

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**Seventh Session  
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

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*No. 4, Thursday 26, 1981/Agrahayana 5, 1903 (Saka)*

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Thursday, November, 26, 1981/  
Agrahayana 5, 1903/(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Subodh Sen. He is not there.

Shri George Fernandes. Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik. They are also not there.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : It is strange, Sir. When we want to prepare question and we do this, the whole Opposition gets up and disturbs the House. And now when their questions come, they do not come. It is mockery of this Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Manmohan Tudu. He is not there.

Should I thank you, Mr. Desai, for being present ?

### Looting of Lucknow-Delhi Mail on 30th October, 1981

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\*63. SHRI B. V. DESAI :

SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the looting that took place

in the Lucknow-Delhi Mail on the night of 30th October, 1981 ;

(b) if so, whether those dacoits have been traced out ;

(c) the action taken against them; and

(d) the security measures proposed to be taken to protect the night passengers travelling in various trains in different rail routes of the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1 dacoit was killed in encounter with the Police and his 2 associates were arrested.

(c) Police investigations are in progress.

(d) Government Railway Police who are responsible for safety and security of passengers travelling in trains and their belongings, are making efforts to control crime on the Railways by providing escorts on trains, surveillance over criminals, arresting and prosecuting them in specific cases. Railway Protection Force is assisting the Government Railway Police in this regard.

SHRI B. V. DESAI : On this subject, the other day, there was a detailed discussion on Calling Attention. There is not much which is to be asked.

MR. SPEAKER : We had a lot of discussion on this.

**SHRI B. V. DESAI :** The hon. Minister was kind enough to explain when we had Calling Attention, but I would like to ask one supplementary. Lucknow-Delhi mail incident is not a particular incident when there was looting on 30th October, 1981. Umpteen number of such incidents are taking place. Government is trying to take some steps. But none-the-less the Central Government is trying to pass on the buck to the State Governments also. In so far as such incidents are concerned, it may be State Governments or the Central Government, but the public is agitated regarding the pattern of these incidents. May I know from the hon. Minister, has the Central Government asked the State Governments also to tighten their security measures and to see that they help the Railway authorities to locate and to punish those persons who get involved in this ?

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN :** Meetings have been held constantly with the State authorities, including the Chief Ministers and the Chief Secretary, I.G.P., and so on and so forth. There is regular, proper co-ordination between the Railways and the State Governments. The State Governments particularly U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are taking adequate steps in order to prevent such occurrences.

Recently also, apart from this particular case, just about two days back, there was one such incident that took place and immediately the S.R.P., Gorakhpur was able to stop the train and chase the criminals near Basti and they were also able to kill one of the criminals and arrest some of them.

**श्री प्रशाफाक हुसैन :** मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि 29-अप की डकैती, जिसके बारे में सवाल किया गया है, क्या वह पहले से प्लाण्ड थी ? मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि यह पहले से प्लाण्ड थी

क्योंकि उस विशेष कम्पार्टमेंट में, जो कि गोरखपुर से लगा था, उस दिन रेलवे के एक बड़े अधिकारी जो 9 साल तक गोरखपुर में ब्राड गेज कांस्ट्रक्शन के मुख्य इंजीनियर रहे थे, वे अपने रिटायरमेंट के बाद अपना सारा माल असबाब लेकर— चाहे वह सही तरीके से पैदा किया गया हो या गलत तरीके से पैदा किया गया हो— जा रहे थे और उनके सूटकेस से सोने के बिस्क्युट, घड़ियां और नैपाल से गलत तरीके से स्मगल किया गया सामान मिला, क्या मंत्री जी की इस बात की जानकारी है ?

**شروع اشناق حسنهن :** میں ملتیں جی سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ۲۹-اپ کی ڈکہتی جس کے باعث میں سوال کیا کیا ہے کیا وہ پہلے سے پلانڈ تھی۔ میں اس لئے کہہ دعا ہوں کہ یہ پہلے سے پلانڈ نہیں کیونکہ اس وسیع کھاڑکیت میں جو کہ گورکھوڑ سے لگتا تھا اس دن دیلوٹ کے ایک ہرے اندھوڑی جو ۹ سال تک گورکھوڑ میں براہ کلیج کلست دکھن کے مکہم انجمنلٹ دیتے تھے وہ اپنے دیتاں مہلت کے بعد اپنا سارا مال و اسہاب لے کر چاہے وہ صھیم طریقے سے پیدا کیا گیا ہو یا فلٹ طریقے سے پیدا کیا گیا ہو۔ جا دیتے تھے اور ان کے سوچ کوں سوچ کے بسکٹ گھوپاں اور نہیں سے فلٹا طریقے سے اسکل کیا گیا سامان ملے۔ کیا ملتیں جی کو اس بات کی جانکاری ہے۔

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन :** पुलیس نے اسमें एक डकैत को मारा और दो को अरेस्ट किया और उस में जो सामान मिला है उस की लिस्ट मेरे पास है, 80 हजार के सामान की रिकवरी हुई है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि गोल्ड बिस्क्युट मिले या नहीं तो ऐसा सामान नहीं मिला।

**Commonwealth Conference**

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\*64. SHRI AMAR ROY  
PRADHAN :-

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER  
JAIN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister of India had attended the Commonwealth Conference held recently ; and

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

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

(b) The exchange of views held in a free and frank atmosphere led to a better understanding of problems confronting the international community in general and the Commonwealth countries in particular. The conference expressed its concern about "the slide from detente to confrontation, mounting tension between the Super Powers and the build-up of nuclear arms threatening the very survival of mankind." The conference also devoted considerable attention to the North-South dialogue and in this regard the Commonwealth Heads of Government issued the Melbourne Declaration. This recognised the importance of carrying forward the political commitments reflected in the Declaration into areas of practical action. In the Declaration Heads of Government also expressed their determination to help the international community to usher in a new era in constructive economic relations between developed and developing countries.

There was general agreement at the Conference that the international community should return to the

path of detente and disarmament. The conference also recognised the significant role which non-aligned countries have been able to play in world affairs. Among the other achievements of the conference was the support for an early settlement of the Namibian question on the basis of the UN Resolution 435 and the reaffirmation of the Gleneagles Agreement on sports contacts.

The Melbourne Conference also reviewed the technical and economic cooperation amongst the Commonwealth Members. Finally, it may be added that the next meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government will take place in New Delhi towards the end of 1983.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : At the outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for taking the trouble of preparing such a lengthy reply. Perhaps, Sir, you know, just before the Melbourne Conference, what were the burning questions before India regarding international situation. I think, you will agree with me that the first and foremost question which struck Indian people's mind was the US arms supply to Pakistan, particularly, F-16 fighter aircraft and, secondly, the presence of US nuclear armaments in the Indian Ocean intensively, ignoring the United Nations resolution declaring Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. So, I would like to know what are the reasons and the Government of India failed to bring out the resolution to condemn U.S.A. in Commonwealth Conference.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHARAO : The answer to the first question is that at Commonwealth Conferences, bilateral issues are not discussed. They are not debated and nothing appears in the Communiqué as a consequence.

On the Indian Ocean issue, the general deterioration of the security environment has been referred to in the Communiqué. There has been no particular reference to a particular area. So many areas have been referred to in the Communiqué. There are any number of areas, zones of peace etc. You see, for instance, Para 26 :

“Heads of Government noted the trend inherent in the call for the States and the various regions represented in the Commonwealth for the creation of zones of peace in their respective regions.”

So, this matter has been covered. It was not possible to mention any area with particular reference because the Commonwealth consists of 45 countries and so many regions are involved. Therefore, no separate mention was made of each region but a cumulative paragraph like the one mentioned has been inserted.

**SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:** If we go through the reply, we find reference to the Namibian question and the Melbourne Declaration. All these are jugglery of sweet-sounding words only. I find no justification then why the Government of India objected to the readmission of Pakistan in Commonwealth.

At the Melbourne Commonwealth Conference, 41 countries including India were unanimous on withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. But, in the last Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference, which was held in Delhi, there was no mention even of foreign troops in Afghanistan. I would, therefore, like to know whether there is a departure in the foreign policy of the Government of India regarding Afghanistan.

I would like to know whether the Government of India intends to quit the Commonwealth.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** In fact, I omitted to inform the Hon. Member that the Indian Ocean also has been mentioned in Para 32 and the formulation is one which is in line with our own formulation.

In regard to Afghanistan and Kampuchea, South-East Asia, I may inform the House that what has been formulated here is in line with the consensus of the Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries arrived at in the Commonwealth Conference held in New Delhi. There may be small variations but, in the main, it is the same line.

**SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:** I would like to know whether there is a departure or not.

**श्री वृद्धि चंद्र जैन :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, वैस्टर्न कंट्रीज की जो ट्रैड एण्ड प्रोटेक्शनिज्म की नीति है, उस नीति को लाने में इस कानून को किस प्रकार की सफलता मिली ?

**श्रो पी० वी० नरसिंह राव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मामले में भी पूरा-पूरा इसमें उल्लेख हुआ है। यहां तक यह बात भी की गई कि कॉमन-वेल्थ वाले देशों के कुछ विशेषज्ञ मिल कर इस बात का पता लगायें, छानबीन करें, कि इस प्रोटेक्शनिज्म की नीति के कारण विकासशील देशों का कितना नुकसान हो रहा है।

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** You know that leaders of Khalistan movement are using another Commonwealth country, that is, Canada, to attack the unity and integrity of our country. May I know whether the Prime Minister discussed this issue in the Commonwealth Conference and expressed her resentment on that because they are citizens of Canada, whether it was discussed and what was the outcome of that.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** This matter has been taken up with the Canadian Government by our Government. I have answered several questions on this. The hon. Member may please refer to those answers.

**SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI:** During the Janata Party rule, India's prestige in the international forum had greatly diminished. May I know whether it is a fact that, with our Prime Minister's visit to this conference and to other countries, India's viewpoints on different problems have been more cogently emphasized and explained to the other countries and that the response is much better now?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** Yes, Sir; that was the purpose of the visit; that was the purpose of our participation in the Commonwealth and other Conferences.

