been selected and identified as Community Polytechnics to inter-act with the environments and act as focal points for transfer of technology to the rural areas. These polytechnics, which receive Central assistance for the purpose, under-

take a number of activities for the rural development on scientific lines.

Another scheme relating to inter-action between technical institutions and society for solution of social problems is in the process of being finalised. The scheme envisages the setting up of different types of Centres for (a) development, assessment and adoption of technology; (b) training and research support; and (c) industrial consultancy with specific emphasis on the needs of rural areas. These Centres are to be established in selected engineering and technological institutions.

Proposal for Third World Secretariat

6411. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-item under caption "Proposal for Third World Secretariat" in English daily National Herald dated 24 February, 1982 suggesting a Third World Secretariat or support system to tap the "rich potential of South-South Cooperation";

(b) if so, full details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). The proposal for Third World Secretariat was made by the Common Wealth Secretary-General in the course of a round table discussion organised by the India International Centre. During the New Delhi Consultations held last February, various suggestions were made for stimulating action and facilitating the speedier implementation of agreed programmes of South-South Cooperation. It is hoped that these would be examined appropriately by the Group of 77 for possible action.

Number of Road Accidents

6412. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AH-MAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of accidents occurred with automobile vehicles (mention category) during the years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) total loss incurred in each year and number of vehicles totally damaged;

(c) the total number of persons killed and injured (separately and in each of aforesaid years and State-wise);

(d) the total amount of compensations or insurance claim paid during the aforesaid years (year-wise and State-wise, insurance claim amount and other lumpsum amount); and

(e) the number of claims preferred in each State for compensation during the aforesaid year and settled and the number of such cases still pending and since when and in which State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) to (e). Information is being col-

lected from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cargo handling Operation and Traffic at Calcutta Port during 1981

6413. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been an increase in cargo handling container traffic and arrival of ships at Calcutta Port in the last year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that preberthing detention time had been reduced and loss of mandays has been also reduced during the year, 1981; and

(c) if so, what are the details?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The comparative figures of traffic handled, container traffic, ship calls, preberthing detention time and mandays lost at Calcutta Port during the calendar years 1980 and 1981 are given below:—

	1980	1981
1. Traffic handled (in tonnes)	93,57,000	97,58,000 (Provisional)
2. Container traffic (in TEUS)	13,085	23,063 (Provisional)
3. Ship calls (Number)	1,021	1,104
4. Ship days lost due to preberthing detention (in Shipdays)	2,566	2,115
5. Mandays lost (in mandays)	29,827	14,951

Introduction of Local Train Services between Howrah and Midnapore

6414. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce local train services between Howrah and Midnapore;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Five pairs of local trains are running between Kharagpur and Midnapore providing convenient connections with EMU trains on Kharagpur-Howrah section.

Introduction of direct local train between Midnapore and Howrah is not feasible at present for want of requisite resources.

Tuberculosis cure Centres

6415. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise list of the Tuberculosis Cure Centre in the country;

(b) how many of them are fully equipped with 'X-Ray and laboratory equipments to detect T.B.;

(c) whether any programme has been launched by the T.B. Centres of Orissa to detect T.B. Patients from the State in 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(d) if so, the number of patients suffering from T.B. detected from the different districts of Orissa by those T.B. Centres in the above periods; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). A statement-I showing number of District T.B. Centres functioning in each State/Union Territory which have been provided with X-ray units with Odelca Cameras and Laboratory equipments is attached.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e). According to information furnished by the District T.B. Centres of

Orissa to National T.B. Institute Bangalore, the number of T.B. patients diagnosed at each of the T.B. Centres in 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto December, 1981) is detailed in Statement-II attached.

Statement I

District T.B. Centres in the Country (State-Wise)/U.Ts. Provided with X-ray & Laboratory Equipments

Sl. No.	Name of the States/Union Territories	No. of the T.B. Centres in the States/ Union Territories
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22
2.	Assam	10
3.	Bihar	25
4.	Gujarat	19
5.	Haryana	9
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	9
8.	Karnataka	19
9.	Kerala	10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	45
11.	Maharashtra	26
12.	Manipur	2
13.	Meghalaya	2
14.	Nagaland	1
15.	Orissa	13
16.	Punjab	10
17.	Rajasthan	26
18.	Sikkim	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	15
20.	Tripura	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	56
22.	West Bengal	16

1	2	3	1	2	3
Union Territories					
23. Arunachal Pradesh . . .		1	28. Chandigarh		1
24. Goa, Daman & Diu . . .		1	29. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .		—
25. Mizoram		1	30. Delhi		1
26. Pondicherry		1	31. Lakshadweep		—
27. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		1	TOTAL :		353

Statement II

Pulmonary and Extra Pulmonary Patients of Tuberculosis Diagnosed in Orissa. (District-wise) from pril 1980 to March 1981 and April 1981 to December 1981

Sl. No.	Name of the District	April, 80 to March 81			April 81 to December 81		
		Pulmo- nary patients	Extra Pulmo- nary patients	Total patients	Pulmo- nary patients	Extra pulmo- nary patients	Total patients
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Balasore		646	158	804	454	89	543
2. Bolangir		607	97	704	402	99	501
3. Cuttack		2216	369	2585	1889	286	2175
4. Dhenkanal		512	47	559	428	67	495
5. Ganjam		1169	273	1442	Report not received		
6. Kalahandi		1069	160	1229	843	179	1022
7. Keonjhar		588	94	682	511	58	569
8. Koraput		406	86	492	74	29	103
9. Mayurbhanj		1507	177	1684	1139	175	1314
10. Phulbani		520	105	625	268	67	335
11. Puri		960	159	1119	588	123	711
12. Sambalpur		954	112	1066	Report not received		
13. Sundargarh		948	194	1142	784	120	904
TOTAL :		12102	2031	14133	7380	1292	8672

Source : Quarterly reports received from District T.B. Centres.

Amount allocated for village Health Care

6416. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government has a propo-
sal to lay emphasis on the village health
care in the current financial year;

(b) if so, the amount allocated to va-
rious States for implementing the above
programme in the above period;

(c) what are the health care program-
mes proposed to be undertaken in the
rural areas in that period; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN
M. JOSHI): (a) Emphasis on extension of
rural health care services is contained in
the Sixth Plan, 1980—85.

(b) to (d). Statement indicating the
details is attached.

Statement

I. Allocation of Central Assistance to various Rural Health Schemes to various States/Union
Territories during 1981-82

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/U.Ts.	Health Guide Scheme	MPW Scheme	Estab- lishment of addi- tional Sub-Cen- tres.	Training of Dais.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	225.02	38.70	..	35.30
2.	Assam	72.75	10.63	7.70	4.33
3.	Bihar	51.48	47.63	13.80	53.00
4.	Gujarat	146.83	23.83	27.42	12.00
5.	Haryana	53.55	8.89	..	6.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	43.64	7.20	2.41	3.33
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	14.80	4.40	1.44	5.00
8.	Karnataka	24.57	23.72	9.62	18.48
9.	Kerala	7.00	14.15	8.42	..
10.	Madhya Pradesh	189.24	60.46	14.91	25.31
11.	Maharashtra	259.26	22.00	7.22	18.65
12.	Manipur	13.46	2.06	1.44	1.67
13.	Meghalaya	7.94	2.11	0.87	0.34
14.	Nagaland	3.51	2.73	2.41	..
15.	Orissa	120.66	12.05	14.43	16.65

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Punjab . . . . .	..	10.50	23.47	13.32
17.	Rajasthan . . . . .	..	25.88	10.73	16.65
18.	Sikkim	2.34	1.13	..	0.15
19.	Tamil Nadu	6.70	64.42	24.05	17.65
20.	Tripura	9.44	4.72	2.41	0.17
21.	Uttar Pradesh	445.71	51.74	69.50	70.40
22.	West Bengal	203.56	12.92	57.75	11.11
23.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	25.95	..	..
24.	A. & N. Islands	8.41	0.59	..	..
25.	Chandigarh	1.17	0.16	..	..
26.	D. & N. Haveli	2.34	0.38	..	0.05
27.	Delhi . . . . .	..	1.81	..	..
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	13.09	1.40	..	..
29.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	2.20	..	..
30.	Mizoram	12.87	13.51	..	0.40
31.	Pondicherry	5.85	1.01	..	0.04
	RHTC, Najafgarh	3.51	..	..	..
	Central Sector	1.60	..	..	..
	Grand Total	1950.30	498.93	300.00	330.00*

- Note:* (1) *In addition, Rs. 120 lakhs was for supply of Dais Kits in kind which will be adjusted on the basis of actual supply.
(2) The assistance under the Health Guide Scheme (Col. 3) was on a 50 : 50 basis upto 1-12-1981 and on a 100% basis thereafter.
(3) 100% assistance for items under Cols. 5 and 6 and 50% for item under Col. 4.
(4) Allocations for 1982-83 are being finalised.

II. Rural Health Programmes under the 6th Plan and Performance Upto 1981-82

Sl. No.	Programme	Achievement from the start of the Programme
1.	Training of Health Guides (100% Centrally Sponsored since 1-12-1981) and 50% earlier thereto).	over 1.83 lakhs
2.	Training of Dais (100% Centrally Sponsored).	over 3.60 lakhs
3.	Establishment of Sub-Centres (Additional to be established during 6th Plan is 100% Centrally Sponsored since 1-4-1981 and State Plan Scheme earlier).	about 0.60 lakhs

1	2	3
4.	Training of Multi-purpose Workers (50% Centrally Sponsored).	over 1.61 lakhs
5.	Establishment of Subsidiary Health Centres (100% State Sector).	1635
6.	Establishment of Primary Health Centres (100% State Sector).	over 5600
7.	Establishment of upgraded PHCs (now to be called Community Health Centres)..	437

ऋषिकेश-कर्णप्रयाग लाइन

6417. श्री टी. एस. नेगी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऋषिकेश और कर्णप्रयाग के बीच रेल लाइन बिछाने के लिये ब्रिटिश काल के दौरान कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त रेल लाइन न बिछाने के विस्तृत कारण क्या हैं ?

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

(ख) प्रस्ताव आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम नहीं पाया गया था ।

Grants to States for Developing Roads in Project Ayacut Areas

6418. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving grants to States for developing the roads in Project Ayacut areas; and

(b) if so, the grant given to Andhra Pradesh for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) No, Sir, as there is no such scheme under the Sixth (1980-85) Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

F.M.'s Meeting with Group of American Envoys

6419. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he met a group of American envoys on the 5th March, 1982 to apprise them of India's consistent efforts to improve relations with all its neighbours particularly Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the outcome of these discussions?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The Minister of External Affairs met a group of US envoys on the 6th March, 1982. Among the topics which came up for discussion was India's relations with its neighbours, particularly with Pakistan. The Minister apprised the US envoys of the recent measures which India had taken to further improve relations with the neighbouring countries, and the American diplomats took note of our policies in this regard.

Increase in Number of Creches

6420. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of creches in the country is going to be increased in 1982-83; and

(b) whether the grant to give supplementary food in the creches has been increased?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

Calcutta Metro Project

6421. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cost of Rs. 200 crores Metro Rail Project at Calcutta, which is scheduled to be commissioned by March 1987 is likely to escalate;

(b) if so, whether fresh estimate of the project cost has since been made; and

(c) if so, the extent of escalation?

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

(c) Metro Railway Calcutta is estimated to cost 560 crores on 80-81 prices. This is likely to escalate further with passage of time.

Foot over bridge at Bhusandpur Station

6422. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the foot over bridge connecting all the four

platforms at Bhusandpur station under Khurda Road Division in S.E. Railway has been undertaken by now; and

(b) if so, by what time this will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The work has since been included in the Budget 1982-83. The construction has not yet started.

(b) It is too early to anticipate the date of its completion.

Employment/Self-Employment of Disabled persons under various Scheme of I.Y.D.

6423. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1921 on 4 March, 1982 regarding number of disabled in the country and Government jobs provided to them and state:

(a) how many of disabled persons were engaged in proper employment, including self employment and how many were found dependent on others according to the Census figures; and

(b) to how many of them employment or self employment was provided under the various schemes undertaken during the International Year of Disabled 1981?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The Census does not give this information.

(b) Complete information about the number of Physically handicapped provided employment or self-employment under various schemes undertaken during International Year of Disabled Persons is not available. However, during the period January-June, 1981, 4455 physically handicapped persons were placed in Public Sector including (i) Central Government;

(ii) Union Territory Administrations; (iii) State Governments; (iv) Public Sector Undertakings and (v) Quasi-Government and local bodies and private sector by the Employment Exchanges. Similarly, 3,231 physically handicapped persons were rehabilitated in jobs/training/self employment during the period 1.1.1981 to 31.10.1981 by the Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for the handicapped.

During 1981, a scheme of giving Public Telephone Booths to handicapped individuals to promote employment was launched. Till 31st December, 1981, 978 Public Telephone Booths have been allotted to handicapped people as against the target of 887 for 1981-82.

ST Joint Director in Reservation Cell

6424. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the two posts of Joint Directors in the Reservation Cell of the Ministry of Railways is meant for an officer belonging to Scheduled Tribe Community;

(b) whether the above mentioned post is at present being manned by an officer belonging to other than Scheduled Caste/Tribe Community;

(c) whether an officer in the rank of Joint Director belonging to Scheduled Tribe Community is available from the Railway Board Sectt. and

(d) if so, the reasons why the post should not be filled up?

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

(b) No. It is manned by an officer belonging to Scheduled Tribe Community.

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

विश्वविद्यालयों में लेक्चररों की नियुक्ति के लिए चयन समितियाँ

6425. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय और अन्य केन्द्रीय सरकार विश्वविद्यालयों में लेक्चररों और रीडर की नियुक्त के लिए चयन समितियों का गठन करते समय किन बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है ;

(ख) इन चयन समितियों की मिली शक्तियों का व्योरा क्या है

(ग) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि कभी कभी ये चयन समितियाँ नियुक्त के मामलों में निर्धारित मानदण्डों से हट कर पक्षपातपूर्ण दृष्टिकोण अपनाती है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, सरकार ने ऐसे मामलों में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) : (क) प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की सम्बन्धित संविधियों शिक्षण पदों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों में भर्तियों के लिए चयन समितियों की संरचना निर्धारित करती है। इन संविधियों के अनुसार प्रत्येक चयन समिति में अध्यक्ष के रूप में कुलपति विजिटर द्वारा मनोनीत एक व्यक्ति तथा इसके अतिरिक्त पद की प्रत्येक श्रेणी के लिए संविधियों में कुछ विशेष रूप से लिखित सदस्य होंगे रीडर तथा प्राध्यापक के पद के लिए, संविधियों में विशेष रूप से उल्लिखित सदस्यों में संकाय से संबद्ध अध्यक्ष, संबद्ध विभागाध्यक्ष तथा विश्वविद्यालय से बाहर के कम से कम दो व्यक्ति होते

हैं जो कार्यकारी परिषद् द्वारा मनोनीत किए जाने वाले संबद्ध विषय में विशेषज्ञ होते हैं ।

(ख) संविधियों के अनुसार चयन समितियों को कार्यकारी परिषद् से शिक्षण पदों की नियुक्ति के लिए सिफारिश करनी होती ।

(ग) तथा (घ). विभिन्न पदों के विज्ञापनों में नियुक्त किए जाने वाले शिक्षकों की अपेक्षित योग्यताओं का उल्लेख होता है । संबद्ध चयन समितियों का कार्य है कि उन उम्मीदवारों की सिफारिश करे जो निर्धारित योग्यताओं को पूरा करते हैं तथा जिन्हें समितियां योग्य समझती हैं । उम्मीदवार के अंतिम रूप से चुनने में महत्वपूर्ण मूल्यांकन सम्मिलित होता है । इसके अतिरिक्त यदि कार्यकारी परिषद् चयन समिति द्वारा की गई किसी सिफारिश को स्वीकार करने में असमर्थ होती है, तो वह उस मामले को आदेशों के लिए विजिटर को प्रस्तुत करती है ।

Physical and Spiritual Education in Educational Institutions

6426. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have extended facilities or propose to extend facilities to provide physical and spiritual education in educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard; and

(c) whether any financial provisions regarding the scheme have been sanctioned by Central Government and, if so, the details thereof?

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

In the 10-year curriculum framework recommended to State Governments for adoption emphasis has been laid on development of social, moral and spiritual values. The framework also emphasises the need of health and physical education being made an integral part of the school programme. In the guidelines issued by the Central Government to the State Governments for promotion of physical education and sports also the States have been advised to consider the possibility of making physical education, sports and games compulsory at the school level.

School education is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. The budgetary provisions necessary for introduction of physical and moral education in educational institutions will have to be made by them. Technical support from the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is given to States by way of preparation of curricula and of detailed syllabus and instructional materials for students and for teachers. In the field of physical education such technical support is also available from the National College of Physical Education and the National Institute of Sports.

Arrangement of Buses for Asian Games

6427. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced its decision regarding the arrangements of buses during the rush expected to take place in the coming Asian Games; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the buses Government have decided to import as well as the cooperation of other States sought for in this regard to provide their buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) and (b). Keeping in view the additional traffic that would be generated during Asian Games and the need to provide adequate transport facilities to the

public, requisite number of additional buses are planned to be had from the State Transport Undertakings of neighbouring States, in addition to DTC fleet. These will operate under the overall charge of D.T.C. As regards transport arrangements for use of participants/officials of the contingents, 200 luxury buses are being arranged from Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation.

Purchase of Ships by Shipping Corporation of India

6428. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although the Shipping Corporation of India had finalised negotiations for the purchase of 21 ships from foreign shipyards, the decision to sign contracts has been shelved; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the private sector has been allowed to go ahead with the purchase of the vessels; and if so, on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Shipping Corporation of India had projected acquisition of 21 vessels during its first phase of acquisition programme (1981-83) from abroad and within the country but has not yet finalised negotiations for all these ships.

Shipping Corporation of India is reported to be watching the situation in the background of certain fall in the current prices of second hand/re-sale ships and will process the acquisition proposals at the appropriate time. Government have permitted Private Sector Shipping Companies to acquire vessels on their express requests, in the interest of increasing national tonnage.

Provision made for Conversion

6429. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to states:

(a) the reason why financial provision made in the current Railway Budget for conversion from metre gauge to broad gauge has been reduced from the amount allocated last year; and

(b) as a result of this which projects have been curtailed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is no separate head for Gauge Conversion projects. They come under the Plan Head, 'Traffic Facilities'. The provision for the Plan Head, 'Traffic Facilities', and for Gauge Conversion projects within this Plan Head, in 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given below:—

Provision for Plan Head Traffic facilities.

Provision for Gauge conversion.

Percentage

	Provision for Plan Head Traffic facilities.	Provision for Gauge conversion.	Percentage
1981-82	Rs. 146.95	Rs. 49.22	33% (Approx.)
1982-83	Rs. 61.98	Rs. 30.00	48% (Approx.)

Less allocation for Traffic Facilities in 1982-83, is due to limited allocation of funds this year.

(b) No projects have been curtailed, but funds have been allotted to different projects according to the inter-se priority of different projects.

Association of Indian Universities

6430. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the Association of Indian Universities was established;

(b) what are its main functions;

(c) how many employees are working at present in it;

(d) whether Government has received any representation from the Welfare Association of these employees; and

(e) if so, the details of the representation and the action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Association of Indian Universities (for merely the Inter-University Board) was established in 1925.

(b) The main functions are:—

(i) to serve as an Inter-University Organisation;

(ii) to act as a bureau of information and to facilitate communication, co-ordination and mutual consultation amongst universities.

(iii) to promote or to undertake such programmes as would help to improve standards of instruction, examination, research, textbooks, scholarly publications, library organisation and such other programmes as may contribute to the growth and propagation of knowledge;

(iv) to assist universities in obtaining recognition for their degrees, diplomas and examinations from other universities Indian as well as foreign;

(v) to undertake, organise and facilitate conferences, seminars, workshops, lectures and research in higher learning;

(vi) to act as a service agency to universities in whatever manner it may be required or prescribed;

(c) According to information furnished by A.I.U., there are 52 employees at present.

(d) Yes Sir;

(e) These representations alleged that the employees were being harassed by the Secretary of the Association through suspension, termination of services, non-confirmation, delay in payment of salaries, institution of court cases against them, etc. The Association of Indian Universities is a voluntary organization of the Universities in the country functioning independently of the Government. The question of Government taking any steps to redress the grievances of employees of A.I.U. does not arise.

Expenditure Incurred on South-South Conference

6431. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred in arranging the New Delhi consultations meeting of 43 countries called South-South Conference on 22-23 February, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMA RAO): The total budget of Rs. 18,03,105.00 was approved by the Ministry of Finance for hosting New Delhi Consultations. All the bills pertaining to the Conference have not yet been received. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to give the exact expenditure incurred on arranging this Conference. It is, however, absolutely certain that the total expenditure would be well within the sanctioned demand.

Theft of New Steel Rails

6432. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations into the theft of new steel rails belonging to the Railways by M/s. New Fabrications, Trichy, as assured by the Minister of State for Rail-

ways, vide his answer to the Unstarred Question No. 1940 dt. 3 December, 1981 have since been completed;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against M/s. New Steel Fabricators Union, Manaparai;

(c) whether he is aware of the influence exerted by Mr. Dorai Sebastian on various authorities not to proceed with the case; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken to counter such influence?

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

(b) A complaint has been filed against 7 accused persons including 3 partners of M/s. New Steel Fabricating Union, Manaparai, in the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Trichy, and the case is sub-judice.

(c) No influence was exerted by Shri Dorai Sebastian on any of the authorities and investigation into the case was carried out and completed as per law without let or hindrance.

(d) Does not arise.

Empanelment of Casual Labourers in Southern Railway

6433. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that empanelment of Casual Labourers of S&T Department for 31 March, 1981 has not been done so far on Madras Division of Southern Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that CPO/MAS proposed to complete the empanelment in advance;

(c) whether CSTE/MAS also advised DRM/MAS to complete the empanelment for 31 March, 1981 as there is shortage for Khalasis; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter and the action proposed to complete the empanelment immediately to avoid labour unrest?

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

(b) and (c). Yes.

(d) Empanelment of eligible casual labourers for vacancies worked out as on 13-12-1981 has been finalised but the panel was not announced because of re-deployment of some surplus staff identified in various departments, particularly in steam sheds.

O.T. Allowance in Southern Railway

6434. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that on Southern Railway Overtime Allowance is not granted to clerical employees of Personnel Branch whereas it is granted to clerical employees working in Transportation, Commercial and Medical Branches, etc.; and

(b) whether he would issue necessary instructions in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) According to the extant orders, the clerical staff working in administrative offices are not booked to work on overtime basis on a working day, as far as possible, and that when they work on a Sunday/holiday, they are granted compensatory off. For additional items of work done by the clerical staff in administrative offices, they are compensated by grant of honorarium. However, in the instant case, certain clerical staff of Commercial Branch were

booked on overtime duty under specific orders in May 1981 which practice has since been given up to comply with the extent orders.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of dispensary in each village

6435. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have advised the State Governments to open a dispensary in every village for providing medical facilities to the villagers in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Greater emphasis is being laid on preventive and promotive aspects of health and not on curative services only. Dispensaries, however, usually provide only curative services. Hence, instead of opening dispensaries in every village, it is propos-

ed to have a Health Guide and a trained Dai in every village and a male and a female Multipurpose Worker for every 5,000 rural population, (3,000 in inaccessible hilly/tribal areas) alongwith further links through Subsidiary Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, Upgraded Primary Health Centres and referral hospitals.

Increase in the Budget for Health

6436. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to meagre allocation of budget for public health measures, it has not been possible to achieve even modest targets in health standard which are leading to high rate of mortality and growth of population;

(b) whether it is proposed to increase amount in the budget for health; and

(c) if so, the details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) No. On the contrary considerable improvement in the Health status of the people in the country has been achieved as a result of successful implementation of the various programmes as is evident from the following:

Year	Crude Death rate	Infant Mortality rate (IMR)	Expectation of life at birth year
1 41-51	27.4	161	32.1
1951-61	22.8	146	41.3
1961-71	19.0	129	45.6
1976.	15.0	129	49.5 (1971-76)
1978.	14.2	125	52.1 (1976-81)

(b) and (c). The outlay for Health Sector has been increased from Rs. 90.00 crores in First Five Year Plan to Rs.

1821.05 Crores in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The year-wise allocation for 1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83 is Rs. 316.80, 356.60 and 392.61 crores respectively.

फालना स्टेशन का विस्तार

6437. श्री मूलचन्द डाया : क्या रेल संतरी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद मुख्य लाइन पर फालना स्टेशन से होकर जाने वाली रेलगाड़ियों के क्या नाम हैं और इस स्टेशन में रोज जाने वाले और इस स्टेशन तक आने वाले यात्रियों की औसत संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या इस रेलवे स्टेशन के विस्तार का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार का विस्तार किया जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) फालना स्टेशन पर 3 जोड़ी मेल/एक्सप्रेस तथा 2 जोड़ी फास्ट पैसेंजर गाड़ियां आती जाती हैं। इस स्टेशन से गाड़ियों में चढ़ने वाले तथा वहां पर गाड़ियों से उतरने वाले यात्रियों की दैनिक औसत संख्या लगभग 1100 तथा 900 है।

(ख) अभी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Track Conversion between Barabanki and Gorakhpur

6438. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the quantum of ballast required for the conversion of tracks between Barabanki and Gorakhpur;

(b) whether whole quantity which was required had been supplied to N.E. Railway;

(c) whether N.E. Railway is demanding more of ballast; and

(d) what are the details of the requirement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) An approximate estimated quantity of 1,25,000 Cum. was required.

(b) No. Procurement is in progress.

(c) Yes.

(d) 40,000 Cum. is the quantity of ballast to be procured between Barabanki and Gorakhpur.

Broad Gauge Passenger Coaches provided to N.E. Railway

6439. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many broad gauge passenger coaches have been provided to North-Eastern Railway during the last three years; and

(b) what was the demand of the North-Eastern Railway in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) In addition to 79 BG coaches which were available with North-Eastern Railway prior to 1979-80, 174 BG coaches have been provided to the Railway during the last three years.

(b) North-Eastern Railway's present requirements are 325 BG coaches. More BG coaches will be allotted to the Railway as and when new coaches are turned out after manufacture in 1982-83.

Express Train on Howrah-Midnapore-Bankura-Adra Route

6440. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce an Express train on Howrah-Midnapore-Bankura-Adra route; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Five pairs of trains between Kharagpur and Adra including 315/316 Howrah-Chakradharpur Passenger and another five pairs of local trains between Kharagpur, and Midnapore providing suitable connections with Kharagpur-Howrah EMU trains are available. These trains are found adequate for the present level of traffic offering on this section. 315/316 Passenger has been speeded up from 15.2.81 to provide a fast travelling facility between Bankura and Howrah.

Attempt to derail Rajdhani Express

6441. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:
SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the press report which appeared in the Nav Bharat, Times dated 7 March 1982 wherein it has been stated that attempts were made to derail Rajdhani Express on 6 March, 1982 near Dhanbad Railway Station and a bomb was also thrown at it;

(b) estimated loss as a result thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes. However, the incident occurred on 5.3.82

(b) Rs. 2,156/-

(c) and (d). A case crime No. 23 dated 5.3.82 under Section 126 Indian Railways Act, 120(b) IPC read with Section 4/5 Indian Explosives Substance Act has been registered at the Government Railway Police Station, Dhanbad. Five suspects have so far been arrested by the Police. Vigorous investigation into the case jointly by Government Railway Police, Local Intelligence Unit and Central Intelligence Bureau are in progress.

रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध छः महीने से अधिक लम्बित पड़े भ्रष्टाचार के मामले

6442. श्री सुभाष यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलवे के उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके खिलाफ गंभीर भ्रष्टाचार और कदाचार के मामले छः महीने से अधिक समय से लम्बित पड़े हुए हैं और इस प्रकार लम्बे समय तक उनको लम्बित रखने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय एक निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर जांच कार्य पूरा करने के लिए आदेश जारी करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) 31-12-81 को रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार तथा दुराचरण के 908 मामले छः महीने से अधिक समय

से निपटाये जाने के लिए शेष पड़े थे। भ्रष्टाचार तथा दुराचरण के गम्भीर मामलों को अन्तिम रूप देना एक लम्बी प्रक्रिया है जिसमें दस्तावेजों का निरीक्षण करना, दोषी कर्मचारियों द्वारा आरोप-पत्र का उत्तर देना जांच का काम करना जिसमें मामले के तथ्यों का पता लगाने के लिए, गवाहों से पूछताछ करना भी शामिल है, जांच अधिकारी द्वारा जांच रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करना, तथा अनुशासनिक प्राधिकारी द्वारा जांच अधिकारी की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करना शामिल है। कभी कभी इस प्रकार के मामलों को अन्तिम रूप देने में दोषी कर्मचारी द्वारा आरोप-पत्र का उत्तर देने में विलम्ब करने तथा अन्य विलम्बकारी युक्तियाँ अपनाने, मामले को न्यायालय में ले जाने अथवा जल्दी से जांच करने के लिए गवाह उपलब्ध न होने के कारण विलम्ब हो जाता है। बहरहाल, इस प्रकार के मामलों को शीघ्र अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए पूरा प्रयास किया जाता है।

(ख) इस आशय के अनुदेश पहले से ही विद्यमान है कि अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई से सम्बन्धित सभी मामलों को आरोप-पत्र जारी किये जाने की तारीख से 202 दिन के भीतर अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जाना चाहिए।

बम्बई पत्तन न्यास के सम्पदा विभाग के खिलाफ लगाए गए आरोप

6443. श्री नुमाय यादव : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लेखा समिति ने अपने 139 वें प्रतिवेदन (छठी लोक सभा), के पैरा 7.86 (पांच) और (छः) और 7.87 में बम्बई पत्तन के सम्पदा विभाग के अक्षम-

कार्य करण और दोषी पार्टियों के प्रति पक्षपात पूर्ण रवैया अपनाने हुए दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने में अक्षम रहने के बारे में बताया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है और भारतीय प्रशासनिक स्टाफ कालेज, हैदराबाद से केवल सम्पदा विभाग के कार्य के बारे में अध्ययन रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ग) पत्तन द्वारा उठाई गई वित्तीय हानि और अधिकारियों पर जिम्मेदारी निर्धारित करने और वित्तीय हानि की क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए न्यास अथवा सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) से (ग). लोक लेखा समिति (छठी लोक सभा) ने अपनी 139 वीं रिपोर्ट के पैरा 7.86 (v) और (vi) और पैरा 7.87 में बम्बई पत्तन न्यास के सम्पदा विभाग के कार्यों में कुछ अनियमितताएं बताई हैं। समिति ने पैरा 7.88 में यह सिफारिश की थी कि बम्बई पत्तन न्यास उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध उचित कार्रवाई करें जो विभिन्न अनियमितताओं और विलम्ब के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं जिसके वजह से पत्तन न्यास की आय में हानि हुई है। तदनुसार, अध्यक्ष ने आदेश दिए कि विभिन्न पार्टियों को भूमि देने सम्बन्धी सभी मामलों की ध्यानपूर्वक संवीक्षा की जाए। ऐसे मामलों की संख्या 3500 थी। 3500 मामलों में से जब 1608 मामलों की संवीक्षा 10-4-81 को पूरी हो गई, तो बम्बई पत्तन न्यास के अध्यक्ष ने, ऐसे मामलों की संवीक्षा से प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों पर विचार किया। यह पता चला कि

पत्तन की आय में हानि के लिए कोई भी अधिकारी जिम्मेदार नहीं है और बहुत सी गलतियाँ छोटी-छोटी हैं और नेमी किस्म की हैं। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए आगे मामलों की संवीक्षा करना बन्द कर दिया और लोकलेखा समिति को तदनुसार सूचित कर दिया गया। फिर भी बम्बई पत्तन न्यास ने पत्तन के स्टाफ और अधिकारियों को हिदायतें दी हैं कि ऐसे मामलों को भविष्य में ठीक ढंग से निपटा जाए।

लोक लेखा समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार 14-12-1979 को एक जांच समिति बनाई गई जिसमें बम्बई पत्तन न्यास, नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय और विधि मंत्रालय के तीन अधिकारी थे। इस समिति का काम सम्पदा विभाग के कार्यों में विशेष कर लोक लेखा समिति के निष्कर्षों के आधार पर, सुधार लाने के लिए उपायों का सुझाव देना था। समिति ने यह भी सुझाव देना था कि अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई करना आवश्यक है या नहीं। समिति की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। बम्बई पत्तन न्यास ने हैदराबाद स्थित एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्टाफ कालेज आफ इंडिया से अनुरोध भी किया था कि सम्पदा विभागों के कार्यों, उनकी स्थापना, प्रलेख, पट्टा दस्तावेजों और अन्य सम्बन्धित मामलों की विस्तृत जांच की जाए। कालेज की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो चुकी है और न्यासियों की समिति उस पर विचार कर रही है। अगली कार्रवाई, बम्बई पत्तन न्यास बोर्ड द्वारा दो रिपोर्टों पर विचार करने के बाद ही की जाएगी।

Grant to Voluntary Organisations

6444. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cooperatives have not been recognised as voluntary organisations for the purpose of giving grant to implement the Adult Education Programme;

(b) whether there is any proposal from the National Cooperative Union of India to involve the cooperative movement in the Adult Education Programme; and

(c) whether any financial assistance is being contemplated to the Indian Cooperative Movement for the purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Proposals from Cooperative Societies fulfilling the necessary conditions for grant-in-aid under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education have been considered and grants sanctioned to them.

(b) No such formal proposal has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Wheel and axle plant at Bangalore

6445. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Wheel and Axle manufacturing plant at Bangalore could not go into production for want of funds and increase in original project cost;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) if not, when it shall go into production and what will be its capacity?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Wheel Unit of the Wheel and Axle Plant, Bangalore is expected to go into production in 1982-83 and Axle Unit in 1983-84. The Wheel and Axle plant is being set up with a targetted production capacity of 70,000 wheels and 23,000 axles per annum which will be progressively achieved in stages after commissioning.

Running of Nilachal Express via Midnapore-Bankura-Adra-Gomoh route Once or Twice a Week

6446. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give relief to the people of Bankura and Purulia by running the Nilachal Express once or twice a week from Midnapore-Bankura-Adra-Gomoh route instead of Tata-Chakradharpur-Gomoh route; and

(b) if not, the reasons there of?

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

(a) and (b). There is no proposal to divert 175/176 Puri-New Delhi Tri-weekly Neelachal Express via Adra-Bankura-Midnapore, as this would be resented by the existing users, especially from the industrial cities of Bokaro, Murj and Tatanagar.

**दिल्ली सोविथर सेक्ण्डरी परीक्षा में
स्वैच्छिक विषय**

6447. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली सीनियर सेक्ण्डरी परीक्षा के 5 विषयों में से एक विषय स्वैच्छिक है ;

(ख) यदि स्वैच्छिक विषय में अधिक अंक प्राप्त होते हैं तो इसे एक मुख्य विषय मानते हुए 1980-81 में इन्हें कुल अंकों में शामिल किया जाता था परन्तु इस वर्ष से इन्हें कुल अंकों में शामिल नहीं किया जाएगा और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या परीक्षार्थी को भाषा का प्रश्न पत्र अनिवार्य रूप से उत्तीर्ण करना होता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो मामले में परीक्षा का परिणाम क्या होगा यदि विद्यार्थी अतिरिक्त विषय (भाषा) में अनुत्तीर्ण हो जाता है और स्वैच्छिक विषय में उत्तीर्ण हो जाता है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमन्त्री (श्री पी. के. खंगून) : (क) जी नहीं । दिल्ली सीनियर स्कूल प्रमाण पत्र परीक्षा के लिए छात्रों को न्यूनतम पांच विषय लेने आवश्यक होते हैं, अर्थात् भाषा, सामाजिक रूप से उपयोगी उत्पादक कार्य और कोई अन्य तीन वैकल्पिक विषय । वह दो अतिरिक्त वैकल्पिक विषय भी ले सकता है जिनमें भाषा (ए) भी शामिल है ।

(ख) एक उम्मीदवार द्वारा प्राप्त कुल अंकों का हिसाब लगाने के लिए केन्द्रिय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा अपनाई जाने वाली प्रणाली अब समाप्त कर दी गई है । इस वर्ष से अतिरिक्त विषयों सहित, यदि कोई हो, प्रत्येक विषय के लिए अब अंक अवरोही क्रम से अंकों के विवरण में दिए जाएंगे जिसमें योग नहीं दिया जाएगा, ताकि उच्च अध्ययन पाठ्यक्रम में दाखिले के प्रयोजनार्थ अंकों की गणना में अधिकतम नम्यता उपलब्ध हो सके तथा छात्रों को

भित्त-भित्त विषय-वर्ग चुनने में प्रोत्साहन मिल सके ।

(ग) जी, हाँ ।

(घ) यदि कोई छात्र केवल एक भाषा लेता है और उसमें अनुत्तीर्ण हो जाता है तो उस छात्र को अनुत्तीर्ण घोषित कर दिया जाएगा । तथापि, यदि वह एक और भाषा लेता है और उसमें उत्तीर्ण हो जाता है तथा तीन वैकल्पिक विषयों में पास हो जाता है तथा एस० यू० पी० डब्ल्यू० में अन्तिम ग्रेड ई० में रह जाता है तो उसे भी उत्तीर्ण घोषित कर दिया जाएगा ।

पुस्तकालय सहायक

6448. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के सीनियर सैकण्डरी स्कूलों में पुस्तकालयाध्यक्षों को पुस्तकालय सहायक नहीं दिए गए हैं, जिसके फलस्वरूप छात्रों को पुस्तकें मिलने में कठिनाई का सामना करना होता है ;

(ख) क्या पुस्तकालयों में पुस्तकालय सहायकों के अभाव में पुस्तकालयों का पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है, और यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या ऐसे स्कूलों में जहाँ बड़ी संख्या में पुस्तकें तथा छात्र थे लगभग 8-10 वर्ष पूर्व पुस्तकालय लिपिकों के पद हुआ करते थे ?

शिक्षा और सहायक तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग).

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, राजकीय स्कूलों में पुस्तकालय-लिपिक नियुक्त करने की प्रणाली कुछ पहले वाले अयोग्य कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर, समाप्त कर दिया गया है तथा स्कूलों में केवल उपयुक्त योग्य व्यक्तियों को ही पुस्तकाध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाता है । क्योंकि सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के पद निर्धारण संबंधी अनुमोदित नियमों में योग्यता प्राप्त पुस्तकाध्यक्ष के अतिरिक्त सहायक पुस्तकाध्यक्ष/पुस्तकालय लिपिक की व्यवस्था नहीं है, इसलिए इन स्कूलों में पुस्तकाध्यक्षों की सहायता के लिए ऐसे पुस्तकालय सहायक/पुस्तकालय लिपिक देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता । इन स्कूलों के छात्रों को सामान्यतः पुस्तकाध्यक्षों से पुस्तकें जारी करवाने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती ।

सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के भवनों में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों की परीक्षा लिखा जाना

6449. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बता की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के भवनों में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों आदि की परीक्षा के फलस्वरूप प्राप्त होने वाली राशि को किस शीर्ष के अन्तर्ग लिए जाता है तथा इस प्रयोजन के किस भवन के प्रयोग की अनुमति अधिकारी द्वारा दी जाती है ;

(ख) दिल्ली में ऐसे स्कूलों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनके भवनों में परीक्षाएँ हुई हैं और उस कारण उन्हें कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई है और पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उन्हें अलग-अलग कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ग) इन स्कूलों की प्रबंध समितियों द्वारा यह राशि किस प्रकार व्यय की गई है ?

शेखर और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. थुंगन) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा-शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Vocational Education in Schools and Colleges

6450. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the name of States where vocational education has been introduced in schools and colleges;

(b) whether Government have sent guidelines to various States for the introduction of vocational studies in school and colleges;

(c) if so, when such guidelines have been sent;

(d) whether Government has sent guidelines to the various States and Union Territories to introduce vocational studies in all the school and colleges by the end of the Sixth Plan period; and

(e) the programme of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (e). The 10+2 system of school educational envisages introduction of vocational courses at the +2 stage. Several communications have been sent from time to time to States/Union Territories for introduction of vocational courses at the +2 stage. The guidelines for formulation of the Sixth Plan and the Annual Plan for 1981-82 for Education *inter alia* covered vocationalisation of higher secondary education.

The Conference of Education Ministers, held in June, 1981, *inter alia* resolved that "Adoption of new pattern, in the absence of vocationalisation of education at the +2 stage, will not be effective in bringing about the desired reform in education. All the States/Union Territories shall, therefore, speedily introduce vocational courses at the +2 stage."

The State of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal and the Union Territories of Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry have so far introduced vocational stream at the +2 stage under the 10+2 system of school education.

At the first degree level, the University Grants Commission does not have a programme for vocational education, but has introduced a programme of restructuring of courses so as to relate education to employment opportunities in the region. Guidelines for this programme were circulated in 1977-78. So far such courses have been introduced in 31 colleges and in one university. The Commission has set a target to introduce such courses in about 500 colleges during Sixth Plan period.

Vocational Studies in Plus two Stage

6451. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for the introduction of vocational studies in plus two stage is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, whether such proposal is going to be implemented in the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the preparation made so far for implementing the above proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). As contemplated in the National Policy on Education (1968), introduction of vocational courses at the +2 stage under 10+2 system of school education has

already been recommended to the State Governments Union Territory Administrations. So far, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and West Bengal and the Union Territories of Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry have introduced vocational stream on a pilot basis. In Tamil Nadu vocational courses have been introduced on a large scale. Many other States/Union Territories have also initiated various preparatory steps to launch this programme. The National Council of Educational Research and Training is helping them in conducting vocational surveys, orientation of teachers, preparation of syllabi and other instructional materials, etc.

Electrification Target

6452. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to lower the target of the electrification of railway tracks for the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the target set earlier and the present target proposed for the Sixth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). No, However, the exact length of the Route Kms. electrified would depend upon the Plan resources.

Withdrawal of Drug Formulations

6453. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether Drug Controller of India has recommended for the withdrawal of 17 drug formulations and discontinuation of six other marketed by the odd pharmaceuticals;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether any investigations about its produce have been carried out; and

(d) if so, what is reaction of the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). No, but the Drugs Consultative Committee which is a statutory body appointed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act have recommended for the withdrawal of 20 fixed dose combinations and partial banning of 3 fixed dose combinations.

(c) and (d). The aforesaid recommendations of Drugs Consultative Committee were considered by the Drugs Technical Advisory Board which too is a statutory body under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the latter have not totally agreed with the recommendations of the Drugs Consultative Committee and have suggested further consultations with experts before a final decision was taken in respect of certain categories of fixed dose combination, recommended to be weeded out/retained by the Drugs Consultative Committee. The recommendations of the Drugs Technical Advisory Board have been received by the Government on 1st March 1982 and the same are under consideration.

Neurology and Neuro-Surgery Clinic of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi

6454. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi which runs Neurology and Neuro-Surgery Clinics, there is no qualified Neurologist or Neuro-Surgeon;

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to develop and strengthen this important Department; and

(c) the detailed proposals to make the best use of the sophisticated equipments available in this hospital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). No Medical Superintendent Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital is qualified in M.R.C.P. with Neurology and guides this Department in attending the referral cases. Besides, Neuro-Surgeon from Safdarjung Hospital visits Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital twice a week.

(c) The sophisticated equipments are being made full use of by the qualified technical staff.

Post Diploma Course of Business Administration

6455. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Post Diploma Course of Business Administration of the Institute of Management and Productivity Research, Delhi sponsored by the Delhi Productivity Council, Delhi is recognised by the Director of Technical Education, Delhi Administration, Delhi;

(b) whether repeated requests have been made by the Institute for getting this course recognised by Delhi University/Ministry of Education;

(c) if so, the reasons that the above course has not so far been recognised by Delhi University/Ministry of Education;

(d) whether in view of the growing number of students going in for the course and extremely limited number of seats available in Delhi University, will the Government consider giving recognition to this course immediately; and

(e) if not, the specific reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir. The two years (part-time) Post Diploma course in Business Administration of the Institute of Management and Productivity Research, Delhi, sponsored by the Delhi Productivity Council has been granted provisional affiliation by the Board of Technical Education Delhi Administration, Delhi for the academic session 1981-82.