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT:** I would like to congratulate our Prime Minister for the leading and positive role which she played in the Commonwealth Conference. I would like to know whether it is a fact that, though there were differences in approaches on certain issues, yet, because of the political wisdom shown by the various Heads of Departments and the leading role played by our Prime Minister, the Prime Minister of Australia and others who emphasized the importance of common approaches on matters of common interest, a common thinking could be achieved which, to an extent, helped the developing nations at the Cancun Conference also.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Yes, Sir. Nobody pretends that there were no difference on any issue. But the differences were ironed out in such a way that the Communiqué represents the largest measure of agreement among these countries. This had its own impact and its own impetus on the subsequent Conference at Cancun also.

**SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:** The outcome of the Commonwealth Conference is dependent on securing global negotiations. Sensing the attitude of big powers demonstrated in Cancun Summit Conference towards developing countries, is it possible to gain success in global negotiations?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** No one can make any correct prognosis. What I can submit to the House is that, as a result of the Cancun Conference; .. In fact, we are going to the next question; I am answering a question in regard to the Cancun Conference—there has been some forward movement although it cannot be measured, it cannot be really assessed at this moment; we are awaiting the results of the discussions that are going on at the U.N. at the moment.

**श्री भारत खण्डे राय :** विदेश मंत्री जी इस बात को बतायें—भारत की इस राष्ट्रीय भावना का ख्याल कर के कि 1929 में लाहौर के कांग्रेस अधिवेशन में एक प्रस्ताव पास किया गया था कि हमारी आजादी का मतलब होगा कि ब्रिटिश लिंक को हम समाप्त कर देंगे, उस बात को ध्यान में रख अर क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किसी स्टेज पर इस बात की चर्चा ब्रिटिश प्राइम मिनिस्टर से की कि भारत अब कामन-वेत्त्व से अलग होना चाहता है?

**श्री पी० बी० नर सिंह राव :** उस बक्त देश्य यह था कि ब्रिटिश सरकार से जो हमारा साम्राज्यवादी लिंक है, उस का विचलेद होना चाहिए और वह हो चुका है। कामन-वेत्त्व सार्वभीम राष्ट्रों की एक बैठक है, उन का एक सम्मेलन है, इस में ऐसा कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

**Amount earmarked for Family Planning Programme for 1981-82 and Achievement**

\*66. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the amount earmarked for family planning programme for 1981-82;

(b) what is the total amount so far spent by all the States on this account since April this year and what is the achievement so far made by each state in this regard;

(c) whether the achievement made so far in the current year in the matter of population control is much below the target;

(d) if so, what are the reasons thereof; and

(e) what firm action Government have taken to enforce family planning programme more vigorously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2951/81.]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : My question was :

"What is the amount earmarked for family planning programme for 1981-82?"

In the Budgetary provision there was an allocation of Rs. 1400 crores for the Sixth Five Year Plan and the answer says 'Rs. 155 crores'. This is much below the target and expenditure is also like that.

In part (c) particularly I have asked:

"Whether the achievement made so far in the current year in the matter of population control is much below the target?"

The answer is No and the answer for (d) regarding the reasons is 'It does not arise'. In the attached statement, if you see, in the matter of sterilisations, many of the States are much below the target.

So I want to know categorically from the Minister. According to the interview in the Doordarshan, Mr. Gandhi has envisaged a growth rate of 33 per thousand and the mortality rate at 9. So she wanted to bring it down to 21 per thousand though the international mortality rate was 4 to 5 per thousand. Keeping in view the Prime Minister's Doordarshan interview, the target has been fixed. According to that target may I know whether all the States and Departments have fixed the targets and which are the States which have not achieved the target of the Prime Minister and whether the Department has envisaged the target of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi—this is my first question.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): As a matter of fact I have given a very detailed answer to this question and whatever information my friend wanted about the performance, good performance and non-performance of the various States is there.

The targets he referred to are to be achieved by the turn of the century. Sir, the concept of targets may not be mistaken only with reference to the terminal methods. There are various methods of family planning and having a small family like delaying the child, spacing children and then finally terminating the entire process.

But one fact I should bring to the notice of the House that this family

planning programme was knocked down. It was knocked down and very badly injured during the period of 1977-80. Now we took a great effort to make it healthy and restore its health and credibility in the country and the programme is picking up. So in that way, I should say, the result is very encouraging.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** My question was different.....  
*(Interruptions)* My question was the decadal growth of the country envisaged by Mrs. Gandhi in the Sixth Five Year Plan was 16 per cent. Keeping that in view—because 1+1 cannot be 3—we must take a prospective view. This is not a party matter. This is a matter of national interest and the national concept is 16% decadal growth rate which we have to achieve. Keeping in that in view, in the last half-an-hour discussion also I said the allocation of Rs. 1400 crores for the Sixth Plan just a spoonfeed. I want to know whether the Health Ministry will take it up with the Finance Ministry and get more allocation and whether in this Budget he will achieve a growth rate of 16%. That is my first question.....Sir, he has not answered my question properly...

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have taken too much time.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** My second supplementary is whether in the Department of Health and Family Planning there is a uniform policy... for appointment of Secretary, Commissioner of Family Planning, different Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.

Now that has been changed. The Commissioner's Post for the Family Planning is now given to a bureaucrat. Before that, the Commissioner or the Additional Secretary, all the time, was manned by technocrats. Commissioner's job is purely that of a technocrat. So, there is a tussle between the technocrats and the bureaucrats. Previously, in three re-

gimes, that post was held by a technocrat. I want to know whether the Minister is aware of this fact. *(Interruptions)*. What is the progress of research and development and whether the Minister is going to have the Research and Development Wing in a separate autonomous body throughout the country in the headquarters of the States? If this were done, the the Research and Development Wing can function better. What is the position of vaccine for population control which was envisaged previously?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Too long a supplementary. If this type of supplementary goes on, I do not know what will happen.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** No Sir. This is a very important question.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** Sir, the hon. Member referred to the dispute between technocrats and bureaucrats. There is nothing like this existing in my Ministry.

Regarding the workdone in ICMR.  
*... (Interruptions)*

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Do you want a dispute between couple?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Chatterjee is himself an advocate and he is trying to boost up his income!

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAN :** Sir, Shri Chatterjee also belongs to that profession. I am also an advocate but I do not plead a bad case.

Regarding research, the ICMR is an autonomous body and it is doing all the work that is needed in furtherance of this programme.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry I asked a categorical question.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. Mr. Karan Singh.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, I seek protection. If you are satisfied, I am satisfied. Are you satisfied?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a long supplementary.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: These posts were manned by technocrats for the last three regimes. Why this post was taken over by a bureaucrat? This is my simple question. I want to know whether vaccine has now come out.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister does not give a satisfactory reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Now, Dr. Karan Singh.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is, I think, now universally recognised and appreciated by all sections that family planning is one of the most vital programmes for the future of the nation. Sir, in regard to part (c) of the question, namely, whether the achievements made this year are below the target, the Minister was pleased to reply in the negative.

However, if you look at the sterilisation statements, you will find that our total target this year was about 29 lakhs. Only 11 lakh sterilisations have been achieved in seven months which is just about one-third of the total target. So, even according to the statement given by the Minister, the achievement so far, till the end of October, is well below the target.

This is the point I would like the Minister to clarify. The second point I would like him to clarify is this. There were three projections made on the population of India. By the end of the century, the most optimistic projection was 850 million,

the intermediate was 925 million and the most pessimistic projection was a thousand million.

Now, I would like the Minister to kindly tell the House as to whether the targets that have now been laid down by the Government are directed towards achieving the lower target, intermediate target or higher target because, as the says rightly, this is the cumulative effort. But, it seems to me that the targets that you have now set are so low that you will not be able to come to less than a thousand million by the end of the century. Would the Minister kindly clarify both these points—firstly, how is it that in seven months, only eleven lakh sterilisations have taken place against the target and, secondly, what is your target by the end of this century?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the hon. Member himself was the Health Minister at a very critical time. I would say fixing target does not at all mean that it is target only for sterilisation.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I was saying for sterilisation your targets are well below.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, if the hon. Member goes through the statement that I have made he will find that the performance of the bigger States like U.P. and Bihar is far below the national average. That eats away the better performance of the smaller States. That is the reason.

DR. KARAN SINGH: What about the second part of my question whether the targets which you are fixing are enough to achieve the desired goals by the end of the century?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, as has been earlier stated by me

the health of the family planning was injured and now I have done something to regain it and it is now gaining speed. In view of this I have fixed these targets. When it gains more speed the targets will be revised.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** Sir, it seems the hon. Minister has fixed the higher target of hundred thousand millions because he is contributing to that target by having eight children himself.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** Sir, during the recent Asian Conference on Population when we were in China we were pleased to see the performance of Chinese Government on the population front. I would like to know whether the Government will give continuous incentive as is being done in China instead of the *ad hoc* ones given here. There they give say Rs. 50/- per month, more ration, more accommodation and so on. I would like to know whether Government is thinking on the line of giving continuous incentives? If so, when and how are they going to implement it?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** Sir, the political system of China is entirely different from the political system of this country. In view of the democratic set-up of this country it has been often said by the Prime Minister herself that the family planning programme is to be liberated from the governmental action and made people's programme.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** What has incentive got to do with Communism and Democracy, Sir?

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** The opposition seems to be indulging in taking this serious problem very lightly. And, I think, they are not in a mood to consider this problem

very seriously. I cannot say anything more now on this matter.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next question. Member absent. This is a day of absence! Next question.

**Demand of a Superfast Train between New Bongaigaon and Calcutta**

\*68. **SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the people of North Bengal, Assam and Eastern Region have demanded a superfast train between New Bongaigaon and Calcutta since long;

(b) whether the Government are also aware that it was already decided by the Railway to introduce such a superfast train;

(c) if so, reasons for the delay in introducing the train; and

(d) when such a train will be introduced and details thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Introduction of additional Express trains between New Bongaigaon and Calcutta has been examined and not found feasible on account of acute shortage of coaches, constraints of capacity on sections enroute and at terminals at New Bongaigaon as well as Sealdah/Howrah.

**SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:** The answer of the hon. Minister is rather evasive. What I wanted to know was this: For want of a super-fast

train, thousands of passengers are facing great inconvenience. Calcutta is a very important city and it is one of the most important centres of commercial activity. Thousands and thousands of people from Assam, the Eastern Region, North Bengal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal, and other places, have to undertake train journey from New Bongaigaon and New Jalpaiguri. But, the existing trains are quite insufficient to cope with the problem.