(b) to (e). The Delhi Productivity Council has approached the Delhi University for recognition (of the Post-Diploma course in Business Administration of the Institute of Management and Productivity Research, Delhi) and the matter is under consideration of the Delhi University.

There has been, however, no such request to the Ministry of Education from the Institute for recognition of the course and hence the issue of recognition or otherwise by the Government does not arise.

Taxis and Auto Rickshaws for Asian Games

6456. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the number of Taxis and Autorickshaws that will be pressed into service during the Asian Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): Delhi Administration has reported that during the Asian Games, 720 DLY taxis will be pressed into service, in addition to already registered, as on 28-2-1982, taxis and autorickshaws as under:—

(i) DLY/DLZ Taxi	1470
(ii) DLT Taxi	5958
(iii) Authorickshaw	22634

78 Sixteen Seater Micro-Mini buses have also been granted permits for operations as taxis on Point-to-Point basis.

Selection Grade

6457. SHRI TRILOK CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration had issued order to the managing committees for filling up the vacancies and for giving selection grade in A.S.V.J. School and Commercial Senior Secondary School;

(b) whether managing committees have not complied with the Delhi Administration's order so far; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that compliance of orders issued by the Education Directorate and Delhi Administration?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the management has contended that they have a joint seniority list for teachers of A.S.V.J. Senior Secondary School and Commercial Senior Secondary School. Delhi Administration have issued instructions to the management to prove their contention and to award selection grade to eligible teachers at an early date.

सेंट्रल काउंसिल फोर होम्योपैथिक रिसर्च में निदेशक/सहायक निदेशक

6458. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेंट्रल काउंसिल फोर होम्योपैथिक रिसर्च में निदेशक तथा सहायक अनुसंधान अधिकारी के पदों पर नियुक्ति हेतु निर्धारित शैक्षिक योग्यतायें और अनुभव क्या हैं ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सहायक अनुसंधान अधिकारी के पदों पर नियुक्त किए गए व्यक्तियों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में सहायक मंत्री (कुमारों कुन्दबेन एम. जशी) : (क) सूचना विवरण—1 में दी गई है ।

(ख) सूचना विवरण—2 में दी गई है ।

विवरण-I

मंत्रालय होम्योपैथिक अनुसंधान परिषद, ताजिवादा के निदेशक के पद के लिए निर्धारित शैक्षिक अर्हताएं और अनुभव

1. किसी मान्यता प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय/सांविधिक बोर्ड/संकाय से कम चार वर्ष की प्रथम श्रेणी या दूसरी श्रेणी (या समकक्ष) होम्योपैथी की डिग्री या डिप्लोमा ।

2. डिग्री/डिप्लोमा प्राप्त करने के बाद होम्योपैथी पद्धति का 12 वर्ष का

व्यसायिक अनुभव जिसमें से आठ वर्ष का अनुभव सरकारी या किसी मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थान में जिम्मेदारी की हैसियत में अनुसंधान/शिक्षण का हो ।

अथवा

1. सांविधिक निकाय/विश्वविद्यालय से एम० बी० बी० एस० जो होम्योपैथी अर्हता सहित किसी मान्यताप्राप्त केन्द्रीय होम्योपैथी परिषद की दूसरी तथा तीसरी अनुसूचि में शामिल हो ।

2. डिग्री/डिप्लोमा प्राप्त करने के बाद होम्योपैथिक पद्धति का 10 वर्ष का व्यवसायिक अनुभव जिसमें से सात वर्ष का अनुभव किसी मान्यता प्राप्त संस्था में अनुसंधान/शिक्षण का हो ।

दाखतों :

(क) विज्ञान की कोई डिग्री ।

(ख) किसी जिम्मेदारी वाली स्थिति में प्रशासनिक अनुभव ।

केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान (होम्योपैथी) के निदेशक के पद के लिए निर्धारित शैक्षिक अर्हताएं और अनुभव

अनिवार्य :

1. किसी मान्यता प्राप्त सांविधिक बोर्ड/विश्वविद्यालय से कम से कम 4 वर्ष की होम्योपैथी विषय : डिग्री/डिप्लोमा ।

2. डिग्री/डिप्लोमा प्राप्त करने के बाद 12 वर्ष का व्यवसायिक अनुभव जिसमें से आठ वर्ष का अनुभव किसी मान्यताप्राप्त संस्थान/कालेज/विश्वविद्यालय में अनुसंधान/शिक्षण का हो ।

अथवा

1. किसी मान्यता प्राप्त सांविधिक/विश्वविद्यालय से एम० बी० बी० एस० और केन्द्रीय होम्योपैथी परिषद अधिनियम की

दूसरी तथा तीसरी सूची में शामिल कोई अर्हता।

2. डिग्री/डिप्लोमा प्राप्त करने के बाद 10 वर्ष का व्यवसायिक अनुभव जिसमें से सात वर्ष का अनुभव किसी मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थान/कालेज/विश्वविद्यालय में अनुसंधान/शिक्षण का हो।

वांछनीय :

1. विज्ञान में कोई डिग्री।

2. किसी जिम्मेदाराना स्थिति का प्रशासनिक अनुभव।

केन्द्रीय होम्सोपैथी अनुसंधान परिषद में सहायक अनुसंधान अधिकारी (होम्सोपैथी) के पद के लिए निर्धारित शैक्षिक अर्हताएँ और अनुभव :

अनिवार्य :

1. किसी मान्यताप्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय/सांविधिक बोर्ड से कम से कम चार वर्ष की होम्सोपैथी विषयक डिग्री/डिप्लोमा।

2. डिग्री/डिप्लोमा प्राप्त करने के बाद 3/5 वर्ष का व्यवसायिक अनुभव जिसमें से दो वर्ष का अनुभव किसी मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थान/कालेज/विश्वविद्यालय में अनुसंधान/शिक्षण का हो।

अथवा

1. किसी मान्यता प्राप्त सांविधिक संकाय/विश्वविद्यालय से एम०बी०बी०एस० और केन्द्रीय होम्सोपैथी परिषद अधिनियम की दूसरी अथवा तीसरी सूची में शामिल कोई अर्हता।

वांछनीय :

उच्चतर माध्यमिक या समकक्ष स्तर पर विज्ञान पढ़ा हुआ हो।

केन्द्रीय होम्सोपैथी अनुसंधान परिषद में सहायक अनुसंधान अधिकारी (भेषज अभिज्ञान) के पद के लिए निर्धारित शैक्षिक अर्हताएँ और अनुभव।

नियम :

1. किसी मान्यता प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय संस्थान से वनस्पति विज्ञान/भेषज अभिज्ञान में एम०एस०सी०/एम० फार्मा० नामक प्रथम या उच्च द्वितीय श्रेणी की स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री।

2. डिग्री प्राप्त करने के बाद किसी मान्यता प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय/संस्थान में भेषज-अभिज्ञान में 3 वर्ष का अनुसंधान/शिक्षण का अनुभव।

अथवा

किसी मान्यताप्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय/संस्थान से सुसंगत विषय में पी०एच०डी०।

केन्द्रीय होम्सोपैथी अनुसंधान परिषद में सहायक अनुसंधान अधिकारी (पैथोलोजी) के पद के लिए निर्धारित शैक्षिक अर्हताएँ और अनुभव :-

अनिवार्य :

किसी मान्यता प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय/संस्थान से प्रथम या उच्च द्वितीय श्रेणी में एम०बी०बी०एस० डिग्री।

वांछनीय :

अनुसंधान की रुचि।

केन्द्रीय होम्सोपैथी अनुसंधान परिषद में सहायक अनुसंधान अधिकारी के पद के लिए निर्धारित शैक्षिक अर्हताएँ और अनुभव :-

अनिवार्य :

किसी मान्यता प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय/संस्थान से प्रथम या उच्च द्वितीय श्रेणी की भेषजगुण विज्ञान विषयक एम०एस०सी० या बी०एस०सी० डिग्री।

अथवा

किसी मान्यताप्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय/संस्थान से प्रथम या उच्च द्वितीय श्रेणी की एम०बी०बी०एस० डिग्री।

विवरण - II

इस परिषद द्वारा 1979 से को गई सहायक अनुसंधान अधिकारी की नियुक्तियों की सूची सहायक अनुसंधान अधिकारी (हे.मं.पैथी)

क्रम सं०	नाम	जन्म-तिथि	वर्तमान आयु	नियमित नियुक्ति; को ति; को तारीख विधि	ग्रहता	अनुभव	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	डा० एस०के० घोष	6-2-31	50 वर्ष	11-10-79 पदोन्नति	1. मैट्रिक 2. डी०एम०एस (19) 3. परिवार नियोजन प्रशिक्षण	1-12-72 से 10-10-79 तक इस परिषद के अध्यक्ष अनुसंधान सहायक ।	
2	डा० ए०के० बनर्जी	15-5-39	42 वर्ष	27-7-79 पदोन्नति	1. इण्टर 2. डी०एम०एस० 3. परिवार नियोजन प्रशिक्षण	17-8-72 से 2-6-79 तक इस परिषद के अध्यक्ष अनुसंधान सहायक	
3	डा० जी०एस०एन० मूर्ति	30-5-50	31 वर्ष	18-10-79 सोद्यो भर्ती	1. पी०एच०डी० (फेल) 2. डी०एम०एस०एम०	1-8-74 से 31-3-79 तक का शिक्षण का अनुभव	
4	डा० (श्रीमती) रंजिता बर्मई	27-7-50	31 वर्ष	27-7-79 पदोन्नति	1. उच्चतर माध्यमिक 2. डी०एम०एस०एम०	24-7-72 से 26-7-79 तक इस परिषद के अध्यक्ष अनुसंधान सहायक	

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

- 5 डा10 (श्रीमती) एस0एस0 सहगल 11-5-52 29 वर्ष 4-10-79 सोधी भती 1. उच्चतर माध्यमिक तः स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में अनुसंधान सहायक 2. गै-मोडिकल 3. डा10एस0एस0एस0 20-8-74 से 5-10-79 तक स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में अनुसंधान सहायक
- 6 डा10 (श्रीमती) निर्मल मुरी 20-8-46 35 वर्ष 27-7-79 पदोन्नति 1. मट्रिक 2. इण्टर 3. डा10एस0एस0एस0 28-10-79 से 26-7-79 तक इस परिषद के अधीन अनुसंधान सहायक
- 7 डा10 के0सी0 सरकार 3-1-43 38 वर्ष 14-9-79 पदोन्नति 1. डा10एस0एस0 5-8-72 से 18-9-72 तक इस परिषद के अधीन अनुसंधान सहायक
- 8 डा10एस0एस0 चित्तरे 11-4-48 33 वर्ष 27-3-79 पदोन्नति 1. इण्टर 2. डा10एस0एस0एस0 27-7-72 से 26-3-79 तक इस परिषद के अधीन अनुसंधान सहायक
- 9 डा10 जे0एस0 सहगल 15-11-48 33 वर्ष 13-8-79 सोधी भती 1. उच्चतर माध्यमिक 2. इण्टर 3. डा10एस0एस0 4. डा10एस0एस0एस0 अनुसंधान जति का उम्मीदवार, दिसम्बर, 1976 से 12 अगस्त, 79 तक प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

- 10 डा० वाई०के० शर्मा 8-5-47 34 वर्ष 1-9-79 पदोन्नति 1. डी०एच०एम०एस० 2-8-72 से 31-8-79 तक अनुसंधान सहायक
- 11 डा० (कु०) के०के० ठाकुर 10-2-48 34 वर्ष 13-6-79 पदोन्नति 1. एक्टर (एम०सी०) 24-7-72 से 12-6-79 तक अनुसंधान सहायक
- 12 डा०बी०ए० बालाचन्द्रम 3-9-51 30½ वर्ष 2-8-79 सीधी भर्ती 1. डा०एच०एम०एस० 1-4-74 से 1-8-79 सहायक अनुसंधान अधिकारी (भेषज गुण विज्ञान) 2. एम०एस०एल०सी० 3. डी०एच०एम० 1-12-74 से 31-8-79 तक अनुसंधान सहायक
- 13 डा० के० पी० सिंह 11-1-49 3 वर्ष 1-9-79 सीधी भर्ती 1. हाई स्कूल 2. इंटर 3. बी०बी०एम०सी० एण्ड ए०एच० 4. एम०एस०सी० 2/79 से 30-7-79 तक प्रभारी चिकित्सा अधिकारी
- 14 डा० आनन्द प्रकाश 1-1-54 27 वर्ष 31-7-79 सीधी भर्ती 1. हाई स्कूल 2. इंटर 3. एम०बी०बी०एस०

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

सहायक अनुधान अधिकारी
(भेषज अभिज्ञान)

15 श्रीमती जेयराज 14-2-48 31 वर्ष 10-7-79 सीधी भर्ती 1. एम0एस0सी0 (वनस्पति विज्ञान)
1975 से 1979 तक एच0बी0सी0 में अनुसंधान सहायक (वनस्पति विज्ञान)

1980

1 डा0 हरिसिंह 25-11-49 30 वर्ष सीधी भर्ती 1-3-80 1. उच्चतर माध्यमिक ज
जुलाई, 1973 से 6 मार्च, 1980 तक एन0एच0 एम0 कालेज नई दिल्ली में शिक्षण का अनुभव

1981

1981 में कोई नियुक्ति नहीं की गई।

**The Activities of an Associate Professor
in School of Life Sciences, J.N.U.**

6459. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any complaint from any Member of Parliament regarding the activities of an Associate Professor in School of Life Sciences, J.N.U.;

(b) if so, what is the nature of complaint; and

(c) what action did Government initiate against the Professor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). A Member of Parliament in a letter addressed to the President of India in his capacity as Visitor has complained *inter alia*, about alleged unbecoming behaviour of a faculty member while he was in West Germany. The same was brought to the notice of the University. The University made an enquiry with authoritative sources in West Germany and was informed that the allegations made against the staff member could not be substantiated. However, the Faculty Member appears to have changed venue of research without prior permission. The matter is being further examined by the University in accordance with Rules.

प्राचीन मूर्तियों की चोरी

6460. श्री रामप्रसाद पनिका :
श्री एन डेनिस :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के ध्यान में देश के विभिन्न मंदिरों से प्राचीन मूर्तियों की चोरी के मामले आये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मंदिरों में मूर्तियों के संरक्षण के लिए उठाये गये कदमों का ज़ोरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) से (ग). शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण का संबंध केवल उन्हीं मंदिरों से है, जो राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्मारकों के रूप में अभिलेखित किये जा चुके हैं। इन्हीं केन्द्रीय परिरक्षित मंदिरों से चोरी होने के कुछ मामले थे। अर्हतिना निगरानी हेतु संस्मारक परिचर तैनात किये गये हैं कुछ संस्मारकों पर पुलिस गारदों की व्यवस्था की गई है।

Pension Benefits to Retired Teachers

6461. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the President, M.C.D. Retired Teachers Union before 1 April, 1971 regarding the grant of pension benefits to the retired teachers from Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard, and the date on which any decision in this has been taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the likely date by which the decision would be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Taking of a Decision to Pull out of the England Tour

6462. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KID-WAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether after learning that England is sending its cricket players to South Africa for test matches, some decision is being taken to pull out of England tour by us; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The Government has no information that England is sending or have sent its cricket players to South Africa for playing test matches there.

However, some English cricket players have gone to South Africa for playing cricket matches there. The Government had requested the Board of Control for Cricket in India to ascertain the attitude of the Test and Country Cricket Board, London, towards these players. A decision about the visit of Indian Cricket Team to U.K. this summer has to take into account the decision of the Test and Country Cricket Board with regard to these players. The reply from the Board of Control for Cricket in India has been received on the 30th March, 1982 and is being examined.

States Seeking Waiver of Directive of Sterilisation Cases

6463. SHRI K. T. KOSLA RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to State:

(a) the names of States which have sought the waiver of the directive of minimum of 45 Sterilisation Cases per bed per year in each Post Partum Centre; and

(b) the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI (a) None.

(b) Does not arise.

Visa Given to Khalistan Protagonist By U. S. A.

6464. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign powers like U.S.A. have been encouraging the Khalistan movement and have given Visas to Dr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan, the protagonist of Khalistan despite India's objection and earlier Mr. Ganga Singh Dhillon another protagonist of Khalistan who had been carrying on campaign in America;

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

(c) the action taken in this matter with details thereof

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). The US Government allowed Dr. Jagit Sings Chauhan, a protagonist of the so-called Khalistan movement to enter the United States despite the invalidation of his passport by the Indian authorities. The Government of India expressed its strong concern at this action of the United States, which lent some credence to charges that the Khalistan movement had support among foreign bodies. In response to our expressions of concern, the US Secretary of State conveyed to the Minister of External Affairs that Dr. Chauhan was allowed into the United States only for humanitarian reasons. He specifically stated that this action should not be deemed as support for the so-called Khalistan movement and that the United States was in fact strongly opposed to the movement. The US Secretary of State promised to convey to Dr. Chauhan that he should not indulge in political activities during his stay in the United States and we were subsequently informed that this was done.

Mr. Ganga Singh Dillon another protagonist of the so-called Khalistan movement is however a US national and the question of his being issued a visa to enter the United States does not arise.

Construction of Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers

6465. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether decision has been taken by his ministry for the construction of deep sea fishing trawlers;

(b) if so, the number of deep sea fishing trawlers proposed to be constructed;

(c) the name of the ship builders companies who have been taken the charge of constructing the deep sea fishing trawlers;

(d) the cost of the deep sea fishing trawlers each as estimated by his ministry; and

(e) the expected time when those deep sea fishing trawlers are likely to be assembled in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, The Government announced measures for development of indigenous trawlers building industry in February, 1980.

(b) The number of trawlers to be built indigenously will depend on the demand for the same and the marketing effort put in by the indigenous shipyards.

(c) A list of 23 shipyards, which have been registered for trawler building, is attached.

(d) and (e): The cost and period of delivery of each trawler would vary according to its type, size and other parameters.

Statement

List of Registered Trawler Builders referred to in part (c) of Unstarred question No. 6465 due for answer in Lok Sabha on 1st April, 1982.

1. Gleback Boat Co. (P) Ltd.,
Calcutta.
2. The Shalimar Works Ltd.,
Calcutta.

3. East Coast Boat Builders & Engineers Ltd.,
Kakinada.
4. A.C. Roy & Co.,
Calcutta.
5. Hooghly Docking & Engg. Co. Ltd.,
Calcutta.
6. P.S. & Co.
Visakhapatnam
7. Bharati Shipyard Pvt. Ltd.,
Bombay.
8. Brunton & Co. Engineers Ltd.,
Gochin.
9. West Coast Lighterage Co., Pvt. Ltd.
Bombay.
10. Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd.,
Gujarat.
11. N.N. Shipbuilders & Engineers Pvt. Ltd.,
Bombay.
12. Goa Shipyard Ltd.
Goa.
13. Samant Shipyards (P) Ltd.,
Goa.
14. Konkan Barge Builders Pvt. Ltd.,
Bombay.
15. Mangala Engg. Pvt. Ltd.,
Bombay.
16. Empreiteiros Gerais (P) Ltd.,
Goa.
17. Karnataka Eng. & Marine Co.,
Mangalore.
18. V.M. Salgaocar & Bros. Pvt. Ltd.,
Goa.
19. Chowgule & Co., Pvt. Ltd.,
Goa.
20. S.K. Dhondy & Co.,
Bombay.
21. Shivam Engineers,
Goa.
22. Arun Sea Craft,
Alleppey.
23. Unique Enterprises,
Gochin.

12.00 hrs.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आल-इंडिया रेडियो के खिलाफ प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है। 26 तारीख को सदन में दोस्तान घण्टे डिस्कशन हुआ, उसमें आप भी यहां बैठे थे। लेकिन साठे जी, आपके हिन्दी प्रभाग ने उस दिन के सम्बन्ध में एक लाइन भी नहीं दी। यहां पर एक स्पेशल डिस्कशन हुआ, लेकिन एक लाइन नहीं दी गई। कल मिनिस्टर ने हाउस में स्टेटमेंट दिया एक लाइन कहीं नहीं दिया है।

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साठे साहब बैठे हुए हैं, मैं कोई दुर्भावनापूर्ण से नहीं कह रहा हूं। उसके साथ मैंने सारे कागज संलग्न किए हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I want to say something. So often such notices have been given before. I have sent my reply to you. Now giving a news in the radio or in the press is a matter entirely to be decided by those who are incharge of the news there and not by me. They do it according to what they consider to be of news worthy value. Suppose a particular thing has escaped their notice, according to you it may be important; according to them, it may not. I am presuming it may be important. I do not understand how can this not giving a news or giving a particular thing be a breach of privilege of the House. Fundamentally, it is not a breach of privilege of the House. (Interruption) This matter should not be raised; this is ridiculous. (Interruptions) Every day, every matter, reporting and not reporting, giving so many words and not giving to many words, under what rule, it can be a breach of privilege?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने कोई गाइड लाइन्स दी हैं ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The guidelines are there. (Interruptions) There are guidelines. (Interruptions) There

are standing guidelines. (Interruptions) Quote under which rule it can be a breach of privilege and you should, once for all, decide this matter. (Interruption)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): What are the guidelines? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you listen to me?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The Minister is here. Please allow us to discuss this matter. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: For what? There is no time for discussion; there is no motion for discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I only want to say that each and every item has to be decided on its own merit. I have to look into everything.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He has given the ruling. (Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने आपके पास दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it. आपके साथ कोई बात हुई है, तो मैं देख लूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: It can be a matter which may be under consideration; it might not be a matter of privilege.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed Mr. Niren Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): You have called me.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I have not called you.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I am sorry.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

(Interruption)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. This is too much.

(Interruption)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(Interruption)**

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I have given a notice for an adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)**

श्री आर. एन. राकेश : लोक सभा में गढ़वाल का नुमाइन्दा नहीं है। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में मोशन दिया है।

.... (व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नोट एलाउड।

.... (व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रोज़ एक बात का उठाने से खिचड़ी हो जाती है।

Mr. Ghosh, I have read your adjournment motion. I have not admitted it because you must come under some other rule.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Kindly, allow me to make a mention.

MR. SPEAKER: You are an experienced Parliamentarian.

You have to know the importance of the things.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, I want to say... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. No. You come to me under some other motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Let me complete.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should you complete? Please do it in a proper manner. You give me some other motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You agreed that All India Radio should be discussed. I will give you hundred and one instances how AIR is being used for partisan purposes.

MR. SPEAKER: That is under consideration.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a matter for consideration here.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (गढ़वाल) : अध्यक्ष जी, यदि राज्य सरकार किसी उत्तरदायित्व को पूरा न करे तो केन्द्रीय सरकार पर उस का ज़िम्मेदारी आती है। गढ़वाल के चुनाव के प्रश्न को ले कर**

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Yadavji.

Not allowed. Nothing is allowed. I have not allowed him.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : (मधेपुरा) अध्यक्ष जी, कल मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम भगवान राम का जन्म-दिन है। आप ने कृपा करके लोक सभा की बैठक ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा काम मैंने कर दिया है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Veerendra Patil.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MAJOR PORT TRUSTS (PAYMENT OF FEES AND ALLOWANCES TO TRUSTEES) RULES, 1981, STATEMENT FOR DELAY, ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF CALCUTTA PORT TRUST FOR 1980-81 AND NEW MANAGALORE PORT TRUST FOR 1980-81 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Major Port Trusts (Payment of Fees and Allowances to Trustees) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 134 in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1982, under sub-section (3) of section 122 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3784/82].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963:—

(i) Annual Accounts of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1980-81 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3785/82].

(ii) Annual Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trust for the year 1980-81 and the Audit Report thereon.

(3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3786/82].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL FILM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. BOMBAY FOR 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to lay on the Table

a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1980-81.

(2) Annual Report of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3787/82].

ANNUAL REPORT, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROURKELA (ORISSA) FOR 1980-81, INDIAN INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY, DELHI, BOMBAY, KHARAGPUR FOR 1980-81, 1980-81 AND 1979-80 RESP. ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela Orissa) for the year 1980-81.

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela Orissa), for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon.

(3) A copy of the Reveiw (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela (Orissa) for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3788/82].

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 23 of

the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—

(i) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3739/82].

(ii) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3790/82].

(iii) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Report thereon.

(5) Two statements@ (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) (ii) and (4) (iii) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3791/82].

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report* and Accounts of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3792/82].

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report* and Accounts of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad, for the year 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3793/82].

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3794/82].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF COMMERCE FOR 1982-83.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Commerce for 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3795/82.]

ANNUAL REPORT AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF CHITTARANJAN NATIONAL CANCER RESEARCH CENTRE, CALCUTTA FOR 1980-81

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3796/82].

@Statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi for the year 1980-81 was laid on the Table on 25th March, 1982.

*The Annual Reports and Accounts of (1) Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, and (2) Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad, for the year 1980-81, were laid on the Table on 25th February, 1982.

**REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF
ORISSA ROAD TRANSPORT COMPANY LTD.,
BERHAMPUR, GANJAM FOR 1977-78 AND
STATEMENT FOR DELAY IN LAYING THE
REPORTS FOR 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80
AND 1980-81**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
JAFFER SHARIEF): On behalf of
Shri Mallikarjun, I beg to lay on the
Table:

(1) A copy each of the following
papers (Hindi and English versions)
under sub-section (1) of section 619A
of the Companies, Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government
on the working of the Orissa Road
Transport Company Limited,
Berhampur, Ganjam, for the year
1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Orissa
Road Transport Company Limited,
Berhampur, Ganjam, for the year
1977-78 along with the Audited
Accounts and the comments of the
Comptroller and Auditor General
thereon. [*Placed in Library. See
No. LT-3797/82.*]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English
versions) showing reasons for delay in
laying the papers mentioned at (1)
above and for not laying the Reports
for the year 1978-79, 1979-80 and
1980-81 within the stipulated period
of nine months after the close of the
accounting year. [*Placed in Library.
See No. LT-3797/82.*]

12.10 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report
the following message received from the
Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions
of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure
and Conduct of Business in the Rajya

Sabha, I am directed to inform the
Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at
its sitting held on the 31st March,
1982, agreed without any amendment
to the Central Silk Board (Amend-
ment) Bill, 1982, which was passed by
the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the
18th March, 1982."

ACCENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the
Table following two 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 27th
March, 1982:—

1. The Appropriation (Railways)
Bill, 1982.

2. The Appropriation (Railways)
No. 2 Bill, 1982.

12.11 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SEVENTY-FIFTH, SEVENTY-EIGHTH, EIGHTY-
SECOND AND EIGHTY-FIFTH REPORTS

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur):
I present the following reports (Hindi
and English versions) of the Public
Accounts Committee:—

(i) Seventy-fifth Report on Irregular
Allowance of Relief in respect of
Newly Established Undertakings.

(ii) Seventy-eighth Report on Work-
ing of Military Farms.

(iii) Eighty-second Report on
Badarpur Thermal Power Project-
Stage—II.

(iv) Eighty-fifth Report on Corpora-
tion-tax, Income-tax and Wealth-tax.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Calling Attention. Shri Harish Rawat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): I am on a point of order. I gave a Calling Attention notice.

MR. SPEAKER: What is it about?

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: I gave notice of a Calling Attention. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me. It is not to be discussed here.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion Not allowed. Come to me. No, no. Not allowed. Yes. Mr. Harish Rawat.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it. No question. Why should we do it?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can come out and find out. If anybody is at fault, I will haul him up. You come to me. Yes, Mr. Harish Rawat.

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE SITUATION ARISING OUT OF REPORTED MAL-DISTRIBUTION OF CEMENT IN VARIOUS STATES

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): I call the attention of the Minister of Industry, Steel and Mines to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The situation arising out of the reported mal-distribution of cement in various States in violation of the

guidelines issued by the Central Government and the action taken by Government in the matter."

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): As the Hon'ble Members are aware, under the procedure for allocation of cement to the States/Union Territories as it obtained before 28-2-1982, bulk allocations of cement were placed at their disposal every quarter by the Central Government. Of these bulk allocations, with effect from Quarter I/1979, certain quantities were pre-reserved for priority sectors of irrigation and power on the basis of assessments made by the Central Water Commission/Central Electricity Authority and the Ministry of Irrigation. Further, ten per cent of such allocations was reserved for small scale industries with effect from Quarter III/1981. The remaining quantity was available to the State/Union Territory Governments for sub-allocation to any categories in their full discretion. The Central Governments responsibility in the matter extended only upto the stage of making bulk allocations. From the quantum of cement pre-reserved, no diversions to non-priority sectors were permitted without prior approval of the Central Government. In regard to distribution of cement by the State/Union Territories Governments to the sectors falling within their jurisdiction, as the inter-sectoral priorities would differ from States to States, it was considered necessary to leave the matter to the best judgement of State/Union Territory Governments. The responsibility of following the procedures and guidelines, if any, laid down by the State/Union Territory Governments in this regard rested squarely with them.

2. In addition to the bulk allocations as explained above, requests were often received by the Central Government from different States/Union Territories for additional *ad hoc* allocations to meet requirements for floods, cyclone and drought reliefs and other emergent needs and therefore keeping in view the overall

[Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari]

availability of cement, additional *ad hoc* allocations were made in favour of States/Union Territories.

3. As from 28-2-82, the system of cement distribution has been modified in the context of partial decontrol of cement. The State Governments will now get bulk allocations exclusive of the requirements of irrigation and power projects. The quantities of levy cement placed at the disposal of States/Union Territory Governments will be used by them keeping in view the requirements of State Government Departments, States Public Sector Undertakings and Corporations/Local Bodies. Apart from this, levy cement will be used for release in favour of socially oriented schemes like rural housing, housing for slum dwellers, Harijans, Adivasis and other poorer sections of society rural water supply schemes and other items included in the new 20 Point Programme. Levy cement will also be made available for construction of residential houses having a plinth area upto 80 sq. meters and also small quantities for repair to residential houses. Besides, levy cement will be allocated for construction of factory buildings in the small scale industrial sector. No levy cement, however, will be released for industries which use cement as raw material. Similarly, such cement will not be released for construction of buildings other than factories, construction of restaurants, hotels, cinema houses, multi-storeyed or commercial buildings and residential houses having a plinth area of more than 80 sq. meters. The allocation for irrigation and power sector will be made to the project authorities concerned directly, as assessed by the Central Water Commission/Central Electricity Authorities etc., in addition to the quarterly allocations of the States/Union Territories.

श्री हरीश रावत : अध्यक्ष जी, जो कालिग एटेंशन है, इस के विषय-वस्तु के बारे में मैं इस से पहले भी सदन में, दूसरे सदन में और कुछ अखबारों में

बहुत कुछ आया है और विशेष कर इस मामले को उन लोगों द्वारा बराबर उठाने को कोशिश की गई है, जो हमारे विरोधी दलों के लोग हैं या ऐसे अखबारों में यह बहुत-कुछ छाया रहा है, जिनको कांग्रेस कल्चर से चिढ़ है। इस बात से दुखी हो कर मैंने कालिग एटेंशन का नोटिस दिया था, जिस में मैंने यह बात कही थी कि कुछ अखबारों द्वारा जो सीमेंट के तथाकथित घोटाले की बोगी रोज की जा रही है और जो बराबर हल्ला-गुल्ला मचाया जा रहा है, उस की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाह रहा हूं। वे अखबार इस प्रकार की झूठी बातों को शायर कर के, इस प्रकार की गलत बातों को शायर कर के इस देश के राजनीतिक वातावरण को जिस तरह से दूषित कर रहे हैं और राजनीतिज्ञों की जिस तरीके से चरित्र हत्या करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, क्या यह उचित है। मैं इस विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता था क्योंकि जब भी इस विषय पर विपक्ष के सम्मानित सदस्यों द्वारा यहां पर जोर दिया है, तो आपने जिस प्रकार से...

MR. SPEAKER: I want to state that yesterday there were a number of supplementaries, when the Question on 'Assurance of Supply of Cement to all States' was answered in the House. We also had a number of Call Attention Notices about the distribution of Cement. I have allowed it for today so that there is an opportunity for clarification of the matter.

The Minister has read out, in response to the Calling Attention, a detailed statement.

While the Members, whose names are mentioned in the List of Business, against this item, would be called upon to ask clarificatory questions, as per well established procedure, may I bring to their

notice some aspects so that they may kindly keep these in view, while framing questions?

Each House of Legislature, as well as our own House, have their own Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. It is under these Rules that Committees, like the Public Accounts Committee and other Financial Committees, are set up. These Committees submit their reports, which are essentially recommendatory in nature, to the House of which they are a limb. As per well established procedure, Direction No. 102 in the case of our House, Government are required to furnish Action Taken Notes to the committee concerned, which would have thus occasion to further go into the matter and give the Action Taken Report. It is well settled, both in our Rules as well as in the State Legislatures, that matters which are under consideration of a Committee are not normally brought up in the House. It is therefore but appropriate that whatever be the recommendation of a particular PAC, or any other Committee constituted by a State Legislature, the action taken note by Government would go to them and it would be for that Committee to go into the matter and give their Action Taken Report. If, thereafter, any discussion is to take place on that Report, it would have to be held appropriately in that particular State Legislature.

May I also remind hon. Members that some cases relating to distribution of cement are pending in courts. I am sure, hon. Members would avoid reference to such *sub judice* matters.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो कुछ कहा है, क्या उसका अर्थ यह है कि कर्नाटक की पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट, जो कि एक सार्वजनिक दस्तावेज है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आपके रूल्स में है, वही मैंने कहा है। बाहर से कुछ

नहीं कहा, मैंने अपनी तरफ से कुछ नहीं कहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं अपनी मदद के लिए स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। क्या उस रिपोर्ट का उल्लेख नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह ठीक है कि जो कुछ उसमें लिखा है, उस पर कार्यवाही तत्काल कर्नाटक में होना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो लिखा है, वाजपेयी जो मैंने वही कहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कमेटी की रिपोर्ट एक पब्लिक डकुमेंट है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनकी ये बातें दायजिए, दिखा दीजिए।

We will show it to you. Whatever is in the rules, I will follow.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं सीधा-सा सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जो रूल में है मैंने वही आपको कहा है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I want a clarification. I can quote precedents now without prejudice to the rules which are there. In the past, if you go through the proceedings of the Lok Sabha, as well as the State Legislatures, very often the report of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament, the Lok Sabha is quoted...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vajpayee has raised it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: While discussing or debating certain issues on the floor of the State Legislature, though they have not quoted verbatim the text of the reports, they have referred to some of the inferences

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

and some of the recommendations. When they can do it without reading out the reports, on the basis of that, anything can be brought before the House. That is a public document; it has been published; it has appeared in the press. How can you prevent us from referring to what has appeared in the press? If you go through the proceedings of the Lok Sabha, it has never happened in the past. Do not put more constraints on us... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: We will cross the bridge when we come to it.

श्री हरीश रावत : जॉ कुछ कहा गया और आज से पहले भी जॉ कुछ अखबारों में शायी हुआ है, शायी करने वाले और ऐसा कहने वाले लोग निश्चित तौर पर इस बात को जानते हैं कि कोई अनियमितता नहीं हुई और किसी प्रकार को किसी गार्ड-लाइंस का उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ है। इसको महज राजनीतिक स्वार्थ की पूर्ति के लिए लोगों द्वारा कहा जा रहा है यह सदन अच्छी तरह से जानता है कि कर्नाटक के अन्दर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अन्दर चुनाव होने वाले हैं और उन्हीं राज्यों की चर्चा का मुद्दा बनाने की कोशिश की गई है जिन राज्यों में चुनाव होने वाले हैं। इस से यह साफ झलकता है कि विपक्ष को मंशा इन मांगों की उठा कर जॉ उन राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री हैं वहां की जो सरकारें हैं, उनके व्यक्तित्व पर कीचड़ उछाल कर राजनीति फायदा उठाना तो नहीं है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I don't allow it. No, no.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Congress(I) Members in Karnāṭaka say that the Central guidelines have been violated. Let him not cast aspersions on the Members.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: In the Public Accounts Committee there, Congress(I) Members are in majority.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: उस हाउस का वो जानें They can take care of it.

देखिए मेरी बात सुनिए हरीश जी, जो जिस स्टेट में चीफ मिनिसटर होता है, वह उस स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर के लिए जबाब-देह होता है। We cannot discuss their conduct. You carry on with other things.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सीधा सवाल करिए ।

श्री हरीश रावत : मैंने तो केवल भूमिका के लिए कहा है। अतीत में भी भूमिका में बहुत कुछ कहा जाता रहा है। आप कुछ तो आवाज करिए, ताकि मैं सच्ची बात कह सकूं।

कर्नाटक के मुख्य मंत्री योग्य व्यक्ति है, कर्नाटक की जनता उनको चाहती है, तो उनके व्यक्तित्व के ऊपर कीचड़ उछालने की कोशिश की जाएगी तो सदन के सदस्य

के रूप में मेरा फ़र्ज है कि जो कुछ मैं महसूस करता हूँ वह कहूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: This is not permitted in this House.

श्री हरीश रावत : जा कुछ मैं महसूस करता हूँ वह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: This is not permitted in this House. How can you discuss the conduct of a person who is not in this House? The rules do not permit it. Why should you bring it in?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, I am on a point of order. The Calling Attention deals with a matter of public importance.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am telling.

श्री हरीश रावत : कहा गया है कि वहाँ पर गाइड-लाइन्स का उल्लंघन हुआ है और यह ऐसे व्यक्तियों द्वारा कहा गया है जो पहले सरकार में रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि जिन लोगों द्वारा बराबर यह मामला उठाया जा रहा है कि राज्यों को दिए गए गाइड-लाइन्स का उल्लंघन हुआ है, वे व्यक्ति शासन में थे। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन व्यक्तियों के शासन काल 1977 से 1980 तक क्या कोई गाइड-लाइन्स राज्यों को सीमेंट वितरण के सम्बन्ध में दिए गए थे। (व्यवधान)

गाइड-लाइन्स द्वारा पहले तै-मासिक आबंटन करते हैं, उसके लिए प्राथमिकताओं के क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण करते हैं और प्राथमिकताओं के क्षेत्रों के निर्धारण के बाद किस प्रकार अपने राज्यों में अन्तर्राज्यीय प्राथमिकताओं का निर्धारण करें, यह राज्य-सरकारों का काम है, केन्द्र सरकार का काम नहीं है। राज्य सरकारों को देखना होता है कि किन व्यक्तियों को

किन क्षेत्रों में ज्यादा सीमेंट देना है, किनको कम देना है, किस तरीके से करना है। इस विषय में मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कर्नाटक या आंध्र में आपने जो गाइड-लाइन्स दी हैं, उनका उल्लंघन हुआ है या केवल अन्तर्राज्यीय प्राथमिकताएं जो है, उनका अपने स्तर पर निर्धारित किया गया है और उनके अन्तर्गत वितरण किया गया है और उसको ले कर कुछ लोगों द्वारा जानबूझ कर भ्रम पैदा करने की चेष्टा की जा रही है। इस भविष्य में स्पष्ट करने को कृपा करें।

इसके अलावा मेरे मित्र इस बात पर ज्यादा जोर देते हैं, उनका नम्बर मेरे बाद आने वाला है वे इस सदन के सम्माननीय सदस्य हैं, मैं आपके माध्यम से उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ या आपसे कि पिछले 5 सालों के अन्दर ।

श्री अटल बिहारी : बाजपेयी ये मुझ से पूछना चाहते हैं तो मैं जवाब दूंगा।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He can reply as an ex-External Affairs Minister.

श्री हरीश रावत : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछ लेता हूँ, ताकि मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर मिल जाए। पिछले 4-5 वर्षों के अन्दर इस प्रकार की अनियमितताओं के सम्बन्ध में जितने भी समाचार छपे हैं क्या उन सब को जांच करना आपके लिए व्यावहारिक रूप से संभव होगा? इस बीच कई राज्यों में सीमेंट वितरण को ले कर बहुत कुछ कहा गया है, विशेष कर पश्चिम बंगाल के विषय में हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्रों द्वारा कहा जाता है कि वहाँ पर सरकार ने अपनी पार्टी के कार्यकर्ताओं का सीमेंट की अलाट-मेंट किया है और जिनको वास्तव में सीमेंट की आवश्यकता थी, उनको सीमेंट नहीं दिया गया है, गलत लोगों का सीमेंट दिया गया है। क्या आप उन राज्यों के बारे में

[श्री हरीश रावत]

जहां सीमेंट के बारे में धांधलियां के आरोप लगाए गए हैं, जांच करेंगे ? कर्नाटक का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है वहां पी ए सी का एक रेजोल्यूशन था और जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है उस रेजोल्यूशन को वहां के हाउस ने डिसमिशन कर दिया है, वह उसका डिसमिशन कर चुका है। हाउस ने स्पष्ट कहा है कि जो सीमेंट का एडहाक एलाटमेंट किया गया है वह प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों के लिए नहीं किया गया है, वहां को विशेष आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए वहां को राज्य सरकार ने, वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने, वहां के सिविल सप्लाय मिनिस्टर ने आपसे अनुरोध किया था कि उनका विशिष्ट मात्रा में सीमेंट का आवंटन किया जाए क्योंकि उनके राज्य में सीमेंट की कमी है। प्राथमिकता के क्षेत्र जैसे सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का बात कही गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उसके लिए आपने आवंटित किया था या वहां की स्पेशल रिक्वायरमेंट्स को देखते हुए वहां के मुख्य मंत्री के अनुरोध को देखते हुए आपने यह एडहाक एलाटमेंट किया था ? वहां का जो ऐंसेशियल कंमांडोटीज एक्ट है उसके सैक्शन 3 के अन्तर्गत वहां को राज्य सरकार को इस बात का अधिकार प्राप्त है कि वह सीमेंट का वितरण करे। ऐसी अगर बात है तो मैं आप से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस पर हम यहां चर्चा कर सकते हैं, उस पर यहां विचार करना क्या इस सदन के लिए ठीक होगा ? उस संदर्भ में केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई जुरिसडिक्शन है ? कर्नाटक असेम्बली ने उस उस रेजोल्यूशन को डिसमिशन किया है। क्या उस विषय में किसी प्रकार से चर्चा करना या रेफ्रेंस पास करना, हमारे लिए उचित होगा ? यदि यह सदन उस पर विचार करता है तो क्या यह कर्नाटक असेम्बली के कंडक्ट पर विचार करना नहीं होगा ?

उसी प्रकार से आंध्र में कुछ गड़बड़ी की शिकायत की गई है। वहां के इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर पर कुछ आरोप लगाए गए थे। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है जब ये आरोप वहां बराबर लगाए जाते रहे और गड़बड़ी की शिकायत की जाती रही और यह चीज अखबारों में छपती रही और पहले पहल जब यह आरोप अखबारों में छपा था क्या उस समय वहां के इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर बाहर विदेश के दौरे पर नहीं थे ? क्या यह सच है कि उनके द्वारा कोई ऐसा आदेश पारित नहीं किया गया था जिस की चर्चा का विषय बनाया गया था ? आंध्र के मुख्य मंत्री क्या इस वास्ते जांच के लिए तैयार नहीं हो गए कि विपक्ष द्वारा बार बार जांच की मांग की जा रही थी और अपने मंत्री को पोजिशन को साफ करने के लिए, उनकी ईमानदारी को सिद्ध करने के लिए उनके द्वारा यह कहा गया कि हम इनक्वायरी इंस्टीट्यूट कर देते हैं ? जब वह इनक्वायरी इंस्टीट्यूट करते का आदेश दे चुके हैं तो उस पर चर्चा करना क्या उचित होगा ? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उस विषय में कुछ कर सकती है ?

हमारे मित्त इस मामले का राजनीतिक लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं और इसी उद्देश्य से इस को यहां पर उठाना भी चाहते हैं जो वे इस मामले का राजनीतिक फायदा नहीं उठा पा रहे हैं इसलिए उनकी दर्द है। उनकी दर्द होना स्वाभाविक भी है। मैं नया सदस्य हूं। मुझे नियमों की जानकारी नहीं है। जनता के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में जो मैं महसूस करता हूं उसको सदन के सामने रखता हूं। आपकी कम्पिटेंस के अन्दर या मंत्री की कम्पिटेंस के अन्दर है, इस पर मुझे अधिक कुछ नहीं कहना है। मैं तो केवल अपने प्रश्न का उत्तर चाहता हूं।

सीमेंट का विषय जब यहां उठ चुका है तो मैं एक बात और भी कहना चाहता

हैं। आप प्राथमिकतायें निर्धारित करते हैं। लेकिन राज्यों की अपनी आवश्यकताएं भी हैं। राज्यों में जो शहरी क्षेत्र हैं उनका दबाव अधिक होता है। शहरी क्षेत्रों को वहां ज्यादा सिमेंट मिल जाता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तक सिमेंट नहीं पहुंच पाता है, दूर दराज के क्षेत्रों में नहीं पहुंच पाता है। यही हाल पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का है। इस कारण से वहां के लोगों को बड़ा असन्तोष रहता। लोग बहूदा वहां सिमेंट की कमी की शिकायत करते हैं। इस बारे में क्या आप सिमेंट मैन्युफैक्चरर्स एसोसिएशन से वार्ता करेंगे? कि वह दूर दराज के क्षेत्रों तक सिमेंट प्राथमिकता के अनुसार पहुंचाने की ड्यूटी को संभालें? और क्या राज्य सरकारों से बात करेंगे कि वह सब जगह, विशेष कर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सेल आउटलेट खोलें? देश के कुछ राज्यों में सिमेंट के कारखाने नहीं हैं और कुछ में हैं, जिन राज्यों में नहीं हैं उन राज्यों को जब सिमेंट लेने के लिए जाना पड़ता है तो बहुधा ऐसे राज्यों का सिमेंट कारखाने तक ट्रेन सेवायें न होने के कारण जब वह अपना इंडेंट देते हैं तो ट्रेन नहीं मिल पाती और इसको वजह से उनके इंडेंट को अवधि समाप्त हो जाती है। इस वजह से बहुत सारे राज्यों जो कुछ आप उनका आवंटन भी करते हैं, उसका पूरा उपयोग नहीं कर पाते हैं। दूसरे आपकी नीति है कि जितना सिमेंट उपयोग करेंगे उसके अनुसार आवंटन करते हैं। इस कारण से भी कई राज्य सफर कर रहे हैं। जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश के द्वारा अतीत में की गई खपत के आधार पर आप सिमेंट का आवंटन करते हैं जिसके कारण उनको बहुत कम सिमेंट मिलता है। ता खपत के आधार पर जो सिमेंट आवंटन की नीति है क्या इस पर आप पुनर्विचार करने को तैयार हैं? जनसंख्या के आधार पर सिमेंट वितरण हो ताकि जहां सिमेंट के कारखाने उनके उत्पादन के अनुसार सिमेंट पैदा नहीं करते

हैं, या उनका आपको खपत की नीति के अनुसार पूरा सिमेंट नहीं मिलता है, उन राज्यों को सिमेंट की आवश्यकता को पूर्ति हो सके? इस संदर्भ में आप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं।

1981 में सिमेंट का कितना उत्पादन था और इस वर्ष कितना है? और इसको बढ़ाने के लिए जो घोष समिति को सिफारिशें हैं, उन पर आपने कहां तक अमल किया है और क्या कार्यवाही की है, और क्या आपकी सरकार ने उसको स्वीकार किया है कि नहीं? इस विषय में मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि नई सिमेंट पॉलिसी के अर्धेन आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे। साथ ही मिनी सिमेंट प्लांट लगाने का निश्चय किया है। लेकिन कुछ लोगों द्वारा कहा गया है कि मिनी सिमेंट प्लांट इकानामिकली वायबिल नहीं है, इन पर लगाई गई पूंजी डूब जायगी। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपके ऐक्सपर्ट की क्या रिपोर्ट है क्या इस प्रकार के मिनी सिमेंट प्लांट इकानामिकली वायबिल यूनिट होंगे? और यदि होंगे तो उनका ऐसे राज्यों में लगायेंगे जहां कम सिमेंट प्लांट हैं? ऐसे राज्यों का मिनी सिमेंट प्लांट लगाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए आप कौन सी नीति निर्धारित कर रहे हैं?

कंट्रोल सिमेंट और फ्री सेल सिमेंट की कीमत में बहुत अन्तर है जिसके कारण उन स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को जो कि सिमेंट पर ही आधारित हैं काफी सफर करना पड़ता है। उनकी फ्री सेल सिमेंट खरीदना पड़ता है जिससे उनके उत्पादन का मूल्य बहुत आता है। तो ऐसी स्माल स्केल सैक्टर को इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए क्या आप को फ्री सेल की जगह पर उनको भी लेवी सिमेंट उपलब्ध कराने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने को तैयार है।

[श्री हरीश रावत]

इसी तरह अध्यक्ष जी, सीमेंट इंडस्ट्री बड़ी पुरानो हो गई है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो विपक्ष के लिए रहने दीजिए ।

श्री हरीश रावत : उनके फ़र्ज को मैं ही पूरा किये देता हूँ । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस इंडस्ट्री के मॉडर्नाइजेशन के विषय में सरकार क्या नीति अपना रही है ? आपको नई सीमेंट नीति का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और जब से मंत्री जी ने कार्यभार सम्हाला है सीमेंट उत्पादन बढ़ा है जो निश्चित तौर पर स्वागत योग्य है । जिस मजबूती के साथ आप इस उद्योग को पनपा रहे हैं उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमन्, जो पहला प्रश्न माननीय युवा सदस्य ने पूछा वह 1978 में क्या नीति थी सीमेंट वितरण को इस संदर्भ में पूछा । आधार-भूत दृष्टिकोण से, बुनियादी दृष्टि से यह जो वर्तमान नीति है यह सितम्बर, 1978 से ही मुख्यतः लागू हुई । हमारे पास उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से जो माडर्न स्कीम 25 सितम्बर, 1978 से लागू की गई, उसमें यह शब्द थे :—

"Commencing from October 1, 1978, there will only be a single bulk allotment of cement by the Cement Controller in respect of each State Government. The Cement Controller/Regional Cement Controllers will also indicate the linkages, that is, the factory allocations from the factories and the areas to be served by them within each State subject to the bulk allocations and the linkages as specified above. The State Governments would be free to divide allocations as between RC/ORC and public sale categories and also to issue individual authorisations."

सिंगल ब्लाक एलोकेशन को यह बुनियादी नीति, जिसके अन्तर्गत सीमेंट कंट्रोलरों को अधिकार दिये गये, यह 1978 में नियमित कर दी गई । उस समय यह भी प्रावधान कर दिया गया था कि जो इरिगेशन पावर सैक्टर है, उनके लिए प्रायः रिजर्वेशन प्रारम्भ से ही हो जायेगा और उसको बाद में दूसरे स्तरों पर आबंटित नहीं किया जा सकेगा, दूसरे सैक्टरों में उसे डाइवर्ट नहीं किया जा सकता है । यह गाइड-लाइन दी गई थी । बाकी एलोकेशन फ़ो, राज्य को अपनी प्रायर्टीज के आधार पर स्वतन्त्रता दी गई ।

जैसा मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा कि लघु उद्योगों के लिए 10 प्रतिशत का रिजर्वेशन का सीमा दी गई और उसमें किस तरह से सीमेंट दिया जायेगा, यह राज्यों के लिए छोड़ दिया गया । यह नीति किसी एक दल का नहीं है, यह पहले से चली आ रही है, सर्वसम्मत है कि राज्य सरकारों को छूट रहना चाहिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह दलदल वाली नीति है ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : जिस दलदल की आपने 1978 में ही ढूँढ लिया था ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी तक 78 का गीत गा रहे थे, अब पलट गये ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : स्वागत है श्रीमन्, अगर कोई विद्वान सदस्य कोई बात कहे तो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज विद्वान-विद्वानों का आदर है ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : मैं विद्वान नहीं संसदीय पद्धति का विद्वान हूँ ।

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : सफेद बालों का कुछ तो ख्याल करो ।

श्री नारायण वत्स तिवारी : सफेद बालों की तुलना में तो शायद मुझ सेवक के सफेद बाल ज्यादा निकलें ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

It is an optic illusion.

श्री नारायण वत्स तिवारी : जहां तक कर्नाटक और आंध्र का प्रश्न है कि क्या किसी गाइडलाइन का उल्लंघन हुआ है, जैसा मैंने बताया कि हमारी गाइडलाइन यह है कि इरिगेशन पावर सैंक्टर का जो रिजर्वेशन है, उस सीमेंट को दूसरे सैंक्टर में डाइवर्ट नहीं किया जायगा । 10 प्रतिशत स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये रिजर्व किया जायेगा । यह हमारी मुख्य गाइडलाइन है और सलाह दी है कि जो कमजोर तबके हैं, उनके लिये सीमेंट का प्रावधान अपनी नीति से करेंगे ।

जहां तक हमारी गाइडलाइन का सबाल है, हमारी जानकारी के अनुसार उनका कोई उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ है और न इसकी कोई शिकायत ही मेरे पास आई है और ना ही, जिन कमेटीयों का उद्घरण दिया जाता है, उसमें कहा गया है कि सेंट्रल गाइडलाइन का उल्लंघन हुआ है ।

जहां तक प्रश्न है कि पिछले 5 सालों में जो पिछली सरकारें थीं, राज्य सरकारें थीं, उन सब की सीमेंट के बारे में जांच कराओ, मैं अपने सम्मानित युवा सदस्य से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस बारे में वह जोर न दें । क्योंकि 5 वर्ष की सहस्रों-हजारों शिकायतें हो सकती हैं और तमाम राज्यों में कई सरकारें बदली हैं, आई हैं और गई हैं । उन सबकी जांच कराना संभव नहीं है । राज्य सरकारों के अपने नियम हैं, वह जांच कर सकती थीं । सीमेंट कंट्रोल आर्डर के मुताबिक जो राज्य सरकारों को

अधिकार प्राप्त हैं, राज्य शासन उनके मुताबिक उन पर मुकदमें करते रहे हैं, पिछले 5 वर्षों में प्रत्येक सरकार करती रही है, ऐसा मुझे विश्वास है, उसकी विस्तृत जानकारी मुझे नहीं है, लेकिन राज्य सरकारें करती रही हैं ।

उन्होंने सूचना दी है कि पी ए सी की रिपोर्ट को कर्नाटक का हाउस डिस्कस कर चुका है । मैंने भी कई समाचारों पत्रों में पढ़ा है कि कर्नाटक का पी ए सी की रिपोर्ट पर वहां की विधान सभा ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया । उस पर करीब 14 घंटे विवाद हुआ और उसके बाद उन्होंने कहा कि पी ए सी की रिपोर्ट से वे सहमत नहीं हैं । मैंने अखबारों में यह पढ़ा है । अगर माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में कोई जानकारी चाहेंगे, तो मेरे लिये वह मंगाना उचित नहीं है, आप उसको ज्यादा अच्छी तरह मंगा सकते हैं, क्योंकि आप श्रीमन इसके अधिकारी हैं ।

जहां तक इस बात का संबंध है कि आंध्र प्रदेश के मंत्री बाहर गये हुये थे, मैंने दूसरे सदन में इस संबंध में एक वक्तव्य की जानकारी प्राप्त करने के संबंध में सूचना मांगी थी । मैंने आंध्र प्रदेश के उद्योग मंत्री का वह वक्तव्य देखा है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि जिस समय की यह चर्चा है, वह उस समय विदेश यात्रा पर बाहर गये हुये थे, जिस समय उस राज्य में सीमेंट का एलोकेशन हुआ, उस समय वह बाहर थे । उनके लौटने के बाद उनके पास सूचना के लिये फाइल गई थी ।

श्री हरीश रावत : मैंने एक प्रश्न और पूछा था कि क्या इस बीच आपने कर्नाटक को उसकी स्पेशल रिक्वेस्ट पर कोई एड हाक एलाटमेंट किया है; अगर किया है, तो क्या उसके अंतःराज्यीय वितरण के लिए कोई गाइडलाइन तो

[श्री हरीश रावत]

नहीं दी गई थी। क्या ऐंसेंशल कामो-डिट्रीज एक्ट के सैक्शन 3 के अनुसार यह राज्य का ही अधिकार है या नहीं कि वह अपने राज्य में उसका वितरण करे ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : मैं क्षमा चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रश्न रह गया। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, राज्यों को उत्पादन के आधार पर यदा-कदा एड हाक एलाट-मेंट होते रहे हैं। अगर हमारे पास सीमेंट उपलब्ध रहा है, उत्पादन बढ़ा है, तो कहीं आंधी आ जाए, कहीं कोई प्राकृतिक आपदा आ जाए, कभी कोई विशेष आवश्यकता पड़ जाए, ऐसी स्थिति में सीमेंट का एड हाक एलाटमेंट किया जाता है, और कर्नाटक को भी किया गया। कर्नाटक को उनकी मांग के आधार पर दस हजार टन के लगभग एलाटमेंट किया गया और उन्हें अपने नियमों और अपनी पद्धति के अन्तर्गत उस दस हजार टन सीमेंट का वितरण करने का अधिकार था, जैसा कि हर राज्य को है।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : आपने वह एलाटमेंट काहे के लिये किया था ? वह आपने एक स्पेसिफिक परपज के लिए किया था। यह आपके आर्डर में मौजूद है। आप बता दीजिए कि स्पेसिफिक परपज के लिए नहीं किया। वह गवर्नमेंट प्राजेक्ट्स के लिए किया था।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो सदस्य सवाल करें, मंत्री महोदय उन्हीं का उत्तर दें।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : मैं उन्हीं का उत्तर दूंगा। मैं तो सेवक हूँ सदन का, आपका।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक सेवक को दूसरे सेवक का प्रणाम।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : मैं केवल सेवक मात्र हूँ, आप अनन्य सेवक हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और मैं विशेष हूँ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : डेफिसिट क्षेत्रों और दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों के संबंध में हमने सीमेंट उत्पादक संघ, सीमेंट मैन्युफैक्चरर्स एसोसिएशन से तीन बार वार्तालाप किया है और उस संस्था के अध्यक्ष, श्री कृष्णस्वामी, ने भी सभी सीमेंट उत्पादकों की ओर यह आश्वस्त किया है, यह भरोसा दिलाया है कि वे सारे डेफिसिट एरियाज में—जम्मू-काश्मीर से लेकर नागालैंड और मिजोरम तक कम से कम 1981 के लेवल पर हम सीमेंट पहुंचाएंगे। मैं माननीय सदस्य से सिद्धान्ततः सहमत हूँ कि ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि फ्री सेल का सीमेंट अधिक से अधिक दूर-दूर के क्षेत्रों में पहुंचे। उसके लिए सीमेंट उत्पादकों को कहा गया है कि वे नये स्टॉकिस्ट को नियुक्त करें और बिक्री के लिए अपने आउटलेट खोलें, ताकि दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों में, और विशेषकर देहाती क्षेत्रों में, फ्री सेल के लिए सीमेंट उपलब्ध हो। अपने युवा सदस्य के सुझाव को देखते हुये मैं फिर उन से बात-चीत करूंगा और हमारा सतत् प्रयास रहेगा कि यह दिशा बनी रहे और जो हमारा उद्देश्य है उसके क्रियान्वयन में हम सब सफल हों।

उन्होंने यह बात कही कि राज्यों में खपत के आधार पर सीमेंट एलाटमेंट के प्रश्न पर पुनर्विचार होना चाहिये और जनसंख्या का आधार माना जाना चाहिये खपत की एक ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि रही है और इसको बिल्कुल ही आधार न बनाये,

यह संभव नहीं है। कुछ राज्यों में अधिक कारखाने व उद्योग हैं। बड़े शहर हैं इसलिये वहाँ पर अधिक खपत हुई है। कुछ बन्दरगाहों के क्षेत्र रहे हैं इसलिये वहाँ ज्यादा खपत हुई है। अतः हम खपत को आधार तो मानेंगे ही लेकिन साथ-साथ जनसंख्या के आधार को भी हमने स्वीकार किया है। इसीलिये लेवी सीमेंट को आवंटित करने की जो प्रक्रिया हमने निर्धारित की है उसमें खपत के आधार के साथ-साथ जनसंख्या का आधार, पिछड़ेपन का आधार—इसको भी हमने उसमें रखा है। मुझे आशा है इस संबंध में हमें इस माननीय सदन का आशीर्वाद प्राप्त होगा और एक व्यावहारिक नीति जो पिछड़ेपन और औद्योगिक प्रगति-शीलता के समन्वय के आधार पर बनाई गई है वह सफल होगी।

इसके साथ-साथ कुल कितना उत्पादन होगा और उत्पादन में कितनी बढ़ोतरी होगी—इसके आंकड़े माननीय सदस्य ने मांगे हैं 1979-80 में 17.62 मिलियन टन सीमेंट का उत्पादन हुआ था। 1980-81 में 18.56 मिलियन टन सीमेंट का उत्पादन हुआ। और यह वर्ष जो अभी कल ही समाप्त हुआ है, इस 1981-82 वर्ष में 21 मिलियन टन का अनुमानित उत्पादन है। इस प्रकार से उत्पादन बढ़ा है। अब इस वर्ष नई नीति के परिणामस्वरूप हमें आशा है कि सीमेंट का उत्पादन बढ़कर 26 मिलियन टन हो जायगा। जो कारखाने पहले से चल रहे हैं उन में 21 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर 22 मिलियन टन उत्पादन होगा। उनका क्षमता बढ़ेगी। दूसरी और जो नये कारखाने लग रहे हैं उनसे हमें आशा है 4 मिलियन टन सीमेंट की प्राप्ति होगी। इस प्रकार से, जैसा कि मैंने कल भी कहा था, 26 मिलियन टन सीमेंट का उत्पादन इस देश में होगा और 2 मिलियन टन सीमेंट इम्पोर्ट करने की छूट दी गई है—इस प्रकार

से 1982-83 में लगभग 28 मिलियन टन सीमेंट वितरण के लिए प्राप्त हो सकेगी। हमें आशा है इस अधिक उत्पादन और उपलब्धि से सीमेंट के वितरण में आसानी होगी।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुल मिला कर 23.45 मिलियन टन की नयी क्षमता लाने का प्रावधान है। 1982-83 में 5.64 मिलियन टन की नयी क्षमता का प्रावधान है, 1983-84 में 3.85 मिलियन टन, 1984-85 में 5.94 मिलियन टन की नयी क्षमता का प्रावधान है। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि नयी क्षमता बढ़ाने का पूरा पूरा प्रयास किया जा रहा है। छठी योजना शुरू होने से पहले देश में जहाँ 24 मिलियन टन की सीमेंट की इन्स्टाल्ड कपेसिटी थी उसकी तुलना में केवल पांच साल में लगभग उसके बराबर, 23.45 मिलियन टन की अतिरिक्त क्षमता बढ़ाई जा रही है। छठी योजना का यह एक मुख्य लक्ष्य है। हमें आशा है कि हम इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में समर्थ हो सकेंगे जोकि हमारी आवश्यकता के अनुरूप होगा।

मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट्स के संबंध में जो हमारी नीति है, उसको भी मैंने स्पष्ट किया है। जो दूर-दराज के क्षेत्र हैं, जो दुर्गम और बीहड़ क्षेत्र हैं, जहाँ पर चूने के छोटे छोटे भंडार हैं, जो बड़े कारखानों के लिये तो उपयुक्त नहीं हैं लेकिन मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट्स वहाँ पर लगाये जा सकते हैं। अतः ऐसे दूर-दराज और दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में 66,000 टन कपेसिटी वाले मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट्स लगाने का प्रावधान किया जा रहा है। अभी तक मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट्स की जो उत्पादन क्षमता है वह 5.2 मिलियन टन है। आगे भी हमारी यह नीति जारी रहेगी और एम आर टी पी के अन्तर्गत हमने यह कह दिया है कि मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट्स पर कोई लेवी नहीं लगेगी, उनका

[श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी]

उत्पादन फ्री सेल में जायगा। मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट्स को प्रोत्साहन देने के उद्देश्य से उन पर कम एक्साइज ड्यूटी (100 रुपये प्रति टन) लगाई है। आगे भी इसमें कहा है—उन को और छूट देने पर समय-समय पर विचार किया जा सकता है। इस प्रकार सम्मानित सदस्य देखेंगे कि मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट्स को उचित अनुपात मात्रा में प्रोत्साहित करने का प्रयास जारी है।

जहां तक यह सुझाव है कि छोटे उद्योगों के लिये फ्री सेल के बजाय लेवी सीमेंट की व्यवस्था की जाय। मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में स्पष्ट कहा है कि जहां तक छोटे औद्योगिक कारखाने बनाने का प्रश्न है, बिल्डिंग बनाने के लिये, भवन बनाने के लिये, उस सीमा तक तो लेवी की सीमेंट दी जायगी, लेकिन अगर कोई बहुत छोटे कारखाने हैं जिन्हें कच्चे माल के बतौर सीमेंट चाहिये तो उनके लिये मैंने कल भी कहा है कि उनके लिये हम विचार कर सकते हैं। अगर उन को कच्चे माल के लिये सीमेंट की आवश्यकता हो तो उस पर विचार करने के बारे में हम सोच रहे हैं और इस संदर्भ में मैं सम्मानित सदस्य के सुझाव का स्वागत करता हूं।

माडर्नाइजेशन (आधुनिकीकरण) बहुत आवश्यक है, इसी लिये यह ड्यूअल-पालिसी रखी गई है, क्योंकि सीमेंट उद्योग कहता था कि हमारे पास आधुनिकीकरण के लिये रिसोर्स नहीं हैं तथा यदि हम इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट बैंक आफ इंडिया या अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं से रुपया लेना चाहें, तो हमारे पास हमारे हिस्से का जितना पैसा होना चाहिये, उतना पैसा भी यदा कदा नहीं होता है। इस लिये फ्री-सेल की जो इजाजत मिली है वह इसलिये मिली है ताकि वे अपने को माडर्नाइज कर सकें। इस संबंध में मैं विशेष

लोगों की प्रतिनिधियों की बैठक भी बुला रहा हूं कि किस प्रकार के प्लांट्स हम बनवा सकते हैं। जहां आक्सोलीट टकनालाजी है किस प्रकार उस को माडर्नाइज करेंगे, इसकी पूरी रूप रेखा सी०एम०ए० से बातचीत करके बना रहे हैं। इसीलिए रिसर्च पर भी ज्यादा रुपया लगा रहे हैं। रिसर्च के लिये विशेष व्यवस्था होगी और ऐसी कोशिश है कि उस पर ज्यादा पैसा लगा कर सीमेंट रिसर्च इंस्टीचूट के जरिए अधिक काम कर सकें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में सीमेंट की चर्चा हो रही है। सीमेंट अभी तक जोड़ने का काम करता था, अब ऐसा लगता है कि सीमेंट ने तोड़ने का काम करने का फैसला कर लिया है। सीमेंट में मिट्टी की मिलावट की शिकायतें बहुत पहले आती थीं, अब ऐसा लगता है कि सीमेंट ने कुछ लोगों की प्रतिष्ठा को, कुछ लोगों के पदों को मिट्टी में मिलाने का फैसला कर लिया है। एक राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री सीमेंट की बलि पर चढ़ गये। दूसरे राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री सीमेंट के कारण रात में सुख की नींद नहीं सो पा रहे हैं। तीसरे राज्य के कुछ मंत्री सीमेंट के घपले में फंसे हुये हैं।

यह सीमेंट इतना विकराल रूप कैसे धारण कर गया, सदन को इस बारे में थोड़ा गहराई से विचार करना होगा उद्योग मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उसे पढ़ कर मुझे गहरा धक्का लगा है। उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है—“केन्द्र सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व केवल इकट्ठा आबंटन करने की व्यवस्था करने तक ही था।” फिर आगे उन्होंने कहा है—“राज्य संघ शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा इस बारे में निर्धारित प्रक्रियाओं और मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों को यदि कोई हो तो, अपनाने का उत्तरदायित्व

पूरा तरह उन्हीं पर निर्भर करता है।”

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सीमेंट का उद्योग एक शीड्यूल इंडस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत आता है। हमने सीमेंट को एक आवश्यक वस्तु घोषित किया है। सीमेंट के वितरण के लिये सीमेंट कंट्रोल आर्डर है, जो कि केन्द्र का है। वितरण के बारे में हमने राज्यों को अधिकार डेलीगेट किये हैं। राज्यों ने वह अधिकार प्रादेशिक स्वायत्ता में से प्राप्त नहीं किये हैं। क्या यह केन्द्र का काम नहीं है कि अगर कोई अधिकार डेलीगेट किये जाते हैं और जिसकी अधिकार डेलीगेट किये जाते हैं वह किस तरह से अधिकारों का उपयोग कर रहा है या दुरुपयोग कर रहा है? क्या यह केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है? मगर कुछ भ्रष्ट लोगों को बचाने के लिये उनके पापों पर पर्दा डालने के लिये उद्योग मंत्री आज सदन में ऐसी बात कह रहे हैं जो भविष्य में जाकर केन्द्र के लिये बड़ी-बड़ी कठिनाइयाँ पैदा करने वाली है।

उन्होंने एक बात मानी है कि हमने गाइड लाइंस दी हैं। जो निर्देश निश्चित किये हैं, उनमें एक यह था कि सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये जो सीमेंट आवंटित किया जाता है, उस का उपयोग सिंचाई के लिये होना चाहिये। क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि कर्नाटक का सारा विवाद इसी बात को लेकर शुरू हुआ कि सिंचाई योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिये सीमेंट को कमी पड़ गई। पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स-कमेटी ने उसकी जांच शुरू की और जांच में ऐसे तथ्य सामने आये, जिनसे आँखें खुल गई। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से पहला सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सची है कि कर्नाटक में जो सीमेंट केन्द्र का और से आवंटित किया गया था या राज्य को उसके अधिकार के अनुसार

मिला था, उसका उपयोग सिंचाई योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए न कर के और कामों में लगा दिया गया? क्या इस संबंध में मंत्री महोदय ने कर्नाटक की पब्लिक-एकाउन्ट्स-कमेटी की रिपोर्ट देखी है? यदि देखी है, तो उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है? क्या इस मामले की जांच नहीं होनी चाहिये?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय का यह कहना भी ठीक नहीं है कि सारे मामले राज्यों पर छोड़ दिए हैं। लोक-सभा के एक अन-स्टैंड क्वेश्चन नं० 166, जिसका कि उत्तर डा० चरणजीत चानना ने दिया था, को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ। पता नहीं श्री तिवारी जी इस मामले में बेकार में फँस गए। इस सारे सीमेंट के घोटाले के मामले में अगर कोई मुख्य अभिनेता है, तो वह डा० चरणजीत चानना ही है।

“States/Union territories do not send the demand for cement on a regular basis. The States are given allocation of cement every quarter on the basis of past consumption and the overall availability of cement. However, keeping in view the opinions frequently expressed both in Parliament and outside, Government have now decided to give weightage to population and also to plan schemes such as Minimum Needs Programme, Water Supply Schemes in Rural areas and housing schemes for slum dwellers and the needs of harijans, adivasis and other poorer sections of the society in respect of allocation of cement.”

इसमें गरीब लोगों के मकानों के लिए सीमेंट दिया जाए, इस का उल्लेख है। बंगलौर में, हैदराबाद में, आकाश को चूमने वाले अपार्टमेंट बनाने वाले ठेकेदारों के लिए, जो कि स्वयं भ्रष्ट हैं और भ्रष्ट राजनीतियों के साथ गठबन्धन रखते हैं उनको को सीमेंट देने का उल्लेख नहीं किया

[श्री अटब बिहारों वाजपेयी]

गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह कहना चाहते हैं कि यह जवाब राज्यों पर लागू नहीं होगा ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह राज्यों पर लागू नहीं होगा, यूनियन-टैरेटरीज पर लागू नहीं होगा, तो केन्द्र का नीति संबंधी फैसला कहां लागू होगा ? राज्यों को आपने निकाल दिया, केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्र स्वतन्त्र है, चाहे जिस तरह से सीमेंट बांटे, भले ही सीमेंट की कमी हो, भले ही काला-बाजार में बिके, भले ही कुछ लोग सीमेंट को सोना बनाकर बेचना चाहते हों, केन्द्र ने सीमेंट दे दिया—बांटो।

13.00 hrs.

उद्योग मंत्री जी यह कहना चाहते हैं। यह स्लम डुबलर्स की बात है, बिल्क कन्ज्युमर्स की बात नहीं है, मल्टी-एपार्टमेंट निर्माण करने वालों की बात नहीं है। क्या वे इस से इन्कार कर सकते हैं कि कर्नाटक में भी और आन्ध्र में भी वाक कन्ज्युमर्स को सीमेंट दिया गया ? कर्नाटक में 32 पार्टियाँ हैं और आन्ध्र में 143 लोग हैं। ये गरीब लोगों के लिए मकान बनाने वाले लोग नहीं हैं। मैं उन की सूची सदन के पटल पर रखने के लिए तैयार हूँ। ये बड़े-बड़े भवन निर्माता हैं, जिन की नजरें आसमान पर लगी हैं मगर जिन का अष्ट राजनीतिज्ञों के साथ गठबन्धन है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे ऊपर चढ़ कर और ऊंचा चढ़ना चाहते हैं।

श्री अटब बिहारी वाजपेयी : जी, हाँ व जितने ऊंचे हैं, उस से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। वे और ऊंचा चढ़ना चाहते हैं

और उन को ऊंचा चढ़ाने के लिए ये सीमेंट मुहय्या करा रहे हैं।

मैं एक तीसरी बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि सरकारें स्वतन्त्र हैं सीमेंट का वितरण करने के लिए। क्या इस का अर्थ यह है कि राज्यों के लिए सीमेंट के वितरण का कोई नियम नहीं होगा, कोई प्रक्रिया नहीं होगी ? क्या डिस्ट्रिक्शन एम्सोलूट डिस्ट्रिक्शन, अनफैटबर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्शन है ? देश में जंगल का राज्य तो नहीं है। हर राज्य ने कुछ नार्म्स तय किये हैं। मैं आन्ध्र के एक आदेश का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। यह आदेश जारी किया गया 16-9-1981 को। यह गवर्नर के नाम पर आदेश जारी किया गया है और यह वहाँ के गजट में प्रकाशित हुआ है। उस आदेश के अनुसार, मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

"All applications of all other bulk consumers like housing complexes, construction of cinema theatres, rice mill construction, etc. and construction of houses by the individuals shall be considered only by the District level committee and suitable quantities of cement allotted."

इस आदेश में यह कहा गया है कि अधिक मात्रा में सीमेंट देना होगा, तो डाइरेक्ट्रेट के स्तर पर एक कमटी होगी। इस में मंत्री कहां आता है, इस में मुख्य मंत्री कहां आता है। कमटी को जो यह जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई, तो यह आन्ध्र प्रदेश की सरकार के फैसले से हुआ लेकिन जब कुछ पार्टियों को अनुगृहीत करना था, तो आन्ध्र सरकार ने अपनी पार्टी के नाम तक पर रख दिये ; इस आदेश में आगे यह भी कहा गया है, मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

"That the application of all bulk consumers other than industrialists

should also be disposed of by the district level committee constituted by the Government."

मगर बाद में जो 143 बल्क कन्ज्यूमर्स को सीमेंट दिया गया, उस में कौन सी कम्पेटी का फैसला था। मंत्री ने मनमानी कैसे की।

श्री एम० राम गोपल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : आप खुद हैदराबाद में जा कर यह बोले हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं क्या बोला, ये मुझे बता रहे हैं।

श्री एम० राम गोपल रेड्डी : आप गलत बोल रहे हैं, मुझे कहना पड़ेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं गलत बोल रहा हूँ? . . . (व्यवधान) . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री जी को बोलने की आज्ञा है, आप को नहीं। मैं मंत्री जी को आज्ञा दूंगा, आप को बोलने की इजाजत नहीं दूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कर्नाटक के मामले में भी वहां के डाइरेक्टर ने और सेक्रेटरी आफ इंडस्ट्रीज एंड कामर्स ने क्या कहा, यह सदन के सामने उद्घृत करना चाहता हूँ। मैं उस ईमानदार अफसर की तारीफ करना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री तुले हुए थे केन्द्र द्वारा प्राप्त सीमेंट को, जो गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स के लिए दिया गया था, बल्क कन्ज्यूमर्स को देने के लिए, मगर सेक्रेटरी आफ इंडस्ट्रीज एंड कामर्स ने अपना एक अलग नोट लगाया। उसकी कापी मेरे पास है और मैं उस में से पढ़ना चाहता हूँ डाइरेक्टर आफ इंडस्ट्रीज से मेरा मतलब था।

15-7-1981 on this matter may kindly be seen at serial No. C|F. . . The Director of Industries has pointed out that though the additional quota of 10,000 tonnes have been released by the Government of India, as per the telex dated 2nd July, 1981, received from the Union Minister of State for Industry, addressed to our Minister for Good and Civil Supplies, the allotment is for Government departments for immediate lifting by road from the Kistna|Vijayawada."

आज मंत्री महोदय सदन में आकर कहते हैं कि हमने जो सीमेंट, दिया था उसका उपयोग करने के लिए कर्नाटक सरकार स्वतंत्र थी। वह सरकारी विभागों के लिए दिया गया था। वहां के अफसरों ने भी यही कहा है अफसर का फिर आगे भी लिखा हुआ है —

The 10,000 tonnes of cement specially allotted for Government Depts. be earmarked only for Government Depts. and no allotment to be made to the Apartment Builders. The Apartment Builders be given 2,500 tonnes of imported cement from Vizag which is expected to be allotted during this quarter.

डा० चानना ने क्या टेलेक्स भेजा? मैं उसको भी पढ़ना चाहता हूँ, मंत्री महोदय ने भी इसको देखा होगा—

To Shri Manik Rao Patil, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore: From: Dr. Charanjit Chanana, Union Minister of State for Industries, Government of India, New Delhi: "Ref: Your Telex Message regarding additional allocation of 10,000 tonnes of cement to Karnataka from Krishna|Vijayawada to be collected for the Government Departments for immediate lifting by road."

क्या यह टेलेक्स स्पष्ट नहीं है? या कर्नाटक सरकार ने इस सारे मामले में सत्ता का दुरुपयोग नहीं किया?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब सीमेंट बाजार में मिलता नहीं था, जब सीमेंट की कीमतें

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

बहुत ऊंची थीं तो किसी को सीमेंट दे देना उसको आर्थिक लाभ पहुँचाना है। यह सत्ता के दुरुपयोग का स्पष्ट मामला है। आउट आफ़ टर्न अगर सीमेंट दिया जाएगा तो क्या नियमों की अवहेलना नहीं होगी। क्या नागरिकों के बीच में भेद-भाव नहीं किया जाएगा? क्या मंत्री महोदय इन्कार कर सकते हैं कि कर्नाटक और आन्ध्र में आउट आफ़ टर्न सीमेंट दिया गया है?

श्री मधु बंडवते : महाराष्ट्र के बारे में ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : महाराष्ट्र का मामला मैं नहीं ले रहा।

(व्यवधान)

इसलिए कर्नाटक पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने मांग की है कि इनकी स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष जांच होनी चाहिये कि क्या यह केवल सत्ता के दुरुपयोग का मामला है, सत्ता के दुरुपयोग का मामला भी बड़ा गंभीर मामला है, अगर सीमेंट देने में कोई और कारण तो नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय यह कह कर अपनी जिम्मेदारी नहीं टाल सकते कि यह प्रदेश का मामला है। उस प्रदेश में आज आपके दल की सरकार है। यदि हमारे शासन में कोई गलतियाँ हुई हैं...।

एक माननीय सदस्य : भयंकर हुई है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो जांच करो न—मैं तैयार हूँ। (व्यवधान)

ऐसे मामले ज्यादा नहीं हैं अध्यक्ष महोदय। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तिवारी जी से दो-तीन सवाल फिर से संक्षेप में दोहरा कर पूछना चाहता हूँ। मुझे उनकी

स्थिति के साथ हमदर्दी है। मगर उन्हें सदन की गरिमा का खयाल रखना चाहिये। उन्होंने इस वक्तव्य में यह नहीं कहा कि सिंचाई के लिए सीमेंट के आवंटन को प्राथमिकता देने पर केन्द्र ने जोर दिया था—यह नहीं कहा था। यह उन्होंने वाद में जवाब में कहा है क्यों? क्या उन्हें यह पता नहीं है कि कर्नाटक का सारा मामला इसलिए शुरू हुआ है कि सीमेंट सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए न जाकर और जगह चला गया। क्या केन्द्र इस मामले की जांच नहीं करेगा। आंध्र में 10,300 टन सीमेंट बल्क कंज्यूमर्स को दे दिया गया और देने की प्रक्रिया 4 दिन में पूरी की गई। सरकार इस रफ़्तार से काम करती है, यह बात हमने आंध्र में देखी है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): There is no misuse of cement. The question is whether this has been utilised for public purposes...

MR. SPEAKER: You are not to decide it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पुराना आदेश रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया।

क्या निर्णय लिया गया। सीमेंट के वितरण की जिम्मेदारी एक ऐसे भ्रष्टाचर पर है जिस का दफ़्तर मद्रास में है। हवाई जहाज से एक आदमी फ़ाइल ले कर, सीमेंट वाली फ़ाइल ले कर मद्रास गया और वहाँ से आदेश वापिस ले आया। चार दिन में फ़टाफ़ट जिन्हें सीमेंट देना था दे दिया गया। पूरी पूर्ती दिखाई गई। क्या बल्क कंज्यूमर्स के लिए यह मनानीय संवेदना का उद्घाटन नहीं था। जो कुछ दिखाई देता है उससे ऐसा प्रतीत नहीं होता है कि यह साधारण मामला है। यह भ्रष्टाचार का मामला है। इसलिए मैं मांग कर रहा हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इसकी जांच

कराए और यह जांच निष्पक्ष होनी चाहिये, स्वतंत्र होनी चाहिये। क्या यह इसके लिए तैयार है ? अगर जनता सरकार को भी इस में आप शामिल करना चाहते हैं तो करें। लेकिन इस तरह का जवाब जिस तरह का जवाब आप दे रहे हैं, दे कर आप संसद को संतुष्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं और न बाहर देश की जनता के मन में ही यह भावना पैदा कर सकते हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार से लड़ने की आपकी घोषणायें सचमुच में कोई महत्व रखती हैं।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : सदन की सम्माननीय परिपाटी के अनुसार प्रारंभ में ही निवेदन करूंगा कि मुझे भी बड़ा गहरा धक्का लगा है कि मैं सम्माननीय सदस्य को संतुष्ट नहीं कर सका। यह मेरी अल्पना है और मैं क्या कह सकता हूं माननीय सदस्य वाणी के धनी हैं उनकी जो मुद्राएं हैं, संसदीय मुद्राएं वे भी देखने लायक होती हैं—

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुद्रा के दो मतलब होते हैं। मेरे पास कहां मुद्रा है ? सारी मुद्रा तो उधर है।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : मुद्राओं में अटल नहीं हैं, श्रीमन्।

उनकी जो बुनियादी भित्ति है मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उस पर उनको पुनर्विचार करना चाहिये। उनका कहना है कि सीमेंट जोड़ने वाला नहीं रह गया है, तोड़ने वाला हो गया है। वह सीमेंट ही नहीं है जो जोड़ता नहीं बल्कि तोड़ता है।

विशेषणजन्य जो उनकी भावनायें हैं उनका मैं आदर करता हूं। मेरा उनसे एक और भी आग्रह है। उन जैसे

वरिष्ठ नेता से जो एक सार्वजनिक दल के भी सर्वमान्य नेता है मुझे यह आशा नहीं थी कि प्रतिष्ठाओं को मिट्टी में मिलाने के अभियान में कम से कम वह सहयोगी बनेंगे, सहायक बनेंगे। मुझे जैसे विनम्र सेवक की तुच्छ बुद्धि में आज के सार्वजनिक जीवन में अपने नेताओं की प्रतिष्ठा को मिट्टी में मिलाने का पास्परिक अभियान प्रजातंत्र के लिए सब से बड़े खतरे में से एक है। मैं उन से यह आशा नहीं करता था कि ऐसे अभियान में वह आसानी से अपना सहयोग देंगे...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सत्य सामने हैं, तथ्य सामने हैं, मैं क्या करूं ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : तथ्यों को भी वह जानते हैं तोड़मरोड़ कर रखा जा सकता है। वह ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, इसकी मुझे आशा है। आज भी आशा है कि तथ्यों को तोड़मरोड़ कर वह नहीं रखेंगे, उस में वह सहयोगी नहीं बनेंगे।

उनका कहना यह है कि जो डैली-गेटड पावर है केन्द्र सरकार की वह डैलीगेटड पावर स्वायत्तता के अधिकार के अन्तर्गत नहीं है बल्कि एसेशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट या कनकरेंट पावर के अन्तर्गत आती है। सीमेंट के बारे में जो आर्डर है वह केन्द्र का भी है और अलग से राज्य का भी है। एसेशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट के अन्तर्गत आदेश केन्द्र भी निकालता है और राज्य सरकारें भी निकालती है, उनका भी अधिकार है। यह केवल डैलीगेटड पावर नहीं है बल्कि सांख्यिक सावरेन पावर है जो संविधान के अनुसार किसी भी विधान मंडल को संविधान के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त है। सावरेन लैजिस्लेचर की सावरेन पावर है उसके अन्तर्गत वे कानून बनाती हैं—

एक माननीय सदस्य : सावरेन ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : सावरेन-रेनटी तो यहां है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सावरेन मत कहिये, आप मुश्किल में फंस जायेंगे ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : जो डेली-गेटिड पावर्ज हैं, उस मामले में राज्य भी कानून बना सकते हैं, आर्डर निकालते सकते हैं। आज भी उन्होंने आर्डर निकाले हुए हैं। इन डेलीगेटड पावर्ज में कहा गया है कि जिलों में क्या ढांचा होगा ? हर जिले में क्या होगा, कौन सीमेंट अथोरिटी होगी, किस प्रकार लाइसेंसिंग होगी, किस प्रकार स्टाकिस्ट्स लाइसेंस किये जायेंगे, क्या कीमत होगी, क्या ट्रांसपोर्ट कौस्ट होगी इसको विस्तार से राज्य सरकार ही तय करेंगी। और इसीलिए 1978 में, मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं कि उनकी सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया कि बल्क एलोकेशन राज्यों का किया जाय। उन्होंने चानना साहव का अकारण नाम ले लिया, मैं तो उन्हें डिफेंड कर रहा हूं कि 1978 में जो उनकी सरकार ने सिद्धान्त निष्पादित किये थे वह ठीक थे, और उन्हीं को आज हमने माना है, और उन्होंने व्यावहारिक काम किया कि हर चीज यहां से निर्धारित नहीं कर सकते और उसमें हम सफल नहीं हो सकते। तो हमने कहा बल्क एलोकेशन करने का अधिकार यहां है और उसके अनुसार नियम बना दिये कि पावर, इरीगेशन सैक्टर ऐसा है जिसे हमें सुरक्षित रखना चाहिए, इसका सीमेंट डाइवर्ट नहीं होना चाहिए, और इसके लिए कह दिया कि सेण्ट्रल वाटर कमीशन और सेण्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रि-सीटी अथोरिटी यह मानोटर करेंगी कि हम प्रधा प्रोजेक्ट में कितना सीमेंट लगेगा, काली भदी पावर प्रोजेक्ट में कितना सीमेंट लगेगा। हर राज्य में जो उसके पावर

या इरीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उनके लिए कितने सीमेंट की आवश्यकता है इसको मानोटरिंग हम नहीं करेंगे, सीमेंट कण्ट्रोलर भी नहीं करेगा बल्कि टेक्नीकल लोग करेंगे जो सेण्ट्रल वाटर कमीशन और सी० ई० ए० में बैठे हुए हैं। उनके द्वारा नियंत्रित होगा कि किस प्रोजेक्ट के लिए कितनी सीमेंट सिंचाई और बिजली के लिए दिया जाना चाहिए। जो स्वयं उनकी सरकार ने सर्वसंगत सिद्धान्त निरूपित किए और जिनको हमने अंगीकार किया उसके लिए हमें वधाई देने के बजाय निन्दा करे, मुझे आश्चर्य होता है।

कहा गया कि कर्नाटक को पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट देखिए। मैं श्रीमन्, बड़े धर्म संकट में हूं और उस धर्म के पारखी वह भी हैं। श्रीमन्, आज से 20—22 वर्ष पहले मैं भी अपने प्रान्त में 5 साल तक पी० ए० सी० का सदस्य रहा हूं और चेयरमैन भी रहा यह विनम्र सेवक और मैं जानता हूं कि पब्लिक अकाउण्ट्स कमेटी की क्या मर्यादायें हैं ? नेता विरोधी दल उसका चेयरमैन होता है और यह अपेक्षा की जाती है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरे पारखी भी चेयरमैन रहे हैं।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : फिर तो वह मुझ से सहमत होंगे ही। तो वह भी स्वीकार करेंगे कि पब्लिक अकाउण्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के उद्धरण यहां दूं और उसकी आलोचना करूं मुझे शोभा नहीं देता कि उसकी रिपोर्ट की यहां पर आलोचना करूं, टिप्पणी करूं, प्रशंसा करने के योग्य भी नहीं हूं, क्योंकि यह विषय केवल राज्य विधान मंडल से सम्बन्धित है। जैसी कि आपने रुलिंग दी है और उसके अन्तर्गत मेरे लिए बड़ा मुश्किल है कि मैं पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट पर टिप्पणी करूं, और अब पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट

पर 14 घण्टे राज्य की विधान सभा और विधान परिषद् में विवाद हो चुका है। जितने कोटेशनस दिये हैं उससे बहुत अधिक 14 घण्टे में कितने कोटेशनस दिये गये हैं

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने पब्लिक अकाउण्ट्स कमेट्री की रिपोर्ट का कोई कोटेशन नहीं दिया।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : डायरेक्टोरेट का कोटेशन दिया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : डायरेक्टोरेट अलग चीज है।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमन्, डायरेक्टोरेट की कोटेशन भी यह अन्तरंग नोटिंग है। इसे अधूरा पढ़ना उचित नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपके अंतरंग का हमको पता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राजनीतिज्ञों की अन्तरात्मा कुछ एक जैसी ही चलती है।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : अंतरंग के अन्तरतर तक आपकी अन्तर्दृष्टि तो पहुंच गई लेकिन आप अन्तर्यामी नहीं हैं।

तो जी नोट उन्होंने पढ़ा उसमें एक शब्द है जिस पर मैं जोर देना चाहता हूं, उसको जरा हल्के से उन्होंने कहा, "पौसिबिलिटीज" पर जरा सी कुछ मध्यम आवाज हो गई, उनकी आवाज मंद हो गई। मुझे लग रहा था उनकी ओजस्वी वाणी क्यों मंद हो गई। उसका अर्थ क्या है? अर्थ का अनर्थ तो नहीं करना चाहिए। लेकिन अनर्थ में अर्थ निकल जाए, अनर्थ अर्थ हो जाय, अर्थ अनर्थ बन जाय तो क्या होगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या सुर में बात की है।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : फिर उनकी वाक धारा का क्या कहना है कि गगन चुम्बी अट्टालिकायें आकाश का चुम्बन करने वाली बनाई जा रही हैं। आज श्रीमान, किस देश में, किस नगर में गगन चुम्बी अट्टालिकायें नहीं हैं? आज यह वास्तविकता है, ध्रुव सत्य है, हमारे समाज में, देश में भी कुछ नगरों में स्थिति ऐसी है। अब बम्बई जैसे नगर में अट्टालिकाएं न बनें, इसको भी कोई होता तो 77-78 में रोक देता अट्टालिकाओं का निर्माण करना, हम नहीं चाहते कि अट्टालिकाएं बनें, गरीबों की झोपड़ी व कच्चे मकान पक्के बनने चाहिए। फिर भी अट्टालिकायें बनती हैं, सारे संसार में बन रही हैं। स्थिति यह है कि भूमि कम है, आर्किटेक्ट्स ऊपर को बना रहे हैं, आकाश मुखी हो रहे हैं। वह कहते हैं कि स्पेस प्लानिंग करनी होगी, लैण्ड-यूज भूमि का सही इस्तेमाल करना होगा, इसलिए आकाश की तरफ जाना होगा। अब क्या किया जाये?