The Darjeeling Mail, originating from New Jalpaiguri also, cannot cater to the needs of the people. Moreover, the Darjeeling Mail, originating from New Jalpaiguri, never reaches Calcutta in scheduled time, causing insurmountable difficulties for the people.

Therefore, the Passengers' Associations, the different mass organisations and prominent citizens, have been demanding the introduction of superfast train on this line for a long time.

In view of this may I know whether hon. Minister is prepared to reconsider the matter and do the needful to alleviate the difficulties of thousands of daily passengers from this backward region, by introducing this superfast train?

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** After the completion of the B.G. line from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati, there is every possibility of reconsidering it as desired by the hon. Member who wanted introduction of super-fast train from Calcutta to New Bongaigaon. As a consequence of that the terminal facilities and other things will be provided. That will be after the completion of new B.G. line from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati.

**SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:** We find that the Railway have already introduced some 'Summer specials' on the same line during the Tourist season. On the same line, why cannot the Government introduce some regular Express and Mail trains so that the problem of these backward areas could be solved to some extent? Sir, immediately after the Lok Sabha election in 1980 the Government introduced the Gour Express from Malda to Calcutta with a view to boost the image of our Energy Minister, Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhuri, May I know why the Government is not extending the same train to New Jalpaiguri, so that the problem of the daily passengers could be solved to some extent? Extension of this line to New Jalpaiguri can be done very easily. May I know what is the proposal which is there before you? Will the Government consider the two alternatives so that this problem can be solved to some extent?

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** The extension of No. 53 and No. 54 Gour Express from Malda to New Jalpaiguri or New Bongaigaon has also been examined; but we found that it is not possible to extend it so far.

**SHRI AMAR ROY PRADESH:** Sir, the hon. Member's question has not been replied to. You do not know where New Bongaigaon is.

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN :** I have already informed this august House that there is constraint on this Section. That is the main factor. When the New Bongaigaon-Gauhati B. G. line is constructed, the terminal facilities will be provided. After that we will be in a position to consider whether it can be extended or a new train can be introduced.

**SHRI AMAR ROY PRADESH:** Sir, the hon. Minister does not

know at all the geographical position of the New Bongaigaon. He is talking of New Bongaigaon-Gauhati Section. In this region only two trains are running from New Bongaigaon to Calcutta. In North Bengal region there are about one crore people for whom you are maintaining only two trains. He was saying about the terminal facilities in New Bongaigaon as well as Sealdah and Howrah. There are terminal facilities available in those places. There may be a question of extra terminal facilities. Sometime back there was a unanimous resolution in West Bengal Assembly. Even your party, Congress-I party, also supported that resolution that there should be a train from New Cooch Behar to Sealdah-Howrah. You are telling us about the acute shortage of coaches. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that recently about 43 trains were introduced in Delhi and Patna regions. The people of the locality are agitated. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how long this type of reactionary replies will be given to the House and whether it is upto 1985 or beyond that.

**SHRI. MALLIKARJUN :** Action and reaction oppose each other equally. If you call me reactionary, then you yourself become reactionary. But we do not want to become reactionary. Now, the question is of introduction of new super-fast train from Calcutta to New Bongaigaon. If I just take the name of New Bongaigaon if the hon. Members feel in what way New Bongaigaon is concerned with this issue, I have nothing to say further on this point. What I have mentioned is that there is a constraint in Section-I and terminal facilities are essentially required for the maintenance of the rakes and apart from that we are also

facing shortage of coaches. That may be a secondary phenomenon to consider in the light of the resolution passed by the Assembly or whatever it is. But unless the facilities are provided, it is not possible to yield under the pressure of this nature to introduce a super-fast train from Calcutta to New Bongaigaon. Today North-East and North Bengal is served by 5 trains.

**श्रीमती ऊरा बर्मा :** फर्दुखाबाद से बड़ी लाइन शाहजहांपुर और मोहमदी होती हुए गोला आती है। यहां पर कोई रेलवे लाइन और गाड़ी नहीं है। वहां पर लाखों करोड़ों लोगों का आना-जाना रहता है। कोई भी गाड़ी न होने की वजह से लोग असहाय हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में विचार किया है?

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन :** यह प्रश्न इससे सम्बन्धित नहीं है।

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :** Sir, the supplementary question was this : why the train starting from Sealdah and reaching new Malda Station cannot be extended up to New Jalpaiguri Station? Now, the New Jalpaiguri Station and Bongaigaon Station are far off from each other. The terminal facilities and availability of rakes do not come in the way of extending the service from Malda Station to New Jalpaiguri Station. Will the Minister kindly assure the House that the train services will be extended from Malda Station to New Jalpaiguri Station?

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN :** I would not like to repeat what I have already mentioned in spite

of the repetition of the same question. Apart from that, the North Eastern region has to be served with certain essential commodities and other things. The movement of goods traffic is, therefore, one of the important factors in that region. In any case, the passenger traffic has got its own prime importance. It is secondary whether the 53-54 Gour Express was introduced by one Minister or the other. The fact is that this cannot be extended because of the constraints that I have mentioned.

### Non-Formal Education

\*69. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are implementing non formal education in the country; and

(b) whether Government are encouraging voluntary organisations to take up non-formal education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. As a part of the programme for Universalisation of Elementary Education, States/Union Territories have been advised to start Non-formal Education Centres for the benefit of those children who have not been able to benefit from the Formal Education system. Financial assistance is given by the Central Government for this purpose to the educationally backward States. Voluntary organisations in these States are also eligible to get assistance for running Non-Formal Education centres. Financial Assistance to voluntary organisations in any State/Union Territory is also available for innovative and experimental projects in Non-formal Education.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Is the Government giving any assist-

ance to the voluntary organisations to superwise the hon formal education centres that they have started?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: As I have mentioned, we are giving aid to the voluntary organisations but I am sorry to inform you that so far we have received only six applications in this respect; we are waiting to get more applications from the voluntary organisations which should come forward to help us.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: My question was: Is any assistance given to the voluntary organisations to supervise the non-formal education?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: No, Sir. We do not give aid like this.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Are any audio-visual educational aids given to these centres to educate children?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Actually, in India there are nine States, namely, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, which are educationally backward. We are looking after these States, where the total number of illiterates is 80% of the total number of illiterates in the country. We have got centres that are looking after the drop-outs, that are 63% at the end of the primary stage and 77% at the end of the middle stage. As I mentioned, we have opened centres for the non-formaleducation. The hon. Member wants to know whether we provide audio-visual aids to educate children. For that I will have to find out, whether we do give audio-visual aids also to these centres. I may, however, mention that these non-formal education centres are looked after by the different States. The Central Govt. also looks after some centres that have been set up and there are certain centres that the states look after.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW: Sir, is it a fact that eight Field Advisers, fourteen colleges and two thousand villages were involved in an experiment on non-formal education and that the results have been found most unsatisfactory. I want to know who organised or coordinated the experiment and what amount of money was sanctioned for this?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: As I have mentioned just now these centres are being organised by the Centre and also by the States. And as I said it is those States that are educationally backward, which are running these centres.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW: My question is not on whether this has been done by the Centre or by the States. My question is with regard to an experiment, which I understand was organised by NCERT and the results were found to be unsatisfactory. I want to know how much money was spent on this experiment?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, in our Constitution under Article 45, it has been desired that there should be universalisation of education and for that purpose this non-formal education has been started. We found that was the only way to give education to the children who have no chance of being educated during their childhood; and these children can catch up with the formal education afterwards, after having received this non-formal education.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : माननीय मंत्री महांदय ने इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को हम सहायता देते हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि नवीन योजनाओं, अनुसन्धानों के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अलग से सहायता देते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी में जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को जो सहायता दी जाती है वह

किस नीति के आधार पर दी जाती है ? हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश का एक बहुत बड़ा संगठन प्रादेशिक अल्पसंख्यक फिल्ड वर्ग संगठन ने उत्तर प्रदेश के सात जिलों में प्रांड शिक्षा कार्यक्रम चलाने के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिया था उस पर आपने क्या कार्यवाही की ? आप यह कह रहे हैं कि स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता देते हैं लेकिन दरअसल देते नहीं हैं ।

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, just now we are dealing with non-formal education and the Hon. Member is asking about the adult education programme. They are two absolutely different things. Just now, I thought I was to speak on the non-formal education as the Question very clearly shows. But in case he wants to know something about adult education, I would say that we all know this adult education programme was started earlier. But because it received a few unbecoming comments from here and there and from some very reliable sources also that it was not functioning properly, we had to freeze it for a short while. But still we are thinking to start it all over again.