श्री माधव राव सिधिया (गुना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अटल जी और मंत्री जी के लिए हिन्दी से हिन्दी ट्रांसलेशन करवाई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गगन-चुम्बी बातें हो रही हैं।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि सीमेंट के मामले में गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट शब्द पर बहुत जोर दिया जा रहा है। इस विषय में मैंने देखा है जो उद्योग सीमेंट को उठाते हैं, गवर्नमेंट की सिविल सप्लाइज कार्पोरेशन ने सीमेंट उठाया है। यह गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट के अधिकार के अन्तर्गत है कि वह गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट को कितनी सीमेंट दे और कितनी दूसरों को दे।

[श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी]

पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में जो वहां के मंत्री ने बयान दिया है, उसमें दो बातों पर सम्मानित विद्वान सदस्य की दृष्टि में दिलाना चाहता हूं, उन्हें दृष्टिगत कराना चाहता हूं —

There has been no diversion of cement meant for irrigation and power projects to non-Governmental or private purposes.

सदन में मंत्री ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, बिल्कुल कैंटेगोरीकल डिन्याल दिया है —

There has been no diversion of cement meant for irrigation and power projects to non-governmental or private purposes.

अब पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी सार्वभौम कमेटी है, वह बातचीत कर सकती है, उन्हें बुला सकती है। स्वयं पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी साक्ष्य के रूप में, साक्षी के रूप में विभागीय सैक्रेटरी को बुला सकती है। पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी के चेयरमैन यहां बैठे हैं, वह जानते हैं कि राज्यों के सचिवों को वहां बुलाया जा सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तिवारी जी, आपकी वाग्धारा से सतीश जी प्रभावित हुए नहीं, कैसे चले गये ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : अगर वह केवल सतीश होते तो रुकते, पर वह चन्द्रमा भी हैं, नाम के आगे चन्द्र भी है।

इसी वक्तव्य में आगे कहा गया है। जो पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में, ईर्रिगेशन के बारे में कहा गया है, उसका उल्लेख है या नहीं। इस बारे में मुझे कहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है, लेकिन वहां जो सम्बन्धित मंत्री हैं, उन्होंने कहा है—

"It will be noticed from the Report of the Public Accounts Committee that the Committee did not itself examine

the extent to which the Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Upper Krishna, Hemawati and Harangi got delayed or cost got escalated on account of the alleged diversions and alleged irregularities. There are also no details of the delays in other government works referred to in fague and general terms in the Report."

मैं क्या कहूं ? मैं तो रिपोर्ट की आलोचना नहीं कर सकता, करना भी नहीं चाहता था लेकिन चूंकि उन्होंने उल्लेख किया सिंचाई की योजनाओं का, हमारे पास प्रश्न यह है वह कहते हैं कि रिपोर्ट में कोई विचार नहीं किया गया कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तो आरोप है।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : आरोप है, इसका स्पष्टीकरण भी है।

पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी और सदन इसकी जांच कर सकता है कि क्या आवश्यक है और क्या नहीं होना चाहिये। हम यहां क्या कर सकते हैं ? आप हमारी सीमाओं को जानते हैं।

जहां तक आन्ध्र का प्रश्न है, आन्ध्र की डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल कमेटी और डायरेक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज के किसी सर्कुलर का उल्लेख है जो कि सम्मानित सदस्य ने किया, इससे और अधिक स्पष्ट होता है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में सीमेंट के वितरण के लिए नियम बने हुए हैं। इसका अर्थ यह है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल कमेटी और डायरेक्टर आफ इंडस्ट्रीज के अधिकारी को आन्ध्र प्रदेश सीमेंट कंट्रोल आर्डर के मुताबिक अधिकार हैं कि वे सीमेंट आवंटित कर सकते हैं। मेरी अब तक की जो सूचना है, उसके आधार पर, और वहां के सम्मानित मंत्री के वक्तव्य के आधार पर, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि वह विदेशयात्रा पर थे और उनकी अनुपस्थिति में इंडस्ट्रीज के अफसरों ने, जो अधिकृत थे, सीमेंट आवंटित किया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह गलत है ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : गलत भी हो सकता है और सही भी हो सकता है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरे पास आदेश की कापी है, जिस पर मंत्री महोदय ने लिखा हुआ है : "सीन," 18-12-81 ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : 18-12-81 को शायद वह लौट कर आए थे । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आबंटन कब हुआ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री की अनुमति के बिना आबंटन हुआ है—हो सकता है ।

श्री नारायणदत्त तिवारी : क्या माननीय सदस्य आबंटन की तारीख बताएंगे ? (व्यवधान) मैं किसी प्रकार के विवाद में काहे को उलझूँ ? मैं उलझना नहीं चाहता । जहाँ तक मेरी सूचना है, जब वहाँ के उद्योग मंत्री विदेश-यात्रा पर थे, उस समय, उनकी अनुपस्थिति में, सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों ने इसका आबंटन किया । बाद में — उनके आने के बाद— उनकी सूचना के लिए भेजा, उसपर उन्होंने "सीन" लिखा । (व्यवधान)

मैं माननीय सदस्य से आग्रह करूँगा कि इस सदन की महानतम गरिमा का ध्यान हम सब को रखना है और मुझे विश्वास है कि इस सदन की गरिमा को बनाए रखने में और यहाँ पर ऐसे प्रश्नों को उठाने के सम्बन्ध में, जो सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं, उनका सहयोग और सहकार मिलेगा ।

मुझे आशा है कि भविष्य में इस बारे में पुनर्विचार करेंगे और जो उनकी स्वभाव-जन्य गंभीरता है, वे उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्हीं प्रश्नों को उठावेंगे, जो मर्यादित हों ।

श्री जैन्तल बशर (गजीपुर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री वाजपेयी, अपनी औजस्वी भाषा में भ्रष्टाचार की बात कर रहे थे ।

15.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री वाजपेयी को हर जगह भ्रष्टाचार की दुर्गन्ध आती है, हालांकि वह दुर्गन्ध कहीं है नहीं । मैं तो आपके माध्यम से श्री वाजपेयी को सलाह दूँगा कि वह अपने नाक का इलाज करवा लें । उनके नाक में कुछ ऐसी बीमारी हो सकती है, जिसकी वजह से उन्हें हमेशा भ्रष्टाचार की दुर्गन्ध आती है । मैंने वह समय भी देखा है, सुना है, जब माननीय वाजपेयी जी इधर आसन्न पर आसीन थे और उस समय के गृह मंत्री, चौधरी साहब, के उस वक्तव्य को भी हमने पढ़ा है कि जनता पार्टी के सारे मंत्री भ्रष्ट हैं और इम्पोर्टेंट हैं, नपुंसक हैं । यह बात चौधरी साहब ने खुले आम कही थी कि जनता पार्टी के सारे मंत्री भ्रष्ट हैं और नपुंसक हैं । मैंने इस बात की कोई छान-बीन नहीं की*** उस समय वाजपेयी जी ने भ्रष्टाचार के वातावरण को अपने चारों तरफ देखा या नहीं, यह मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन सभी लोग जानते हैं कि उस समय भी राज्य सरकारों के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाए गये थे । स्वयं उनकी पार्टी के एक मुख्य मंत्री, जो मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री थे, उन पर लाखों रुपया दूसरे देश में जाकर जमा करने का आरोप लगाया गया था । मैं वाजपेयी जी को उस समय सही समझता

[श्री जैनूल बशर]

अगर वे उस मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ जांच करवा लेते। इसी प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश के सिविल सप्लायज मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ काफी आरोप लगाये गये थे,—उत्तर प्रदेश विधान मंडल दल में और उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में स्वयं जनता पार्टी के मेम्बरों ने आरोप लगाये थे...। (व्यवधान)

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly):
I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please
come to the subject.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Are you
going to expunge whatever indecent
utterances he has made?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you
want, I will go through the record. I
have told him to come to the subject.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I am not
yielding here. He has no right to ask
any question.

उस समय उन्होंने कोई जांच पड़ताल
क्यों नहीं कराई ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो सीमेंट का
मामला है, जो सीमेंट राज्य सरकारों को
दी गई उसके लिये कुछ गाइड लाइंस निर्धारित
हुई और राज्य सरकारों ने उन गाइड
लाइंस के अनुसार सीमेंट का वितरण किया
या नहीं—यही मुख्य सवाल है। जहां तक
मेरी तुच्छ जानकारी है मैं कोई ज्यादा
अकलमन्द नहीं हूँ, मंत्री जी से भी बहुत
कम बुद्धिमान हूँ, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ
कि गाइड लाइंस केवल एक सलाह की हैसियत
रखती है। गाइड-लाइंस कोई आदेश नहीं
है, कोई कानून या रूल्स नहीं हैं जिनका
पालन करना अत्यधिक आवश्यक हो।

लेकिन यह सलाह की हैसियत अवश्य रखती
है। जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने बताया है, यहां
पर गाइड-लाइंस का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं
किया गया है लेकिन मान लीजिये कोई
ऐसी आफत आ जाय, किसी राज्य में कोई
विशेष प्रकार की समस्या उत्पन्न हो जाए
जिससे निपटने के लिये अगर उन
गाइड-लाइंस के विपरीत सीमेंट या कोई
दूसरी चीज आवंटित कर दी जाय तो उसमें
दोष क्या है ? वाजपेयी जी गगनचुम्बी
इमारतों की बात कर रहे थे कि बड़े बड़े
ठेकेदार उनका निर्माण कर रहे हैं और
उनको लाभ पहुंचाने के लिये यह काम किया
गया है। उनकी नजर बड़े बड़े ठेकेदारों
पर तो पहुंच गई क्योंकि उनकी उन ठेकेदारों
से बड़ी पुरानी दोस्ती है लेकिन इस उद्योग
में जो लाखों मजदूर लगे हुये हैं, राजगीर
लगे हुये हैं वहां तक उनकी नजर नही गई।
अगर यह कांस्ट्रक्शन का पूरा काम बन्द
हो जाय, हैदराबाद, बंगलौर, मद्रास, कर्नाटक,
दिल्ली और दम्बई में, तो इस कांस्ट्रक्शन
के काम में लगे हुये करोड़ों मजदूरों की
स्थिति क्या होगी ? वे अपनी रोजी रोटी
कहां से लायेंगे। इसलिये सीमेंट आवंटित
करने में—चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार हो या
प्रदेशीय सरकारें हों, उन्हें इस बात का तो
खयाल रखना ही पड़ेगा कि जिस उद्योग
पर लाखों की संख्या में काम करने वालों
की रोजी रोटी निर्भर करती है, वह बन्द
न होने पाय। यदि इस प्रकार की बातों
पर भी आक्षेप किया जायेगा तो इस
देश का शासन कैसे चलेगा ?
यह फैसले कैसे होंगे, किसी काम के लिए
निर्णय कैसे होगा। मैं वाजपेयी जी से
पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जगह-जगह आप
भ्रष्टाचार की बातें करके या जहाँ राजनीतिक
नेतृत्व देश में है, चाहे वह आपका हो या
हमारा हो—उस पर से विश्वास कम नहीं
कर रहे हैं ? इतना लम्बा और शब्दों से
भरा हुआ लच्छेदार भाषण उन्होंने यहां
पर दिया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि

क्या आपने शंका व्यक्त करने के अलावा कोई सबूत भी दिया ? ठोस सबूत आपने दिया कि सीमेंट के आबंटन में इतना भ्रष्टाचार किया गया है या इन्होंने इनसे इतना रुपया लिया है या इन्होंने इन को गलत तरीके से मदद पहुंचाई है और उसका यह साक्ष्य है या सबूत है । सिर्फ शंका और श्रुति पर बात करना वाजपेयी जी जैसे बड़े और महान नेता के लिए शोभा नहीं देता है । मैं कह सकता हूं, मैं एक छोटा सा आदमी हूं, लेकिन वाजपेयी जी जैसे महान नेता के लिए बात करना शोभा नहीं देता है । जगह-जगह यह बात कहते रहें कि इस मंत्री ने इस आदमी को सीमेंट देने के बजाय इस आदमी को दिया, इसलिए वह भ्रष्ट है । इस मंत्री जी ने यहां कोई चीज देने के बजाय वहां दे दी, इसलिए भ्रष्ट है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, काम के बदले अनाज योजना चल रही थी । कौन नहीं जानता कि पश्चिम बंगाल को इस सरकार के विरुद्ध ये आरोप लगाए गए कि उन्होंने इस सरकार को गाइड-लाइन्स के विरुद्ध काम किया, लेकिन क्या हमारे कृषि मंत्री जो ने

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not go to that. Be in Delhi.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): Is he raising any question?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Put your question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He is putting questions to me!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not think you will get any reply from what all you spoke just now.

श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या कृषि मंत्री जी ने पश्चिम बंगाल को समर्थन नहीं दिया था । जिस प्रकार की बात यहां उद्योग मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं, उसी प्रकार की बात

कृषि मंत्री जी ने यहां पर कही थी । इसके सिवाय और कुछ नहीं कहा कि राजनीतिक लोगों से जनता का विश्वास कम होता जाएगा । जब हमारे वाजपेयी जी जैसे महान नेता भ्रष्टाचार की दुर्गन्ध सूंघेंगे, तो आम जनता का क्या होगा । यह राजनीतिक नेतृत्व का सवाल है । आज हम इधर बैठे हैं, वाजपेयी जी यहां बैठे थे, लेकिन कहा नहीं जा सकता कि वे फिर यहां पर बैठ सकते हैं या नहीं, लेकिन बार-बार भ्रष्टाचार ...

I think he should not sit here.

अगर वे यहां पर बैठ गए तो वे क्या इस बात को पसंद करेंगे कि कुछ सीमेंट यहां देने के बजाय वहां दे दिया गया और भ्रष्टाचार हो गया । राजनीतिक मामले अपनी जगह पर हैं, लेकिन जो एक इन्स्टीचूशन है, इसमें हर समय बात की खाल निकालना मेरी समझ में राष्ट्र हित में नहीं होगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सीमेंट के मामले में परेशानी कैसे पैदा हो गई, इस ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । मेरे ख्याल में ऐसी कोई मशीनरी नहीं है, जो इस बात का देख सके कि जो केन्द्र सरकार की गाइड-लाइन्स है, उस गाइडलाइन्स के मुताबिक राज्यों में सीमेंट का वितरण हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है ? साथ ही साथ वह मशीनरी यह भी देख सके और इसका भी फैसला कर सके कि अगर कोई राज्य सरकार की तुरन्त ऐसी आवश्यकता पड़ जाए कि किसी मद की सीमेंट का किसी दूसरे मद में देना हो, तो उसका यह तुरन्त अधिकार हो, वह देख सके और छानबीन कर सके, यदि कोई गाइड-लाइन होती तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह सारी परेशानी पैदा नहीं होती मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा— क्या कोई ऐसी मशीनरी वे बनाने जा रहे

[श्री जैनुल वशर]

हैं या नहीं जा रहे हैं ? अगर कोई ऐसी मशीनरी बन जाय तो इस से फायदा होगा ।

यह जो सीमेंट की दोहरी-बिक्री की नीति बनाई गई है यह कुछ अनुभव के बाद बनाई गई है । अनुभव यह था कि सीमेंट हमारे पास कम थी और सीमेंट का हर सेक्टर में बांटना था । गवर्नमेंट बक्स के लिए भी देना था, हाउसिंग के लिए देना था, स्कूलों के लिए देना था, अस्पतालों के लिए देना था । यह ठीक है कि उस में सरकारों ने गाइड-लाइन्स बनाई कि इस काम के लिए सैण्ट्रल कोटे की सीमेंट दे सकते हैं, लेकिन बाकी चीजों के लिए क्या होगा ? वे भी जरूरी हैं—लोगों के मकान बनने जरूरी हैं, अस्पताल बनना जरूरी है, स्कूल बनना भी जरूरी है, और सब से बढ़ कर मकान की मरम्मत होना जरूरी है । इस लिए उन्होंने अब जो सीमेंट की दोहरी नीति बनाई है—उस के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । उस में आप गरीब लोगों के लिए, गांवों के लोगों के छोटे-छोटे मकान बनाने के लिए, खास कर जो रूरल पापुलेशन है उस के लिए आप सीमेंट को व्यवस्था कैसे कर रहे हैं ? उन के लिए परमिट देने की व्यवस्था कैसे कर रहे हैं ? किसान को आमद नबत सीमित है और हमारी आवादी का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा किसान हैं जो गांवों में रहते हैं, वे भी पक्के मकान बनाना चाहते हैं । कच्चे मकान आधे-दिन बारिश और तूफान में गिर जाया करते हैं, जब उन के पास कुछ आमदनी होगी तो वे पक्के मकान बनाना चाहेंगे, उस को बनाने के लिए आप क्या राहत दे रहे हैं ।

बहुत से छोटे-मोटे, गांवों में, उद्योग लगे हुए हैं जो सीमेंट पर आधारित हैं । वे सीमेंट के छोटे-छोटे सामान बनाते हैं, जो मकानों में लगाये जाते हैं, जैसे खिड़कियां बनाते हैं, जालियां बनाते हैं, अन्य बहुत सारे सामान बनाते हैं, प्रीफैबरी-केटेड मंटीरियल बनाते हैं जिनके जरिए गांवों में सस्ते मकान बनाये जाते हैं जो हमारे बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भी है । मुझे कई जगहों से—हैदराबाद से, मेरे अपनी वाराणसी से, मद्रास से, दिल्ली से, अन्य कई जगहों से छोटे-छोटे सीमेंट पर आधारित उद्योग-धन्धों की एसोसिएशनज की तरफ से पत्रक आये हुए हैं कि इस से हमारा धन्धा बन्द हो जायगा, हमारा काम बन्द हो जायगा, क्योंकि उन को सीमेंट महंगा पड़ेगा और वे सस्ते मकानों के लिए कम दामों पर उन चीजों को नहीं दे सकेंगे जिस का प्रभाव देश के हरिजन और बीकर सैक्शनज पर पड़ेगा । इसलिए उन को भी लेवी को सीमेंट दी जाय ताकि वे भी अपने उद्योग को चालू रख सकें और सस्ते मकान बन सकें । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस के लिए मंत्री जी क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

आखरी सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हूं—आज जो यह मामला उठा हुआ है कि गाइड-लाइन्ज को तोड़ कर सीमेंट दिया गया, गाइड लाइन्ज का तोड़ कर यहां सीमेंट दिया गया, वहां सीमेंट दिया गया, इसके बारे में क्या वाकई कोई तथ्य है ? अगर कहीं गाइड-लाइन टूटी है तो क्या राज्य सरकार ने उस के बारे में कोई एक्सप्लेनेशन दिया है कि उन्होंने गाइड-लाइन्ज का थोड़ा-बहुत उलंघन क्यों किया ? क्या कारण था, कौन सी मुसीबत या विपत्ति थी जिस के कारण उन्होंने गाइड-लाइन से हट कर थोड़ा बहुत सीमेंट उधर या उधर दे

दिया ? क्या इस के बारे में भी मंत्री जी बतलाने को कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमान्, सम्मानित सदस्य ने चार प्रश्न पूछे हैं। पहला—जो लोग निर्माण कार्यों में लगे हुए हैं, जो मजदूर निर्माण कार्यों में काम कर रहे हैं, वे सीमेंट को उपलब्ध न होने से बेकार न हो जाय—इस खतरे को और ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। जो बिजली और सिंचाई के निर्माण कार्यों में लगे हुए हैं उन के लिए तो सीमेंट का प्रायर-रिजर्वेशन पहले से ही रिजर्वेशन है। जो दूसरे निर्माण कार्य हैं उन के लिए राज्य सरकारों को छूट है वे अपनी आन्तरिक प्राथमिकता के अन्तर्गत विविध निर्माण कार्यों के लिए कितना देना चाहते हैं, किस प्राथमिकता के आधार पर देना चाहते हैं—यह उन पर निर्भर करता है जिस का मैं पहले भी उल्लेख कर चुका हूँ।

जहां तक मशीनरी का सवाल है कि राज्यों में मशीनरी नहीं है, यह मशीनरी मौजूद है—उनके सिविल सप्लाइज विभाग की मशीनरी है। और सीमेंट कंट्रोलर की मशीनरी है। दो मशीनरीज हैं। एक तो आवंटन करने वाली है और राज्य सरकार भी जो बल्क एलोटमेंट करता है, वह भी सीमेंट कंट्रोलर के पास आता है, जो रीजनल सीमेंट कंट्रोलर हैं, उन के यहां से फैक्टरीज को आदेश जाते हैं कि फला फला को, जिन को राज्य सरकार कहती है, सीमेंट भेज दिया जाए। तो दो मशीनरीज हैं और मुख्यतया जो वितरण को मशीनरी है, यह राज्य सरकार के अंतर्गत होती है। अगर किसी राज्य के मशीनरी को कोई शक्ति प्रदान करने की आवश्यकता हो, तो उस के बारे में राज्य सरकार विचार कर सकती है।

श्री जैनुल बशर : मंत्री जी ने मेरी बात को समझा नहीं। मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि क्या आप के पास केन्द्र में कोई ऐसी मशीनरी है जो यह देखती रहे कि गाईड-लाइन्स के मुताबिक काम हो रहा है या नहीं और अगर परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता हो, तो वह उस को करे।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : जैसा मैंने पहले स्पष्ट किया है कि केन्द्रीय गाईड-लाइन्स ये हैं कि बिजली और सिंचाई के लिए बिल्कुल प्राथमिकता है और सीमेंट का रिजर्वेशन है। इस के लिए सेण्ट्रल वाटर कमिशन और सेण्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी आथोरिटी की मशीनरी है, जो यह देखती है कि किस प्रोजेक्ट के लिए कितने सीमेंट की आवश्यकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wanted to know whether you scrutinise the guidelines given to the States. Is there a machinery?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The Central Water Commission and the Central Electricity Authority are the expert bodies, who enforce these guidelines, and they monitor the requirement of cement in various projects.

जहां तक गरीब लोगों के लिए परमिट वगैरह देने की बात है, मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में स्पष्ट किया है कि जिन तत्वों को मिलना चाहिए, उसके लिए हमने 80 स्क्वेयर मीटर का प्लिथ एरिया रखा है। इस का अर्थ यह है कि 80 स्क्वेयर मीटर तक या कम प्लिथ एरिया वाले मकानवालों को हम लेवी का सीमेंट देंगे और उसके ऊपर वालों को नहीं देंगे। यह एक बात की गई है और इसलिये की गई है ताकि किसानों को और गरीबों को यह सीमेंट मिल सके और अगर सीमेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा जैसा मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया है कि हम चाहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर सीमेंट के उत्पादन की क्षमता दुगुनी हो जाये,

[श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी]

तो उसके आधार पर सीमेंट का ज्यादा बटवारा होगा। अगर देहातों में सेल डिपो खुले होंगे, तो एक तरफ तो फ्री सेल का सीमेंट होगा और दूसरी तरफ लेवी का सीमेंट लोगों के लिये उपलब्ध होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is the only solution to avoid all these things—produce more. Nobody has put any question about increased production of cement. That will and all the trouble.

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : जहाँ तक छोटे उद्योग-धंधों की बात है जाली बनाने वालों की बात है, मैंने पहले भी कहा है और पुनः दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि मैं सम्मानित सदस्य का आभारी हूँगा कि यदि इस संबंध में उन्हें कोई प्रार्थना-पत्र मिले, आवेदन - पत्र मिले, तो अगर वे मुझे अग्रसारित कर सकें, मुझे भेज सकें, तो बड़ी कृपा होगी और उन पर, अवश्य ही सहानुभूति से विचार करूँगा। छोटे उद्योग-धंधे जो सीमेंट पर आधारित हैं, उनके लिये क्या किया जाय ? क्योंकि बड़े उद्योग-धंधे में और छोटे-उद्योग - धंधे में शायद कोई भेद करना पड़े, लेकिन जहाँ तक गाइडलाइन्स के उल्लंघन की बात है, मैंने पहले ही स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि सिंचाई के क्षेत्र से बिजली के क्षेत्र से दूसरे क्षेत्रों में में यह गया है, ऐसी कोई शिकायत हमारे पास नहीं आई है और सीमेंट कंट्रोलर सीमेंट इशू नहीं करेंगे फैक्ट्री के लिये और वे प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये ही सीमेंट इशू करते हैं सीधे। इरीगेशन और पावर सेक्टर में से डाइवर्शन होगा, ऐसी बात नहीं है और स्माल स्केल सेक्टर में जो पहले रिजर्वेशन था, अब तो रिजर्वेशन भी नहीं है और जो नई गाइडलाइन्स हैं, उनके आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों को अलग-अलग कार्य-वाही करनी है।

13.48 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. DE-REGULATION OF STEEL PRICES

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TWARI): There is no statutory control on steel prices; but in practice, prices of steel produced by the integrated steel plants have been regulated by Government. In February 1981, the main producers were allowed to fix prices of bars, rods and semis. Prices of pig iron and categories of steel such as coils, sheets, plates, structurals and railway materials, etc. continued to be determined by Government prior to their announcement by the Joint Plant Committee (JPC).

2. After a careful review of the situation, the Government has decided to discontinue the regime of administered prices with immediate effect. Henceforth, prices of pig iron and all categories of steel will be determined by the Joint Plant Committee, and the requirement of prior Governmental approval will be given up. The Government will keep a watchful eye on the prices that are fixed by the JPC. The Iron & Steel Controller, as the Chairman of the Joint Plant Committee, will monitor the pricing structure. The prices will be determined having due regard to overall interests of the national economy. Steps will be taken to maintain a situation of easy availability of all iron and steel items, and care will be taken that price increases, wherever inevitable, are kept within reasonable limits.

3 This step will bring about greater realism in the pricing of iron and steel items; mop up the market premia which is a feature of administered pricing regime, and increase the generation of internal resources of the industry. Whatever additional resources become available, will be duly channelled into the Steel Development Fund and used for modernisation and expansion of steel industry.

13.50 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REDUCTION IN WELFARE LEVY AND GENERAL LEVY ON DOCK ON DOCK LABOUR BOARD, MADRAS.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): The Welfare Levy and General Levy on the Dock Labour Board, Madras, has been reduced further by Government of India. This Levy is being reduced year after year on the ground that there are surplus funds available. It would be a wonder that the funds accumulated even for welfare fund are not spent in full leading to surplus. I can assure that many welfare measures for the workers are not even attempted; leave alone implemented. Even the ongoing welfare measures are not implemented properly. Is there any end for the welfare measures to the workers in the Madras Port Dock Labour Board? Canteen for the workers could be run. Free transport could be made available to workers from the place of call point and back; even free transport could be made available from different places to the workspots. Residential buildings could be built for all the workers. Wholesale food could be supplied at a reasonable, subsidised cost. All benefits could be extended to the casual and temporary workers. Attendance allowance could be given to the casual workers. There is no need for any reduction in the existing Levy. I fear that the administration is acting in connivance with the trade in reducing the Levy, depriving the legitimate share due to the workers and their welfare measures. I request the Government of India to study the implications in totality and restore the rights of the workers. The Government should encourage the implementation of the welfare measures in right earnest and stop the trade from exploiting the workers, who are toiling day and night for the growth of the Madras Port Trust. The Ex-gratia paid wrongly during the Centenary year of the Madras Port, to the workers of the Dock Labour Board could be adjusted from the Welfare Fund. If the administration functioned properly, in the right

way, there could not be any surplus in the Welfare Fund etc. of the Madras Dock Labour Board. Proposals for reduction of levy have been approved by the Government of India on 11-3-82 within eight days of its receipt. The same eagerness, hurry, speed, have not been shown in deciding and disbursing the centenary gift of Rs. 750/- in lumpsum without any deductions to the Madras Port Trust workers, even though the Centenary itself has ended.

I request justice should be rendered to the workers of the Madras Port in right earnest without any further delay.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Madhavrao Scindia.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Sir, in spite of only three speakers on the Calling Attention, we have been cemented to our seats for two hours. Is that not a record? I would like to know.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is because it is with regard to cement.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I think Atalji's oratory also kept us spell bound for some time.

(Interruptions)

(ii) ASSISTANCE BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF DACOITY-INFESTED AREAS OF MADHYA PRADESH, RAJASTHAN AND UTTAR PRADESH.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): The dacoity problem in spite of intensified police activity is still a major scourge. It has been dramatically highlighted by the recent dastardly and murderous attack on Justice C.S.P. Singh, elder brother of the U. P. Chief Minister which culminated in his death along with his son. This intensified police activity and the deployment of BSF in the dacoity-infested districts of Gwalior-Chambal Division of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, however, represent only the curative aspect of the anti-dacoity

(Shri Madhavrao Scindia)

measures. Mere liquidation of the dacoit gangs, active at the moment would not eradicate the problem completely, unless the preventive aspect especially aimed at the removal of the socio-economic factors, which give rise to new gangs, is also given due attention.

The dacoity infested areas of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are very backward both economically and socially. Widespread ravines exist along the rivers flowing through them and the continuous erosion of soil has reduced the area of cultivable land to a considerable extent. Owing to the negligible growth of industries, other avenues of employment are almost non-existent. Even after 34 years of independence not a single rupee has been spent in the shape of public sector investment in any one of the dacoity infested districts of the three States. Hence the land is very precious and even petty land disputes lead to murders.

Paucity of roads in the rural areas of these districts hampers the easy movement of people, especially of the police pursuing the dacoit gangs.

It is imperative that the Government take effective steps for the removal of these adverse socio-economic factors so as to find a permanent solution to the recurring dacoity problem in the region. Measures like increasing irrigation facilities, setting up of small scale, medium and large scale industries, provision of electricity to the villages of the area, construction of anti-dacoity roads and setting up of vocational schools and technical training centres would help a great in improving the socio-economic conditions of the region.

As this is a problem, which directly concerns both the States on either side of their border, it is essential to establish coordination between the three State Governments closely monitored by the Centre.

Hence I suggest that:—

1. The Union Government should set up a cell or a Committee at a very

high level to study the preventive aspect of the dacoity infested areas of these States i.e., their economic regeneration.

2. Give Central financial aid to the governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh earmarked specifically for these areas for implementing the aforesaid programme.

3. The governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh should be advised to give top priority in budgetary allocations to these areas.

4. Preventive measures must be taken up on a war footing, otherwise the curative steps being taken at the moment would prove of no avail.

If such a high-level committee was set up by the Union Government and development priority given to the dacoity infested areas, I have no doubt that these preventive steps would go a long way in finding an effective solution to the dacoity problem.

(iii) NEED FOR INCREASED RAIL TRANSPORT FACILITY IN MADRAS-TAMBARAM RAILWAY SECTION

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu): Under Rule 377, I make the following statement:

It is estimated that about 14 crores of commuters had travelled in the Madras Electric Trains System during the year 1978-79. But the number of trains used for the passengers from Madras to Tambaram are only 26. Hence, very often, this results in exorbitant delay and most of the trains do not ply in time. Further the meagre number of trains is not sufficient to accommodate nearly 20 crores of commuters. In order to cater to the needs of the commuters, the total number of trains should be increased immediately. It appears that there are some difficulties in increasing the number of trains. Only in Madras, the electric trains are being run in meter-gauge and in other parts of our country these trains run in broad-gauge.

Most of the carriages are under repair and the spare parts are to be procured from outside the country. The Integral Coach Factory at Perampur is manufacturing carriages only for the broad-gauge and the carriages for the meter-gauges are not manufactured. And hence, the need of the people of Madras is not met with for a long time. In spite of the several agitations in this regard by the Ladies Association as well as by Madras and Chengalput District Commuters Association, the authorities have not taken any interest either to increase the number of trains or to provide any other alternative.

At present, the Madras and Chengalput Commuters Association and Working Girls Association have given a call for a state-wide agitation. In response to the call, the Public Relations Office of Southern Railway authorities have categorically stated that only solution to improve the situation is to convert this meter-gauge track into broad-gauge track between Tambaram and Madras Beach. If the authorities failed to take suitable action in this regard, I am afraid that this may unnecessarily lead to law and order situation and the public will be the ultimate sufferer. Hence I bring it to the notice of this Hon. House to bring it to the notice of the Railway Minister to take immediate action to provide for a broad-gauge line as early as possible to cater the long pending needs of the public of Madras and Tambaram.

Further the electric train facility at present is extended only upto Tambaram from Madras. But the same facility is not extended upto Kalpakkam via Chingalpattu, Thirukazikunram and Mahabalipuram. There is an Automatic Power Project at Kalpakkam Thirakazikunram (which is known as Patchi Jhurtham a religious centre. Mahabalipuram is a famous tourist centre. In between these places there are a number of salt manufacturing Centres. Besides, there are many factories situated. Hence without trains transport facility, nearly 5 lakhs of people of Chingalpattu constituency are affected.

A double track from Tambaram to Chingalpattu and a new Railway line upto Kalpakkam via Thirukazikunram, Mahabalipuram is an immediate necessity to cater the public needs. The Railway authorities have already constructed bridges for the purpose. Hence I appeal to the hon. House to bring it to the notice of the Ministry of Railways to provide such a Rail Transport facility.

14.00 hrs.

(iv) March on foot of people from Hura in Purulia—(West Bengal) in support of their demands.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, in West Bengal, several hundreds of people have started a march on foot from Hura, Purulia on 29-3-1982 with the purpose of urging upon the Central Government certain pressing problems affecting them seriously for a long time. These people would reach Calcutta on April 5, 1982 after covering a route of about 250 kms. The demands of the people of West Bengal include—

- (i) Express train service between Howrah-Purulia section of South Eastern Railway and conversion of Purulia-Kotshila metre gauge line into Broad gauge.
- (ii) Railway link between Raniganj and Bankura via Mejhia.
- (iii) Railway link from Mechada to Digha; from Haldia to Bokaro; from Pashkura to Chandrakona Road via Ghatal.
- (iv) Doubling of railway line between Sheoraphuly and Tarakeswar and extension of railway line up Bishnupur.
- (v) Doubling and electrification of Katwa-Bandel railway line.
- (vi) Expedition of conversion of Howrah-Amta-Sheakhala line into broad-gauge.
- (vii) Early completion of rail link from Budge Budge to Namkhana.

[Prof Rup Chand Pal]

- (viii) Introduction of passenger trains in Naihati-Kakurgaehi-Budge Budge line now used for goods traffic only.
- (ix) Early undertaking of the circular railway project at Calcutta.
- (x) Another fast train between New Jalpauguri (North Bengal) and Delhi; and rail link between Malda-Balurghat-Hilli.

Besides these demands in respect of Railways, there are other pressing demands also. They are:

- (i) Setting up of a (coal based) thermal power plant at Mejhia (Bankura).
- (ii) Expedition steps in respect of Haldia Petro-chemical Project and the ship-building and Ship Repairing Project of Haldia.
- (iii) Setting up of a unit of Bharat Electronics Complex Ltd., at Salt Lake City, Calcutta.
- (iv) Setting up of coal based chemical industries in Asansol-Raniganj area.
- (v) Special financial assistance from the Centre to speed up industrialisation in industrially backward North Bengal.
- (vi) Strict enforcement of the principle of employment through employment-exchanges in Central Government undertakings and establishments with reservation for landlosers, cases of 'dying in harness' Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people.
- (vii) Increased central assistance and allocation for implementation of developmental plans in West Bengal

The above are some of the urgent demands of the people of West Bengal which they have been repeatedly placing before

the Central Government for a long time. But unfortunately, nothing has as yet been done. I would urge upon the Central Government to concede the demands with which the afflicted people of West Bengal are marching on foot to draw the attention of the Central Government.

(v) Shifting of regional office of Central Silk Board from Bombay to Bangalore

*SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE (Panaji): Sir, I would like to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

A serious situation has developed because of the Government of India's decision to shift the office of Central Silk Board from Bombay to Bangalore. The work at Bombay office is totally suffering for the last three months due to disputes arising out of the decision of the Government. Most of the staff members of this Board find it inconvenient to go over Bangalore and have made many appeals and demands to persuade the Government from taking such a decision. The Board Employees' Association is also agitated about the matter. Many employees whose wives are employed or children undergoing school education have appealed to the Government to postpone transfer till May this year.

As three-fourth of silk manufactured in the country is exported from Bombay, it is desirable that the regional office of the Board should be situated at Bombay only. The work of the Board has virtually come to a stand-still because of the agitation of employees which is likely to be intensified if the Government does not change its decision. In view of this, I urge upon the Government not to shift the regional office of Central Silk Board from Bombay to Bangalore.

(vi) Need for increased railway services in Aonla Lok Sabha Constituency of Uttar Pradesh

*The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंबला) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र आंबला में रेल यातायात में विशेष सुधार की आवश्यकता है। बरेली से एक पूर्वोत्तर रेल कासगंज की ओर जाती है और एक बरेली से आंबला व चन्दौसी की ओर उत्तर रेलवे जाती है और दूसरी बरेली से शाहजहांपुर की ओर रेलवे लाइन जाती है। बरेली से कासगंज के लिये जो रेल लाइन जाती है, उस पर बहुत सी ट्रेनों समय पर नहीं चलती हैं और उनके समय भी सही रूप से निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं।

बरेली स्टेशन पर रात को लखनऊ मेल, काशी विश्वनाथ, दून एक्सप्रेस व अनेक ट्रेनों से विभिन्न स्थानों से यात्री आते हैं, और जो बदायूं व कासगंज की ओर जाना चाहते हैं, उनके लिये अगले दिन प्रातः 10 बजे तक कोई भी ट्रेन उपलब्ध नहीं होती। ऐसे हजारों यात्री प्रतिदिन परेशान रहते हैं। इसी प्रकार कासगंज से बरेली की ओर जो यात्री चलने हैं, उनको शाम को या रात में कोई ट्रेन उपलब्ध नहीं होती, उनको कासगंज में ही पड़े रहना पड़ता है। यह आवश्यक है कि प्रातः 5 या 6 बजे के मध्य एक ट्रेन बरेली से कासगंज को चलाई जाय और इसी प्रकार शाम को 6 बजे एक ट्रेन कासगंज से बरेली को चलाई जाय बरेली से दिल्ली जाने वाले यात्रियों को दिन में कोई ट्रेन उपलब्ध नहीं है। बरेली से एक मेल एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन दिल्ली के लिये बाया रामपुर व एक ट्रेन बाया चन्दौसी चलना आवश्यक है।

आंबला से जो एक मेल की बोरी आंबला से दिल्ली को जुड़ती थी, उसको भी रेल विभाग ने रद्द कर दिया है। बरेली, बदायूं, कासगंज की ओर से जो यात्री मथुरा होकर दिल्ली, बम्बई, जयपुर आदि स्थानों पर जाना चाहते हैं, उनको भी कोई ट्रेन दिन में उपलब्ध नहीं है।

बरेली से दिन में एक मेल या एक्सप्रेस मथुरा जंक्शन को और इसी प्रकार दिन में मथुरा जंक्शन से एक ट्रेन बरेली जंक्शन को चलना आवश्यक है। बदायूं व उसके आस पास के सरकारी कर्मचारी, छात्र और कचहरी जाने वाले लोक व आम जनता को भीड़ के कारण ट्रेनों में स्थान नहीं मिल पाता और उनको दफ्तर व स्कूल के समय पर ट्रेनें उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाती। इसलिये, बरेली, बदायूं व कासगंज के बीच एक शटल चलने की आवश्यकता है।

मुझे रेल विभाग का ध्यान विशेष रूप से इस ओर दिलाना है कि बरेली, बदायूं कासगंज, भमौरा, मकरन्दपुर, बमयाना, घटपुरी, आंबला आदि स्टेशनों पर टिन शैंड व बैठने की बेंचे अच्छे वेटिंग रूम रोशनी व पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है जिससे यात्रियों को बड़ी परेशानी होती है। जो ट्रेनें चलाई जाती हैं, उनकी खिड़कियां शीशे, चिटखनी, वायरूम की टोटियां व अच्छे शौचालय उपलब्ध नहीं रहते और अधिकतर सीटों पर रेकमीन वगैरह भी गायब रहती है।

इन सारी समस्याओं का समाधान रेल विभाग को अतिशीघ्र करना चाहिये ताकि इस क्षेत्र के लोगों की परेशानियां दूर हो सकें। सरकार को इस पर अविलम्ब कारगर कदम उठाना चाहिये।

(vii) Problems of Washerman in Delhi.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राजधानी में धोबियों की समस्याओं तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा की जा रही उनकी घोर उपेक्षा की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

आजादी के 35 वर्षों के बाद आज तक यहां के धोबियों के लिये कपड़े धोने के लिये स्वच्छ पानी के घाटों तथा अस्थायी अड्डों का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है, इसलिये मजबूर होकर उन्हें ज्यादातर नागरिकों के कपड़े यमुना तथा गंदे नालों के गंदे पानी

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

में धोने पड़ते हैं, जो न केवल नागरिकों, बल्कि खुद धोबियों के स्वास्थ्य के लिये भी हानिकारक हैं।

श्रीमन्, दिल्ली में धोबियों के लिये वर्तमान 'घाटों' की संख्या पर्याप्त नहीं है। 1970 के बाद से नये घाटों का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है। 1975 में रामकृष्णपुरम क्षेत्र में एक घाट और कुछ मकान जर्जर बनाये गये थे, परन्तु मकान धोबियों के बजाय अन्य लोगों को आवंटित कर दिये गये और घाट पर समुचित व्यवस्था न होने के कारण आज तक वह खाली पड़ा है।

दिल्ली के धोबियों के अनेक संगठन और उनके नेता समय-समय पर दिल्ली प्रशासन को अपनी समस्याओं तथा मांगों के संबंध में अवगत कराते रहे हैं, किन्तु इस संबंध में अभी तक कोई ठोस एवं प्रभावी कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। इन लोगों की यह भी मांग है कि हलवाईयों की तरह उन्हें भी कोयले का कोटा निर्धारित किया जाय और कपड़े धोने के काम आने वाली अन्य सामग्री भी उन्हें उचित मूल्य पर दिलायी जाये तथा रहने के लिये आवास की व्यवस्था की जाये।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस समाज के काम और मेहनत को ध्यान में रखकर वह दिल्ली प्रशासन को निर्देश दे कि धोबियों की उपरोक्त समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये तुरन्त आवश्यक कार्यवाही अमल में लाये।

(viii) Crisis in handloom industry in Kerala due to accumulation of Stocks.

handloom industry in Kerala. Kerala is famous for its handloom products from time immemorial. But, it is facing such a serious crisis that about one lakh of workers employed in this industry are today out of job. Lack of demand in the international market and the consequent stocks accumulation are the main causes of this crisis. According to an estimate, Rs. 1.5 crores worth of handloom clothes have accumulated in the private sector and Rs. 7 crores worth of clothes in 'Hantex' and Handloom Development Corporation. Unless an all-out effort is made to move the stock, the workers and their families will face starvation deaths. Cannanore and Calicut districts are the most affected areas, as majority of the looms are centred in these two districts.

Loss of international market due to stiff competition from countries like Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, China, Sri Lanka and even Pakistan is one of the reasons for the present state of affairs. Another reason is the abnormal rise in the prices of yarn and the chemicals used in dyeing etc. For example, the price of yarn of lower count of 20 was Rs. 30/- in 1968. It has now gone up to Rs. 105/-. The low wages prevailing in the neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka have also contributed very much to this crisis.

In this situation, the Government has to come forward to help this sector to tide over the present crisis. Immediate steps should be taken to make enough yarn available at reasonable prices. Chemicals used in this industry should be supplied at reasonable prices. These should be distributed through cooperative societies or Government Depots. A levy system should be introduced in the supply of yarn so that the mills could be compelled to supply it to the handloom units. Free ration should be supplied to the workers till they get employment. I would request the Government to take these steps immediately and save this industry and the starving workers.

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Cannanore):

I want to draw the attention of the Government to the serious crisis facing the

14.13 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1982-83— Contd.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we go to Item 13 : Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Education and Culture. The House will take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 25 to 28 relating to the Ministry of Education and Culture for which 8 hours have been allotted. Hon. Members present in the House, whose Cut Motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their Cut Motions, send slip to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the Serial Numbers of the Cut Motions they would like to move. List showing the Serial Numbers of Cut Motions

to be moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Hon. Member finds any discrepancy in the List, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 25 to 28 relating to the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Demands for Grants 1982-83 in respect of Ministry of Education and Culture submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16th March 1982	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House
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1	2	3	4
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Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

25	Department of Education	38,79,000	1,93,97,000	..
26	Education	52,59,36,000	1,07,92,000	262,96,79,000
27	Department of Culture	2,61,13,000	..	13,05,66,000
28	Archaeology	1,33,25,000	..	6,66,23,000

**SHRI AJIT BAG (Serampore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the year 1982 has been marked as the year of productivity by the Government. But if you look at the budget allocations for education, the

sincerity of the Government in achieving their objective would at once become clear. Who does not know that with necessary education a labourer/worker can understand easily the drawings and other

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

**The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Ajit Bag]

technical details about his work and is able to produce much better than his illiterate colleagues. In a like wise manner a cultivator who has some basic education and who can read the newspaper or the publicity literature would be in a better position to make the best use of pesticides, seeds and fertilizer for his cultivation as compared to his fellow brothers who are illiterate. What I want to emphasise that education for the workers and labourers has to be a must if we want to achieve improvement in production in our country. But unfortunately, in our country today 64 per cent of the population are illiterate and a vast majority of the work force of our country come under this category who are engaged in the task of effecting production in various fields for our country and this Government has made so little an allocation for so many in the country. Out of 29,219 crores of rupees in the Central Budget, education gets a paltry sum of Rs. 352 crores only which comes to 1.2 per cent of the budgetary allocation, and it is 1.6 per cent of the 6th Plan allocations. This to say in short is a drop in the ocean. Where the problem is so gigantic, the small allocations made by the Government betrays their bourgeois-landlords outlook and their manoeuvres to benefit these classes only.

India during the pre-independence era had a colonial system of education. The British imperialists had introduced a system of education in our country whose central theme was to build up a class of English educated people who will be at their back and call to run their administration and to keep their grinding machines in operation and to provide them with administrators; judges, accountants, clerks and their lackeys.

In 1835, Lord Macaulay had said and I quote:

"We must at present do our best to form a class who may be interpreters between us and the millions whom we govern. To that class we may leave it to render them by degrees fit vehicles for conveying knowledge to the great mass of the population."

The above saying of Macaulay epitomises his Downward Filtration Theory of education which simply meant that education should be for the rich, the elite and the handful at the upper strata of the society and only dribblets of this education may be permitted to percolate to the millions of people who are poor, down trodden and comprise the bulk of the society. Every one of us are aware of the fact how country wide surging agitations were held and during the struggle for independence demands were made to introduce education which would educate people in their mother tongue. The national leaders of our country had convinced the people that immediately after the attainment of independence, the popular demand pertaining to education will be implemented. It was no wonder therefore that the framers of the Constitution under Article 45 of the Constitution under the Directive Principles had to provide that within ten years of commencement of the Constitution, free compulsory education for the boys and girls of the age group of 6-14 will be introduced in the country but it is a deplorable commentary on the working of our Government that this goal continues to remain elusive although 31 years have passed by. Why?

I would like to raise a few fundamental issues in this connection. We have seen that this Government do not bother nor do they tire to make good promises in Parliament and they do not deny or oppose the recommendations of the Committees and Commissions so long they remain in the pages of the reports or in the documents but they certainly feel restive when the question of implementation arises. Had it not been so why should a statutory provision of the Constitution regarding free and compulsory education remains unfulfilled? Why the Government could not do it? What are the impediments coming in their way? The real difficulty to my mind lies in their class outlook and in their lack of will to implement it. A Government which is wedded to capitalism cannot but maintain *status quo*. The bourgeois-landlord rulers of our country do not want that the light of education should brighten up the dark corners of each hem-

let because they full well know that education brings awakening and awakening will lead to revolution. This was precisely what the Britishers had done and they had under their grip a handful of educated people to serve their interests and during the post independence period till date we have despite so much of high-sounding proclamation been able to reduce the figures of illiteracy from 80 per cent to 64 per cent over a period of 34 years in a limping way. The Constitution had envisaged that free and compulsory education by the year 1960 but this year of achievement was postponed continuously from time to time and first it was extended to 1970, then to 1976 then to 1980 and now it is being said that the objective will be achieved by the year 1990. But from our experience of the past we can safely say that this promise would once again meet with the same fate of the promises made earlier. The justification for my apprehension lies in the fact that the budget allocation for education has never exceeded 3 per cent of the total allocation even though the Kher Committee had re-

commended that Centre must allocate 10 per cent and the States 30 per cent of their budgetary provisions for education. It is indeed very sad that while most of the State Governments have crossed the limit suggested above or nearing the target, the Central Government remains static and their allocation for education have never gone beyond 3 per cent so far. As a matter of fact the rulers of our country do not want that the masses should be educated. Is it really impossible to achieve it? In my opinion it is not. If we can created proper awareness about the need and enthruse people for participating in the campaigns for eradication of illiteracy, the goal will soon be within our reach. We know how after the great revolution, the Soviet Union could educate its people within a short time bound programme. If we look at Africa; Latin America, and other progressive countries of Asia, we will find that much greater percentage of G.N.P. is invested for education and consequently illiteracy is much smaller in those countries than in ours. A few statistics will prove this fact much better:

During 70's

Country	percentage to illit- eracy	Expenditure from G.N.P.
Egypt	56.5	5.7
Zambia	52.7	7
Mauritius	39.2	4.4
Maxico	25.8	4
Jamica	12.2	6
Brazil	33.8	3.7
Peru	27.8	3.9
Chilly	11.9	5.1
Burma	40.3	3.4
Indonesia	43.4	3.3
Sri Lanka	22.4	4.5
Thailand	21.4	3.6
Turky	48.7	5.3
West Malaysia	41.5	5.8
India	70.0	2.8

[Shri Ajit Bag]

The above figures make it abundantly clear that while other countries are proceeding fast to eradicate the evils of illiteracy we have chosen the snails pace for our objective. The rapid growth of population in our country has left the rate of growth of literacy in our country far behind. During 1961-71, the rate in the growth of population was 24.66 per cent and the literacy during this period had risen from 24.02 per cent to 29.04 per cent. In other words it was an increase of 5 per cent only. In other words growth in literacy has remained far behind the growth in population. This situation however improved slightly during 1971-81 while the percentage of increase in population remained the same, the increase in literacy was 7 per cent but can this by any stretch of imagination be considered as encouraging or hopeful! If we are to proceed at this pace we will only be forcing ourselves towards catastrophic ends. According to the census figures of 1981 nearly 44 crores of people are illiterate in our country which is little more than the half of the illiterates of the world. During 1971-81, the population increased by $13\frac{1}{2}$ crores while the illiterates increased by $7\frac{1}{2}$ crores. While in other countries the rate of illiteracy is coming down whereas in India it is increasing continuously without any sign of abatement and if it continues at this rate surely a time will come when we will earn the dubious distinction of enjoying to monopoly in illiteracy in the world. In a country like India, where more than half the population live under poverty line we have no option but to lay emphasis on compulsory education upto the age of 14. Not by words, not by commissions, not by Committees or by slogans but through a national programme, we have to approach the problem on a war footing within a time bound programme. For this we have to lay stress on primary education. This however does not mean that we are opposed to higher education, technical education or scientific education but what we really want is that the educational pyramid in India should be proportionately balanced with broad universal literacy at the bottom and with gradual and symmet-

rical tapering at the apex. I am compelled to say this because we do not pay adequate importance to primary education. In India while the allocation out of the education budget is only 36 per cent for primary education, in the neighbouring countries of Asia this allocation is very much higher. I have got with me the statistics of the 70's and with your permission Sir, I will quote some of them:

Burma	47.9
Philippines	83.8
Thailand	65.5
Malaysia	68.3

Keeping the above in view and the abiding poverty in our country it would not be too much if I demand that 10 per cent of the Central budget and plan allocation should be made for education and out of this fund 60 per cent should go for primary education. One of the chief obstacle coming in the way for spread of education in our country is the question of drop outs, and closely following it is the question of failures. This has been so right from the inception because we find that during 1929 the Hartog Committee in its report had mentioned about these twin devils. Again during 1964-66 the Kothari Commission emphasised these two points only. Out of the students who take admission in Class I, 60 per cent are not able to reach upto Class V and unless one reaches upto this point one cannot claim to have working knowledge or elementary education. This colossal wastage is more apparent in the rural areas and particularly among the children of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people. This being so we have to take suitable measures to eradicate economic and social disability that are plaguing the cause of primary education. Making education free will not solve the problem. We have to give books and other stationery free, arrange for free mid-day meal, give them dresses and also have to find out how to compensate the parents who derive some income from their children if they had not gone to the school. We have to make education living, productive, and realistic. Side by side due emphasis should also be

given to adult education. When the illiterate parents will be educated they will be more eager to send their children to schools. Importance of non-formal education cannot be ignored. These days the centres which cater to this type of education do not really function on right lines and they cannot give the desired results also.

India is a federation of States and each State is rich in its own language and its own culture. If we are able to encourage them fully then only the national culture and national integrity will be strengthened. For this it is imperative that education should be brought under the State List and the Centre will have to take full financial responsibility for the financial help that will be required in fulfilling the targets set by the States in this regard. As I have said earlier, it would be necessary to earmark 10 per cent of the Central Budget and Plan allocation and 6 per cent of the G.N.P. for education only. The States have already reached the point of saturation so far as finances are concerned. It has therefore very necessary that backward and financially weak States should be given greater financial assistance by the Centre. If the educational standards in all the States is not same how can we expect the development of our nation? We have therefore to have uniform syllabus and uniform standards for judging their academic attainments

Popular movement will have to be encouraged for eradication of illiteracy and how people's participation can really help a Government in propagation of education can well be illustrated by what the Left front Government of West Bengal has done. To sum up briefly during the last four years the West Bengal Government (1) have been able to introduce normalcy by eliminating the anarchy and chaos in the field of education and by stopping mass copying in examinations (2) democratisation of education (3) increase in education budget (4) emphasis on primary education, change in curriculum, introduction of mother tongue as medium of instruction etc. It would indeed be very happy if other States could emulate West Bengal in this matter.

Sir, once again I demand that allocations for education should be increased to 10 per cent of our budget and of the plan allocations and greater emphasis should be given for the spread of primary education in our country. With these words I conclude.

SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA (Calicut):

I beg to move:

'That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100.'

[Need to grant necessary funds to Kerala and Calicut universities for carrying their programmes.] (17)

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA (Kodarma): I beg to move:

'That the Demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced to Re. 1'.

[Failure to abolish the schools run by class-conscious and commercialised society and imparting education leading to discrimination against rural people.] (18)

'That the Demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced to Rs. 1.'

[Failure to evolve a uniform pattern of education throughout the country for national integration.] (19)

'That the Demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced to Re. 1.'

[Need to impart vocational education to all children according to their aptitude.] (20)

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW (Nominated—Anglo-Indian): I beg to move:

'That the Demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced to Rs. 1.'

[Need for a national policy on education.] (21)

'That the Demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced to Rs. 1.'

[Need to resuscitate the Central Advisory Board of Education.] (22)

[Shri A.E.T. Barrow]

"That the Demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review priorities in education policy with special reference to primary education.] (23)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Deterioration in discipline and educational standards in colleges and universities.] (24)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reject the proposal of the University Grants Commission to depoliticise the University campuses to maintain peace.] (44)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to upgrade the position of professional assistants and equivalent positions at par with Assistant Librarians in colleges and university libraries.] (45)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reform the entire examination system.] (46)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement National Adult Education Programme effectively.] (47)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to universalise elementary education as envisaged in the Constitution.] (48)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check high drop-out rate in primary classes.] (49)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish private management from the field of higher education.] (133)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove discrimination between State and Central Universities.] (134)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give the students useful and purposeful education.] (50)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the practice of collecting unreasonable capitation fee by private medical and technical colleges in the country particularly in Karnataka State.] (51)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enforce the accepted three language formula in most of the schools and colleges.] (52)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring about discipline in educational institutions.] (53)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make compulsory primary education a reality.] (54)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide the schools and colleges with proper libraries.] (55)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make adult education a success.] (56)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring out good text books] (57)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have more trained teachers in schools]. (58)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give proper place to Sanskrit]. (59)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate and implement an effective National Education Policy]. (60)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take effective steps to give education to all the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.] (61)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give scholarships to students on the basis of merit and economic conditions.] (62)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper attention to research to make education give better results at minimum cost]. (63)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revise the policy of giving grants-in-aid including grants given by U.G.C.] (64)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start more polytechnics and make them job oriented and productive.] (65)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give higher and post-graduate education purely on the basis of merit]. (66)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the political activities of foreign students]. (67)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to arrange for mid-day meals for students]. (68)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make moral education a part of education programme.] (69)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more attention to sports, and physical culture]. (70)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to restrain teachers from political activities] (71)

(Shri T.R. Shamanna)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Culture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to overhaul the cultural Akademis and put them under the charge of able and talented men]. (72)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Culture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare and publish books relating to Indian heritage and culture for foreign countries in order to project good and real picture of Indian culture]. (73)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Culture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to safe-guard the valuable historical material in National Museum]. (74)

"That the demand under the Head 'Archaeology' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to tone up the administration of Archaeological Department]. (75)

"That the demand under the Head 'Archaeology' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take better care of old monuments of historical value.] (76)

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): I beg to move:—

"That the Demand under the Head 'Archaeology' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to excavate the ancient site of Ballalhipi in the district of Nadia of West Bengal.] (93)

"That the demand under the Head 'Archaeology' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to excavate the Subarna, Bihar and Nadia, West Bengal.] (94)

"That the demand under the Head 'Archaeology' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to undertake any archaeological survey of Nadia district of West Bengal.] (95)

"That the demand under the Head 'Archaeology' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds for excavation of ancient sites and preservation of monuments.] (96)

"That the demand under the Head 'Archaeology' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to step up excavation work at ancient sites and remains of the Gangetic valley under eastern circle of ASI.] (97)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: (Samastipur): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check irregularities in appointment of professors in NCERT.] (98)

"That the demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malpractices in transfers of teaching and other staff in NCERT.] (99)

"That the demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check wasteful expenditure on departments like technology in Regional Colleges where these courses have been discontinued.] (100)

"That the demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for probe in the affairs of NCERT.] (101)

"That the demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for curbing wasteful expenditure by NCERT in hiring godowns from private parties.] (102)

"That the demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for improving quality of research in NCERT.] (103)

"That the demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for improving training programmes.] (104)

"That the demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for probe into malpractices in admissions in the Regional College, Ajmer.] (105)

"That the demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for probe into malpractices in internal assessment in Regional Colleges.] (106)

"That the demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for probe into the misuse of student funds in Regional Colleges of Education.] (107)

"That the demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for CBI inquiry into death of the students in the Regional College, Ajmer.] (108)

"That the demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to reduce per student expenditure on NCERT College.] (109)

"That the demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for better utilisation of facilities in NCERT and Regional Colleges.] (110)

"That the demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Non-compliance of Government directives by NCERT in appointment of academic staff.] (111)

"That the demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[NCERT is misusing the funds for taking on rent godowns at very high rates and moreover so many godowns are not required for the storage of papers.] (112)

"That the demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to bring out text books by NCERT in time.] (113)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to check sale of paper received by NCERT as gift.] (114)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to check misuse of funds in some constituent units of NCERT.] (115)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Slow progress in making education vocation oriented.] (116)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to eliminate malpractices in Central Universities in general and J.N.U. in particular.] (117)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to prevent commercialisation of education.] (118)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to eliminate unfair means in school and university examinations.] (119)

[Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to introduce compulsory primary education throughout the country.] (120)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to check high drop out rate in primary schools.] (121)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide funds for suitable accommodation for rural primary schools.] (122)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide free text books to students in rural areas.] (123)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to direct NCERT to get its all text books printed in Government of India presses.] (124)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to increase the expenditure ratio between grants for education and total budget.] (125)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to maintain absolute secrecy in the conduct of National Talent Search Examinations.] (126)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Lack of objective approach in writing history text books.] (127).

"That the demand under the Head Rs. 100."

"That the demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to inquire into the cancellation of exhibition on history of science in 1977.] (128)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase per capita expenditure in University Engineering Colleges to bring it at par with that of I.I.T.] (129)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-impressive performances of I.I.Ts.] (130)

"That the demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for an inquiry into the working of NCERT.] (131)

"That the demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Wastage of public funds as most of the departments and units in NCERT do not have work.] (132)

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to check the propaganda by communal organisations such as R.S.S. in universities.] (151)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the drills by communal organisations such as R.S.S. in the premises of universities and schools]. (152)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced to Rs.1."

[Failure to check communal tinge in text books]. (153)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to enforce three language formula]. (154)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to bring about radical changes in the education policy to make it employment oriented]. (155)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to check the increasing communal influence in the field of education]. (156)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a Central School in Shastri Nagar at Patna]. (157)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a Central school in Khagol (Danapur) in Patna district for the children of railway employees]. (158)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to resolve the differences amongst the teachers of Central school, Danapur]. (159)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce a uniform school syllabus throughout the country]. (160)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept the demands submitted by the associations of teachers of universities, colleges and schools]. (161)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen secularism through the syllabus of history]. (162)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malpractices in Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi]. (163)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to preserve and promote the traditional values of Kashi Vidyapeeth]. (164)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the construction of buildings in Kashi Vidyapeeth]. (165)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malpractices prevalent in Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad]. (166)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the standard of teaching in Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad]. (167)

[Shri Ramalvatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the unhelpful attitude of authorities of Indian School of Mines Dhanbad.] (168)

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA (Darbhanga): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education I would like to give certain constructive suggestions so far as higher education, particularly University education, in our country is concerned.

Sir, in the midst of the Second World War the then Government of India appointed a committee on post-war development of education in this country under the Chairmanship of the Educational Adviser, Mr. John Sergeant, who submitted his report in January 1944. Defining the universities *inter alia* the Report says:

"A university aims at raising the intellectual tone of society, at cultivating the public mind, at purifying the national taste, at supplying true principles to popular aspirations, at giving enlargement and sobriety to the ideas of the age at facilitating the exercise of political power and refining the inter-course of private life."

14.31 hrs.

[GULSHER AHMED in the Chair.]

Sir after the Second World War when we achieved freedom the Swaraj Government headed by the late Pandit Nehru appointed a commission on university education under the Chairmanship of Ds. S. Radhakrishnan and nine other eminent educationists, drawn from different areas of the country and three of them from outside the country. The terms of reference included:

"To report on Indian university education and suggest improvements and extensions that may be desirable to suit the present and the future requirements of the country."

The report and recommendations of this commission for the first time saw the light

of day in August, 1949. They are available in three volumes. In my humble opinion the recommendations of this famous commission are perhaps more apt today than they were when originally drafted and published considering the situation as it has been obtaining in the country.

It would be an exercise in futility to summarise the recommendations of this commission or to try to offer a gist of them. And yet, with your permission, Sir, I would like to read out for the consumption of this august body two or three of these recommendations, which appear to me to be of far reaching consequences and so apt. I quote:

1. "No teacher who is not a master of the field, who is not in touch with the latest developments in his subject and who does not bring to bear upon his duties a free and untrammelled mind will ever succeed in inspiring youth with that love of truth which is the principal object of all higher education."

2. "Secondly, we cannot preserve real freedom unless we preserve values of democracy, justice and liberty, equality and fraternity. It is the ideal towards which we should work though we may be modest in planning our hopes as to the results which in the near future are likely to be achieved."

Lastly, 'Utopias are sweet dream', wrote Kant 'but to strive relentlessly towards them is the duty of the citizen and of the statesman as well. Universities must stand for these ideal causes which can never be lost so long as men seek wisdom and follow righteousness. If we do not have the necessary intelligence and ability to work out these purposes, we must get them through the universities. What we need is awareness of the urgency of the task, the will and the courage to tackle it and a whole-hearted commitment of this ancient and yet new people to its successful performance.'

Sir, a number of eminent witnesses appeared before this Commission and unanimously they were all of the opinion

that so far as higher education, particularly university education was concerned, it should be mainly the concern of the Union Government.

Agreeing with the suggestion of the witnesses, the Commission itself, *inter alia* stated like this. I quote:—

Taking into consideration the need for a national guarantee of minimum standard of efficiency, the Commission endorsed the view that the University Education should not be allowed to be the exclusive concern of the States."

Sir, looking backward on the developments for over three decades, since the publication of this Report and its recommendations, due to reasons into which we may not go here, somehow the recommendations were put into cold storage and the 'powers-that-be' somehow succeeded in establishing new universities and colleges mainly on narrow and sectarian considerations so much so that even the old seats of learning were, often enough, vitiated by these considerations. I remember to have read a well-known book—"India, the Most Dangerous Decades"—written by an eminent author-cum-journalist Salig Harrison, who after analysing the situation in practically every State of this vast country as also the situation outside the country, had come to the conclusion in the last 50s that the nation had actually been facing two kinds of challenge. One was danger or the external aggression and the other one that of internal dissension, internal dissension in the shape of casteism, linguism, communalism, regionalism and so on. With the passage of time, these forces have been assuming ugly and uglier forms. In my humble opinion, generally these very forces were responsible for the establishment of a number of new universities and colleges in the country. Obviously, this was a danger signal for all concerned. I say so, Sir, because conceived, led and often enough, taught by the champions division forces the institutions were bound to be the breeding grounds of such so-called educated persons as would always think and play for sectarian interests instead of national or international interests.

Sir, the latest information with regard to the number of Universities and the number of Institutions deemed to be Universities, the number of total enrolments—as also the number of those prosecuting their studies in the various Departments of the Universities is as follows.

(i) No. of Universities as also institutions deemed to be Universities in 1980-81.—112 plus 11—123

(ii) Total number of enrolment—27. 52,437

(iii) Number directly enrolled in the teaching Departments of the Universities.—3,17,132

These figures relate to the year 1980-81. Incidentally I may mention that I am not an educationist, what to talk of a Professor; I have not been a teacher either. All I can claim is that I have been a student and continue to be a student and, I think, I will die as a student. Now, these figures as I told you, relate to the year 1980-81. A number of questions arise here. Are these Universities adequately equipped and manned and properly managed? Do the students who are prosecuting their studies in these universities deserve to prosecute the studies on the strength of their merit?

As far as the first two questions are concerned, indirectly, I have answered them in the course of what I have stated. With regard to the third question, I can do no better than to quote an extract from a book on Education by the eminent thinker, *Bertrand Russell*:

"University education should, therefore, be regarded as a privilege for special ability, and those who possess the skill but no money should be maintained at the public expense during their courses. No one should be admitted unless he satisfies the tests of ability, and no one should be allowed to remain unless he satisfies the authorities that he is using his time to advantage. The idea of the University as a place of leisure where rich young men loaf for three or four years is dying but, like

[Shri Harinatha Misra]

Charles II, it is an unconscionable time about it."

But let us consider the situation from yet another angle, namely, the problems created by the highly educated unemployed people in the country. According to the figures given by the Employment Exchanges throughout the length and breadth of the country, the number of total graduates, including post-graduates, on the live-register, of the Employment Exchanges was:

1978	:	13,18,775
1979	:	14,18,515
1980	:	15,21,064

It, therefore, appears from these figures that the number of highly educated unemployed has been gradually increasing by at least a lakh every year. That is to say, a lakh of highly educated people are joining the unemployment pool every year. It is logical and natural that, with the passage of time and the ever increasing number of colleges and Universities this number would go on increasing. And only in a few years the problem will simply become huge and unmanageable!

I have neither the attainments nor the time to give some concrete suggestions, because you will allow me a few more minutes only to have my say. But kindly allow me to read out two extracts one extract each from a couple of eminent writers and thinkers who have thought seriously over the whole issue. The first is Shri L. K. Jha; thus he wrote in the Eastern Economist dated the 15th May, 1981:

"The objective I have in view is to create an atmosphere in which only those take up University courses, who are interested in the subjects which they are studying and are not merely trying to make themselves technically eligible for certain jobs by sporting a degree... The attempt, in other words, should be to reduce the overcrowding and the frustration in the University Campus which makes Vice-chancellorship one of the most hazardous jobs in the country."

There is another extract. It is from Mr. J. D. Sethi, the economist—not my friend Mr. P. C. Sethi. Mr. J. D. Sethi says:

"If the political system in the country is such that it demands a 13 per cent growth rate of the higher education, and the national income increases at the rate of 3.5 per cent, which way are we going to build the link between the two? Education in a backward country cannot expand much beyond the level of the growth of its income; otherwise, not only the problem of unemployment is created, but all sorts of problems of social discontinuities and problems of social violence arise. There will continuously be an army of unemployed educated people, who will create in this country not one, but many types of Naxalites or even right-wing or left-wing or the like type of violent moves."

As we all know, Education was put in the Concurrent List in the days of Emergency in 1976. To be fair to the Janata regime also, in its wisdom it did not consider it proper to bring the subject back to the State List. But the situation has been continuing as it had been—"free for all"—even to-day.

With due respect to our Education Minister, I would make bold to suggest that the time is over ripe now to cry a halt. As I have told this House, as early as 1949 the Radhakrishnan Commission's Report suggested that University Education should be brought under the Union Government. And a number of eminent educationists, savants and thinkers, including Mr. M. C. Chagla agreed with this view.

But what is education for? What is the position of so many universities in our country? I very strongly feel that the country will be good or bad, the nation would be good or bad as the Universities we have—in which our boys and girls are taught. Because our Universities have no tone or direction, goal or objective to achieve, so we find that the products turned out by them generally happen to be root-less, without any cultural background or principles to fall back upon; and therefore, they are likely to be swept off by any

and every gust of wind that may come to blow in the course of time. I am reminded here of the following lines of T. S. Eliot:

"Where is the wisdom we have lost in Knowledge?

Where is the knowledge we have lost in information?

The cycles of heaven in twenty centuries.

Bring us farther from God and nearer to dust."

I would like to remind the House that Raja Ram Mohan Roy, father of Indian Renaissance, was born and brought up and passed away in a slave country ruled by the East India Company; and yet, he dreamt of and worked for one world. In fact, he described himself as a citizen of the world. His eminent follower, poet Tagore, actually had the same trait. The Father of our nation, Mahatma Gandhi, has been described as a saint among statesmen and a statesman among saints. His illustrious political heir and successor Pandit Nehru has been described to be a great visionary and a Hamlet of Indian politics. Situated as they were, I mean these two stalwarts, they had to work for the country's freedom. And yet even in the course of the Freedom struggles, they gave ample evidence that they had implicit faith in the brotherhood of man, in the unity of the nations and in one world. They were like those eminent scientists who just carry on their experiments in a small laboratory and some day, as luck would have it, discover some great principles some basic truth which became invaluable Property of the entire human race.

Now, as heirs to these illustrious sons of Mother India, son-crowned men, we owe to it our own selves and to generations yet unborn to follow in their footsteps. With the passage of time and advancement of science and technology, the concept of time and space is being gradually annihilated and the world is becoming small and smaller every day. In a situation like this what can or should be the mission and objective of our Universi-

ties and who will mould them and give them a concrete shape. Fortunately, for us, we have at the helm of affairs, a leader who is a living vibrating and pulsating link between the immediate glorious past and the present and the future of this country. In sheer steadfastness, wisdom and far-sightedness, she is second to none in the world. As for her popularity, it transcends the limits of caste or creed.

15.00 hrs.

As for popularity, it transcends the limits of caste or creed, region and religion and extends to far off lands. May we hope that she would take a hand in... (Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): This should be introduced in universities and schools.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: I am just dealing with university education and because I have already consumed so much much of time, I do not want to be diverted.

I have been telling you, that the question of questions is, will she take a hand in moulding our universities and giving them proper shape, so that they are able to turn out gifted leaders and dedicated and devoted servants to serve not only Mother India but the entire world in different spheres of life?

"सा विद्या या विमुक्तये"

True learning is one which liberates, and liberates from all sorts of narrowness, sectarian outlook and parochial approach.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. B. D. Singh Mr. Singh, there are three names of your Party and you have got 30 minutes. You can divide, ten-ten minutes each. Your Party has given me only three names. What can I do?

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर): सभापति महोदय, बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी को, जिसके अध्यक्ष महोदय अध्यक्ष हैं, मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि हम लोगों को यह अवसर

[श्री बी० डी० सिंह]

मिला कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों पर यहां विचार बार सकें। क्योंकि 1978 के बाद यह पहला मौका है, जबकि हम लोग शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, शिक्षा किसी भी देश की तरक्की के लिये नितान्त आवश्यक है और जब शिक्षा के द्वारा मनुष्य का विकास होता है, तो राष्ट्र का भी विकास होता है। लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि शिक्षा को जो महत्व दिया जाना चाहिये था, वह नहीं दिया गया। अभी प्रथम वक्ता हमारे साथी ने विकासशील तमाम देशों के आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किये हैं, जिसमें उन्होंने यह बताया कि विकासशील देश शिक्षा पर कितना व्यय कर रहे हैं। यदि इस दृष्टिकोण से देखें तो यह विदित होता है कि शिक्षा पर हमने समुचित ध्यान नहीं दिया और उसके लिये जो आवश्यक धनराशि आवंटित की जानी चाहिये थी, वह भी आवंटित नहीं की गई है। हम प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना से देखें, तो हम देखते हैं कि शिक्षा पर प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में मात्र 7.2 प्रतिशत व्यय रखा गया द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में 6.2 प्रतिशत, तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में 7.5 प्रतिशत, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 5.2 प्रतिशत और पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 3.3 प्रतिशत तथा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में लगभग 2 प्रतिशत का व्यय रखा है। इस तरह से हम देखते हैं कि समुचित धनराशि की व्यवस्था शिक्षा के जगत में नहीं की गई है।

मान्यवर, जहां तक प्राथमिक शिक्षा का सवाल है, मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जब तक उचित व्यवस्था नहीं की जाएगी और उसके विकास के लिए कदम नहीं उठाये जायेंगे, तब तक आगे की शिक्षा ठीक तरह से नहीं चल सकती

है। हम देखते हैं कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा की आज जो दुर्व्यवस्था है, उस से अधिकतर गांव के विद्यार्थी ही ज्यादा प्रभावित हैं। जहां पर हमें शिक्षा के विस्तार की बात करनी चाहिये थी, वह बात नहीं हुई। जब कि संविधान की धारा 45 के निदेशक सिद्धान्तों में एक सिद्धान्त यह है—

"The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years."

लेकिन उस दिशा में कोई सम्यक प्रयास नहीं किया गया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो लक्ष्य 1960 के लिये निर्धारित किया गया था, उस को पुनः 1970 तक बढ़ाना पड़ा, उस के बाद उस को 1976 तक बढ़ाया गया, फिर 1988 तक और अब हम ने लक्ष्य की तिथि 1990 तक तय की है। लेकिन 1990 तक हम अपने लक्ष्य को कैसे प्राप्त कर लेंगे, मुझे इस में थोड़ा संदेह है। आप देखिये—छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दो साल बीत चुके हैं, अभी तक कोई ऐसा प्रयास नज़र नहीं आता जिस से ऐसा जाहिर होता हो कि हम अपने लक्ष्य तक पहुंच सकेंगे। मैं गांव के क्षेत्र से आता हूं जिस का मुझे थोड़ा ज्ञान है। मुझे ऐसा कोई भी कन्स्टेंट-एफ़र्ट या प्रयास दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है जिस से इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिये जो धनराशि निर्धारित की गई थी—वह प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में 55 प्रतिशत थी, द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में 31.8 प्रतिशत रह गई, तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में 36.1 प्रतिशत रखी गई, लेकिन चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में घटा कर 28.6 प्रतिशत कर दी गई, पांचवीं

पंच वर्षीय योजना में 31.9 प्रतिशत तथा अब छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में हमने 35.9 प्रतिशत धनराशि निर्धारित की है।

मान्यवर, जब कि पिछले दो दशकों में जनसंख्या 25 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ती जा रही है, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में 1971 में शिक्षितों की संख्या 29.45 प्रतिशत थी, जो 1981 में केवल 36.17 प्रतिशत हुई अर्थात् केवल 6.72 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। ये उस समय की बातें हैं जब कि पिछली दो पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं में यह कहा गया था कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है, परन्तु उस विशेष ध्यान दिये जाने के फलस्वरूप यह परिणाम निकला।

मान्यवर, आज जो स्थिति प्राइमरी एजुकेशन की गांवों में है, यदि यही दशा बनी रही तो आगे एजुकेशन का क्या होगा, कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता, ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ करना नहीं चाहती है। मुझे आज स्वर्गीय प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी के वे शब्द स्मरण आ रहे हैं, आज वे हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं, परन्तु उन्होंने उस समय राज्य सभा में कहा था कि इस देश में 952 परिवार ऐसे हैं जो इस सारे देश के प्रशासन को चला रहे हैं। उन्हीं परिवारों के लोग आई० ए० एस० बन रहे हैं, आई० पी० एस० बन रहे हैं। यह बड़े दुख की बात है।

जहां तक प्राइमरी शिक्षा को बढ़ाने की बात है—1978 में चौथा अखिल भारतीय शिक्षा सर्वेक्षण हुआ था, जिस की रिपोर्ट आई है, उस में हम पाते हैं कि 7 लाख 75 हजार बस्तियां ऐसी हैं जिन में एक किलोमीटर की दूरी तक प्राइमरी पाठशाला है, 1 लाख 25 हजार बस्तियां ऐसी हैं जिन के बच्चों को पढ़ने

के लिये दो किलोमीटर तक जाना पड़ता है। 65 हजार ऐसी हैं जिन में दो किलोमीटर से अधिक दूरी तक छोटे-छोटे बच्चों को जाना पड़ता है। मिडिल स्तर पर 6 लाख 45 हजार बस्तियां ऐसी हैं जिन के विद्यार्थियों को 3 किलोमीटर तक जाना पड़ता है। 1 लाख 80 हजार ऐसी हैं जिन में 5 किलोमीटर तक जाना पड़ता है। और 1 लाख 40 हजार बस्तियां ऐसी हैं, जहां पर बच्चों को शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए 5 किलोमीटर से अधिक की दूरी तय करना पड़ता है और इतना ही नहीं, देश में 37 प्रतिशत ऐसे प्राथमिक विद्यालय हैं, जिन में केवल एक ही अध्यापक है। एक ही अध्यापक कक्षा 1 से लेकर कक्षा 5 तक की शिक्षा दे रहा है। यह वर्तमान स्थिति है। 36 प्रतिशत ऐसे विद्यालय हैं जिन में फर्नीचर नहीं हैं, ब्लैक-बोर्ड नहीं हैं।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में करीब 16 हजार ऐसे विद्यालय हैं, जिन में भवन ही नहीं है और ऐसे विद्यालय पूरे देश में लगभग 2 लाख हैं। इतने सारे प्राथमिक विद्यालय भवन रहित हैं, जहां पर भवन नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है और गांवों की स्थिति तो यह है कि वहां पर 90 प्रतिशत ऐसे प्राइमरी विद्यालय हैं, जिन में छप्पर नहीं हैं। वहां पर बरसात में और गर्मियों में बच्चे बैठ नहीं सकते। इस के अलावा नये विद्यालय भवन बनाने की कोई योजना भी हमें दिखाई नहीं देती है। इलाहाबाद जिले में 350 विद्यालय भवन रहित हैं।

इसके अलावा ड्राप-आउटस की भी समस्या है। कहा जाता है कि जिस समय प्राथमिक शिक्षा की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है, वहां स्थिति यह है कि सन् 1972-73 में 83.3 प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी एडमिट किये गये, 1973-74 में

[श्री बी० डी० सिंह]

80.3, 1974-75 में 84.8, 1975-76 में 83.8 और 1976-77 में 82.5। यह करीब-करीब उतनी ही संख्या है जबकि जनसंख्या में वृद्धि बहुत ज्यादा हो रही है। इस तरह आप देखें कि एनरोलमेंट की संख्या इन तमाम वर्षों में करीब-करीब एक सी रही है। प्राइमरी स्कूलों में इन वर्षों में जो ड्राप-आउट्स हैं, वे हैं, 64.9, 64.4, 63.2, 62.8 और 63.1 प्रतिशत, ये घटे नहीं हैं। मिडल स्कूल में जहां पर एडमिशन में एनरोलमेंट में कोई वृद्धि नहीं है और वह इन वर्षों में 34.4, 33.2, 35.8; 36.7 और 36.3 प्रतिशत है, वहां ड्राप-आउट्स 79.0, 79.2, 78.7 77.6, और 77.1 प्रतिशत है। जब प्राथमिक शिक्षा की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता, और ड्राप आउट्स कम नहीं होते, तो ऊपर की शिक्षा कैसे होगी। यह तो वही बात होगी, मूल काटी फिर पल्लव सींचा। इसलिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा की तरफ ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है और अच्छे प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों को वहां भेजने की आवश्यकता है क्यों कि वहां पर शिक्षकों को ज्यादा मेहनत करनी पड़ती है बच्चों को पढ़ाने में। लेकिन प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों का चयन ठीक से नहीं होता है इस बात की व्यवस्था आप को करनी चाहिये कि वहां पर अच्छे प्रशिक्षित शिक्षक जायें।

एक बात यह कहना चाहता हू कि 1978 में राज्य के शिक्षा मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ था लेकिन उसके बाद फिर जून, 1981 में यह हुआ। कम से कम साल में एक बार सम्मेलन हो। स बात की व्यवस्था भी आप को करनी चाहिये कि जो प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में शिक्षक पढ़ाते हैं, उन्हें अच्छा वेतन मिले

और वे अपने गांव के स्कूलों से दूर रहें। इस बात पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। जो ड्राप्सआउट्स हैं, इसके दो कारण हैं। एक तो यह है कि उनके लिये विज्ञालय दूर हैं और वहां पर विद्यार्थी जा नहीं पाते हैं और दूसरे उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत खराब है। 50 फीसदी लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे के हैं और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं है।

मैंने मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ जगहों पर देखा है कि वहां पर विद्यार्थी पढ़ते समय कुछ उत्पादन का काम कर लेते हैं, टाट पट्टी या लकड़ी का सामान वे बनाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसका विस्तार होना चाहिये और इस प्रकार की शिक्षा होनी चाहिये कि वे अपनी शिक्षा लेते समय कुछ उत्पादन का काम कर सकें। अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण का ठीक तरह से चलाने में सहायक होने के लिये 1961 में नर्सरी की स्थापना हुई थी। जिन रोगों का इलाज करने के लिये इसका निर्माण किया गया था उसका शिकार यह स्वयं बन गई है। खुद वह आज भ्रष्टाचार का केन्द्र बन कर रह गई है। कई बार शिक्षा मंत्री और शिक्षा सचिव ने भी स्वीकार किया है कि इसके कार्यकलापों की जांच होनी चाहिये। लेकिन अभी तक यह नहीं हुई है। मैं मांग करता हूं कि इसकी कार गुजारियों की अविलम्ब जांच करवाई जानी चाहिये। मैं कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। आपकी रिपोर्ट को पढ़कर मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ है इसके पृष्ठ 10 पर लिखा हुआ है :

"The primari Teacher Primary Shikshak, the Indian Education Review, the Journal of Indian Education and School Science Continued to be published with improved quality."