### कैनकुन सम्मेलन

\* 70. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री ए० के० राय :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विकासशीलताया विकसित (निर्धन और धनी) देशों के राज्याध्यक्षों का कैनकुन में अक्तूबर में एक शिखर सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन राज्याध्यक्षों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने उक्त सम्मेलन में भाग लिया था ;

(ग) उक्त सम्मेलन में किन विषयों पर चर्चा की गई; और

(घ) उसमें किये गये निर्णयों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

**विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव) :** (क) और (ख). जो हाँ। कैनकुन में 22 और 23 अक्टूबर, 1981 को सहयोग और विकास पर एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बैठक हुई थी। जिन देशों के राज्य-ध्यक्षों/शासनाध्यक्षों। विदेश मंत्रियों ने इस बैठक में भाग लिया उनके नामों की सूची सदन की बेज पर रख दी गई है।

[प्रथालय में रखा गया / देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-२९५२/८१]

(ग) और (घ). बैठक की कोई औपचारिक कार्यसूची नहीं थी। लेकिन इस बैठक के लिए विचार-विमर्श की जिस रूपरेखा पर सहमति हुई थी उसमें विकास के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग का भविष्य और विश्व की अर्थव्यवस्था को फिर से सक्रिय करना शामिल था, इसके अलावा खाद्य सुरक्षा और कृषि विकास, पम्प, व्यापार और औद्योगिकरण, कर्जा और आर्थिक तथा वित्तीय मसले भी थे। इस बात पर भी सहमति हुई कि बैठक का मुख्य उद्देश्य सार्वभौम वार्ता दौर के बारे में सहमति संयार करना था।

कैनकुन सम्मेलन वार्ता-पंच नहीं था। वहाँ कोई निर्णय लिए जाने की आशा नहीं थी। बैठक के परिणाम दोनों सह-ध्यक्षों द्वारा प्रस्तुत पक्षसार में दिए गए हैं, जिसकी प्रति सदन की बेज पर रख दी गई है।

[प्रथालय में रखा गया / देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-२९५२/८१]

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** अध्यक्ष महोदय कैनकुन सम्मेलन एक महत्वपूर्ण सम्मेलन कहा जाता है और इसमें 22 राज्यध्यक्षों ने भाग लिया, क्योंकि इसमें कुछ संभवत कोई निर्णय नहीं लिए गए हैं, लेकिन बहुत सारी बातें कही गई हैं कि सन् 2000 ई० तक दुनिया से भुखमरी बराबर के लिए मिटादी जाएगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन्हीं बातें इसमें कही गई हैं इनको हासिल करने के लिए दुनिया में शान्ति का होना निहायत ही जरूरी है, लेकिन अभी शोन्य-पूँछ, जिसे कोल्ड-वार कहते हैं, बहुत उठान पर है और अमरीका द्वारा अर्थटॉन-त्रैम बनाने और निश्चीकरण के सवाल को नजर ग्रन्त्दाज या टालने की नीति—यथा इन दोनों सवालों पर वहाँ कुछ विचार-विनियम हुआ? क्या हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने भी इस सिलसिले में कुछ वार्ता वहाँ रखी?

**श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव :** जो हाँ। इस द्रविड-प्रणायम के बारे आप सीधे-सीधे कोल्ड-वार के बारे में पूछ लेते, तो अच्छा रहता। इस बारे में भी चर्चा हुई, लेकिन आपको जात है कि यह सम्मेलन विकास के बारे में था। शान्ति की बात अवश्य आई, लेकिन शान्ति के बारे में यह सम्मेलन नहीं था, विकास के बारे में था। अन्तर राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक-व्यवस्था को सुधारने के बारे में था। मैं यह पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि शान्ति की बात भी वहाँ चर्चा में आई थी।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरा सवाल यह जैसा कि आपने कहा है कि इसमें विचार-विभिन्नता तो बहुत देखी गई, लेकिन मैं आपके को-चेयरमैन की जो समरी हैं पृष्ठ संख्या—२ पर, मैं उनको पढ़कर सुना देना चाहता हूँ और आपकी इस बारे में राय जानना चाहता हूँ?

आखिर में लिखा है—

“The view was expressed that, in an increasingly integrated world economy, no country or group of countries can evade their responsibilities.”

आगे जिसके बारे में म पूछना चाहता हूं, वह है—

“In this respect, regret was voiced about the absence of the Soviet Union from the meeting.”

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस बात की आवश्यकता थी कि सोवियत यूनियन पर एक तरह से आक्षेप किया जाए और क्या इस आक्षेप के साथ प्रधान मंत्री सहमत हैं ?

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बारे में जो गलतफहमी माननीय शास्त्री जी पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, मैं उसको साक कर देना चाहता हूं । मैं सब से पहले तो यह कहूंगा कि जब यह सूची तैयार हुई थी कि किन राज्याध्यक्षों को इसमें बुलाया जाए, तब सोवियत यूनियन और चीन दोनों देशों के नामों को इसमें जोड़ा गया था । नामों के जोड़न का काम विषया में विदेश मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में किया गया था । भारत की और सबकी हार्दिक इच्छा थी कि सबके साथ-साथ सोवियत यूनियन के नेता भी आयें । लेकिन जब सोवियत यूनियन ने यह समझा कि उन को इस समय सम्मेलन में नहीं होना चाहिए, तब हम ने कोई आक्षेप नहीं किया और इस सम्मेलन ने भी आक्षेप नहीं किया, लेकिन रिप्रेट (खेद) व्यक्त किया । उन के नहीं आने से उस सम्मेलन में जो पूर्णता आनी थी, वह नहीं आई ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मने यह

पढ़ कर सुनाया है—

“In this respect, regret was voiced about the absence of the Soviet Union from the Meeting.”

यह “रिप्रेट” क्या है, इसकी आवश्यकता क्या थी ?

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you misinterpret it Shastriji ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you want to put something which is not there ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : रिप्रेट की वहां क्या जरूरत थी । कोई नहीं जाता तो नहीं जाता । कोई जबरदस्ती नहीं थी ।

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Information to News Media on Non-Major Accidents

\*61. SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have issued a circular forbidding zonal railways from disclosing information on non-major accident to the news media ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY) : (a) and (b). According to the extant rules Railways are reporting to the Press all accidents involving loss of human life or grievous hurt or serious damage to Railway property or which cause prolonged interruption to through traffic. It was noticed recently that certain accidents which did not involve any injury had been reported in the press as having involved a

large number of casualties. Since publication of incorrect news regarding accidents due to lack of adequate information is apt to create unnecessary fear and apprehension in the mind of the public, Railways were advised to maintain closer liaison with the Press to prevent the changes of distortion of facts and unnecessary apprehension and misgivings being created in the mind of the travelling public.

**Pak President's offer of No-War-Pact**

\*62. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether President Zia Ul Haq of Pakistan has made the offer of No-War-Pact with India ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) On September 15, 1981, while announcing the formal acceptance by Pakistan of the US package proposal of supply and sale of arms to Pakistan the official spokesman of the Pakistan Government, in the concluding portion of his statement, suggested Pakistan's readiness "to enter into immediate consultations with India for the purpose of exchanging mutual guarantees of non-aggression and non-use of force in the spirit of the Simla Agreement". A little over two months later, on 22nd November, 1981, the Pakistan Government confirmed this in official notes communicated to us in Delhi and Islamabad.

(b) Our attitude in this regard will be positive on the basis that

Pakistan's "offer" constitutes an acceptance of India's offer of a No-war-Pact which dates back to 1949 and in amplification of the Simla Agreement. A detailed statement on this matter has been made in both Houses of Parliament on 25th November, 1981.

**Literacy in Bihar**

\*65. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the literacy percentage in Bihar has increased by only 6.1 per cent between 1971 and 1981 against national average of 34 per cent ;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to take any extra measures to improve the literacy rates of such backward states and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEELA KAUL) : (a) and (b). The literacy percentage in Bihar rose by 30 per cent over the base level of 19.94 per cent in 1971 to 26.01 per cent in 1981. For the country as a whole, the literacy percentage rose by 21.1 per cent from the base level of 29.45 in 1971 to 36.17 in 1981. While Bihar started from a lower literacy percentage level compared to the country as a whole, it has been increasing its literacy percentage at a faster pace than the country as a whole.

(c) Yes sir. Assistance is being given to Bihar and other eight educationally backward States both under Adult Education and Non-Formal Education Scheme.

### फतेहगढ़ लोको शैड

\* 67. श्री व्या राम शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह वासने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फतेहगढ़ रेलवे लोको शैड के हृटाये जाने के कारण जिसके फलस्वरूप इंजिनों की मरम्मत तथा कोयले की सुधार्ही न होने अथवा पार्श में इंजन के खरांब हो जाने से रेल गाड़ियों प्राप्त रुद्ध कर दी जाती है, यात्रियों को होरही कठिनाइयों के बारे में सरकार को पता है;

(ख) इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या आवश्यक कदम उठाये गये हैं; और . . .

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए, फतेहगढ़ रेलवे लोको शैड को पुनः स्थापना करने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री केवार पांडे) :: (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) परन्तु नहीं उठाया ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

### Sinking of "Machagandha" Near Madhavpur

\* 71. SHRI BALASHEB VI-KHE PATIL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ship Machagandha carrying limestone from Veraval to Bombay sank near Madhavpur about 25 k.m. from Porbander on 1st November, 1981 due to cyclone in coastal area ;

(b) if so, the number of crew members in the ship and the extent of loss of life and property caused due to the sinking of the ship ;

(c) the details of such other incidents which took place due to the cyclonic storm in the coastal areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra during the last one year ; and

(d) the extent of loss of life and property caused due to each of these incidents ?

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

(b) There were 18 members of crew on this Vessel out of which 1 is dead and 2 missing. The remaining 15 crew are safe. The approximate value of the cargo lost is Rs. 41,625 and the vessel's estimated value is Rs. 13 lakh.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and it will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

### Improving Hospital conditions

\* 72. SHRI RAJNATH SON-KAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Indian Express dated 8 October, 1981 captioned "Hospital conditions upset Shankranand" ;

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

(c) the steps taken to improve the prevalent state of affairs particularly (i) laying greater emphasis on maintaining high order of cleanliness in the outdoor and indoor patients department; (ii) making suitable arrangements for providing medicines available to the patient without loss of much time and abolishing of big queues in front of X-Rays, ECGs rooms etc. ; and

(d) what steps have been taken to make CGHS dispensaries also function well since the condition therein is in no way better than what has been brought out in the news report ?

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

(b) Government are seriously concerned that their hospitals in Delhi should provide efficient service and are constantly striving to improve the working of these institutions within the limited resources.

(c) To ensure better cleanliness of hospital premises and of linen, special efforts are underway. Dispensing counters have been increased and staff strengthened as necessary to meet the ever increasing pressure of patient care. Similarly, ECG and X-Ray services are being streamlined.

(d) Necessary steps have been taken in regard to CGHS dispensaries to improve their working.

कलाश और मानसरोवर की तीर्थ यात्रा

\* 73. श्री मनकूल सिंह औधरी :

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

क्या विवेश मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टि करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कलाश और मानसरोवर, तीर्थयात्रा के स्थानों से हाल में वापस आए यात्री जट्ठों या इन जट्ठों के किसी सदस्य ने इन तीर्थयात्राओं के समन्वय के लिए कुछ उपाय सुझाए हैं जिससे अच्छे ढंग से तीर्थ-यात्रा करने में आसानी हो; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्त्वज्ञानी व्यौरा क्या है और इन सुझावों के समन्वय में सरकार का निर्णय क्या है ?

विवेश मंत्री (श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) जो हाँ ।

(ख) तीर्थ-यात्रा के लिए जाते समय भारत की ओर के मार्ग में रात को ठहरने के लिए, विशेष रूप से ऊपरी ज्वरों में, और अच्छी प्रशासनिक व्यवस्थाएं करने के सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं। चंद्र की ओर पड़ने वाले मार्ग के लिए बहुत विशेष प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था करने के सुझाव दिए गए हैं जिसमें कलाश और मानसरोवर के शिविर-स्थलों पर चिकित्सा सुविधायें भी शामिल हैं। तीर्थ-यात्रियों ने ये सुझाव रचनात्मक रूप में दिए हैं जिसमें उन्होंने इस तथ्य के प्रति पूर्ण सद्भावना और सहानुभूति व्यक्त की है कि इस वर्ष दोनों पक्षों को बहुत ही कम समय में इसकी व्यवस्था करनी पड़ी थी। सरकार अगले वर्ष कलाश और मानसरोवर जाने वाले तीर्थ यात्रियों के लिए बहुत व्यवस्थायें करने की दृष्टि से सभी सुझावों पर विचार कर रही हैं।

### Spreading of Eye Disease "Xerophthalmia"

\*74. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA :

SHRI P. NAMGYAL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that eye disease Xerophthalmia is spreading in India particularly in slum areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that hundreds of children are facing this disease;

(c) what are the main causes of spreading this disease;

(d) the names of the States which have this disease; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to check the spread of this disease?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :** (a) to (e) It is a fact that several children in rural areas as well as in urban slums are affected by xerophthalmia which is caused by Vitamin 'A' deficiency. Available evidence does not indicate any increase in prevalence. This disease is prevalent in all the States except Punjab, Goa and Kerala.

The following programmes are in operation to combat Vitamin 'A' deficiency directly or through nutritional supplement:

1. Massive Vitamin 'A' Prophylaxis Programme against blindness in children caused by Vitamin 'A' deficiency.
2. Integrated Child Development Scheme.
3. Applied Nutritional Programme.
4. Special Nutritional Programme.
5. Balwadi Feeding Programme.
6. Mid-day Meal Programme for Primary School Children.

#### **Memorandum to Abandon Proposed Delinking of Haldia from Calcutta Port**

\*75. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that an all Party delegation representing West Bengal Legislative Assembly called on the Prime Minis-

ter in New Delhi on 4th May, 1981 and submitted a memorandum to abandon the move for delinking the Haldia Dock Complex from the Calcutta Port; and

(b) if so, steps taken so far by the Government on the said memorandum in the interest of the entire trade and economy of eastern region to abandon the delinking proposal?

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

(b) A decision on the question of delinking of Haldia Dock Complex from Calcutta Port has yet to be taken.

#### **Cause of Tamil Nadu Express Mishap**

\*76. SHRI CHATURBHUJ :  
SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the news item 'Cause of T.N. Express mishap still unknown' appearing in the Indian Express of 14 September, 1981;

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

(c) details of remedial action taken, together with reasons for so many rail accidents taking place one after the other?

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

## Statement

(a) Yes.

(b) Occurrence of an accident is a matter of serious concern to the Railway Administration whose constant endeavour is to provide safe travel to the public. Every accident is inquired into thoroughly to ascertain its causes and take measures necessary to prevent recurrence of similar accidents. The derailment of Tamil Nadu Express on 31-8-81 has been inquired into by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bangalore, who is an independent statutory authority functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation. He has submitted his preliminary report. According to his provisional finding, the derailment of the train was primarily due to failure of Railway staff.

(c) The quest for railway safety is a continuing one. The number of train accidents which took place on the Indian Railways in 1960-61 was 2131. This number came down in the last two decades and during 1980-81 stood at 1013, representing a reduction of about 52.6%. During the first 7 months of the current year, viz. 1981-82 there were 700 accidents on the railways, the causes of which are as under :—

Failure of Railway Staff	294
Failure of persons other than Railway Staff	59
Failure of equipment	174
Accidental	45
Sabotage	8
Could not be established	7
Under investigation	113
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>700</b>

Since failure of railway staff, is the largest single factor responsible for accidents, Safety Organisations on the railways have been engaged in a relentless campaign to create greater safety consciousness amongst the staff connected with running of trains and to ensure that staff do not violate rules or indulge in short-cut methods that may lead to accidents.

Examination of trains and spot checks in Carriage and Wagon Depots have been intensified. Greater attention is being paid to the proper maintenance of track. In order to reduce dependence of human element, sophisticated aids like ultrasonic flaw detectors for wheels, axles and rails, axle counters, track circuiting etc. are being introduced progressively.

Diesel and electric locomotives have been provided with flasher lights. In case of an accident to a train, these flasher lights are switched on to warn the driver of another approaching train to stop. This avoids the chances of a train running into the derailed vehicles of the train. Breathlyser test has also been introduced so that the staff do not come on duty in a state of intoxication.

In order to see that operations and maintenance of rolling stock and Permanent Way are placed on sound footing, a special safety team from the Railway Board is going round the Railways where it is examining the safety provisions in day to day working. Similar teams have been formed on the Railways to make inspections in greater detail and report to the General Managers so that immediate corrective action is taken.

General Managers have programmed to make a special safety inspection on all the trunk routes by November, 1981.

**Train robberies in last three months**

\*77. SHRI BALAKRISHNA WASNIK:

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT:

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

(a) the number of robberies in running trains committed during the last three months ending 31st October, 1981 ;

(b) the value of property looted and the number of persons injured in these train robberies ;

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the injured persons and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the effective steps taken to check robberies in running trains ; and

(e) the number of running train robberers arrested so far and the action taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

**STATEMENT**

(a) cases of dacoities/robberies in running trains were reported during the period August to October, 1981.

(b) Value of property looted was estimated to be Rs. 5,53,359/- 1 passenger was killed and 37 were injured.

(c) No.

(d) Government Railway Police, who are responsible for safety and

security of passengers travelling in trains and their belongings, are making efforts to control crime on Railways by providing escorts on trains, surveillance over criminals, arresting and prosecuting them in specific cases. Railway Protection Force is assisting the Government Railway Police in this regard.

(e) 100 robbers/dacoits have so far been arrested by the Police in these cases. Police investigations are in progress.

**News item captioned "Diwali Sweets pose Health Hazard"**

\*78. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Diwali Sweets pose health hazard" appearing in the Indian Express dated 22nd October, 1981 ;

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

(c) the action taken to ensure that the people got safe eatables on Diwali eve ;

(d) whether sample of sweets, sugar, vanaspati, ghee, colours, silver leaves (Varak), besan, edible oils were lifted in Delhi and if so, with what results ; and

(e) whether cheap khandsari has been used in the preparation of sweets in place of crystal sugar ?

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

(b) and (c). Delhi Administration who are responsible for the implementation of the P.F.A. Act

in the Capital were quite concerned and alert about this matter. Consequently, they had drawn 101 samples of various food stuffs from 21st October, 1981 to 31st October, 1981.

(d) Yes, Sir. The details of samples drawn from 21st October, 1981 to 31st October, 1981 are as follows :

Sweets	86
Vanaspati	6
Ghee	4
Besan	2
Edible oils	3

Test results take considerable time and in fact some results are still awaited. However, drawing of samples itself serves as deterrent against adulteration by the sellers.

(e) There have been no such reports. However, there is no embargo on the use of khandsari in sweets under the P.F.A. Act.

### Problems in regard to Ranaghat-Bongaon section

\*79. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems of the Commuters of Ranaghat-Bongaon section (Eastern Railway) caused by slow locomotion of trains because of use of steam engine and only one passenger train running at present which is very much insufficient for the commuters;

(b) whether Government had received any representation/ memorandum regarding the substitution of steam engine by diesel one and running additional trains on this section; and

(c) if so, remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) All the seven pairs of the passenger trains on Ranaghat-Bongaon section are hauled by steam locomotives. They are adequate to cater to the needs of present level of traffic.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Diesel locomotives are primarily meant for movement of freight traffic which is vital for the economy of the nation. It is not proposed to replace steam locomotives by diesel locomotives in the near future on this short length section where utilisation of diesel locomotives will not give any distinct advantage as the trains stop at all stations and the speed will be limited to 65 KMPH against 60 KMPH for steam locomotives.

रेलवे जोनों और डिवीजनों की संख्या

\*80. श्री अशकाक हुसैन : क्या रेल मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाले विवरण सभा पट्टल पर रखने की दृष्टा करें कि :

(क) इस समय रेलवे जोनों डिवीजनों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक जोन में रेलवे लाइनों की लम्बाई किलोमीटर है ;

(ग) क्या जोनों और डिवीजनों का पुनर्गठन विचाराधीन है ;

(घ) क्या ऐसे दो डिवीजन भी हैं जिनके मुख्यालय एक ही नगर में स्थित हैं ;

(ङ) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे और उत्तर रेलवे, दोनों के पथक डिवीजनल मुख्यालय लखनऊ में स्थित हैं ?