यहां पर क्वालिटी को इम्प्रूव करने की बात की गई है लेकिन जो जरनल प्रकाशित किये जा रहे हैं, उनकी हालत को आप देखें। कई जरनल ऐसे हैं जो 1980 के बाद निकले नहीं हैं, क्वालिटी को इम्प्रूव करने की बात तो दूर रही। आप देखें कि स्कूल साइंस दिसम्बर, 1980 के बाद निकला ही नहीं है। जरनल आफ इंडियन एजुकेशन जनवरी 1981 के बाद निकला ही नहीं? प्राइमरी टीचर जुलाई, 1980 के बाद कोई निकला ही नहीं। प्राइमरी शिक्षक अप्रैल, 1980 के बाद कोई निकला ही नहीं है। इस तरह की इन जरनल्स की हालत है। इस रिपोर्ट के हिसाब से भी मैं चाहता हूं कि नसर्ट की कार्य प्रणाली की, उसके कार्य क्लार्कों की जांच कराई जाय। उसके बारे में बड़ी शिकायतें आ रही हैं।

अब सिमला इंस्टीट्यूट की बात में करना चाहता हूं। यह इंस्टीट्यूट ह्यूमैनिटीज, सोशल साइंस के क्षेत्र में बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही है। पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू और डा० राधा कृष्णन जैसे नेताओं का इस पर बरद हस्त रहा है। 1980 में कृष्णा कृपलानी की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनी थी जिसने इसकी वर्किंग की जांच की थी। उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था कि इस इंस्टीट्यूट को कायम रखना चाहिये। लेकिन अब ऐसी सूचना मिली है कि कुछ आई० ए० एस० अधिकारियों की राय पर इसको पांच सतारा होटल में बदलने की बात चल रही है। पांच सतारा होटल वाली संस्कृति हमें कहां ले जायेगी इस का अनुमान आप लगा सकते हैं। ऐसा नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। साथ ही जो खामियां हैं, उनको दूर करने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये।

Sir, we are in a very strange situation today. While we have a beautifully printed Report, we have a very highly disquieting campus where violence, disturbance and lack of interest in curriculum and extra curricular activities is mounting fast. Not only the Central Universities but also the State Universities are witness to this sad show and the point can be best illustrated by the gunning down of the Vice-Chancellor of the North Eastern Hill University in Shillong in October last year. This calls for some rethinking on what we are doing and though the Report gives some statistics, shows us the way, leads us to believe that things will be all right because a Committee of U.G.C. has been set up to look into the problem with some very laudable objectives which can just be read out

"The Committee will examine—

(a) Whether the Central Universities are fulfilling the objectives set out in their Acts;

(b) the general state of discipline in the Central universities, causes of periodic disturbances in the campuses, and remedial action therefor;

(c) the adequacy of machinery in the central universities to deal with the grievances of students, teachers and administrative staff and measures for strengthening corporate life in these universities;

(d) the desirability of evolving a code of conduct for political parties, setting limits to their involvement in the university affairs; and

(e) measures for reform necessary for the efficient functioning of the central universities.

My first charge against such a step is that a Committee should not have been left limited to the central universities alone

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR

(Hamirpur): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants presented to this House by the Minister of Education.

[Prof. Narajn Chand Parashar]

because U.G.C. gives grants to all the universities whether they are State universities or Central universities. To limit the scope of the functioning and study of the Committee only of Central Universities is only to narrow down the problem as if you have no control over the vast field of education.

I would just like to correct an impression given by my friend Shri Mishra that whereas education was made a concurrent subject by constitutional amendment during the Congress regime the Janata Party also accepted this. I would hasten to correct this impression; Janata Party that big conglomeration as it was, tried to do that all it had in its power to put education back from the concurrent list into the State List. The Resolution to this effect was adopted in this House but, fortunately for us with the collective and consolidated action on the part of the Congress Party Members from both the groups, at that time the proposal was defeated in the Upper House and so education stands as the concurrent subject in the Constitution today. This was a step that saved the situation. So, when education is a concurrent subject, when UGC governs all the universities of the country, when National Policy Resolution on education was adopted in the House in July, 1968 and that governs all the activities of the education, I fail to understand why was the discrimination made between the Central Universities and the State Universities?

So far as the desire to evolve a code of conduct among the political parties for functioning in the campuses or for involvement in the campuses is concerned, I would suggest that the experts who are thinking of such a step should also keep in mind that the students of to-day, teachers of to-day cannot be angels in the house of the Victorian era that the people of those days wanted them to be whereas our experts are fond of quoting the reports of by gone age relying upon fine sentiments passed on to us by various commissions. The student of to-day is a living reality he is facing problems. The teacher of to-day is a political entity. He par-

ticipates actively in the politics of today whether or not he is attached to any party. He is affected by the going on of the political parties and therefore, it would be wise to restrain any hand which tries loud outburst from the students union, from the teachers union, because you cannot evolve code of conduct in the political parties, for the Members of these parties. When they cannot be expected to work in a disciplined manner, the advice is likely to fall on deaf ears. Therefore, I would suggest that minimum is done and a vast scope is given to the involvement of students in the national affairs of nation to-day and also for the teachers. On the one hand, we seek the involvement of intellectual community, we seek the involvement of student community, in the implementation of all types of programmes, population education, successful implementation of new 20-point economic programme adult education, national service or social service and all that, on the other hand, we went to circumvent the activities or to limit the scope. That will be highly unfair.

I would like to stress another thing also. Too much of importance has been given to university education. Our education system at present is like a pyramid which has a small and shrinking base and a heavy top and it is likely to fall and crush the nation under it. Unless we pay immediate attention to its base, we are going in a blind alley. It has been suggested and also stated in the Report that 36 per cent of Education budget in the Sixth Five Year Plan will be spent on primary education. The primary education is in a mass. You have a University Grants Commission. Why don't you have a Primary Education Commission? Why don't you have a Secondary Education Commission? When the Congress Party in its manifesto at the time of election to the Lok Sabha in 1980 gave a promise to the nation that we will have a National Commission on Education or a National Commission for Teachers, what stands in the way of the Central Government to set up such an Education Commission on a continuing basis?

This demand was also made at the recent Conference held last year, on August 21, which was inaugurated by our Prime

Minister and sponsored by the Indian National Teachers Congress. A resolution was passed requesting the Government of India to set up a National Commission on Education to look after the continuing activity of education in all its sectors and covering all the stages from pre-primary to the university stage, including law, engineering, agriculture, etc., within its ambit. That has not been done. The representatives of the primary teachers' federation from all parts of the country have been demanding the setting up of a primary education commission and the secondary teachers have been demanding for the setting up of a Secondary education commission. When we are thinking about nation building, we are not thinking of university education alone. It is the base that we must look after. Therefore, I call for the setting up of these two other wings of the commission, the primary education commission and the secondary education commission, in its totality merging into a bigger commission called the National Commission on Education.

I would also plead with the teachers not to limit education to educationists only. Let it not become a close preserve, a sanctuary, where no one else can enter and where only the people who are totally blind to reality outside are moving right and left, up and down, keeping everybody else outside. Let there be a scope for fresh air to enter. Such a Commission should have members from public life, members from the judiciary, members from the workers' side and also the representatives of students. There is no harm in asking the students to be associated with the determination of education policy in India because they are the future builders of India and they will ultimately have a final say. When we are gone, they will take over. So, to keep them at a distance will be unfair. It should also not be at the cost of a policy which shuns all educationists. I am afraid, one day you may hardly find any educationist in the Shastri Bhavan and all journalists may take over. That is an extreme situation. We should arrive at a balanced situation. While the UGC and other Commissions on Educa-

tion should have representatives from other side, also we should have in these agencies the people who are educationists. There should be a fair mix of both sides, of all sides, so that a properly formulated policy can guide the destiny of the nation and it is not left to the whims and fancies of one person, whether he be an educationist or a scholar or a highly prominent man in public affairs.

I would also request the hon. Minister that immediate attention may be paid to the structuring of syllabi and courses because it is what we are teaching the students that will matter in the future. I ask a question through you, Sir, to the hon. Minister: Is it possible for a student of today to have any knowledge of the freedom struggle of India? Is it necessary that he should know who were the freedom fighters in his district, or in his State or in his country or is it more important that he should know the theories of Marx and of Lenin? What is more important? Should our students, should our educational system, should our policy in education system be rooted in the soil of our country so that they would be able to modify or change the life in this country or are they to be attuned to an alien culture, to a system that has hardly any relevance to us?

I do not plead for the total abolition of any study which may have any reference to international studies. It is welcome. You give them this education. You give them scholarships for the students of this education who come from far off places.

"Let the windows be open," as Tagore said,

"to the fresh air",
but as he said,

"let Indians not be blown off by the gusts of wind so that I am thrown out of my own house."

What is happening in education today is the tragedy of the first order. The tragedy is that our students have been uprooted from the soil from which they spring

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

as they are whiffed along the whiffs of air into the earlier skies, into the atmosphere in which they have no control and naturally they have become uprooted, culturally, educationally, emotionally and it leads to unemployment, it leads to emotional dissatisfaction, it leads to inebriation of the brain and intoxication of the mind on the ideas that have hardly any relevance to Indian context and to Indian conditions.

The 4th Educational Survey Report of the NCERT brought out a glaring fact that out of 6 lakhs and odd primary schools, about 1.5 lakhs schools had only one teacher in the school, teaching all the 5 subjects, teaching all the 5 classes and teaching all 8 hours.

About 37,000 schools, according to the Survey Report, had no teacher in all and the Ministry of Education goes on merrily!

I would plead for streamlining of the functioning of our Ministry of Education because it is evident that there is an urgent necessity for it. You can know it from what I am saying now.

I had asked for information in my Question No. 6349 regarding the number of primary schools which remained without a single teacher and the number of primary schools having only one single teacher in each of them as on 31st December, 1981 for each Union Territory in the country. I had asked the information with regard to the Union Territories because Union Territories are directly controlled by the Ministry of Education. That is mentioned in the Report.

What is the reply? The reply is:

"Information as on 31st December, 1981 is not available. A Statement indicating the position as on 30th September 1978—4th All India Educational Survey—is given in the Statement."

If we are to be fed, if this Parliament is to be fed, on the information contained

in the NCERT Survey conducted and completed in 1978, has this discussion in this House and the report of the Ministry, any relevance to the reality today?

If the figures for the year, 1978, are to be relied upon today and if our planning and all our activity to be based on that information, it is a very sad state of affairs for the country!

If the figures for 1981 are not available, the figures for 1980 could be furnished. But that is not the case here.

I come nearer home, I come to Delhi. I had filed a question about some teachers.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Parashar, please conclude. Two or three minutes more.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: The question related to the situation about some retired teachers. The Retired Teachers Union had placed a representation regarding the grant of pension to them in the Union Territory of Delhi and the answer is:

"The information is being collected."

If Parliament Question remains in the Ministry for 21 days and if the answer furnished is that the information even in regard to the Union Territory of Delhi has not been collected, I fail to understand what has happened to the functioning of the administration in the Ministry of Education.

A reference has been made to the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla. I have a letter in my possession written to me by the Minister of Education at that time, Mr. Pratap Chander saying that the 'Cabinet has decided to shift this institution and the decision is finally it cannot be changed.' We followed that up. We resisted the move and ultimately the Government of India decided to retain it at Simla and fortunately a Committee was set up to go into the functioning of the Institute and it was decided that it will continue to be there. Of course, that is the impression.

But the proposal to start construction of a Tourist Hotel or a 5-Star Hotel is just like taking a scholar out and asking him to see in the thin air without any kind of relevance.

The very purpose for which 'Education' and 'culture' are being financed by the Consolidated Fund of India is to have some gainful activity and so I would say So, I would say that this kind of light and sporting attitude towards institutes of higher studies should not be there, and the proposal should be summarily rejected; it is not even worth considering.

I would now refer to Central Schools. I am very happy that the Central Schools are functioning well and with an organisation of a high order....

MR. CHAIRMAN: If they are functioning well, you need not say anything on that subject.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Let me say some words of appreciation also.

Forty schools are to be opened every year, 25 in the military sector and 15 in the civil sector, during the course of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. It is a good thing for the country. In the Fifth Lok Sabha, I made a suggestion that, if, as per the Report, the Central Schools are to be pacesetters in the field of secondary education in the country, then at least all the district headquarters should have at least one Central School each. Most of the districts in the military sector have been covered. But the districts in the civil sector do not get the benefit; Schools have to be opened in the civil sector also. Therefore, the proposal should be considered that every district headquarters in the country should have at least one Central School, so that they can, in unison with the State schools, provide education.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Madhya Pradesh, even Divisional Headquarters do not have.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: I plead the case of all district

headquarters, Divisional Headquarters and all the State Capitals. If they do not have any Central School, they should have.

State like mine where a large number of people are in the army and the families are at home, they suffer because they cannot take their families to the border areas. Also when they are shifted, sometimes they have to go with families, and if Central Schools are there at all the district headquarters, the education of children will not be a problem; it will be convenient for both service men and Central Government employees.

There is a proposal from the State Government—the Chief Minister has written—for a Central School at Hamirpur. That should be set up.

Lastly I come to education and unemployment. The Prime Minister has given the greatest lesson of the year '*Shrameva jayate*'. Let us try to honour labour and hard work. The 16th item in the 20-point Programme is availability of education to every child eligible under the Constitution for enrolment in the primary school. We should make all efforts to have education linked to productivity, linked to employment, and we should create an atmosphere in this country where the hand, the labour, the hard work, gets the due honour and we are able to say, '*Well, Shrameva jayate* is the true slogan'.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू (बेगूसराय) :
सभापति महोदय, शिक्षा मंत्रालय के द्वारा शिक्षा से सम्बन्धित जो मांगें इस सदन में उपस्थापित की गई हैं, उनके समर्थन में मैं खड़ी हुई हूँ। 1975 में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने कहा था :

"Education is the concern of the whole nation. The child who enters the primary education should know where he stands."

जो बच्चा स्कूल में पढ़ने के लिए जाता है उसे सबसे पहले यह जानना चाहिये कि हमारे देश की संस्कृति क्या है, हमारे देश की

[श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू]

सभ्यता क्या है और विरासत में हमें कैसी सभ्यता और संस्कृति मिली है। उसे इस बात का भी ज्ञान होना चाहिये कि हमारे देश की सामूहिक सम्पदा क्या है, वैभव क्या है। लेकिन क्या आज इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हो रही है? मैं समझती हूँ इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति में अनेक बाधाएँ और अड़चनें उपस्थित हो गई हैं।

प्रो० कोठारी की बनाई हुई जो नेशनल पालिसी थी वह 1976-77 में जब हमारी सरकार नहीं रही तब उस नेशनल पालिसी का फिर से रिवीजन हुआ। रिवीजन होने के बाद डाफ्ट्स बना लेकिन फिर भी उसी स्थिति में वह पड़ा रह गया।

हमारे देश की आवादी का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा अनपढ़ है। 1978 से जो आंकड़े हमारे सामने आए, उसके अनुसार दुनिया में 72 करोड़ 30 लाख यदि अनपढ़ थे तो हमारे देश में 42 करोड़ 40 लाख अनपढ़ थे। हमारी सरकार इस बात को लेकर बहुत चिन्तित है और शिक्षा के प्रचार एवं प्रसार के लिये प्रयत्नशील भी है। 1977-78 में जो नामांकन हुआ उस में 29.7 लाख व्यक्ति कला, विज्ञान और वाणिज्य के विद्यार्थी थे। अभी जो आंकड़े देखने को मिले हैं, उनमें 2 लाख 51 हजार 270 इंजीनियर हैं, 2 लाख 46 हजार 730 डिप्लोमा होल्डर हैं, 1 लाख 74 हजार 320 डाक्टर्स स्नातक हैं और साइंस के स्नातक 11 लाख 82 हजार 272 हैं। 1981 में जो बेरोजगार हैं, 11 प्रतिशत कला, 17 प्रतिशत विज्ञान और 13 प्रतिशत वाणिज्य स्नातक बेरोजगार हैं। प्लस-2 या जो भी आप कहिये, उनकी जो शिक्षा हुई है और जो बेरोजगार हैं, उन के आंकड़ों में नहीं आना चाहती हूँ। साक्षरों की बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी को देखते हुये क्या यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि प्राथमिक स्तर तक

की शिक्षा पर बल दिया जाय और वहीं से व्यवसायोन्मुखी बनाने की दिशा में मोड़ दी जाय। जांब-ओरिएण्टेड बनाया जाए। शिक्षा का विस्तार इतना न किया जाय कि साधनों के अभाव में ऐसा न हो कि उसका जो रूप है, वह निस्तार हो जाए। मेरा ऐसा सुझाव है कि उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा सब के लिये अनिवार्य हो और उसी के साथ साथ उच्चतम शिक्षा, जो कि विश्व विद्यालयों की शिक्षा है, जो विशेष उद्देश्य से जाना चाहता है, उसको वहाँ जाने दिया जाए। विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा को जानो-न्मुखी और उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षा को ज्ञान के साथ साथ व्यवसाय को भी व्यावहारिक जानकारी पर जोर देना चाहिये। यह बात सही है कि माध्यमिक स्तर तक की जो शिक्षा है, योग्यता है, वह आफिस के लिये, दफ्तरी काम के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं।

दूसरी बात यह कि साधनों का अपव्यय हो रहा है। बहुत अंश तक हमारे हजारों स्नातक, जिनकी शक्ति का उपयोग ध्वंसात्मक रूप में हो रहा है, उसको रचनात्मक शक्ति के रूप में प्रयोग करने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये। हमारे विश्वविद्यालय सरस्वती के मंदिर अब नहीं हैं, वह एक रानीतिक अखाड़ा बन गया है। विश्वविद्यालय के प्रागण में अराजकता है, असंतोष है और गन्दी राजनीति ने प्रवेश कर लिया है। हमारे जो शिक्षक हैं, जो हमारे बच्चों को शिक्षा देते हैं, उन प्रोफेसरो का भी संगठन है, उनकी यूनियन है। इस प्रकार संगठन और यूनियनबाजी वहाँ पर प्रधान हो गई है। और वहाँ का शैक्षणिक वातावरण बिल्कुल गौण हो गया है। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे चरित्र के मूल्यों में गिरावट आई है। यह सही है कि हमें सैक्यूलर होना चाहिये, लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हमें अपने धर्म के प्रति अपनी संस्कृति के प्रति ग्लानि उत्पन्न हो। आज के समय में, मुझे आप क्षमा करेंगे, यह बात सही है कि

विश्वविद्यालयों में जहां हमारे बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, वे गांजा, चरस और भांग के आदि हो गये हैं। इसके लिये कौन उत्तरदायी है, जिसकी वजह से सारा समाज ग्रसित है।

प्रतिवर्ष यह देखा जाता है कि बड़े बड़े वाइस-चांसलर, शिक्षाविद और शिक्षा विशारद, जिनका सम्मेलन होता है, बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ बनाई जाती हैं, लेकिन शिक्षा के क्रम में सुधार की बात केवल कागजों तक ही सीमित रह जाती है। अभी हमको इतने साल हो गए, लेकिन अभी भी हम एक्सपेरिमेंट के दौर से गुजर रहे हैं। हमारे इन्टरमीडिएट परीक्षा में बैठने वाले विद्यार्थी हैं, उनको अभी भी तीन पर्चे देने बाकी हैं। कब उनका रिजल्ट निकलेगा और वे कब बोकेशनल कौर्सेज में बैठेंगे। समान अवसर की बात करते हैं, तो कितने लड़के हैं, जो उसमें नहीं बैठ सकते हैं।

हमारे जो सत्र चलते हैं—उन 7-8 महीनों में कोई न कोई बहाना निकाल कर छुट्टी मना लेते हैं। हमारे विश्वविद्यालय बन्द रहते हैं, समय पर परीक्षाएँ नहीं होती हैं।

जहां तक +2 की बात है—यह अभी भी एक्सपेरिमेंटल स्टेज में है। स्कूलों में हो या कालेजों में हों, बहुत से ऐसे राज्य हैं जहां अभी भी अलग-अलग तरह की शिक्षा प्रणाली चली हुई है। अनेक राज्यों में इन्टरमीडिएट स्तर पर विभिन्न शिक्षा परिषदों में अभी भी समन्वय नहीं है। विश्व-विद्यालयों से वे अलग-अलग कार्यक्रम निर्धारित कर रही हैं। कई राज्य सरकारें, कई परिषद या आयोग का संघटन तो करती हैं, उनका उद्देश्य भी यही रहता है कि उच्चतर शिक्षा का विकास होना चाहिये, लेकिन कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं है। किसी भी ठोस नीति के अभाव में कोई भी योजना हमारी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा की योजना नहीं बन पाती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन

करूंगी कि शिक्षा में एकरूपता होनी चाहिये। अलग अलग प्रांतों में शिक्षा के माध्यम भले ही अलग-अलग भाषाएँ हो लेकिन हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली एक होनी चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय, अब मैं प्राइवेट कालिजिज के संबंध में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। ऐसे अनेक महाविद्यालय आज कल व्यवसाय के रूप में चल गये हैं जिनके कारण हमारा शैक्षणिक स्तर नीचे की ओर जा रहा है। इंजीनियरिंग कालिजिज, मैडिकल कालिजिज, पोलिटेक्निक्स, बिजनेस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के इंस्टीट्यूट्स—ये सब हमारे बड़े-बड़े वरिष्ठ लोगों के संरक्षण में खोले जाते हैं। इनमें विद्यार्थी इस लिये जाते हैं कि इनमें जाकर उनको डिग्री मिल जायगी। इन कालिजिजों पर प्रतिबंध भी आर्डिनंस द्वारा लगाया जाता है, लेकिन फिर भी बड़े बड़े लोगों के संरक्षण में चलते हैं तथा इनमें घटिया किस्म के विद्यार्थी तैयार होते हैं तथा आगे जाकर जब उन्हें सफलता नहीं मिलती है तो एक तरह का फ्रस्ट्रेशन उनके अन्दर पैदा होता है। नामांकन में विश्व के स्तर पर या राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जब वे दूसरे के समक्ष नहीं आते हैं तो उन की भावना को ठेस लगती है और वे गलत रास्ता पकड़ लेते हैं। मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि हमारे साक्षर-बेकार लोगों में ऐसे लोगों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है।

अब मैं कुछ थोड़ा सा नेशनल कान्सिल आफ एजुकेशनल रिसर्च एण्ड ट्रेनिंग के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहती हूँ। इस संस्था की किस उद्देश्य से स्थापना की गई थी? इस का उद्देश्य था कि स्कूलों के समस्त कार्यक्रमों को लेकर चलना, उन में कैसे सुधार हो—चाहे शैक्षणिक हो या शोध कार्य हो। 1961 में इस संस्था की स्थापना हुई थी लेकिन अब तक क्या काम हुआ? इस का उद्देश्य बहुत अच्छा था, परन्तु जिस अनुपात में वह काम होना चाहिये था,

[श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू]

वह नहीं हुआ। 1978-79 में 9 करोड़ 97 लाख रुपया इस के लिये आवंटित किया गया। 1980-81 में 6 करोड़ 18 लाख रुपया आवंटित किया गया। मैं इस अवसर पर सारी बातों को नहीं कहना चाहती, केवल 2 मुद्दों को आप के सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। पहली तो यह कि इस की किताबें केवल केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों तक ही सीमित रहती हैं। राज्य सरकार की स्वेच्छा है कि वे इन को मानें या न मानें, स्वीकृति दें या न दें। जब हमारी सरकार इतनी राशि इन पुस्तकों के निर्माण पर खर्च कर रही तो राज्य सरकारें पर भी प्रतिबन्ध क्यों नहीं लगाया जाता कि वे इन किताबों को अपने सिलेबस में रखें। कुछ राज्यों में पुस्तकों को नहीं, बल्कि कुछ अध्यायों, कुछ पाठों को अपने पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल करने के लिये परमीशन ले लेते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि जब वे किताबें अच्छी हैं तो उन के सिलेबस में उन को किताबों को शामिल किया जाय।

दूसरी बात—स्थानीय तथा क्षेत्रीय आवश्यकता को एक सीमा तक ध्यान में रखते हुए समान स्तर की किताबों को अपनाया जा सकता है तथा समान शिक्षा प्रणाली की दृष्टि से यह बहुत आवश्यक है। आज कठिनाई यह है कि एन० सी० ई० आर० टी० की क्लास 11 तथा 12 की पाठ्य पुस्तकों का बहुत ज्यादा अभाव रहता है। इस कान्सिल को इन पाठ्य पुस्तकों के छापने का दायित्व सौंपा गया है लेकिन वे अपनी इस दायित्व को निभा नहीं पा रहे हैं। पुस्तकों के अभाव का कारण क्या है—मैं नहीं जानती, लेकिन मैं इस ओर आप का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ—सत्र प्रारम्भ होने के 6-6 महीनों तक बच्चों को किताबें नहीं मिल पातीं।

परिषद् के अनेक कार्यकलापों में एक दायित्व यह भी है कि राष्ट्रीय प्रतिभा की खोज, उसे बढ़ावा देना तथा केन्द्रीय शिक्षा बोर्ड से सम्बन्धित सैकड़ों स्कूलों के बच्चों के लिये पाठ्य पुस्तकें तैयार कराना। और उन्हें वाजिब दामों पर छात्रों को उपलब्ध कराने की बात भी शामिल है लेकिन शिक्षा और प्रतिभा के विकास विस्तार में उन का यह काम पूरा नहीं हो सका और संस्था ग्रंथों की ऐसी जमात बन गई, जो आपस में ही सबकुछ बांट रही है। गांव में जो प्रतिभा है, उस को ये देख नहीं रहे हैं और शहरों में जिन छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति के लिए चुना गया, वे भी ऐसे हैं जो पी० एच० डी० के स्तर तक नहीं पहुंच सके। आज लाखों विद्यार्थी जो गांवों में हैं, उन की ओर हमारा बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं है।

इस के अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि पाठ्यपुस्तक तैयार करने का भार कुछ ऐसे लोगों को दिया गया है, जिन को जानकारी नहीं है। पाठ्यपुस्तक छापने का भार कुछ ऐसे लोगों को दिया गया है, जो उस विषय के ज्ञाता नहीं हैं और उस विषय को न जानने के कारण अच्छा प्रकाशन नहीं हो पाया है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस की जांच होनी चाहिए। शिक्षा मंत्रालय का यह दायित्व था कि हर एक पांच वर्ष के बाद जो सेट-अप है, जो सिस्टम है, उस के कार्यकलापों की जांच की जाती लेकिन संभवतः 12 वर्ष से उस की जांच नहीं हो रही है और शिक्षा छकड़े किसी तरह से चल ही जा रही है। मेरा बड़े अदब के साथ यह कहना है कि जिस तरह से हम विकास की सारी योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दे रहे हैं, जिस प्रकार से हम उन का मनन और चिन्तन कर रहे हैं, वैसा शिक्षा के बारे में नहीं हुआ है। इस को एक आवश्यक चीज हमें समझना चाहिए क्योंकि हमारा आज का नहीं बल्कि हमारा जो पौराणिक

इतिहास है, हमारी जो सभ्यता है, हमारी जो संस्कृति है, उस में हम पाते हैं कि यदि कोई एक सूत्र कहा जाता था, तो उस का बहुत गूढ़ अर्थ रहता है। हमारे यहां जैसा कहा गया है :

विद्या ददाति विवयं ।

विनयात् याति पात्रताम् ॥

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुसारी सिन्हा) : इस के आगे है :

पात्रत्वात् धनमान्योति

धनाधर्मं ततः सुखम् ॥

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : ठीक है ।

यह भी कहा गया है :

विद्या बिना न शोभन्ते ।

निर्गन्धा या वा किमुका ॥

सभापति महोदय, जब तक बच्चे ऐसी गूढ़ बातों को नहीं जानेंगे, हमारी जो संस्कृति हम को विरासत में मिली है, उस को नहीं जानेंगे और अनुशासन को ताक पर रख देंगे, तो कैसे अच्छे नागरिक बनेंगे और अगर अच्छे नागरिक नहीं बनेंगे, तो कैसे सभ्य समाज बनेगा और सभ्य समाज नहीं बनेगा, तो कैसे राष्ट्र का निर्माण वे करेंगे ।

इस के बाद मेरा सुझाव यह है कि शिक्षा में महिलाओं की शिक्षा की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए । मैं ने पहले भी कहा है कि हमारी आबादी 50 प्रतिशत है लेकिन हमारी शिक्षा के ऊपर जो व्यय होता है, वह कम है और हमारी शिक्षा को बढ़ाने के लिए जो कार्यक्रम बनाए हैं, उन में अभी भी कमी है । हम समान और बराबरी की बात जरूर करते हैं लेकिन इस

की तरफ मंत्री महोदय को जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

मेरा एक निवेदन मंत्री महोदय से और होगा । आजकल दहेज को लेकर इतनी भयानक बातें चल रही हैं । हमारे समाज में रोज कितनी ही मृत्युएं हो रही हैं । जिस तरह से सिलेबस में और सारी बातें सिखाई जा रही हैं, उसी तरह से बचपन में प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों के सिलेबस में इस को रख दिया जाए कि दहेज एक बुरी बात है और किस तरह से हमारे समाज में यह कुप्रथा है । कैसे यह हमारे समाज में आई । यह तो बहुत सुन्दर शब्द है और दुहिता शब्द से बना है । पहले लड़की की घर में कितनी प्रतिष्ठा थी लेकिन अब क्या स्थिति हो गयी है, यह आप सब देख रहे हैं । वह प्रतिष्ठा अब समा होती जा रही है । हमारी जो एजुकेशन है, उस में इस बुराई को समाप्त करने के लिए सिलेबस में इस को रखा जाना चाहिए । हमारी जो एजुकेशन है, उस में महिलाओं के ऊपर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए :

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देती हूं और आशा करती हूं कि एक महिला मंत्री होने के नाते महिला शिक्षा के ऊपर अवश्य ध्यान दिया जाएगा और उस के विकास, उस की उन्नति के लिए प्रयास किया जायेगा ।

15.55 hrs

[SHRI HARINATH MISRA in the Chair]

*SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, on 1982-83 Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education and Culture, on behalf of my party the D.M.K., I would like to say a few words.

[Shri D. S. A. Sivaprakasam]

Education is the eternal energy for creating the future generation of our country. In our country energy is equated with woman. Fortunately for us, today, the Education Minister the Secretary of Education Department, the Secretary of Cultural Affairs Department, and the Chairman of University Grants Commission are all women. Besides, our hon. Prime Minister is also a woman. Naturally we can expect that the educational programmes will be implemented effectively by those in power and in authority so that the country's future is assured.

10 plus 2 system of education is now five years' old. Yet it has not been introduced in all the States. Text-books are easily available only in metropolitan cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. In the interior parts of the States, the text books are not available. The students are greatly affected by this. Immediately steps should be taken for the availability of text books throughout the country. Secondly, this system has proved useful only in big cities. In medium and small towns the students are in great distress. They are not getting the subjects-groups of their choice. Besides, in the Colleges in those places, they do not have those groups for higher studies. They have perforce to go to metropolitan cities for higher education. The 10 plus 2 system has proved useful only to affluent sections of our society. The hon. Minister should look into this and ensure that this is made useful to poorer sections of society also.

The enrolment of children in the age-group of 6—11 is about 84 per cent. But in the age-group of 11—14 it is merely 40 per cent. This means that the drop-out is more than 50 per cent. This should be gone into and remedial steps should be taken to reduce the rate of drop-out. There are 366 Central Schools in the country with 2.51 lakhs of students of the rolls. Unfortunately, the text books in regional languages are not available at all. This problem should be resolved by the Minister of Education. I demand that a high-level Committee should be constituted to go into the working of N.C.E.R.T.

entrusted with the preparation of text books. The text books are not despatched to the States in time, even in the preparations of text books many fallacies creep and small towns the students are in great in. All these should be looked into by this high-level prob committee.

The University Grants Commission is content to do the job of disbursal of grants to the Universities. The Madras University has become the handmaide of the Government of Tamil Nadu. Its autonomy has been forfeited by the Government. One who donates Rs. 2 lakhs can be a permanent member of the Syndicate. The elected members cannot hold office for more than 3 years. In Madurai Kamaraj University, the election to the Syndicate was also annulled by the Government. The U.G.C. remains to be silent spectator of the events taking place in the States. The UGC should interfere and ensure that the autonomy of the Universities is not forfeited by the States.

16.00 hrs.

In Thanjavur Saraswati Mahal Library Palm-leaves manuscripts, which are thousands of years old, require immediate attention. Adequate funds should be allotted so that scientific system of maintaining them can be adopted.

There are many malpractices in the Lalit Kala Akademi in Delhi. These have been reported in The Statesman of Delhi a few days. Similarly, it has been reported in the same newspaper that the awards are being shared by the author-members of the Executive Committee of Sahitya Akademi here. All these malpractices should be probed impartially by a high-level inquiry committee. For Lalit Kala Akademi and for Sahitya Akademi Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 40 lakhs respectively have been allocated in 1982-83. It must be ensured that these amounts are spent properly. In the National School of Drama there are frequent changes of Directors. I want the Minister to look into the reasons for this. The signing of cultural agreements is in the jurisdiction of External Affairs Ministry. This must come under the Education Ministry. I

would also demand that the Education Ministry's Secretary should be an eminent educationist and not IAS officers. The habit of posting IAS officer for each and every thing should be stopped.

In conclusion, I would say that in Tamil Nadu we have Agricultural University and we have the Perarignar Anna University of Engineering Technology. Medical Education has also come of age. But there is no separate Medical University in the country. On 18 December, 1981, my colleague Dr. Kalanidhi demanded on the floor of this House that a Medical University should be set up in Tamilnadu. I am sorry to note that so far no steps have been taken to implement this suggestion. I demand that without any further delay a Medical University must be set up in Tamilnadu and the Central Government should do the needful in this regard.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know whether there is any significance—frivolous or sinister in the fact that the Education Budget is being debated on an "All Fools Day". It is a subject which concerns all and this is the first debate taking place in the life of this Lok Sabha on Education. It is some consolation that at least this subject has come up for discussion. From every platform, in every forum, in every language, from high dignitaries to the commonman, we hear plantitudinous and sanctimonious pronouncements how education should be reformed, that there should be a change in educational policy. And yet, what is the net result? Nothing is done. All these noises which come from the dignitaries and from the common man, are but as sounding brass and clanging cymbals. They have no meaning at all. What is happening is that our Education is drifting, drifting dangerously into educational anarchy because we have no well-defined, no firm policy, no National Policy on Education.

In 1966, the Kothari Commission Report was published. In 1967 a Committee was set up and I happened to be a Member of that Committee and a National Policy

on Education was drawn up. But nothing was done. The only recommendation of that Committee to which I refer as that there should be a review of the policies on Education from time to time: The report is too old to refer to its other recommendations.

In 1979, the Janata Party Government put forward a draft, which was drawn up by the Ministry officials. No non-official was associated with it, but very considerably for the Nation at large, the Janata Party decided to commit political suicide that draft National Policy was not finalised.

Last year, the Ministry of Education called a meeting of Education Ministers—I think, it was in June 1981—and they went into the 6th plan document. I have nothing against the Education Ministers as such, but I have grave doubts, if Education Ministers by themselves should decide on a National Policy on Education. You must also have educationists there, you must have people who are well-versed with the subject. I would like to say that the Education Ministers—and I say this with all due respect and without pointing out a finger at, anyone—are in the hands of administrators. Unless there are practising educationists, Vice-chancellors, teachers and others associated with them, any policy documents will not reflect what is required for the Nation. Education in the Concurrent List. Is it not time that we drew up a National Policy on Education, to give meaningful and effective direction to education? Otherwise as I said, we are going to draft in educational anarchy.

The only other body of national character was the Central Advisory Board of Education. This Board consists of Education Ministers, Vice-Chancellors and other eminent educationists. What happened to it? That body continued till 1979 and passed away peacefully with the Janata Government. That was the end of it. Is it not time that we had some national forum consisting of Ministers and others? I agree, that politics is the 'architectonic science' that directs policy, but it should not frame policy, unless educationists and other eminent persons from

(Shri A. E. T. Barrow)

other spheres help to decide that policy. I would request the Hon'ble Minister that this Board be resuscitated; it is there, you have only to revive it; put it in an Intensive Care Unit and bring it back to us! There will be some forum, there is no forum now, where minorities can put forward their problems. They have to go to the courts. We cannot get our problems sorted out unless they go to the courts.

I feel that our priorities in education are completely wrong. The Constituion of India has given up a directive, under Article 45 that we should have free and compulsory education for all children upto the age group of 14 by the year 1960. But what is our attainment? We could not attain this by 1960; the 1960 target was changed to 1970 and then 1980 was made the target date. I think, I am right, the Hon'ble Minister has said in the other House that the target date is now going to be 1990. This mythical target is again going to be proved a Will-O' the wisp, illusory and elusive.

Let me relate a story to illustrate what I want to prove.

There was a peasant who was travelling on foot to an isolated village. He knew the direction but not the distance. As he passed through a forest, he chanced upon a wizened old woodcutter whom he asked how long it would take him to reach the village. The old man shrugged his shoulders and said: "I do not know". The peasant sigled, shifted his bundle from one shoulder to the other and strode on. Suddenly, the woodcutter shouted out: "Fifteen minutes down the road." Perplexed, the peasant wheeled around and asked, "Why didn't you say at once?"

The old man replied calmly: "First I had to see what size steps you take."

Now, what is the size of the steps we are taking towards compulsory primary education? Gross enrolment of pupils in primary schools covering the age-group of 6—11 years crawled from 80.30 per cent in 1973 to 81.65 in 1978—an increase of

1.3 in five years! In the age-group of 11 to 13, the enrolment went up from 33.15 in 1973 to 37.78 in 1978. This is the snail's pace at which you are trying to achieve this mythical target of free and compulsory education by the year 1990.

There is another disquieting feature. I don't know if the Hon'ble Minister took this into consideration when she made her most profound announcement in the Rajya Sabha. The 1981 Census shows an increase of 78 lakhs over the 1971 Census figure in the age group envisaged in Article 45. In real terms it means that we have to make further enrolment of 78 lakhs by 1990. I don't know what the 1991 Census figure will reveal. It is an absolute myth to think that we are going to have free and compulsory education by 1990, as envisaged in Article 45.

Sir, I think a better estimate which may sound astounding, but it is more realistic, was made by Dr. S. S. Seth, Secretary of the Futurology Panel of the National Council of Science and Technology. May I explain that Futurology has nothing to do with Astrology or Palmistry. It is the study of the inter-play between resource and demand in the context of the human needs. He has made a conservative estimate of a text-book a teacher, a classroom and his estimate is that we should start opening a school every tenth minute for 250 pupils for the next 20 years and to employ one per cent of the population i.e. about six million people as teachers, if we hope to reach the target.

Now, I don't know if your Planning Commission or if the Education Ministry has worked out anything in real terms, because I am not taking into consideration the drop-outs. In real terms, it is not only the gross enrolment that counts; in real terms, it means enrolment plus keeping children in school. Sir, I don't want to refer to the quality of our primary education, but I am giving these statistics from official figures: as many as 2,737 Primary schools had no teachers at all; 34 per cent of the Primary Schools functioned with one teacher; 27 per cent with two teachers and only 9 per cent with five teachers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
There is no quorum in Parliament.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW: Yes, there is no quorum, but we go on talking.

Sir, we have a very beautifully produced Report. I am preserving it! There are lovely pictures in the Report, but any canvas must give us light and shade. You have not shown us picture of schools in tents, of schools without teachers; give a fair picture!

I am constrained to quote from Milton's tirade against Bishops in Lycidas; it is rightly applicable to our children today: "the hungry sheep look up and are not fed." I say: "The Nation is guilty of frivolous inertia as far as primary education is concerned."

I am now quoting from Prof. Whitehead. His words have particular significance in the context of India today.

"When one considers in its length and in its breadth the importance of this question of the education of a nation's young, the broken lives, the defeated hopes, the national failures, which result from the frivolous inertia with which it is treated, it is difficult to restrain within oneself a savage rage."

I support by friend here who said that we should have a Commission, a Statutory commission—and I am sure no Opposition Party will oppose this—for the implementation of the Constitutional Directive in Article 45, for the sole task of implementing it—not for carrying out other schemes and reforms. I have said elsewhere: "Let us concentrate on literacy and numeracy at this stage. All the experiments of NCERT and other bodies—cut them out completely. Literacy and numeracy are the base."

The educational system has feet of clay; the educational system is in danger of collapsing.

In our Christian ritual, we have Sacraments. Mr. Reddi will confirm this definition of a Sacrament, "An outward visible sign of an inward spiritual grace." We all have good intentions. Let the outward symbol be such a Commission, to

show that we are serious about implementing the Constitutional Directive. Let us set up a Commission, only to see that the Directive in Article 45 is implemented.

I do not want to go into more details, except to say this: my friend, who spoke before me, has talked about Universities and Colleges being set up without the permission of the University Grants Commission. They have proliferated, and are proliferating. Our standards in education have fallen and are falling. Our Universities and colleges are in the grip of tension, convulsed by violence. It is an unfortunate fact. We have non-teaching teachers; we have non-teachable students. And yet we keep on letting Universities proliferate with non-teaching teachers, and uneducable and non-teachable students. And yet we go on.

To the delight of employees in Universities, the Supreme Court in wisdom held that Education is an 'industry'. I am glad that the Labour Ministry in its Report is proposing to take Hospitals and Educational institutions out of the purview of the term 'industry'.

I wrote to Mr. Chavan when he was the Minister. I wrote Mr. Shiv Shankar when he was the Law Minister to get this done, both were transferred. I am not writing now to the present minister; I told them: "The Janata Party did bring forward a Bill taking hospitals and educational institutions out of the purview of the term 'industry'. I opposed it at the introduction stage because it did not take into consideration the position of minority schools." But I think it is a step in the right direction—not ignoring minority interests, but—taking educational institutions out of the definition of the term 'industry'. I am saying this to all parties. Our universities and colleges are becoming hot-beds of political intrigue. The political parties must impose upon themselves a Self-Denying Ordinance, they must not interfere with the elections of students and the elections of teachers. If they cannot do this, then, I think, the University Acts must be changed so that they prohibit the elections of teachers and students. The teachers should be selected on the basis of

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seniority and students on merit. Otherwise, I don't think we are going to be able to save our university system from collapsing.

I am not against political ideologies being debated in Universities and Colleges. On the plane of knowledge, on the plane of intellect. It is necessary that there should be a resurgence of thinking, thinking on party programmes of all the political parties so that when these students enter life, they will be able to restructure Society, based on thinking based on knowledge.

I would like to end on this note that it is time that the political parties should realise that our Universities are in shambles because of them. I am saying this with malice to none, but I say it because I feel strongly about it.

It is also time that students and teachers realised that political parties are using their heads as battering rams to break the citadels of other political parties. I think too that it is time that students and teachers realised that their heads may be used better for thinking.