(ञ) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के विस्तृत क्षेत्र को दिल्ली में रखते हुए तथा एक नगर में दो मुख्यालयों की स्थापना से बचते के लिए सरकार का विचार उत्तर रेलवे की लखनऊ डिवीजन को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के अधीन लाने का है ; और

(छ) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मुख्य रूटों को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के बाद इस प्रकार का पुनर्गठन व्यावहारिक नहीं है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय का विभाग में  
उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से  
(छ) एक विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रख दिया गया है ।

### विवरण

(क) इस समय 9 रेल क्षेत्र और 54 भण्डल हैं ।

(ख) 31-3-1980 को 9 क्षेत्रों की मार्ग किलोमीटर लम्बाई इस प्रकार है :—

मध्य रेलवे	6,684.01
पूर्व रेलवे	4,201.94
उत्तर रेलवे	10,853.09
पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे	5,113.11
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे	3,628.13
दक्षिण रेलवे	6,629.24
दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे	6,478.08
दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे	7,006.32
पश्चिम रेलवे	10,339.04

(ग) सरकार द्वारा रेलवे सुधार समिति नामक एक समिति गठित की गई है जो अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ भारतीय रेलों पर क्षेत्रों और मंडलों के पुनर्गठन पर भी विचार करेगी । समिति की सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने पर क्षेत्रों-मण्डलों को पुनर्गठित करने के बारे में आगे कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

(घ) और (ङ) जी, हां ।

(च) और (छ) फिल्हाल, इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

### Academy to Promote Hindi

691. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set-up in Delhi an Academy to promote Hindi ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). According to information received from the Delhi Administration, an Academy to promote Hindi is being set up on the pattern of Urdu and Punjabi Academies in Delhi. Necessary action is being taken by the Delhi Administration to get this Academy registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

### Job Quota reserved for Handicapped

692. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the quota of jobs reserved for handi-

capped persons by Centre as well as the Union Territories ;

(b) whether Government have considered sympathetically the question of helping the handicapped children at least those who belong to the Central Government Employees by giving them some scholarships ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is reluctant to help such children and rely upon the Voluntary Organisations only to whom the Government is extending some Financial assistance ;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(e) whether Government propose to frame laws to help such children's education from the primary stage and provide jobs to their parents during this International Year of Handicapped Persons ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) 3% posts of Group C and D under the Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings and Union Territories have been reserved for the physically handicapped persons. Out of this, 1% is reserved for the blind, 1% for the deaf and 1% for the orthopaedically handicapped persons.

(b) to (d). Under the scheme of "Scholarships for the Blind, the Deaf and the Orthopaedically Handicapped", scholarships are given to handicapped persons for pursuing studies from Class IX onwards or for undertaking vocational/technical training. Various States/UT's too have their own schemes of scholarships for studying upto Class VIII. Like other handi-

capped children, the handicapped children of Central Government employees are also eligible to receive these scholarships.

(e) A Working Group has been set up to consider the advisability of taking legislative measures to promote economic rehabilitation and social integration of handicapped persons. The Report of the Group is awaited.

**Prime Ministers' formula for Aid without ideology endorsed at Commonwealth Conference**

693. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference endorsed the Indian Prime Minister's plea that the international financial institutions like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund should not mix up ideological consideration with the question of assistance ;

(b) if so, whether any proposal in this regard was put forward during the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference ; and

(c) if so, who many countries supported India's proposal and how many opposed it and what was the ultimate result ?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NARASIMHA RAO) :** (a) This point was made by the President of Tanzania who was the lead speaker on the "World Economic Situation". The Prime Minister, during her intervention on this subject, supported the statement that multilateral financial institutions should avoid mixing up financial business with ideological considerations. This point of view received consensus in the Conference and

(b) and (c). the relevant portion of the Communiqué issued by the Heads of Government reads as follows :

"Heads of Government recognised the substantial contribution that multilateral institutions had made to economic development, and emphasised the major role they should play in expanding the flow of resources to developing countries. They agreed to make special efforts to ensure that progress in strengthening the resources of these institutions would not falter at this critical time. They stressed the need for these institutions to avoid political and ideological considerations in determining their operational policies."

#### **Shed at Gopalnagar Station**

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

Steps taken so far by Government for construction of shed at Gopalnagar Station Platform to protect commuters from sun and rain?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : For the convenience of passenger traffic offering at Gopalnagar Railway Station

waiting accommodation by way of waiting hall already stands provided which is considered adequate. Considering the present extent of passenger traffic provision of cover over the platform is not considered justified for the present.

#### **Pay Scale of Staff of Lady Noyce School for Deaf, New Delhi**

695. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Pay Commission had made recommendations in November, 1949 with regard to the pay scale of the staff of the Lady Noyce School for Deaf, New Delhi;

(b) if so, what were the recommendations;

(c) whether these recommendations have been implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) As given in the Statement attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement****SCHEDULE OF REVISED PAY OF LADY NOYCE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB**

Name of post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale	Remarks
Principal . . . . .	150—10—250/15—400	350—25—500—30—590	The qualifications required for the post are : 1. Graduate of any recognised University. 2. Recognised degree or diploma from an Indian or foreign institution in the training of Deaf and Dumb.
Second Master . . . . .	65—5—115—6—175	80—5—120—8—200—10—300 with an initial start of Rs. 120/-	1. Graduate of any recognised University. 2. Degree or diploma from any recognised institution in the training of deaf and dumb.
Asstt. Teacher . . . . .	50—4—90/5—140	(I) 80—5—120—8—200—10/2—220 if graduate. (II) 68—4—120—5—170 with a initial start of Rs. 76/- if intermediate. (III) 68—4—120—5—170 if Matric.	
Weaving Master . . . . .	Rs. 20/-	68—4—120—5—170	
Clerk . . . . .	40—3—70—4—110	45—2—55—3—85—EB—4—105 (Non-Matric)	
Matron . . . . .	Rs. 35/-	55—3—85—4—125—5—130 if Matric.	
Driver . . . . .	Rs. 30/-	60—5/2—75	
Class IV servants various scales . . . . .	30—1/2—35		

**Palace on Wheels for Tourists**

696. SHRI K. MALLANNA :  
SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway workshops in Jodhpur, Ajmer and Bikaner are busy in giving the final touches in the restoration of some luxury saloons once used by the rulers of the erstwhile conve-  
nating State of Rajputana to make up a Palace-on-Wheels trains for tourists;

(b) if so, the number of such coaches its capacity, time, fare as well as other facilities that are being extended to the tourists; and

(c) whether Railway Officers are also entitled to travel in such trains ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) There will be accommoda-  
tion for 124 tourists in the sixteen  
bogie train. Two itineraries have  
been tentatively proposed in the  
pilot project, one of seven days'  
duration and the other of two days'  
duration. The first itinerary will  
cover Delhi-Jaipur-Udaipur-Jodhpur-Jaisalmer-Bharatpur-Agra Dehi  
and the second itinerary will cover  
Delhi-Jaipur-Agra-Delhi. The total  
charges, inclusive of railway fares  
and services rendered by the Rajas-  
than Tourism Development Cor-  
poration, like catering, sight-seeing  
tours, etc., for chartering the entire  
train for 124 tourists will be Rs. 9.95  
lakhs per trip in respect of first itine-  
rary and Rs. 8.16 lakhs in respect of  
second itinerary.

(c) The proposed service is pri-  
marily for the tourists.

**Overbridge at Majhergram Sta-  
tion**

697. SHRI MOHAMMED IS-  
MAIL : Will the Minister of RAIL-  
WAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal  
to construct an over-bridge on the  
platform at Majhergram station;

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN  
THE MINISTRIES OF RAIL-  
WAYS, AND EDUCATION  
AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND  
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Foot over bridges connecting  
the platforms at the stations are  
normally provided taking into consid-  
eration the extent of passenger  
traffic offering, frequency of train  
services, operational hazards and  
availability of funds. The extent  
of passenger traffic offering at  
Majhergram station is small. As  
such there is no justification to pro-  
vide foot over bridge at this station  
for the present.

**Seniority List in Moradabad Di-  
vision**

698. SHRI CHINTAMANI  
JENA : Will the Minister of RAIL-  
WAYS be pleased to refer to the  
reply given to Unstarred Question  
No. 4631 on 17th September, 1981  
regarding confirmation of Clerks of  
Moradabad Division and state:

(a) the date on which the Senio-  
rity List in question was circulated

and the date by which the objections were invited;

(b) the date on which the List was finalised; if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the date on which the confirmation order of clerks concerned were issued in case the List had been finalised;

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(e) whether he will set down a target date for completion of this work which had already been considerably delayed and, if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) and (b). The seniority lists in respect of clerical staff in majority of the Departments have been finalised and circulated on different date from 20-8-1981 onwards. The seniority lists in respect of remaining Departments will be circulated shortly. The objections, if any, have been called for within two months from the date of circulation.

(c) and (d). The work of confirmation of staff will be taken in hand as soon as final seniority lists are issued after disposal of representations.

(e) Setting down of a target date is not considered necessary as follow up action for confirmation of staff is expected to be taken up expeditiously after the objections received are considered and final seniority lists re issued.

**Railway Overbridges under Construction**

**699. SHRI LAKHSMAN MALLICK :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of overbridges on railway lines which are under construction in various states;

(b) the date of the beginning of construction work of those overbridges;

(c) the target date of their completion;

(d) whether Government have a proposal to take up the construction of some overbridges in the South Eastern Railway divisions;

(e) if so, whether the proposal for constructing two overbridges are at Cuttack railway station and another at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road Railway station are under the consideration of Government; and

(f) if so, the expected time of the implementation of such proposal?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Late Running of Moradabad Bound Trains**

**700. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :-

(a) whether it is a fact that 351 UP passenger train running from

Allahabad to Saharanpur is often late and reaches Moradabad late every day;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Moradabad bound train leaving Delhi at 3.00 A.M. does not reach Moradabad before 10.00 O'clock; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken by Government to improve the running of these two trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). The punctuality performance of 351 Up Allahabad-Saharanpur Passenger and 2 MD Delhi-Moradabad Passenger has not been satisfactory mainly due to alarm chain pulling/hose pipe disconnection by miscreants. Punctuality of passenger carrying trains is closely watched. Ambush checks by ticket checking staff and Government Railway Police are being carried out to combat the menace of Alarm Chain pulling/hose pipe disconnection.

#### U.G.C. Grants to Government and Private Colleges Under Berhampur University

701. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMMANGO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Government and private colleges under Berhampur University, Orissa which received U.G.C. grants for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the purpose with amount therefor;

(b) the names of the colleges located in tribal areas and Districts and the programmes extended by the Government of Orissa and the

U.G.C. for the development of these colleges so far; and

(c) the total number of private and Government colleges established under this University and the names of the private colleges proposed by the Government of Orissa for take them over and the criteria adopted for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The Commission had agreed to provide special assistance during the Sixth Plan to colleges located in tribal areas and catering to the needs of tribal students. Such colleges would be entitled to a maximum assistance of Rs. 4.00 lakhs from the Commission, if they have 5 permanent teachers and 100 students, of whom at least 35 should belong to Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Caste. The assistance from the Commission would be available for purchase of books and journals, equipment, organisation of remedial courses, extension activities, improvement of faculty, provision of hostel accommodation for students and housing for teachers, etc. The guidelines for formulation of proposals by colleges for assistance during the Sixth Plan were circulated in July, 1981.

The programmes offered by the Government of Orissa for the development of colleges in tribal area are not available. The names of colleges which are eligible for assistance under the U.G.C. scheme have not so far been received by the Commission.

(c) According to the list maintained by the U.G.C. under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, there are 19

colleges functioning under the Berhampur University. Of these 8 are Government Colleges. The names of the 11 non-Government Colleges are:-.

1. Aska Science College, Aska.
2. Gunupur College, Gunupur Distt. Koraput (Orissa).
3. Kabi Samrat Upendra Bhanja College, Bhanjnagar (Ganjam).
4. D. A. V. College, Koraput (Orissa).
5. Ganjam College, Ganjam.
6. Hinjilicut Science College, Hinjilicut (Ganjam).

7. Nowrangapur College, Nowrangapur.

8. Ramachandra Mardaraj Science College, Kh. llikote (Ganjam).

9. Rayagada College, Rayagada (Koraput).

10. Lingaraja Law College, Berhampur.

11. Science College, Chatrapur, Ganjam (Orissa).

The Central Government have no information about the names of private Colleges proposed by the State Government for take over or the criteria laid down by them for the purpose.

### Statement

Details of grants paid by U.G.C. to colleges affiliated to Berhampur University during 1980-81 and 1981-82

Name of College (1)	Purpose (2)	Amount paid during	
		1980-81 (3)	1981-82 (4)
		Rs.	Rs.
<b>NON-GOVERNMENT COLLEGES :</b>			
1. Aska College, Aska	Teacher Fellowship Book Bank.	10,100 1,500	..
2. Kabi Samrat Upendra Bhanja College Bhanjnagar.	Teacher Fellowship Research Fellowship Construction of Lab. Bldg.	12,000 3,000 2,372	77,764 .. ..
3. D.A.V. College, Koraput.	Teacher Fellowship Adult Education.	18,117 5,000	..
4. Ganjam College, Ganjam.	Financial Assistance to Teachers. Teacher Fellowship Hostel Facilities.	2,500 25,000 20,000	41,000 ..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5. Hinjilicut Science College, Hinjilicut.	Teacher Fellowship Financial Assistance to teachers for research work.	29,000 1,250 50,000	.. .. ..
6. Nowrangpur College, Nowrangpur.	Teacher Hostel Financial Assistance to teachers.	8,000	..
7. Rayagada College, Rayagada.	Books & Journals Teacher Fellowship	3,621 7,000	12,000
8. L. R. Law College, Berhampur.	Building Financial Assistance to teachers.	50,000 4,125	..
9. Science College, Chatrapur.	Book Bank	1,500	..
10. Science College, Aska.	Teacher Fellowship		12,000
11. Gunupur College, Gunupur.	Financial assistance to teachers for Research work.	..	5,000

## GOVERNMENT COLLEGES :

1. Govt. Science College, Phulbani.	Purchase of Lab. equipment Books and Journals	20,000 20,000	.. ..
	Teacher Fellowship	23,000	4,510
2. Govt. Women College, Behrampur.	Financial assistance to teachers.	1,500	..
	Teacher Fellowship	..	1,500
	Books and Journals	..	4,398
3. M.K.C.G. Medical College, Berhampur.	Financial Assistance to teachers for research.	10,600	2,500
4. S.K.C.G. College, Paralakhemundi.	Teacher Fellowship	10,500	15,000
	Construction of workshop.	4,500	30,000
	Library books & equipment	10,991	..
	Financial assistance to teachers.	4,500	..
	Development of Play field	817	..
	Adult Education	5,000	..

1

2

3

4

5. Vikram College, Jeypore.	Building	50,000	..
	Staff quarters	..	10,000
	Hostel facilities	6,000	..
	Purchase of Lab. equipment	20,000	..
	Workshop Equipment	..	20,000
	Purchase of books and Journals.	17,500	..
	Adult Education	4,000	..
	Teacher Fellowship	10,000	6,000
6. Khalli Kote College Berhampur.	Purchase of books, Labo- ratory equipment.	34,970	..
..	Development of P. G. Stu- dies during V Plan period	1,50,000	..
	Misc.	2,334	..
	Teacher Fellowship	25,629	..
	Building	..	10,000
	College Humanities Impro- vement Programme.	..	80,000
7. Govt. Evening College, Teacher Fellowship Berhampur.		..	4,500

**Supply of Wagons for Hay in  
Western Railway**

702. SHRI R.K. MHALGI :  
SHRI GHATURBHUJ :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the senior Divisional Superintendent Western Railway, Bombay Central has received a memorandum dated 30th May, 1981 from the President Thana District Ghas Utpadak Sahkari Mandal Ltd., regarding supply of wagons for Hay;

(b) what are the demands made in the said memorandum;

(c) what action the Railway authorities have taken/are taking in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, and when the same is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN  
THE MINISTRIES OF RAIL-  
WAYS AND EDUCATION AND  
SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-  
MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI  
MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The memorandum contains various demands regarding (i) supply of wagons for hay and salt from Boisar station ; (ii) provision of facilities for loading and unloading of goods; (iii) extension of railway yard; (iv) provision of a separate yard for inward and outward traffic; (v) Tarapur siding to be used for outward traffic; (vi) quick clearance

of inward traffic; (vii) provision of water tap in the yard etc.

(c) and (d) The supply of wagons is made in accordance with the priority and seniority of indents. During the period January to November, 1981 (upto 15th), a total of 2032 wagons were loaded at Boisar station under priority 'E' for clearance of this traffic. As on 15-11-1981, only 15 demands which were just 2 days old were pending. It would thus be seen that this traffic is being cleared currently.

The party has not loaded any salt traffic. Other demands of the party, referred to above, are under consideration of the Western Railway Administration. A reply has been sent to the party by the Western Railway on 15-6-1981 that there is a proposal to extend the Goods Platform at Boisar to accommodate a full rake.

#### **Grants to the Institutions working for rehabilitation of Handicapped Persons**

703. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grants given or proposed to be given during the current financial year to the institutions and organisations working for the rehabilitation of handicapped in various States ; and

(b) the names of those institutions, statewise together with the amount of grant given to each institution?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) and (b) Grants are given to voluntary organisations/Institutions working in the field of education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped persons under the (i) scheme of Assistance to voluntary organisation for the handicapped and (ii) Scheme of assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids/ appliances. An amount of Rs. 65.39 lakhs has been sanctioned so far to voluntary Institutions/organisations against the budgeted amount of Rs. 140 lakhs under the scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations and an amount of Rs. 22.23 lakhs has been sanctioned to organisations under the scheme of assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting aids/ appliances against a budgeted amount of Rs. 25 lakhs.

It is not possible to indicate the amounts proposed to be given to voluntary organisations/Institutions under these two schemes during the current financial year as the release of grants depends upon the number of applications received from voluntary Institutions/organisations. The State-wise names of Institutions/organisations under the two schemes (together with the amount given to each Institution) are given in the enclosed statements at Annexure-A and B.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2953/81].

#### **Central assistance provided to Orissa for Family Planning Programme during 1981-82.**

704. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of central assistance provided to Orissa during

1981-82 for implementing family planning programme ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the UNO is giving financial assistance to the country during 1981-82 for implementing family planning programme ;

(c) if so, the total amount proposed to be given by UNC to the country during the above period.

(d) some of the states where such amount will be disbursed ;

(e) whether Orissa is likely to receive financial assistance out of that amount; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :  
(a) Rs. 755.23 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Assistance of Rs. 1260.57 lakhs (approx.) in cash and Rs. 101.6 lakhs (approx.) in kind is likely to be received during 1981-82 from International agencies of UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO and World Bank for various schemes under the Family Welfare Programme.

(d) to (f). Assistance provided by these agencies in cash is reimbursement for part of the expenditure incurred by the Central Government through the States/Union Territories on various projects under the Family Welfare Programme. Out of total cash assistance of Rs. 1260.57 lakhs, Rs. 138.0 lakhs will relate to the States of Bihar, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh towards partial financing of area projects operating in these States. (A similar project partially assisted by the United Kingdom is in operation in five

districts of Orissa State). Depending on their performance/ requirements, the balance of Rs. 222.57 lakhs of cash and Rs. 101.60 lakhs of commodity assistance will relate to Family Welfare Schemes being operated in all States/Union Territories.

**Non-practicing allowance to Government Doctors**

705. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the States where private practice by the Government doctor has been disallowed and non-practicing allowance is being given to them ;

(b) whether Government has a proposal to adopt this system all over the country;

(c) if so, what are the Central guidelines proposed to be sent to various State Governments in this regard; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) As per available information, Manipur, U.P., Lakshadweep, Orissa, Delhi, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Andaman & Nicobar, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Mizoram, Nagaland, Gujarat, H. P. and Rajasthan have banned private practice by Government doctors. There is a partial ban on private practice by Govt. doctors in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal J&K and Assam.

(b) No.

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

**Panels prepared by Bombay Railway Service Commission**

706. PROF. MADHU 'DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the panels that have been put up by the Bombay Railway Service Commission are not prepared as in the past on the basis of the combined results of the written tests and interviews conducted by the Railway Service Commission but on the basis of result of the interviews only;

(b) if so, what was the reason for this deviation from the usual practice ; and

(c) whether the panels are proposed to be prepared a fresh on the basis of the combined results of written tests and interviews of candidates conducted by the Bombay Railway Service Commission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

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

**Route Relay System at Asansol**

707. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) progress, so far, made about the route relay system at Asansol railway station;

(b) when it will start functioning;

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce route relay interlocking system in any stations under the Eastern Railway;

(d) if so, names of those stations and when; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Work of provision of route relay interlocking at Asansol is in an advanced stage and final testing of circuits is in progress. It is expected to be commissioned by March, 1982.

(c) Yes.

(d) The work of provision of route relay interlocking has been sanctioned for Bandel Junction and Andal Junction. The works at Bandel and Andal shall be progressed consistant with the availability of funds.

(e) Does not arise.