श्री महावीर प्रसाद (वांसागांव) :
सभापति महोदय, इस माननीय सदन में माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी द्वारा जो महत्वपूर्ण मांग विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत की गई है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मान्यवर, यह मांग बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मांग है। जिस से संबंधित है, आर्थिक उन्नति, वैज्ञानिक उन्नति, सामाजिक उन्नति, मनो-वैज्ञानिक उन्नति व नैतिक उन्नति। इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर हम इस माननीय सदन में आज चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मैंने देखा कि बहुत से विद्वान माननीय सदस्य-गणों ने अपने विचारों को इस माननीय सदन में शिक्षा में क्या होना चाहिए और क्या नहीं होना चाहिए, रखा है।

मैं अपनी तुच्छ बुद्धि से इस माननीय सदन में शिक्षा के प्रति क्या होना चाहिए

और क्या परिवर्तन होना चाहिए, क्या सुधार होना चाहिए—उस पर मैं अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 1980-81, 1981-82, की जो डिमाण्ड्स हैं, उन का मैंने अवलोकन किया है, और देखा है, कि इसमें किसी भी प्रकार का बदलते समय को देखते हुए, जो मांग है, या जो धन रखा गया है, उसमें बढ़ोतरी नहीं की गयी है। 1981-82 में 422.33 करोड़ रु० का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिसमें 107.11 करोड़ केंद्रीय क्षेत्र में और 315.22 करोड़ रु० राज्य क्षेत्र में रखा गया है, जो कि कुल मांग का, कुल बजट का केवल 2.4 प्रतिशत आता है।

मुझे सब से पहले तो यह कहना है कि इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय के लिये जिस से हम सब की उन्नति कर सकते हैं, जिस के द्वारा संविधान में निहित समाजवाद, लोकतंत्र और धर्म निरपेक्षता को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं, उस के प्रति इतना कम धन धन आवंटित किया जाए—यह उचित नहीं है। इस लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करूंगा कि हमें इस के लिए और अधिक धन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, कई विद्वान सदस्यों के मैंने उच्च शिक्षा के संबंध में विचार सुने। लेकिन मैं कुछ बिन्दुओं पर ही अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहले तो मैं प्राथमिक शिक्षा या प्राथमिक विद्यालयों के संबंध में कहूंगा। छोटी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इस को एक न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम मान कर आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है और 905 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है जो शिक्षा के लिए कुल 2524 करोड़ रुपये के प्रावधान का 36 प्रतिशत है। मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि इतने कम धन से काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

मैं इस मांग का समर्थन करते हुए खेद प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ कि देश की प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिये, देश के प्राथमिक विद्यालयों के लिये बहुत कम धनराशि का आवंटन हुआ है। माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी स्वयं इस बात को जानती हैं कि हमारे ग्रामीण आंचलों में जो प्राथमिक विद्यालय हैं उन में छात्रों के बैठने के लिये, अध्यापकों के बैठने के लिये टाट-पट्टियाँ तक नहीं हैं, बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए भवन नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। मैं जब चुनाव जीत कर आया तो मैंने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक पत्र लिखा था। यह पत्र मैंने 23-12-1980 को लिखा था जो मेरे क्षेत्र के प्राथमिक विद्यालयों के संबंध में था। उस के बाद शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय की तरफ से मुझे जवाब आया कि हमारे संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बांसगांव (गोरखपुर) में कुल 512 प्राथमिक विद्यालय हैं जिन में 138 विद्यालय भवन हीन हैं और इस आलोच्य वर्ष 1981-82 में 522 विद्यालय बनाने का प्रावधान किया गया है।

मान्यवर, इस उत्तर से आप को स्पष्ट हो जायगा कि इस पिछड़े हुए आंचल की क्या स्थिति है। हमारे संविधान में एक शब्द निहित है—“समाजवाद” क्या वह यही समाजवाद है जिस में एक तरफ शिष्ट सदन है कान्वेंट के विद्यालय चल रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ हमारे ग्रामीण आंचलों में इस तरह के स्कूल चल रहे हैं जिन में न बठने की व्यवस्था है न भवन हैं यहां तक कि अध्यापकों का अभाव है। क्या हम अपने देश में दो तरह के इन्सान पैदा करने चाहते हैं? इस लिए मैं आज सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा—जब तक शिक्षा की नीति नहीं होगी शिक्षा में एक रूप एकता नहीं होगी, जब तक हमने अपने चुनाव घोषणापत्र में जो कुछ कहा है उस को पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे। हमारी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री

जी ने जो नया बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम चलाया है—उस में एक बहुत खुशी और सन्तोष की बात है—उसके 16वें सूत्र में उन्होंने लिखा है कि 6 से 14 वर्ष तक के सभी बच्चों के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाय और इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बालिकाओं की शिक्षा पर विशेष जोर दिया जाए साथ ही इस कार्यक्रम में सामाजिक संस्थाओं का सहयोग लिया जाय ताकि निरक्षरता का अन्धकार दूर हो सके।

यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि सरकार की तरफ से जो नया बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम चलाया गया है उस में जो सुधार लाया गया है, उस से प्राथमिक शिक्षा जो है, वह आगे बढ़ सकेगी। इसलिए मैं इसके लिए सरकार को और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

इसके बाद मैं एक बिन्दु की और ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा जैसे हमारे प्रोफेसर पाराशर साहब ने केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की बात कही। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन नवम्बर 1962 में स्थापित किया गया था और वह इस लिए स्थापित किया गया था कि जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के रक्षा विभाग के कर्मचारी हैं या जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के दूसरे विभागों के कर्मचारी हैं, जिनका स्थानान्तरण इधर से उधर होता है, उसके बच्चों की पढ़ाई में पूरे देश में एकरूपता रहे। मैं आपके माध्यम से शिक्षा मंत्रालय से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस वक्त देश में 366 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय स्थापित हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार के जो विद्यालय हैं, उन को और खोला जाए। इस वक्त केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के विद्यालयों में छात्रों की कुल संख्या 2,51,848 है और उस में जो अध्यापक अध्यापन कार्य और गैर-अध्यापन कार्य करने वाले हैं, उन की संख्या 15478 है। उन के पाठ्य-क्रमों में जो एकरूपता है, उस के कारण

[श्री महावीर प्रसाद]

चाहे कोई जम्मू व काश्मीर में पढ़ता हो या कन्या कुमारी तक तमिलनाडू, केरल और कर्नाटक में पढ़ता हो, उस को कोई परेशानी नहीं होती है और प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी के बच्चों के लिए एक सा पाठ्य-क्रम है। इस लिए मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इस प्रकार विद्यालयों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए।

इसके जो क्षेत्र हैं, वे करीब-करीब 11 क्षेत्र हैं और एक क्षेत्र और खोलने का आप की रिपोर्ट में प्रावधान है। ये क्षेत्र अहमदाबाद, भोपाल, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, चंडीगढ़, दिल्ली, गोहाटी, हैदराबाद, मध्य प्रदेश और पटना में हैं। इस तरह से 11 क्षेत्रों में इस संगठन के विद्यालय कार्य कर रहे हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो 12 वां क्षेत्र बनने वाला है और शीघ्र ही बनने वाला है, उस को गोरखपुर जनपद में खोला जाए।

वह हमारे उत्तर पूर्व का एक महत्वपूर्ण संस्थान है, जहां पर भगवान बुद्ध और कबीर जैसे महापुरुष हुए हैं। वहां पर पूर्वांचल का पूर्वी कमान का हेड-क्वार्टर है, एयरफोर्स का हेडक्वार्टर है और एन० ई० रेलवे का हेडक्वार्टर है और वह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि जो एक नया क्षेत्र खोलने वाला है, वह गोरखपुर में स्थापित हो।

एक निवेदन और करना चाहूंगा कि अब तक तो प्राथमिक और उच्च शिक्षा के संबंध में बात हुई। बीच में तो प्राथमिक शिक्षा का प्रश्न अभी अभी हमारे विद्वान सदस्यगण कह चुके हैं। यह आवाज उठाई गई कि शिक्षा जो है, वह समवर्ती सूची में क्यों है। आप के माध्यम से मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना

चाहता हूं कि यदि वास्तव में देश में उन्नति करना है, समाजवाद को लाना है और लोकतंत्र की रक्षा करना है और धर्म निरपेक्षता को आगे बढ़ाना है, तो शिक्षा को केन्द्रीय सूची में अवश्य रखा जाय ताकि हम आगे बढ़ सकें।

एक निवेदन और इस के साथ ही साथ करना चाहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार से समान कार्य के लिये समान वेतन हम देते हैं, बीसी बात प्राइवेट स्कूलों में भी होनी चाहिए। आज कल जो प्राइवेट मैनेजमेंट में स्कूल हैं, वहां पर जो एक लेक्चरर है, वह हमारे यहां सरकारी स्कूल में जो पढ़ाता है, उस से ज्यादा पाता है। चार घंटे वह पढ़ाता है और उतना ही सरकारी स्कूल में काम करने वाला पढ़ाता है। जब सारी व्यवस्था आप कर रहे हैं, धन, पेंशन, ग्रेजुइटी आदि आप दे रहे हैं तो क्या एतराज हो सकता है उन विद्यालयों और उस शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से? सभापति महोदय, आपने यहां से अपने विचार सदन के सामने रखे मैं शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में। मेरी प्रार्थना है आपके द्वारा कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय इस पर बहुत ही गम्भीरता से विचार करे।

सभापति महोदय : मैं भी निवेदन ही कर रहा था।

श्री महावीर प्रसाद : अब आप द्वारा मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर पूरी गम्भीरता के साथ विचार किया जाए। यह एक मूलभूत सिद्धांत है। हम जब तक समाजवाद की स्थापना नहीं कर सकते हैं जब तक इस वस्तु का हम राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कर देते हैं। समाजवाद लाने के लिए शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। मैं बिहार सरकार को माध्यमिक शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूं। मंत्री महोदय उत्तर प्रदेश की रहने वाली हैं। वह उत्तर प्रदेश-सरकार को बाध्य करें कि

वह भी माध्यमिक शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दें, यह मेरा उन से निवेदन है।

सभापति महोदय : मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि कृपया आप समाप्त करें।

श्री महावीर प्रसाद : भाषा सब से महत्वपूर्ण चीज होती है। भारतीय संविधान में निहित है कि हम हिन्दी को वरीयता के आधार पर प्रथम स्थान देंगे। वह स्थान उसको दिया भी गया है। प्रांतीय भाषाओं का भी जो सहयोग है उसको मैं कम नहीं आंकता हूँ। मैं नहीं कहता कि प्रांतीय भाषाओं को हम प्रोत्साहन न दें। उनको प्रोत्साहन हम दें और हिन्दी को सर्वोपरि स्थान भी दें। उर्दू भाषा को भी उसका उचित स्थान मिलना चाहिए। यह किसी एक सम्प्रदाय की भाषा नहीं है, किसी एक धर्म की भाषा नहीं है। उर्दू पढ़ने वाले सारे देश में फैले हुए हैं। कल भी थे, आज भी हैं और कल भी रहेंगे। स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान उर्दू भाषा से ही इनकलाब शब्द निकला था, सारे जहाँ से अच्छा हिन्दुस्तान हमारा, निकला था, सरफरोशी की तमन्ना अब हमारे दिल में है, देखना है जोर कितना बाजूएँ कातिल में है, निकला था। उर्दू को उसका स्थान मिलना चाहिए। उर्दू सब की भाषा है, भारत की भाषा है, जन मानस की भाषा है।

अब मैं दो शब्द अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ और विद्यालयों में इनकी नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। आपकी रिपोर्ट को मैंने पढ़ा है। मंत्री महोदय बैठे हुई हैं। उप मंत्री महोदय भी बैठे हुए हैं। आपने रिपोर्ट में दिया हुआ है कि हर विद्यालय में, हर विश्वविद्यालय में, माध्यमिक स्कूलों में हरिजनों, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनु-

सूचित जन जातियों के प्रवेश के लिए और उनकी नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में हमने व्यापक व्यवस्था कर रखी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से सरकारी विद्यालयों में प्रवेश और नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में प्रावधान है उसी प्रकार से जो निजी विद्यालय हैं या जो प्राइवेट मैनेजमेंट में चलने वाले विद्यालय हैं उन में भी यही व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, उनके प्रवेश और उनकी नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में और इन में भी उनके स्थान सुरक्षित किए जाने चाहियें।

अन्त में इन भांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब सत्यम, शिवम्, सुन्दरम्, इन तीनों का मिलन होगा तब जा कर शिक्षा का सुपुयोग भी होगा। धन्यवाद।

श्री केयूर भूषण (रायपुर) : आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। शिक्षा और संस्कृति यही राष्ट्र की बुनियाद है। इस राष्ट्र की बुनियाद पर विचार प्रकट करने का जो अवसर मिला है मैं उसका सही उपयोग करना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक आज की शिक्षा है इस विषय पर विचार रखने से पहले मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हमारी शिक्षा मंत्री जी विदिषी शिक्षा शास्त्री हैं, उनको स्वयं शिक्षा का अनुभव है, साथ ही साथ इस सभा में भी एक से एक अच्छे शिक्षा शास्त्री और अधिकारी भी हैं और दर्शकगण में भी शिक्षा के प्रति विचार करने वाले और शिक्षा शास्त्री हैं। ऐसे समय में अपने विचार रखते हुए मन में जरूर संकोच होता है कि एक सही समीक्षा करते समय अपने विचार प्रकट करने में कमजोर तो नहीं पड़ रहा हूँ। फिर भी मैं आपके सामने अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री केयूर भूषण]

आज की जो शिक्षा पद्धति है ब्रिटिश काल की शिक्षा पद्धति की देन के रूप में दिखाई देती है। परिवर्तन इसमें होना जरूरी है। उस समय के लिये आवश्यक था जिसमें उनको एक क्लर्क और अफसर की जरूरत थी। मगर आज हमको राष्ट्र निर्माण के लिये इस शिक्षा का पूरा उपयोग करना है। इस स्थिति में हम देखना चाहते हैं कि क्या शिक्षा पद्धति हमारी इसमें योगदान दे रही है? आज की सबसे बड़ी समस्या शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की है। नई पीढ़ी, जिसकी निर्माण में लगना था, वह बेरोजगार हो रही है। इस बेरोजगार होने में क्या इस शिक्षा पद्धति का भी कोई योगदान है? मुझे लगता है कि शिक्षा पद्धति ही सबसे बड़ी दोषी है। परस्पर आज एक दूसरे को हम मिलायें एक दूसरे के दिल को जोड़ें यह हमारी संस्कृति की जो देन है एक आधार है शिक्षा पद्धति का कि क्या हमको आपस में मिला रही है इन दोनों दृष्टिकोण से इस शिक्षा पद्धति में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन की ओर ज्यादा विचार हो। आज चाहे हम प्राइमरी कक्षा में प्रवेश करें क्या प्राइमरी शिक्षा तक पढ़ने के बाद वह विद्यार्थी अपने घर परिवार के लायक बनता है? गुणवर्धन और स्वावलम्बन यह शिक्षा का आधार है। गुणवर्धन और स्वावलम्बन की दृष्टि से प्राइमरी स्कूल को देखें तो हमें उसके अन्दर से कोई आधार नहीं मिलता। हायर सेकेण्डरी में भी पढ़ने के बाद विद्यार्थी अपने यहां के जीवन में समाहित होने के लायक नहीं बनता। उच्च शिक्षा के बाद भी यही स्थिति होती है और वह बेरोजगार के रूप में आता है। और थोड़े से जो हमारे रोजगार हैं कहीं न कहीं नौकरी के लिये भटकता है। यह स्थिति बनी रहेगी अगर यही

शिक्षा पद्धति बनी रही तो हम इसको किसी तरह टाल नहीं सकेंगे। आज अगर वह डाक्टर भी बनता है तो अपने गांव के लायक नहीं रह जाता है। इंजीनियर बनता है तो नौकरी ही ढूँढ़ता है। और चाहे एम०ए०, बी०ए०, मैट्रिक या प्राइमरी पास हो एक असंतोष ही बढ़ा रहा है।

आज हमने हरिजनों के लिये आदिवासियों के लिये पिछड़ी जनता के लिये रिजर्वेशन रखा है। रिजर्वेशन का लाभ तो उनको मिल रहा है लेकिन इसमें हम एक दूसरे के आक्रोश को ही बढ़ाते हैं। बेरोजगारों की टोली गैर-रिजर्वेशन वालों के हाथ में है बहुत बड़ी संख्या उनके साथ है। आदिवासी हरिजन और जिनको रिजर्वेशन भी है पढ़ाई लिखाई और नौकरी में वह आज की स्थिति में इतना निम्न हो गया है कि उससे कई गुना बेरोजगार पैदा हो गये हैं। दोनों के अन्दर एक आक्रोश बढ़ता है एक दूसरे को यह समझते हैं कि हमें इनके कारण पूरे रोजगार का मौका नहीं मिलता है। दूसरा समझता है कि इनके कारण से रोजगार का मौका नहीं मिलता है। इस स्थिति में जब हम परिवर्तन लायेंगे तभी इस समस्या का हल हो सकेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस परिवर्तन का एक ही आधार है वह है प्राइमरी शिक्षा से लेकर उच्च शिक्षा तक शिल्प-आधारित शिक्षा। इसके सिवाय कोई ऐसी शिक्षा पद्धति नहीं है जो कि हमको इस गर्त से ऊपर उठा सके और आगे बढ़ा सके।

शिल्प-आधारित शिक्षा राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के समय आगे आई थी, गांधी जी ने इस चीज को बुनियादी शिक्षा के नाम से रखा था मगर हम इसको भूल गये। हमें उधर फिर से जाना है। हर जगह पढ़ने-लिखने के बाद आज कम-से-कम उसके हाथ में कोई हुनर रहे और वह बेरोजगार न हो जाये। ऐसी शिक्षा

पढ़ति हो जिससे विद्यार्थी को बोझा न लगे। आज जब कोई पढ़ता है तो पढ़ने के बाद वह बेरोजगार होता है उसे सड़क पर आना होता है। पढ़ाई की जितनी कुंठा उसको रहती है उतनी ही पढ़ाई के बाद उसको नौकरी ढूँढ़ने के लिये हो जाती है। उनके पालक किसी तरीके से अपनी रोजी-रोटी जिन्दगी काटकर बच्चे को बढ़ाते हैं लेकिन नौकरी की समस्या उनके सामने आती है। स्थिति इतनी विपरीत होती है कि अगर एक जगह बहुत बड़े उद्योग का कारखाना है भी लेकिन वहाँ के इंजीनियरिंग कालेज का पढ़ा हुआ लड़का उस कारखाने के लिये उपयोगी नहीं रह जाता है।

पढ़ति इस ढंग की हो कि हम पढ़ते भी जायें और काम भी करते जायें परीक्षा बोझ के रूप में न रहे और पढ़ाई के समय से ही जिस काम में विद्यार्थी जाना चाहे पढ़ने के बाद जाकर उस काम में लग जाये। यह आवश्यक है कि इस आधार पर हम बड़ें अन्यथा आज की शिक्षा पद्धति केवल बेरोजगार पैदा करती है, यह किसी योग्य नहीं होगी।

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ हमारा ध्यान होते हुए भी क्यों नहीं ध्यान जा रहा है? मैं एक कड़वा तथ्य आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हम लोगों का जो चिन्तक लोगों का वर्ग है, जो उस जमीन से उठ गया है, मैं यहां चाहे एक गरीब घर से आया हूँ लेकिन यहां आने के बाद मुझे ग्रामीण बच्चे दिखाई नहीं देते, मुझे सिर्फ अपने बच्चे ही दिखाई देते हैं। यह एक विशेष वर्ग की आवश्यकता है, चाहे गरीब घर का ही क्यों न हो, अगर वह आई० ए० एस० असफल हो गया तो उसे के बाद अपने बच्चों के लिए उसे क्वैट स्कूल ही दिखाई देता है। गांव का गरीब हो, भले ही हरिजन,

आदिवासी हो, वहाँ पर उसका ध्यान नहीं जाता है। चाहे वह शिक्षा शास्त्री ही क्यों न हो, उसको अपने बच्चे दिखाई देते हैं, उस गांव के 90 प्रतिशत बच्चे दिखाई नहीं देते हैं इसलिए जान-बूझकर इस पद्धति को नहीं बदला जा रहा है, ऐसा मेरी आत्मा कहती है। मैं हालात आपके सामने प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ, भले ही यह मेरी घृष्टता हो, मगर इस ओर आपको विचार करना होगा।

3 वर्गों का आपको विचार करना होगा क्योंकि तीनों के हाथ में सामाजिक स्थिति है। सामाजिक स्थिति में परिवर्तन करने की जिम्मेदारी भी उनकी है। उनके साथे के साथ गांधी जी का जो अन्त्योदय है, अन्त के आदमी को लाभ पहुंचाने का, जो हमारा थर्मामीटर है, उससे इस शिक्षा पद्धति को भी नापना होगा, तब जा कर शिक्षा पद्धति का विकास होगा। आप देखें कि आज की शिक्षा पद्धति से अन्त के आदमी का क्या विकास होता है?

हमने अपने बजट को पढ़ने का प्रयत्न किया है, उसमें बहुत अच्छा उद्भूत है कि हम गांव की प्रतिभा को, गरीबों की प्रतिभा को एक मौका देते हैं। प्रतिभावान व्यक्तियों को मौका देते हैं, उसके लिए स्कालरशिप की व्यवस्था आपने की है। मगर आम बच्चों की प्रतिभा बढ़ाने के लिए कौनसा काम आपने किया है, उसमें कुछ भी दिखाई नहीं देता है।

ठीक है, एक गरीब का लड़का किसी प्रतिभावान की कृपा से अच्छा निकलता है, उसके लिये आप स्कालरशिप से उच्च से उच्च शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करेंगे लेकिन हजारों लाखों में से एक आई० ए० एस० अगर निकल भी जायेगा तो यह बहुत बड़ी कांति नहीं होगी। आम बच्चों के

[श्री केयूर भूषण]

स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए आपको शिल्प-शिक्षा रखनी होगी, और सामाजिक भावना देनी होगी, यही मेरा निवेदन है।

दूसरा विषय मेरा संस्कृति का है। इसकी ओर भी आपको देखना होगा कि किस ढंग की संस्कृति आज चल रही है। इसे तो मैं विकृति ही कह सकता हूँ। मैं आपके ध्यान में यह बात भी लाना चाहता हूँ कि अलग-अलग सम्प्रदाय के नाम से आज स्कूल चल रहे हैं, उनकी तरफ आप ध्यान दीजिए। मैं अगर यह कहूँ तो धृष्टता नहीं होगी कि वहाँ साम्प्रदायिकता पनपती है, अलग-अलग धर्मों के अलग-अलग स्कूल चलते हैं। जो हमारा राष्ट्रीय धर्म और संस्कृति है, उसने सभी धर्मों की एकता और विश्व-बंधुत्व का ज्ञान दिया है। क्या हमारे स्कूलों द्वारा राष्ट्रीय एकता, विश्व-बंधुत्व और वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् की शिक्षा दी जाती है? आज घर-घर और गांव-गांव में जो विकृति दिखाई देती है, वह इस शिक्षा का उत्पादन है। मेरा निवेदन है कि नैतिक शिक्षा का भार शासकीय संस्थाएँ लें। यह काम निजी संस्थाओं पर न छोड़ा जाए, जिन्होंने इस्लाम, हिन्दू धर्म या ईसाइयत के नाम पर विद्यालय खोले हुए हैं। आखिर नैतिकता क्या है? विद्यार्थियों को सभी धर्मों का ज्ञान होना चाहिए। प्रेम, सत्य और कृष्ण सभी धर्मों में बराबर है। और इन विद्यालयों में क्या सिखाया जाता है—मैं ही सब कुछ हूँ, मैं सब का विलीनीकरण करूँ। लेकिन वह संस्कृति नहीं है।

आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम अपनी राष्ट्रीयता के संकल्प को शिक्षा के माध्यम से पूरा करें। जिस संस्था में दूसरे वर्गों के छात्र प्रवेश न कर सकें और

जहाँ राष्ट्रीयता की शिक्षा न हो, उसे किसी प्रकार की मान्यता और सुविधा न दी जाए। इसी प्रकार केवल उन्हीं प्राइवेट होस्टलों को मान्यता देनी चाहिए, जिसमें अन्य वर्गों के छात्र भी प्रवेश पा सकें। आज देश बंट रहा है, और वह संस्कृति तथा शिक्षा के माध्यम से बंट रहा है, यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य है। शिक्षा संस्थाएँ चलाने वाले लोगों से मेरा निवेदन है कि वे संस्कृति के नाम पर चलाई जाने वाली अपनी दुकानें बन्द कर दें और उनमें समाज के सभी नवयुवकों तथा विद्यार्थियों को प्रवेश दें।

शिक्षा में खेल-कूद का बहुत महत्व है। आज गांवों में, हरिजनों में और आदिवासियों में जो संस्कृति है, हम उसको देखें। शिक्षा मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में कथकनृत्य और शास्त्र संगीत से सम्बन्धित संस्थाओं का जिक्र किया गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बस्तर जैसे आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में आदिवासी संस्कृति की रक्षा के लिए महाविद्यालय स्थापित करने चाहिए। उस संस्कृति में प्रेम और वरुणा है। जितना प्रेम उन लोगों के गीतों और नृत्य में है, उतना शास्त्रीय संगीत में नहीं है। इसलिए हम उस संस्कृति को मिटने न दें।

हम जगह जगह राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ को आलोचना करते हैं। मगर हम आम विद्यार्थियों और नवयुवकों को उसकी तरफ आकर्षित होने से रोक नहीं पाते, क्योंकि प्राइमरी स्कूल से ले कर उच्च शिक्षा तक वही खेल-कूद का माध्यम है। मैं राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार श्री वाजपेयी के सामने रखना चाहता था। मगर मेरे और मित्र सामने बैठे हुए हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि उनकी भावना मेरी भावना के अनुकूल है। केवल अपने आप को राष्ट्रीय कहने से कोई संस्था राष्ट्रीय नहीं हो सकती। कुछ समय पहले राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ में थोड़ा सा बदल

करने का प्रयत्न हुआ था कि हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख और ईसाई आदि राष्ट्र के सब लोग उसमें प्रवेश कर सकेंगे, लेकिन यह परिवर्तन नहीं हो पाया। जब राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ में यह परिवर्तन हो जाएगा कि सब लोग उसमें प्रवेश पा सकें, तब उसका स्वरूप राष्ट्रीय हो जाएगा। आज उसका स्वरूप राष्ट्रीय नहीं है। सब धर्मों का अपनी अपनी विशेषताओं का रखता है। भारत की यही विशेषता है। वे उन विशेषताओं को कायम रखें, लेकिन वह राष्ट्रीय रूप नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि राष्ट्रीय रूप सांस्कृतिक रूप लेकर सामने आए अन्यथा जं: विकृतियां गांवों में दिखाई दे रही हैं, हरिजनों और सबणों की जं: समस्या गांवों में है, वह हमारी विकृति ही है जो कि फूट कर निकल रही है...

सभापति महोदय : अब आप अपना भाषण समाप्त करने को चेष्टा करें।

श्री कंयूर भूषण : जी हां, मैंने शुरू में ही आपसे निवेदन किया था। मैं केवल पांच मिनट और लूंगा।

मेरा अन्तिम निवेदन है कि नीचे के तबके में सही संस्कृति है और परस्पर मेल के लिए वे तड़प रहे हैं। जाति-भेद, छुआ-छूत और वर्ण-व्यवस्था—यह हमारी संस्कृति नहीं है। इसके खिलाफ हमारे पूर्वजों ने संघर्ष किया था लेकिन निहित स्वार्थों ने हमें दबाया। जिस समय शंकराचार्य जी ने एक लकीर से आगे बढ़ने का प्रयत्न किया, जिसे उन्होंने अद्वैत कहा, जिस भंगों को हुआ-छूत से दूर करके आगे बढ़ाया, उस समय समाज के ठेकेदारों ने, जब उसकी मां की मृत्यु हुई तो उसको लाश को चिता तक ले जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हुए। मजबूर हो कर उसे अपनी मां की लाश के तीन टुकड़े करने पड़े। तब उस समय भी कुछ ऐसे असामाजिक तत्व थे जिन्होंने आगे बढ़ने वाले प्रगतिशील

लोगों का रोका और उनका दमन करने का प्रयत्न किया। बुद्ध की कुरुणा का आप जानते हैं लेकिन जब वे आगे बढ़े तो उन्हें कितनी रुकावटों का सामना करना पड़ा? महावीर जी के कान में सीसा डाला गया। हमारे महात्मा गांधी जब सारे देश को एक करना चाहते थे तो उन्हें गोली का निशाना बना दिया गया।

इसलिए मैं आज ईमानदारी से अपने दिल की बात कहना चाहता हूं कि आज आदिवासी और हरिजन अगर राष्ट्र को एक करने के लिए, मूल धारा में शामिल होने के लिए आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें कुचल दिया जाता है, असामाजिक तत्वों द्वारा। हजारों साल की जं: हमारी परम्परा रही है उसके सही रक्षक महात्मा गांधी से लेकर अब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हैं जिनके नेतृत्व में सावधानी के साथ हमें चलना होगा। कभी कभी कहा जाता है कि वे हमारी मूल धारा में आयें लेकिन हमको उनकी मूल धारा में जाना चाहिए क्योंकि वही राष्ट्र की मूल धारा में हैं। उनमें कितनी धार्मिकता है? मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। हमारे प्रान्त में शिवपुरी में जं: दो हरिजनों की हत्या हुई वह क्यों हुई? इसलिए हुई कि वे शिवजी के मन्दिर में जल चढ़ाने के लिए आगे बढ़ना चाहते थे। वे गंगाजी से जल ले कर आए हुए थे। मैं समझता हूं आज उन हरिजन वीरों के सिवाय और कोई भी वैसा नहीं होगा जिसका कि शिवपुरी में मन्दिर में जल चढ़ाने के लिए कत्ल कर दिया गया हो, गोली से उड़ा दिया गया हो। यह क्यों हुआ? संस्कृति की रक्षा के लिए तो वे ही जा रहे थे। उनको उन्हीं असामाजिक तत्वों ने गोली मारी जिन्होंने गांधीजी को गोली मारी थी। इसी प्रकार से हमारे जिले से लगा हुआ जं: एक हरिजनों का काण्ड हुआ वह क्यों हुआ? इसलिए कि वे स्वाभिमान से आगे बढ़ना चाहते थे, वह एक

[श्री केयूर भूषण]

ऐसा परिवार था जो पंचायत में अपनी बातें रखना चाहता था और अपनी बहु-बेटियों से अठखेलियां नहीं करने देना चाहता था जिसका नतीजा उन्हें भुगतना पड़ा। यह जो हमारी संस्कृति के रक्षक हैं, उन्होंने परिवार के 14 सदस्यों को, पेट में गर्भ के बच्चों, सभी को मार डाला। ऐसा क्यों हुआ? इसीलिए कि वे मिल कर समाज को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते थे।

इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप पूरी सावधानी के साथ गांवों से लेकर शहर तक स्कूलों में नीचे के व्यक्ति को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधा देते हुए, असहाय को आगे बढ़ाते हुए ऐसी पद्धति रखें जो सहायक बन सके। बीच का जो जोड़ है, आप अलग से कान्वेंट खोलते हैं, बड़े को और बड़ा होने का मौका देते हैं उसको बदलें। आप अपनी शिक्षा में शिल्प को जोड़िए—वह चाहे प्राइमरी शिक्षा हो या ऊपर की शिक्षा हो।

17.00 बजे . . .

हर कोई आदमी अपने हाथ से काम करना सिखेगा। विद्यार्थी हायर सैकेण्डरी से निकलने के बाद कम से कम गांव के लायक तो बने। आज गांव में कृषि सिखाने वाला कोई नहीं है। जो कृषि स्नातक हैं, वे मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं। शिक्षा का हमारे जीवन से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं जुड़ पा रहा है और हम जानबूझ कर इसको जुड़ने नहीं देना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अपने स्वार्थ को छोड़ दें और राष्ट्र के स्वार्थ को लेकर शिल्प-धारित शिक्षा और स्वावलम्बन की भावना को पद्धति, इसका आधार आगे बढ़े—यही मेरा आपसे निवेदन है।

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गह खुशी की बात है कि सदन

में एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड पर डिसकशन हो रहा है। लेकिन एजुकेशन के बारे में गवर्नमेंट को पॉलिसी कितनी नाकाम रही है, वह इसको कितनी इम्पोर्टेंस देती है, यह बात साफ जाहिर होती है कि एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री का यहाँ कोई कैबिनेट रैंक का मिनिस्टर नहीं है।

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) : मेरे पास इंडिपेंडेंट चार्ज है।

श्री सूरजभान : बड़ी खुशी की बात है। मैं अपने अल्फाज वापिस लेता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आजादी के 35 वर्षों के बाद भी आज अगर किसी 50-60 साल के बूढ़े से कहा जाए कि दस्तखत करो और वह दस्तखत न कर सके, तो समझ में आ सकता है कि आजादी के टाइम में उसको उम्र 15-20 साल की होगी, लेकिन यदि आज 15-18 साल के नौजवान से भी कहा जाए कि दस्तखत करो, और वह अंगूठा दिखाए, क्योंकि वह अनपढ़ है। इसलिए यह जो थम्स-अप की पॉलिसी है, यह खत्म होना चाहिए। इस थम्स-अप को बजाए . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसने बनाया ?

श्री सूरजभान : अंगूठा बढ़ाओ का बजाए कलम चलाओ को पॉलिसी आए तां अच्छा रहेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मेरे साथी श्री बी० डी० सिंह बता रहे थे कि इतने स्कूलों में बिल्डिंग नहीं हैं और ये सुविधायें नहीं हैं। बिल्डिंग के बर्णर तो कुछ काम चल सकता है, लेकिन फोर्थ इंडियन एजुकेशन सर्वे की रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 600 प्राइमरी स्कूल

ऐसे हैं, जिनमें टीचर नहीं हैं। बिहार में 497 स्कूल हैं, जिसमें टीचर नहीं हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में 411 ऐसे स्कूल हैं, जिनमें टीचर नहीं हैं। मेरे पास आंकड़े बहुत से राज्यों के हैं, लेकिन कुल योग यह है कि 2 हजार 900 प्राइमरी स्कूल ऐसे हैं, जिनमें टीचर नहीं हैं। उनकी स्कूल कहा जा सकता है? कहा जाना चाहिए या नहीं, जिसमें टीचर नहीं हैं वहां बच्चा जा कर क्या करेगा। 1 लाख 64 हजार 931 ऐसे स्कूल हैं, जिनमें सिर्फ एक टीचर है। यदि वह टीचर भी बीमार पड़ जाये, तो स्कूल बन्द है। मैं महिलाओं की बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ, लेकिन अगर स्कूल में इतिफाक से महिला टीचर हो और वह भी स्वीटर बुनती रहे तो वहां भी मामला साफ है। इसलिए श्री पराशर जी ने जो मांग रखी है कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्राण्ट्स कमीशन के साथ प्राइमरी एजुकेशन का भी कोई ग्राण्ट कमीशन हो और सैकेण्डरी एजुकेशन के बारे में भी ऐसा कोई कमीशन हो, तो मैं यह मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जाए ताकि उसकी बढ़ावा मिल सके और शिक्षा को हालत सुधर सके।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ प्राइमरी एजुकेशन और एडल्ट एजुकेशन कम्पलसरी होनी चाहिए। यदि आप एक 5060 साल के बूढ़े को, 70 साल साल के बूढ़े का दस्तखत करना भी सिखा देंगे, तो वह अपने परिवार के बच्चों को लाज्मी तौर पर पढ़ाने के लिए मजबूर करेगा, बशर्ते कि आप उसका सिगनेचर करना सीखा दें। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि असमानता भी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में खत्म होनी चाहिए। एक तरफ एक बच्चा प्राइमरी स्कूल में जा रहा है, जहां पर कि टीचर नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ पब्लिक स्कूल में बच्चे जा रहे हैं।

इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूँ कि या तो पब्लिक स्कूल खत्म होने चाहिए और अगर आप खत्म नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो पब्लिक स्कूल में कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत सीट्स आपका रिजर्व रखनी चाहिए, जो गरीब आदमी हैं, चाहे हरिजन हो या अदिवासी हो, गरीब ब्राह्मण भी हो सकते हैं, जाट भी हो सकते हैं—उनके लिए भी सीटें होनी चाहिए और उनका सारा खर्चा सरकार को बर्दाश्त करना चाहिए।

कुछ प्राइवेट इस्टीचूशन हैं, चाहे आप दिल्ली की ले लें या कहीं की भी लें, जो दुकानें बन गई हैं, टीचिंग-शाप्स बन गई हैं जहां विद्यार्थियों को एक्सप्लैट किया जाता है। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि शिक्षा में भी समानता आनी चाहिये, असमानता खत्म करनी चाहिये।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह है—पावर्टी-लाइन से बिलों जो फैमिलीज हैं उनके बच्चों को स्कालरशिप देने के लिये "स्कालरशिप फंड" क्रिएट किया जाय। बजाय इसके कि आप लोगों से स्पेशल बीअरर बांड्स खरीदने के लिये कहें, आप लोगों से यह कहें कि पावर्टी-लाइन से नीचे के बच्चों के लिए यह फंड क्रिएट किया गया है, जो इसमें पैसा जमा करायेंगे उन को इन्कम-टैक्स में कन्सेशन दी जायगी। यदि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दें तो इस का बहुत लाभ होगा और बच्चों के लिए एक फंड बन जायगा।

अभी माननीय सदस्य कैप्टन भूषण जी ने कहा—कुछ छुआछूत का उल्लेख किया। इतिफाक से मैं भी उसी जाति से संबंधित हूँ जिन्हें लोग हरिजन कहते हैं। आर्य समाजी हूँ और आर्य समाजी स्कूल में पढ़ा हूँ। पूरी फीस देता था, होस्टल में रहता था, लेकिन आर्य समाज के उस स्कूल में भी—मैं किसी सनातन धर्मी स्कूल की बात नहीं करता हूँ—मेरे बर्तन अलेहदा थे, मैं किचन में नहीं जा सकता था। मेरा

[श्री सूरज भान]

आप से अनुरोध है कि शिक्षा के माध्यम से इस छुआछूत को दूर करने के लिये प्रभावी कदम उठाने चाहिये, कम से कम इन इंस्टी-चूशनज को इस तरह की हिदायत दी जानी चाहिये कि इस तरह छुआछूत न बरता जाय।

मुझे एक बात की खुशी है—वह राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ का जिक्र कर रहे थे। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ—उसी आर्य समाजी स्कूल के होस्टल में, जहाँ मैं रहता था और जहाँ के किचन में जाने की मेरे लिए पाबन्दी थी, जहाँ मेरे वर्तन अलेहदा थे, राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के साथियों ने उनको मजबूर कर दिया कि मैं जरूर किचन में दाखिल होऊंगा, वहाँ झगड़ा हुआ तो उन्होंने यह तय कर दिया कि या तो सूरज भान रहेगा या वह होस्टल और स्कूल बन्द होगा। राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के लोगों ने यह स्टैंड लिया, इसलिये आप उनके खिलाफ कम से कम इस तरह का इल्जाम न लगायें।

साठे जी, उनको ज्यादा जानते हैं, वह राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ में पहले गये हैं...

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे): बहुत अच्छी तरह से पता है।

श्री सूरज भान: बचपन में गये हैं।

श्री बसंत साठे: बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर छुआछूत वहाँ पर होता है।

श्री सूरज भान: अभी मेरी एक बहन कह रही थी कि यूनीवर्सिटीज सियायत और गुंडेपन का अखाड़ा बन गई हैं। यह बड़े दुख की बात है, मैं भी उन से सहमत हूँ। यूनीवर्सिटीज को सियायत का अखाड़ा नहीं बनने देना चाहिये, गुंडेपन वहाँ पैदा नहीं होने देना चाहिए। पिछले साल के आखिर में हमारे यहाँ एक बहुत अच्छा अखबार है—ट्रिब्यून—उस में एक लेख फर्स्ट पेज पर

निकला, जिस में लिखा था—Eve-teasing school in Delhi University Campus उस राइटर ने काफी लम्बा लेख लिखा था जिस में उस ने कई उदाहरण दिये, जो वहाँ पर उस ने देखे थे। कम से कम यह चीज जरूर खत्म होनी चाहिये। कभी हमारी यूनीवर्सिटीज में डा० राधाकृष्णन वाइस-चांसलर होते थे, श्री आमुतोष मुखर्जी, श्री सी० पी० रामास्वामी, डा० जाकिर हुसैन वाइस-चांसलर होते थे। यूनीवर्सिटी में उनकी प्रेस्टिज थी, विद्यार्थी भी उनकी इज्जत करते थे, टीचर्स भी उनकी इज्जत करते थे और सरकार भी उनकी इज्जत करती थी। लेकिन आज हमारी यूनीवर्सिटीज खिलवाड़ बन गई हैं? यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन और एक और संस्था बनी हुई है, उसने भी रिकमेंड किया है कि वाइसचांसलर केवल उंचे दर्जे के एजुकेशनिस्ट होने चाहिये। लेकिन बदकिस्मती की बात है कि यू० पी० की 6 यूनीवर्सिटीज में पिछले साल 6 व्यूरोक्रेट्स वाइसचांसलर बने। हरियाणा में कुरुक्षेत्र यूनिवर्सिटी का वाइसचांसलर एक व्यूरोक्रेट है। नतीजा यह है—मैं हरियाणा की कुरुक्षेत्र यूनीवर्सिटी के बारे में जानता हूँ—हाई कोर्ट में 8-10 रिट्स चल रही हैं। मैं इस लिये उन का जिक्र यहाँ नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि मामला सबजूडिस है। लेकिन मैं आप से अनुरोध करूँगा—कम से से कम यूनीवर्सिटीज से तो व्यूरोक्रेट्स को हटाया जाये।

मैं तो यह भी मांग करना चाहता हूँ—एक राउण्ड टेबल कॉन्फरेंस—विद्यार्थियों, उनके माता-पिता, प्रोफेसरों, वाइसचांसलरों तथा सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों की बुलायें जिस में इन चीजों पर विचार हो कि कैसे यूनीवर्सिटी के माहौल को ठीक किया जा सकता है। लेकिन बदकिस्मती की बात यह है और इस पर सोचा नहीं जा रहा है और मैं तो संजोस्ट करता हूँ कि यूनीवर्सिटीज का ढाँचा ठीक से चल सके, उसके लिये केन्द्र

की तरफ से कोई ऐसा माडल एक्ट बनाया जाय जैसे कि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के लिये माडल बार्ड-लाज होते हैं। उसको यूनिवर्सिटीज को भेजा जाय और यूनिवर्सिटीयां उस पर एक्ट अपन करे, तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

दिल्ली में जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी की कहानियां रोजाना यहां पर सुनते रहते हैं। वहां पर 5 लाख रुपये खर्च करके कुछ लोगों को बाहर फील्ड स्टडी के लिये भेजा गया लेकिन 31 आदमियों ने वापस आ कर कोई थिसिस नहीं दी। इस तरह से यह जो पांच लाख रुपया था, यह वेस्ट गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर भी एक थिसिस लिखी जाये।

श्री सुरज भान : बहुत अच्छा आप का सुझाव है। इसी यूनिवर्सिटी से चार एक्सपर्ट्स को बैठाया गया। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। उन्होंने एक सज्जन को प्रोफेसर लगाया गया। मेरे पास नाम जरूर है लेकिन मैं नाम कोट नहीं करना चाहता। उस सज्जन ने प्रोफेसर बनने के बाद अपने उन चारों भेहरवानों को लैक्चरार लगा दिया। तुमने मुझे लगा दिया और मेने तुम्हें लगा दिया, अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था चलेगी, तो एजुकेशन का स्टैण्डर्ड तो ऐसा ही होगा जैसा हो रहा है। जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी के हर विद्यार्थी को स्कोलरशिप मिलती है लेकिन बहुत से ऐसे विद्यार्थी हैं, जोकि होस्टल का खाने का खर्चा दिये बगैर चले गये और लाखों रुपया उन पर ड्यू है। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में बिजिटरल इन्क्वायरी हो, बिजिटर ही इन्क्वायरी करे ताकि दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी साफ हो जाए और वहां की हालत में सुधार हो। एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में दिल्ली एजुकेशन

एक्ट का थ्री लैंगुएज फार्मूला केवल कागज पर रह गया है। दो लैंगुएज तो जरूरी हैं और तीसरी ओप्शनल कर दी गई है और ओप्शनल का नतीजा यह होता है कि कोई हिन्दी छोड़ता है, तो कोई संस्कृत छोड़ता है और अंग्रेजी सभी पढ़ते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि थ्री लैंगुएज फार्मूला दिल्ली में लागू होना चाहिए।

एक बात और यह कहना चाहता हूं कि फिजिकल इंस्पेक्टर स्कूलों में लगे हुए हैं। उन की हालत बहुत खराब है क्योंकि उन की जगह पर योग के टीचर लगाए जा रहे हैं। दो-दो महीने की ट्रेनिंग दे कर उन को सलैक्ट कर लिया जाता है और रख लिया जाता है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो फिजिकल इंस्ट्रक्टर हैं, उन सबको दो-दो महीने की ब्रह्मचारी जी से योग की ट्रेनिंग दिलवा दी जाए ताकि उन की सर्विस खतरे में न पड़े।

दिल्ली में एशियाड के लिए 700 करोड़ रुपए खर्च करने की बात थी और अब यह कह रहे हैं कि यह खर्चा 1,000 करोड़ रुपए तक होगा। इन 1000 करोड़ रुपयों में स्टेडियम बनेंगे लेकिन स्पोर्ट्समैन बनाने के लिए क्या हो रहा है। केवल 1200 स्कूलरशिप्स प्लस 100 यानी 1300 स्कूलरशिप्स देने की बात है, जिन पर 1 लाख 60 हजार रुपए के करीब खर्च होगा। अगर स्पोर्ट्समैन दूध नहीं पियेगा और अच्छी खुराक नहीं खाएगा, तो नतीजा क्या निकलेगा। उस को अच्छी स्कूलरशिप मिलनी चाहिए। स्टेडियमों पर तो आप 1000 करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं। उन पर आप 1 करोड़ रुपया भी नहीं खर्च कर सकते। मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि स्पोर्ट्स को एजुकेशन का पार्ट होना चाहिए, तभी हम इस दिशा में कुछ कर सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी इस को जानते होंगे कि पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी में

[श्री सूरज भान]

आज से 8 साल पहले गवर्नर साहब ने एनाऊन्स किया था कि गुरु रविदास की एक चेयर वहां बनाई जाएगी लेकिन आज तक वह चेयर नहीं बनाई गई है। अभी पिछले महीने एक एडवरटाइजमेंट निकला है, जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि प्रोफेसर की चेयर भरने के लिए जो भी दरखास्त दे, वह पंजाबी का स्कूलर हो और हिन्दी का भी ज्ञान हो और ऐसा आदमी ही उस के लिए एप्लाइ कर सकता है। गुरु रविदास जी के जो प्रवचन हैं या उन की जो वाणी है, वह पंजाबी में नहीं है। वे या तो बृज भाषा में लिखे गये हैं या फिर हिन्दी में। मैं ने आदरणीया श्रीमती शीला कौल को पत्र भी लिखा था लेकिन इतिफाक की बात है कि उन का कोई जवाब नहीं आया। पंजाब के गवर्नर साहब को जब लिखा, तो उन्होंने यह लिखा कि वाइस प्रेसीडेंट आफ इन्डिया इस यूनिवर्सिटी का चान्सलर है, इसलिए उन को लिखना चाहिए। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि गुरु रविदास की जो चेयर बनाने की बात है, वह पंजाबी भाषा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए नहीं है बल्कि गुरु रविदास की जो विचारधारा है, उन के जो विचार हैं, उन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जिन्होंने गुरु रविदास की वाणियों पर या जीवन पर रिसर्च किया है, ऐसे लोगों को उस में लगाया जाए और इस में जो पंजाबी भाषण की शर्त लगाई गई है, उस को हटाया जाए। गुरु रविदास ही नहीं बल्कि और भी बहुत से महापुरुष हुए हैं जैसे भगत कबीर, मलूक दास, अब्दुल रहिम खानखाना, पदमावत के रचयिता मलिक मौहम्मद जायसी और सुब्रह्मण्यम भारती, ऐसे महापुरुषों की भी चेयर बनाई जाए और नार्थ इन्डिया में भी वह हो। केवल साउथ में ही नहीं, नार्थ में भी होनी चाहिए।

शिक्षा का उद्देश्य कलक पैदा करना नहीं, बल्कि यह शिल्प पर आधारित और जाब ओरिएण्टेड होनी चाहिए।

एन सी० आर० टी० के बारे में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि वह भारत के इतिहास की विदेशी आंखों से न देखें, जो कुछ वे लिखते हैं, उसमें अधिक देश का होना चाहिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि आज हमारे देश में शिक्षा बहुत महंगी हो गई है और गरीब आदमी ड्रेस, बस्ता और किताबों का बोझ वहन नहीं कर सकता। उसकी अच्छे शिक्षक भी उपलब्ध कराए जाने चाहिए।

आखिर मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध तो शिक्षा मंत्रालय से नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी सम्बन्ध है। यू० पी० में देवबंध में दारुल मुसलमानों की शिक्षा का एक बहुत बड़ा केन्द्र है। वहां पर बच्चे, नौजवान और बूढ़े, सभी शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं और भारत के ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे विश्व के मुसलमानों के लिए श्रद्धा का केन्द्र है। पिछले साल वहां पर एक जश्न भी हुआ था, जिसमें आदणीया प्रधान मंत्री जी भी गई थीं, लेकिन उसके बाद उस संस्था पर कब्जा करने के लिए सियासत वहां भी घुस गई। "जमायते उल्मा-ए-हिन्द" के चीफ, मैं उनका नाम लेना नहीं चाहता, ने गुण्डों और पुलिस की सहायता से यहां पर नाजायज कब्जा किया है, जिससे मुसलमानों के दिल में गम और गुस्से का लहर है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से उनसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि वहां से सियासत बाहर निकले और जो नाजायज कब्जा है वह हटाना चाहिए। इस बारे में मैं यह भी सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले की जांच के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज से इन्क्वायरी करा ली जाए या

मुख्यलिफ पाठियों के मुस्लिम एम० पी० और एक्स एम० पी० की एक कमेटी बना कर इसकी जांच करा ली जाए और जो भी वह निर्णय दे, उसके अनुसार करना चाहिए, ताकि इस संस्था की गरिमा को बहाल किया जा सके।

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : (चित्तौड़गढ़) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करती हूँ।

यह वास्तव में सही है कि हमने शिक्षा में ग्राम-चल परिवर्तन होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं किया। यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि संविधान में बयालीसवें संशोधन द्वारा शिक्षा समवर्ती सूची का विषय हो गई है। इसलिए मुझे आशा ही नहीं बल्कि विश्वास है कि शिक्षा के माध्यम से हम राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण के स्वप्न को पूरा कर सकेंगे।

मान्यवर, शिक्षा एक प्रकाश स्तंभ है जो कि हर व्यक्ति की जन्मजात योग्यताओं को प्रकाशमान करती है। शिक्षा का जीवन में बहुत अधिक महत्व है। आज हमारे देश में शिक्षा 2 प्रतिशत है। यह प्रतिशत बहुत कम दिखाई पड़ता है। विश्व का मानचित्र देखें तो पता लगेगा कि पूरे विश्व में 72 करोड़ निरक्षर हैं, इसमें से 42 करोड़ हमारे देश में हैं। आखिर यह अशिक्षा का साम्राज्य कब तक जारी रहेगा। संविधान के नीति-निर्देशक तत्वों में हमने शिक्षा को निःशुल्क और बुनियादी माना है, लेकिन हम अभी तक शिक्षा को अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क नहीं कर पाए हैं।

शिक्षा एक ऐसी चीज है जिसमें समय के अनुसार परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। वैदिक काल में जो शिक्षा थी, मध्य काल

में उससे भिन्न थी। ब्रिटिश काल में कुछ और थी, परन्तु आज जो शिक्षा है वह एक ऐसा पौधा है, जिसे सात समुद्र पार से लाकर यहाँ लगाया गया। इस देश का क्लाइमेट उस पौधे के लिए सूटबल नहीं था, लेकिन फिर भी उसको कृत्रिम सांस देकर आज तक जिन्दा रखा गया और हमारी सारी शिक्षा को वेस्टनाइज कर दिया गया। उसके परिणाम-स्वरूप उस पौधे से जो फल प्राप्त हुआ वह है "बेरोजगारी" जो आज हमारे देश में हर जगह दिखाई देती है।

शिक्षा में परिवर्तन की बातें बहुत कही जाती हैं। पार्लियामेंट में भी और इसके बाहर भी कई शिक्षा-शास्त्रियों ने अपने मत व्यक्त किए हैं कि इस शिक्षा में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। राधाकृष्णन आयोग, मुदालियर आयोग, कई आयोग बिठाए गए। 1917 में कलकत्ता विश्व-विद्यालय ने शिक्षा में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए 10 प्लस 2 प्लस 3 स्कीम के बारे में भी सुझाव दिया। परन्तु यह स्कीम जो आपने चलाई है यह सभी जगह लागू नहीं हुई और जहाँ लागू हुई है वहाँ पर भी इसके नतीजे संतोषजनक नहीं हैं। कई राज्यों में तो यह स्कीम लागू ही नहीं हुई है। खासतौर से राजस्थान का उदाहरण मैं पेश करना चाहती हूँ। वह एक ऐसा पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है जिसका हमेशा ओवर ड्राफ्ट रहता है। आज वहाँ पर कोई नए स्कूल नहीं खुल पा रहे हैं। इस 10 प्लस 2 प्लस 3 की कल्पना करना तो एक तरह से व्यर्थ होगा। मेरा निवेदन है जिस प्रकार से पिछड़े हुए राष्ट्रों को विश्व बैंक या अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन विशेष प्रकार की सहायता देते हैं उसी प्रकार जो पिछड़े हुए राज्य हैं उनको केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय की तरफ से शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विशेष सहायता मिलनी चाहिये।

[प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत]

आज यूनिवर्सिटी शिक्षा से लेकर सैकेंडरी, प्राइमरी सारी शिक्षा में कुछ न कुछ डिफेक्ट हमें दिखाई देता है। सबसे पहले मैं प्री प्राइमरी एजुकेशन के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। यह केवल कुछ स्थानों पर सीमित हो गई है। समाज कल्याण विभाग के माध्यम से प्री प्राइमरी एजुकेशन उन आदिवासी और ग्रामीण बच्चों के पास नहीं पहुँचाई गई है जिनका प्रतिशत आपकी जन संख्या के आंकड़ों में अस्सी है। इसी प्रकार से प्राइमरी और सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन राज्य का विषय होते हुए भी इसके समवर्ती सूची में आने की वजह से कुछ सुझाव दिए जा सकते हैं, कुछ परिवर्तन किए जा सकते हैं। हमारा सारा पाठ्यक्रम या सिलेबस जो है वह डिफैक्टिव है। पुरानी बातें बताई जाती हैं। इसमें परिवर्तन होना चाहिये। देश तथा प्रान्त की कौन सी भौगोलिक परिस्थितियाँ हैं, कौन से इतिहास पुरुष हुए हैं, इन सब बातों की जानकारी विश्व इतिहास के साथ विश्व विज्ञान के साथ बच्चों को कराई जानी चाहिये। पुराने समय में हमारी जो आश्रम व्यवस्था थी जहाँ शिक्षा दी जाती थी वह बहुत अधिक उपयुक्त थी। आज उसको हम माडर्न वे में, परिवर्तित तरीके से दे सकते हैं। इसका एक एक्सपेरिमेंट माउन्ट आबु में किया गया है। वहाँ एक गुरु शिखर नाम की संस्था है जिसमें माडर्न एजुकेशन के साथ-साथ टीचर और टाट का क्या सम्बन्ध है, पुराने सम्बन्धों को फिर से दोहराया गया है।

आज हमारा प्राइमरी एजुकेशन का जो पाठ्यक्रम है वह बड़ा ही अरुचिपूर्ण है। बच्चों पर किताबों का बोझ बहुत ज्यादा लाद दिया जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि थ्योरिटिकल नालेज के साथ प्रैक्टिकल को जोड़ा जाना चाहिये। अगर कोई

अध्यापक ज्योग्रेफी पढ़ाता है वह बच्चों को ले जाकर दिखाए कि पहाड़ क्या हैं, नदियाँ क्या हैं, नौले क्या हैं। यदि वह इतिहास पढ़ाता है तो महापुरुषों को फिल्म शो के माध्यम से बच्चों को पढ़ाए। यदि वह किसी उपज के बारे में पढ़ाता है तो खेत खलिहान में ले जाकर उसको पढ़ाए। शिक्षा में किताबों का बोझ जो आज बच्चों पर है कम किया जाना चाहिये।

श्री लेंगुएज फामुर्ला केवल यनि-वर्सिटिज में लागू है। हर स्तर पर इसको लागू किया जाना चाहिये जिसमें प्रान्तीय भाषा, हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी जो एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा है, उसकी शिक्षा आवश्यक हो।

ऐसे स्कूल खास तौर से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बहुत हैं जिनको वन मैन स्कूल कहा जाता है। एक ही आदमी प्राइमरी स्कूल की सभी पाँचों कक्षाओं के सभी बच्चों को पढ़ाता है। वह कैसे पढ़ा पाएगा, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। इस प्रकार की संस्थाओं से एक तरह से आप बच्चों के साथ मखोल कर रहे हैं। एक व्यक्ति कभी भी इस तरह से शिक्षा नहीं दे सकता है। इसमें सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

हमारे स्कूल टीचर्स का समाज में आज आदर नहीं होता है। जापान का उदाहरण मैं देती हूँ। वहाँ यदि एक टीचर बस में चला जाता है तो बस के सब लोग खड़े होकर उसको स्थान देते हैं। हमारे यहाँ क्या होता है इसको आप जानते ही हैं। अध्यापकों के प्रति समाज के दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन लाने की आवश्यकता है। समाज के दृष्टिकोण को बदलेंगे तभी जा कर के शिक्षा को सही रूप दिया जा सकता

है। माध्यमिक शिक्षा के बारे में लोगों ने कई सुझाव दिये कि इसका व्यावसायिक रूप होना चाहिये। मैं भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि जहाँ पर आपने 10 प्लस 2 स्कीम लागू की है वह भी सफल नहीं हुई है। आपको 2 साल सामान्य ज्ञान के साथ बोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग अच्छी तरह से देनी चाहिये जैसे मेकेनिकल, इलेक्ट्रिकल, वर्कशाप वटेरिनरी साइंस, होम साइंस और एग्री-कल्चर साइंस के बारे में उन बच्चों को पढ़ाया जा सकता है। इससे दो लाभ होंगे? एक तो लोग बाबूगिरी की मृगतृष्णा की ओर नहीं जायेंगे और दूसरे यूनिवर्सिटीज और कालेजों पर भी भार कम हो जायगा और लोग अपने आप रोजगार में लग जायेंगे।

इसी तरह से मेरा कहना है कि आज का बेपर सैटिंग का सिस्टम खराब है। इसके बारे में अभी कुछ दिन पहले यहां चर्चा हुई थी। एग्जामिनेशन सिस्टम बदलने की जरूरत है। सारा का सारा एग्जामिनेशन पैटर्न जो अभी 10 सवाल में से पांच सवाल और 3 घंटे वाला सिस्टम है इस पैटर्न को बदलना जरूरी है। टीचर आता है वह कहता है कि पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर यह है। क्या इस पैटर्न को नहीं बदल सकते? जरूरी है कि 3 घंटे में 10 में से 5 क्वेश्चन करने ही होंगे? इस सिस्टम को और एग्जामिनेशन पैटर्न को चेंज करना पड़ेगा। आजकल बाजारों में जो चीज मिलती है, वन डे सक्सेस, थ्रोर सक्सेस आदि इसको बैन करना चाहिये। यह बच्चों के सोचने के दायरे को संकुचित करती है और पुस्तकालयों में जो अच्छी अच्छी किताबें होती हैं उनका कोई उपयोग नहीं करता। इसलिये इस तरह की बाजारी सस्ती पुस्तकों को बैन करना चाहिये। काम धंधे के बारे में हर हस्कूल में एक सेल होनी चाहिये जो जानकारी दे कि कौन कौन से व्यवसाय में कैसे लग सकते हैं और उसके लिये किस किस जगह से कर्ज मिल सकता है।

विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षण भी बेहाल है। यू० जी० सी० लाखों रुपया विश्वविद्यालयों को देता है। परन्तु वहां क्या होता है? विद्यार्थी विध्वंसात्मक कार्यों में लग जाते हैं। कभी असम आन्दोलन, कभी गुजरात का आरक्षण विरोधी आन्दोलन विद्यार्थियों में एक आक्रोश एक फ्रस्ट्रेशन तो यह फ्रस्ट्रेशन विद्यार्थियों में क्यों है, इसको खोजना होगा, इसका कारण यह है कि विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों के भविष्य के आगे प्रश्न चिन्ह है। क्या करना है आगे वह नहीं समझ पाते हैं? इसलिये ऐसे कामों में लग जाते हैं। इसलिये इस प्रश्न चिन्ह को हटा कर विद्यार्थी किस तरफ जायगा उसके भविष्य का निर्धारण यूनीवर्सिटीज में करना होगा। दूसरी बात यह है कि यूनिवर्सिटीज में इतनी अधिक तादाद में विद्यार्थी होते हैं कि टीचर और टोट का संबंध एक बोता और टेप रिकार्डर का हो गया है। इसलिये सबसे पहले यूनीवर्सिटीज में संख्या को सीमित करने के लिये ऊंचा परसेंटेज कर दीजिये। अमरीका, फ्रांस आदि में यूनीवर्सिटी एंज्केशन वही व्यक्ति लेते हैं। जिनकी पढ़ने में रुचि है। हड़ताल करने के लिये नहीं आते हैं। इसलिये प्रवेश का परसेंटेज बढ़ा दीजिये। एक बार जो विद्यार्थी फेल हो जाता है उसको दुबारा एडमिशन नहीं मिलना चाहिये। तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में जो शिक्षा है उसमें आप एन० सी०सी० और मिलिटरी साइंस को कम्पलसरी कर दीजिये उससे युवकों का जो फालतू समय है वह एक अच्छे काम में लग सकेगा और एक सैकेन्ड लाइन आफ डिफेंस आपकी तैयार हो सकेगी। उसके साथ ही मोरल एंज्केशन और सेक्स एंज्केशन भी यूनीवर्सिटीज में दी जानी चाहिये ताकि एक अच्छा दृष्टिकोण और स्वस्थ वातावरण इसके लिये बन सके।

[प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत]

■ शिक्षा मंत्रालय समवर्ती सूची में आने के बाद यूनीवर्सिटी एजुकेशन पूर्णतय केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में होनी चाहिये । जो यूनिवर्सिटीज के वाइस चांसलर, रीडर्स, प्रोफेसर्स और लेक्चरर्स हैं, उनका सलेक्शन भी सेंटर से होना चाहिये । मैं सुझाव देना चाहूंगी कि जिस तरह से यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन है, उसी तरह से यूनिवर्सिटीज सर्विस कमिशन भी होना चाहिये और उसी के द्वारा सलेक्ट हुए लोगों का एक कैडर बना देना चाहिये जिससे वह प्रोफेसर और लेक्चरर होकर यूनीवर्सिटीज में जा सकें ।

आज हमारे यहां कई इस प्रकार के विद्यार्थी हैं जिनको अच्छी समाजोपयोगी शिक्षा दी जा सकती है । यूनिवर्सिटीज ऐसी भी जहां हैं कि जातिवाद के कीटाणु बढ़ते हैं । इसके लिये भी बैलेंस होना चाहिये, इसके लिये आपको चैक एंड बैलेंस रखना होगा । इसके लिये इंटर यूनिवर्सिटीज ट्रांसफर किये जाने चाहिये जिससे इस प्रकार की अव्यवस्था न हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें ।

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : एक सैकिड में समाप्त करती हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो दो सैकिड कह रही थी । आज मेरे ख्याल में महिला मंत्री का आधिपत्य देखकर आपका मन बढ़ा है ।

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : आपने 10 मिनट भी नहीं दिया है जबकि दूसरे लोग आधा आधा घंटा बोलते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके 15 मिनट हो गये हैं, आप समाप्त करें ।

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि आपकी विश्व विद्यालय की शिक्षा की यूनियन पालिसी और इसके साथ ही साथ यूनिवर्सल पालिसी होनी चाहिये । यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन में कम से कम एकसा सलेबस हो, एक से एग्जामिनेशन पेपर्स हों, ऐसी व्यवस्था आपको करनी पड़ेगी ।

प्रौढ़ शिक्षा, ग्रडल्ट एजुकेशन के लिये आपने 6ठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 123 करोड़ रुपया रखा है, इसका मैं स्वागत करती हूं और कहना चाहूंगी कि ग्रडल्ट एजुकेशन को आपको एक विशेष प्रारूप देना है जिससे अक्षर ज्ञान के साथ साथ हमारे गांवों के प्रौढ़ स्त्री पुरुषों को अन्य विषयों की भी जानकारी मिले, प्रशिक्षण मिले ।

हमारी कई ऐसी ट्राइबल सोसाइटीज हैं, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, नागालैंड, मणिपुर, नीलगिरि, राजस्थान व मध्यप्रदेश में उनकी एन्थोपोलोजिकल स्टडीज के बारे में भी मैं कहना चाहती हूं । एन्थोपोलोजिकल म्यूजियम बनाये जाएं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें, श्री डी० पी० यादव ।

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत कुछ कहना चाहती थी, परन्तु आपने जितना समय दिया है उसमें अपने विचार रखकर मैं शिक्षा के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करती हूं ।

श्री डी० पी० यादव (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष जी, अपने सक्रिय राजनीतिक जीवन के 12 साल के दरम्यान मैं 6 साल शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री रहा हूं । मेरा लगाव इस मंत्रालय से अपने घर जैसा हो गया है ।

6 साल तक मैं शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बोला नहीं, 12 साल के अपने अनुभव को कुछ मिनट में रखने की कोशिश करूंगा। अध्यक्ष जी, आप पहली घंटी भी बजाएंगे तो मैं बैठ जाऊंगा।

आज हम किस ओर जा रहे हैं शिक्षा के मामले में ? शायद अभी तक हम राष्ट्रीय नीति निर्धारित नहीं कर पाये हैं ? आज उसी की आवश्यकता हो गई है, आत्म-विवेचन की। डायरेक्शन्स हमको किस ओर ले जाना चाहती हैं, हमारी आकांक्षाएं क्या हैं, एसपिरेशन्स क्या हैं, देश को एसपिरेशन्स क्या हैं ?

किसी भी देश की आकांक्षा, इच्छा, सरकार के जो हेड होते हैं, इस सदन का जो नेता होता है, उसकी वाणी में होता है। योजना आयोग में वह परिलक्षित होता है। देश को नेता प्रधान मंत्री जी ने योजना के प्रारूप में कहा है कि

—भारत के आकार और विविधता वाले देश में प्रगति सभी वर्गों के सहभागिता और पूर्ण सम्बद्धता पर निर्भर करती है।

दो शब्द आये हैं “सहभागिता” और “पूर्ण सम्बद्धता” का। अन्त में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि प्रजातन्त्रीय आयोजन का अर्थ है लोगों की शक्ति का उपयोग करना और उनकी पूर्ण सहभागिता प्राप्त करना। पीपल्स पार्टिसिपेशन और समर्पण, यही आज हमारी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति का सिद्धान्त होगा, मैं ऐसा अनुभव करता हूँ।

मेरा अपना अनुभव रहा है—कि जब तक किसान की समस्या से शिक्षा को नहीं जोड़ा जाएगा, जब तक कलम और कुदाल का मेल नहीं होगा, तब तक हम चाहे लाख बातें करें, शिक्षा में कोई आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन नहीं होने वाला है। यह कोई कैमिकल कम्पाउंड नहीं है, या फिजिकल ब्रान्जैक्ट नहीं है, जिसको कैमिकल एक्शन से, या मैकेनिकल

फोर्स से, या किसी और मैथड से परिवर्तित कर दिया जाए। जिस किसी ने भी यह नारा दिया हो—कई माननीय सदस्य भी कहते हैं कि शिक्षा में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन किया जाए,—मैं समझता हूँ कि यह खांखला नारा है और हमें उस पर ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

हमने देश में शिक्षा के लिए जो इनफ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर तैयार किया है, वह कम नहीं है। यूनाइटेड किंगडम से हमारे यहां प्रति हजार ग्रैजुएट्स ज्यादा हैं। विश्व में हम तीसरी साइटिफिक और टेक्नीकल मेन पावर हैं। हमारे यहां दस करोड़ वच्चे स्कूल जा रहे हैं। हमारे पास 123 यूनिवर्सिटीज, 5,000 कालेज और इंजीनियरिंग के 123 या 124 डिग्री कालेज हैं। इस लिए यह कहना कि अमुक परिवर्तन कर दो, तो शिक्षा में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन हो जाएगा, मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ।

मंत्री महोदय! से मेरी गुजारिश है कि देश के लिए हर व्यक्ति सहभागिता कैसे प्राप्त करें—आज इस पर शिक्षा देने की आवश्यकता हो गई है। कृषि के क्षेत्र में क्या स्थिति है ? हमने 56 मिलियन हैक्टेयर सिंचाई की क्षमता तैयार कर दी। लिखा है कि एक हैक्टेयर में कम से कम चार से पांच टन गल्ला पैदा होना चाहिए। तब केवल सिंचित क्षेत्र में ही कम से कम 250 मिलियन टन गल्ला पैदा हो जाना चाहिए। हमारी रेक्वायरमेंट 131 मिलियन टन है। लेकिन अगर हम पिछले दस साल का रिकार्ड उठा कर देखते हैं, तो गल्ले का हमारा औसत उत्पादन मात्र 113 मिलियन टन हुआ है। हम इस देश के लोगों को इतना भी शिक्षित नहीं कर पाए हैं कि हमारी फूड रेक्वायरमेंट्स क्या है, फूड पालिसी क्या है ? मंत्री महोदय! से मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि

[श्री डी० पी० यादव]

लोगों को हमारी फूड रेक्वायरमेंट्स और कनजर्वेशन आफ फूड आदि के बारे में शिक्षित करने के लिए अगर करीकलम में परिवर्तन करना पड़े, तो वह करना चाहिए।

जहां तक हमारे औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों का सम्बन्ध है, जब हम पब्लिक एण्टरप्राइजिज सर्वे पर निगाह डालते हैं, तो देखते हैं कि पब्लिक एण्टरप्राइजिज पर 22,000 करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है, लेकिन उनमें नफा कमाने के बजाए हमें प्रतिवर्ष करीब करीब 500, 600 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हो रहा है। हम लोगों को यह शिक्षा देने में भी सामर्थ्यवान् नहीं हो पाए हैं कि 22,000 करोड़ रुपये की इनवेस्टमेंट करने के बाद हमें घाटे के बजाए नफा होना चाहिए। यह कैसी शिक्षा है, हमारी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।

मंत्री महोदया से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह राष्ट्र की आवश्यकताओं का ज्ञान शिक्षा के द्वारा बच्चे बच्चे तक पहुंचाएं। कनजर्वेशन आफ एनर्जी, कनजर्वेशन आफ फूड, कनजर्वेशन आफ रीसोर्सिज, ये सब बातें शिक्षा में लाई जानी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि तभी हम कुछ परिवर्तन कर सकेंगे। हमारे पास 37 लाख शिक्षकों की सेना है। आप उनसे नेशनल फ़िगरज के बारे में कोई साधारण से साधारण बात पूछिए, तो उन्हें उसका ज्ञान नहीं होगा। प्राइमरी शिक्षक क्या, अगर आप कालेज के शिक्षक को पूछें कि प्लान डाकुमेंट किस को कहते हैं, रीसोर्स सर्वे किस को कहते हैं, एनडाउमेंट सर्वे किसको कहते हैं, तो वे बताने में असमर्थ होंगे। जब तक हमारे पास नई आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप नई शिक्षा-प्रणाली नहीं होगी, तब तक हम समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं कर सकेंगे। बातें हम बहुत कर लेते हैं। कहते हैं हेल्थ फार आल होनी चाहिए, 2000 एडी तक लेकिन यह सम्भव नहीं है।

आपके पास 37 लाख की फौज है, उसको आप कैसे ट्रेन-अप कीजिएगा और डिलीवरी सिस्टम कैसे तैयार कीजिएगा? प्राइमरी से लेकर कालेज टीचर तक एफिशिएन्सी आफ टीचिंग घट गई है, यह हमको मानकर चलना चाहिए। तो डिलीवरी सिस्टम में एफिशिएन्ट टीचिंग कैसे हो ये सोचिये। इसको आप रिसोर्स मोबिलाइजेशन करके करें। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि प्लान फंड बढ़ा दीजिए लेकिन प्लान फंड बढ़ने वाला नहीं है। 2523 करोड़ 74 लाख भी अगर आपको सिकस्थ प्लान में मिल जाए तो काफी है, हम इसके लिए शुक्रगुजार रहेंगे। कैसे इसमें घटेगा ही इसलिए कम राशि में ही आपको काम चलाना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बड़ी फौज को आप किस प्रकार से नेशनल डेवलपमेंट में, नेशनल बिल्डिंग प्रोग्राम्स में इन्वाल्व कीजिएगा, कैसे राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकताओं की टॉचिंग दीजिएगा और कैसे नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन में इन शिक्षकों को लगा सकिएगा—इन बातों पर आप तबज्जह देने की कृपा करें।

अभी हमारी बहन जी कह रही थी कि वोक्लाइजेशन किजिए। मैं समझता हूँ इस देश का हर बच्चा जो लोहार के घर में पैदा हुआ है उसका वोक्लाइजेशन है, जो किसान के घर में पैदा हुआ है उसका वोक्लाइजेशन है, जो सीतार के घर में पैदा हुआ है उसका वोक्लाइजेशन है। इसलिए आज वोक्लाइजेशन की आवश्यकता समाज में नहीं रह गयी है। आज ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि लिमिटेड रिसोर्स में एन्डाउमेंट के अनुपात में किस प्रकार से अप्टिमम यूज करके प्रशिक्षित कर सकें, यही हमारे प्रशिक्षण का उद्देश्य होना चाहिए।

यहां पर आफिसर्ज गैलरी में जितने आफिसर्ज बैठे हुए हैं इन में से 70-80

प्रतिशत लोगों ने मेरे साथ भी काम किया है। उनकी एबिलिटी पर, उन की क्षमता पर, मुझे पूरा विश्वास है। मैं उनका बड़ा आदर करता हूँ। इनमें एक-से-एक टैकनाक्रेट्स हैं, एक से एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आफिसर्स हैं। उनकी कंपैबिलिटी में, उनकी कंपैसिटी में कोई कमी नहीं है। अगर कमी है तो यह कि किस प्रकार से उनकी क्षमता को एक-साथ मोबिलाइज कर के डेप्लाय कर सकें। लीडरशिप में जिस दिन कमी हो जाएगी उस दिन देश के शिक्षक भटक जायेंगे। फिर आप पर तोहमत आयेगी, हम पर भी तोहमत आयेगी, और, अध्यक्ष जी, आप पर भी तोहमत आयेगी। लोग कहेंगे, अध्यक्ष ऐसे थे जिन्होंने डायरेक्शन ठीक से नहीं दी। इस लिए ठीक से डायरेक्शन देना आप का काम है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी लिए लगातार देता रहता हूँ।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : मिनिमम नीड्स जो शिक्षा के लिए, प्राइमरी शिक्षा हो या सैकण्डरी शिक्षा हो, वह देना आवश्यक है। आप सेंट्रल स्कूल की तरह की बिल्डिंग सभी के लिये न बना सकें, लेकिन प्राइमरी स्कूल के लिये तीन-चार कमरे किसी न किसी प्रकार लोकल रिसोर्सेज से या गवर्नमेंटल हैल्प से बनाने ही चाहिए। बिना बेसिक-नीड्स को सप्लाई किये हुए अगर हम चाहें भी तो भी हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कह दूँ कि 1975-76 में हमने बड़ा हल्ला करके शिक्षा को कानकरेंट लिस्ट में रखा। 1976 से लेकर आज तक कानकरेंट लिस्ट में रखने के वाकजूद भी एक एक भी डायरेक्शन शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से राज्य सरकारों को नहीं गई और न ही कोई नेशनल पालिसी बनी है। मैं निवेदन

करूंगा कि आप वह पालिसी बनायें और डायरेक्शन दें। देश की अखण्डता का भार केवल गृह मंत्रालय पर नहीं, आप के ऊपर भी है। बस इतना ही निवेदन कर के मैं बैठना चाहता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री अशोक गहलोत (जोधपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि पिछले दो-तीन साल के बाद शिक्षा मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित डिमाण्ड्स डिस्कशन के लिए यहाँ पर रखी गई हैं। माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत सारे अच्छे सुझाव दिये हैं। शिक्षा के महत्व के बारे में मेरे से पूर्व कई सदस्यों ने प्रकाश डाला है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में और अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि जैसा लोग कहते हैं देश में शिक्षा पद्धति में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिये। शिक्षा पद्धति में जो दोष है, उसके बारे में बात करते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जिस कदर बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, जिस कदर हमारे शिक्षित लोग बेकार घूम रहे हैं, उसको देखते हुए हालत बहुत ही विस्फोटक स्थिति में पहुँच गई है। इस बात को लेकर हमारे देश के नाजावानों में बहुत असंतोष है। बेकारी के मारे भटकते फिर रहे हैं। नौकरों की तलाश में फिरते-फिरते तंग आ चुके हैं कि उनको अपनी जिन्दगी बॉझिल लगते लगी है। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के हालात को देखते हुए जो साइड-इफैक्ट्स बढे हैं उस पर हमें गौर करना चाहिए। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि चाहे कानून और व्यवस्था की बात है, चाहे दूसरे प्रकार के आन्दोलन हैं, इन सब को देखते हुए आपको मानना पड़ेगा कि हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या से इसका बहुत ज्यादा संबंध है। इसकी ओर मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

[श्री अशोक गहलोत]

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कि हमारी वहन जी ने वोकेशनल कोर्सज के बारे में कहा, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। क्योंकि मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि इस देश से जब तक बेरोजगारी समाप्त नहीं हो सकती, जब कि वोकेशनल कोर्सज के द्वारा हम अपने विद्यार्थियों को कुछ इस प्रकार के काम सिखायें, ताकि श्रम की प्रतिष्ठा कच्चा सीखें। अगर वे अपने जीवन में प्रैक्टिकल वर्क कर पायेंगे, तो आने वाले समय में हमारे देश को उसका लाभ मिलेगा। उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। मेरी ऐसी धारणा है कि वोकेशनल कोर्सज और परिवार नियोजन के द्वारा, जनसंख्या को नहीं रोका जाएगा, तो आने वाले दिनों में हम बेरोजगारी की समस्या को कभी भी दूर नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय को इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि हमारे देश में शिक्षा का व्यापार शुरू हो गया है। जिस प्रकार की आज हालत है, चाहे कान्वेंट स्कूल हों या पब्लिक स्कूल हों, जो समाज में असमानता पैदा करते हैं, उन सबको दूर करने के लिए सारे सदन के माननीय सदस्यों की भावना जुड़ी हुई है। इसके कारण जो एक गम्भीर स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, उस पर सदन को विचार करना चाहिए। जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा कि शिक्षा व्यापार के रूप में फैलती जा रही है, जिस प्रकार अलग-अलग तरह की दुकानें होती हैं, उसी प्रकार कुछ तत्वों ने पूरे देश के अन्दर शिक्षा को व्यापार के रूप में शुरू किया है। हम देखते हैं कि बड़े-बड़े आफिसरों, आई० ए० एस० के बच्चों की बड़े-बड़े स्कूलों में शिक्षा प्राप्त होती है लेकिन

जो देश का गरीब आदमी है, जो गांव में रहता है या जो इतना गरीब है कि उसके पास इतनी सुविधायें नहीं हैं कि वह अपने बच्चों को कान्वेंट स्कूल और पब्लिक स्कूलों में दाखिल करवा सकें, इस असमानता को दूर करने की ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

अब समय आ गया है, हमें इस बात की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए, इस असमानता को देखते हुए, गरीब बच्चों के अन्दर हीन भावना घर कर गई है। जब कि संविधान के अन्दर यह प्रावधान है कि सभी को समान अवसर पढ़ने के लिए मिलने चाहिए। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 30 या 19 (जी) की बात है, जिसके अन्तर्गत यह कहा जाता है कि जो प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं, जो अलग-अलग धर्मों के नाम पर स्कूल चलाते हैं, उनको बन्द नहीं कर सकते हैं। तो हमें ऐसे स्कूलों के बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा कि वहाँ किस प्रकार दूसरे बच्चों को भी समान अवसर दिला सकें। चाहे किसान का बेटा हो, या मजदूर का बेटा हो, वहाँ पर इस प्रकार की स्थिति बनानी चाहिए कि वे भी इन बड़े-बड़े स्कूलों में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें। इस प्रकार समान अवसर दे कर हम लोगों के साथ न्याय कर सकेंगे। आज इन्दिरा जी के बारे में पूरे देश को विश्वास है, उनकी विल-पावर इतनी मजबूत है कि वह किसी भी प्रकार बड़ा निर्णय ले सकती हैं और मुझे विश्वास है वह इस तरफ ज़रूर ध्यान देंगी। मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीया मंत्री जी का ध्यान भी इस तरफ आकर्षित करता हूँ —

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शीला जी का ध्यान आकर्षित कीजिए।

श्री अशोक गहलोत : आज अलग-अलग जातियों और धर्मों के नाम पर प्राइवेट स्कूल चलते हैं मैं उन की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करूँगा। ऐसे स्कूलों

में जिस प्रकार का एक्सप्लेण्टेशन होता है उस पर गम्भीर चिन्तन की आवश्यकता है। वहाँ बच्चों को पढ़ाई पर पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता तथा उन स्कूलों की 90 प्रतिशत सहायता सरकार से मिलती है। आज लोग शिक्षा के समाजीकरण, राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात करते हैं, मैं भी यही चाहता हूँ कि आप शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के सभी लोगों को शिक्षा के समान अवसर दिलाने का प्रयत्न करें।

आज गांवों में शिक्षा की जो हालत है और जिस प्रकार का वातावरण बन गया है उसे आप सब जानते हैं। अधिकांश टीचर्स गांव में जाना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने भी बतलाया है पूरे देश के अन्दर हजारों स्कूल ऐसे हैं जहाँ टीचर्स नहीं हैं, चपरासी आयेगा, औपचारिकता पूरी कर के चला जायगा। जब हम लोग अपनी कांस्टीचूएन्सी में जाते हैं तो हमें इस प्रकार की शिकायतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। वैसे यह राज्य सरकार का काम है, फिर भी मैं आप के माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान दे कर ऐसे हालात पैदा करने चाहिए कि सभी स्कूलों में जहाँ टीचर्स की कमी है, वह पूरी की जा सके तथा हमारे स्कूल सुचारु रूप से चलते रहें। मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि जब भी टीचर्स की भरती हो तो यह शर्त लगानी चाहिए कि जो भी भरती की जायगी वह गांवों के लिए होगी। यदि आप ऐसा अंकुश लगायेंगे तो शायद हम इस कमी को पूरा कर सकेंगे।

अन्त में यही सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—जैसा मेरे पूर्व-वक्ता ने भी कहा है—शिक्षा के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात है उस पर ज्यादा गम्भीरता से गौर कर के काम करना चाहिए।

*SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education and Culture for 1982-83. At the very outset I would like to draw your attention to the fact that education is rightly placed in the hands of women. Shrimati Sheila Kaul, our hon. Minister of Education, is an epitome of educational culture in India. The Secretary to the Department of Education is Mrs. Anna George Malhotra. The Secretary to the Department of Social Welfare is a woman. The Chairman of U.G.C. is a woman. Above all we have our hon. Prime Minister. When I see the galaxy of women in charge of education, I am certain that the progress of education on which depends the prosperity of the nation is not an elusive goal.

I am honoured to participate in the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education as a former teacher of Kendriya Vidyalaya. I was a teacher in a Kendriya Vidyalaya for more than eight years. Initially I was a lawyer, then I acquired my degree in education and now I am a Member of this august House participating in this important debate concerning education. I am sure that my views would carry conviction to those in authority.

Today unfortunately education is in the charge of Indian Administrative Officers. I do concede that they are omniscient and omnipotent; they are capable and talented. Yet their services should be utilised where there is scope for them to exhibit their capabilities. Education cannot be put in the steel-frame of Administration. Eminent educationists and educational experts should be in charge of education and its development. Today the situation is just contrary. I do not have any prejudice against bureaucracy, not against all the bureaucrats. My stress is that education should be placed in the hands of eminent educationists. The Ministry, as was the practice in the earlier years of our young nation, should be manned by educational experts.

I was grieved to now about the slogan current in the Ministry of Education—Eject the educational experts as early as

[Shri Era Anbarasu]

possible. You compare this with the direction given by the greatest of the nationalist and educationist, Maulana Azad when he was the Minister of education. He was of the view that education should be nurtured by eminent educationists and it should never be in the strangle-hold of administrators. During the British days we had Indian Education Service. I do not know how that service was dispensed with. Now we have the Indian Economic Service. What is the harm in having Indian Education Service now, so that the educational experts get the rank and status of I.A.S. Officers? I appeal to the hon. Minister of Education to start soon this Indian Education Service.

Sir, you know that teachers are the creators of human assets of the country. They are entrusted with the onerous task of moulding human beings out of the buds of humanity. Yet, what is their position? As the Chief Patron of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association, I can say without the fear of being contradicted that they are on the streets seeking redressal of their genuine grievances. They do not have attractive scales of pay. They are played like football by those in authority. They are transferred to all corners of the country. There is no national policy of transfer for them. There is need to enhance their pay scales. If the teachers are insulted like this, then the nation's prestige is belittled. The quality of education suffers and the nation is insulated from the educational advancement being made in the world. That is why I demand that the lot of teachers should be improved.

Sir, the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies in Simla was the pride of the nation. It was not the fault of those running the Institute that its pristine purity was sullied. Some extraneous influences led to certain irregularities, which should have been nipped in the bud. But the proposal to convert this home of learning into a Five-Star Hotel is the height of folly. Do we require any more Five-Stars Hotels? We have more than enough for the foreign tourists. When the people in rural areas are wallowing in poverty, exposed to sun, showers and starvation with-

out one square meal a day, should we go in for Five-Star Hotels and that too in a place of learning and wisdom? I suggest that people without political predilections should be put in charge of this Institute and restore to its old glory.

Sir, we appoint Commissions and Committees for anything and everything. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar Commission was there. Kothari Commission was there. Radhakrishnan Committee gave its report. I am sorry to say that all these Reports are getting hibernated in the high domes of the Secretariat. Why should we appoint Commissions and then put their reports in the cold storage? Recently the University Grand Commission has appointed a Committee to go into the working of the Universities—only the Central Universities. Why should not the State Universities be brought under the ambit of this Committee? After all the UGC gives grants to the State Universities. In Tamil Nadu the Universities have become the handmaid of AIADMK Government. A donation of Rs. 20 lakhs will fetch the permanent membership of the University Syndicate to a smuggler, black-marketeer and industrialist. But the elected members will have only three-years tenure. The Elections to the Syndicate are not held and if held, they are annulled immediately. I demand that this Committee should go into the working of the State Universities also.

Throughout the country there is mushroom growth of school and teaching shops—they have fancy names and slogans to attract the parents. They are all commercial institutions to fleece the people. The standard of education is not there, except *hais*, *yas*, etc. They make money and then close down. I demand that the Government should have a regulatory law for curbing the growth of such commercial teaching shops.

The teachers should not be just cage in the birds. Refresher courses should be conducted for them so that new techniques in teaching can be imparted to them. Their vistas of enlightenment should be widened. Their area of information should be widened. They should not be just

beasts of burden, teaching in the school and going home. They should be taken around the country so that their vision is enlarged.

Before I conclude, I would say that the scheme of Kendriya Vidyalayas is a resounding success. In almost all the districts we have Kendriya Vidyalayas. I demand that these Kendriya Vidyalayas should be open to the children of the public also, besides the children of Central Government employees. I suggest that this experiment should be tried in rural areas also. In Chinglepattu, which is my constituency, there are many Central Government organisations and yet there is not a Kendriya Vidyalaya here. I demand that a Kendriya Vidyalaya should be opened in Chinglepatti.

With these words I conclude my speech.

18.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT 1962 AND CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT, 1975.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. 100/82-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1982 together

with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 201-Customs dated the 14th October, 1980 so as to extend the benefit of customs duty exemption on gold imported under the Scheme for export of gold ornaments and articles for sale at exhibitions abroad, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

(2) A copy of Notification No. 101/82-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 352-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976 and extending the tariff preference in respect of imports from Mauritius, Seyohelles and Tonga on a reciprocal basis, under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3808/82].

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11 A.M. on Monday, 5 April, 1982.

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 5, 1982/Chaitra 15, 1904 (Saka).