यमुना एक्स्प्रेस में पड़ी डकैती

708. श्रो आचार्य भगवान देवः क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने का क्षमा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीलभपुर और साहिवाबाद के बीच 13 मई, 1981 को यमुना एक्स्प्रेस में पड़ी डकैती के सम्बन्ध में ग्रेव तक किसी अपराधी को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और क्या उससे चोरी का माल बरामद हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि गिरफ्तारी हुई है, तो उनकी संज्ञा कितनी है और उनसे कितना माल बरामद हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि कोई अपराधी गिरफ्तार नहीं हुआ है तो क्या सरकार जिन लोगों का सामान चुराया गया या जिनको शारीरिक चोटें लगीं क्षतिपूर्ति का भुगतान करेगी यदि हां, तो यह राजि कितनी होगी और कब तक दी जायेगी ?

ऐस तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) अभी तक न तो किसी अपराधी को गिरफ्तार किये जाने और न ही चुराई गई सम्पत्ति के वरामद होने की रिपोर्ट मिली है।

(ग) ऐसे मामलों में कोई क्षतिपूर्ति अनुमेय नहीं है।

#### उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की अनौपचारिक शिक्षा योजना

709. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से एक विशद अंशकालिक अनौपचारिक शिक्षा योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की रूप-रेखा क्या है और इस पर कितना वाष्पिक खर्च आयेगा ?

ऐस तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से प्रारम्भिक आयु वर्ग के बच्चों के लिए अनौपचारिक शिक्षा की एक योजना तैयार की है।

(ख) विवरण संलग्न है।

#### विवरण

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 45 में उल्लिखित सर्व मुलभ प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिए अधिकांश राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में प्रारम्भिक आयु वर्ग (6-14) के बच्चों के लिए, बड़े स्तर पर अनौपचारिक शिक्षा शुरू कर दी गई है। कई स्थानों पर प्रदान की गई अनौपचारिक अंशकालिक शिक्षा तथा बच्चों की सुविधा अनुसार दिया जाने वाला उपयुक्त शिक्षा-समय अर्थात् लगभग 2.-3 घण्टे प्रतिदिन के बल उन बच्चों के लिए ही नहीं है जो अध्ययन आरम्भ ही नहीं करते बल्कि ऐसे बच्चों के लिए भी है जो बीच में ही अध्ययन छोड़ जाते हैं।

राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की छठी योजना से सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव के अनुसार छठी योजना के दौरान परिकल्पित कुल शिक्षार्थी संख्या लगभग 72 लाख है।

आनंद प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, जम्मू और कश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, और पश्चिम बंगाल जैसे ऐसे शैक्षिक पर पिछड़े 9 राज्य हैं जिनमें देश के लगभग 80 प्रतिशत स्कूल में दाखिल हुए बच्चे हैं। केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित प्रारम्भिक आयुवर्ग के बच्चों के लिए अनौपचारिक शिक्षा की योजना के अन्तर्गत, इन 9 राज्यों को अनौपचारिक अंशकालिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों के लिए अनुदान दिये जा रहे हैं। छठी योजना के दौरान इस योजना के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपये का केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र परिव्यय है। यह योजना केन्द्र और राज्यों द्वारा 50 : 50 के हिस्तेदारी के आधार पर कार्यान्वयन की जाती है, संस्कृत मन्दिरों के अनुसार, सभी प्रशासनिक एवं शैक्षणिक खर्च शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा 100 प्रतिशत

आधार पर वहन किया जाता है, जबकि प्राथमिक तथा माध्यमिक दोनों स्तरों के अनैपचारिक केन्द्रों को चलाने का खर्च, मंत्रालय द्वारा वित्त परिषिक तीन केन्द्रों में से 3.5 के अनुपात से वहन किया जाता है, और पांच केन्द्रों को चलाने का खर्च राज्य के बजट में से वहन किया जाता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का 1980-85 के दौरान कुल 8.2 लाख प्राथमिक 7 लाख और 1.2 लाख माध्यमिक बच्चों को शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है। स्थापित किए जाने वाले केन्द्रों की संख्या 32,800 लाख प्राथमिक 28,000 और 48,00 माध्यमिक है।

अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश को 1.25 करोड़ रुपये की कुल धनराशि दी गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश ने पहले ही 14,400 केन्द्र, अर्थात् प्राथमिक 11,200 और माध्यमिक 3,200 केन्द्र आरम्भ कर दिए हैं।

एशियाड 1982 ने टिकटों को बदें

710. श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) एशियाड—1982 के लिए टिकटों की क्या दरें तय की गई हैं और टिकटों की विक्री कब से शुरू होगी ;

(ख) क्या कुछ विशेष श्रेणियों के लिए एशियाड-82 के कुछ टिकट आरक्षित किये गये हैं और उनका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) महिलाओं, विशिष्ट मेहमानों, जरूरियों और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं

इत्यादि को दी जाने वाली आरक्षण और अन्य सुविधाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या कुछ व्यक्तियों के लिए बिना टिकट प्रवेश का भी प्रबन्ध किया गया है ; यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (घ). एशियाड खेल, 1982 के लिए विशेष आयोजन समिति ने इन मामलों के सम्बन्ध में अभी कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया है। टिकटों की विक्री अप्रैल-मई 1982 तक प्रारम्भ होने की संभावना है।

### Round-Rupee Accounting

711. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railways have adopted the principle of round--rupee accounting;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cost which involves more than 50 paise is rounded off to the next highest rupee and below 50 paise is not rounded off to the next lowest rupee; and

(c) the reasons for the railways to round off their tariffs on the higher side?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENT

TARY AFFAIRS) (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): (a) to (c). The Passenger

fares are rounded off as indicated below:

(1) Second Class (Ordinary) upto 200 Kms.	to the next higher multiple of 10 paise.
(2) Second Class (Ordinary) for 201 Kms. and above.	to the next higher multiple of 50 paise.
(3) Second Class (Mail/Express)	to the next higher multiple of 50 paise.
(4) A.C. Chair Car, 2-tier A.C. Sleeper, First Class and A.C. First Class.	to the next higher rupee.

The revised rounding off rule has been introduced with a view to achieve simplification of transactions and to mitigate the inconvenience caused due to non-availability of small change.

#### **Implementation of National Policy Resolution on Education**

712. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the implication of the inclusion of education in the concurrent list of the constitution of India (VII Schedule with reference to Article 246) especially with regard to the effective implementation of the National Policy Resolution on Education adopted by the Government of India on 24th July, 1968;

(b) if so, whether any mechanism has been set up for this purpose and whether any legislation would be enacted to ensure the implementation of the Resolution; and

(c) if so, the likely date by which it would be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS ( SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). Government of India, as well as the State Governments, are generally following, the National Policy on Education, 1968 and the Government of India do not consider it necessary to invoke the concurrent powers to ensure its implementation. The question of setting up a mechanism for this purpose, therefore, does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**राष्ट्रीय खेल कूद नीति**

713. श्री कंयूर भूषण : क्या शिक्षा प्रौद्योगिकीय कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बोन्ड सरकार देश के खेल-कूद को प्रोत्साहन देने की दृष्टि से शीघ्र ही राष्ट्रीय खेलकूद नीति तैयार करने वाली है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेस्ट तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मलिकार्जुन) : (क) अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद् ने राष्ट्रीय खेल नीति का एक मसोदा तैयार किया है जो सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) नीति के मसोदे की प्रतियां संसद् पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

### **Widening of Delhi-Rohtak Road at Village Mundka**

714. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi-Rohtak Road is being widened at Village Mundka in Delhi on the South side by demolishing hundreds of houses mostly owned by Balmiki Harijans and people belonging to backward classes and not on the North side where there are no houses which may need demolition;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the width of the said road is proposed to be increased by about 60 feet towards the South side where there is village and only 15 feet towards the opposite side; and

(c) if so, the reasons for widening the road on South side necessitating demolition of hundreds of houses and not on the North side where there are no houses situated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Land acquisition proceedings for acquiring a road width of 200 feet as per NH standards has been initiated in respect of NH-10 passing through Mundka Village. In order to obviate difficulties of the affected village people, the road had already been given a bend towards the North, which would avoid

excessive land acquisition South of the road where the village is situated. Inspite of this the road width required to be acquired on the Southern side on the road was contemplated to be 124 ft from the central line of the existing road. Since the acquisition of even this width was adversely affecting a number of houses including those belonging to Harijans, acquisition of land width on the Southern side has been reduced from 124 ft to 76 ft where houses are involved within the village limits. This will mean acquisition of a strip of land about 14 ft wide only on the Southern side of the Village. Instructions to this effect have already been issued by the Ministry.

### **Proposal for a Seamen's Employment Office at Madras**

715. DR. A. KALANIDHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any proposal to open a Seamen's Employment Office at Madras as at Bombay and Calcutta;

(b) if so, when it will be opened; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). Government have no proposal at present to open a Seamen's Employment Office in Madras.

### **Car Parking Contract at Kanpur**

716. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which open tenders were invited by Divisional Railway Manager, Allahabad, for allotment of Car Parking contract at Kanpur and when the same were opened;

(b) the names and addresses of parties who submitted tenders together with amount quoted by them separately;

(c) what was the amount of Earnest Money fixed by the Railway together with amount deposited by each party separately; and

(d) what is the percentage of increase in rates compared with the earlier tender?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): (a) Sealed tenders were invited by the Divisional Railway Manager, Allahabad for award of the car parking contract at Kanpur on 1-10-81. These tenders were opened on 22-10-1981.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

(d) 85%

### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Amount Tendered	Earnest Money fixed by the Railway Admi- nistration	Earnest Money deposited by the parties.
		Rs. Ps.	Rs.	
1.	Shri T. P. Misra, Secretary Rly. Cycle Stand Karam- chari Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd., 21, Ahmdganj, Allahabad.	65,111.11	4,000	Society requested that earnest money may be adjusted through Security money already de- posited for existing contract.
2.	Shri Rajender Singh 110/65, 60,111.21 Jawahar Nagar, Kanpur.		4,000	4,000
3.	Sh Mohd. Sabbir Khan, 126, Shahganj, Allahabad.	57,333.33	4,000	4,000

### Cycle Stand Contract at Kanpur

717. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cycle Stand Contract at Kanpur was allotted to M/s. Railway Cycle Stand Karamchari Shram Samvida Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Allahabad, for two years by the then Minister of State for Railways;

(b) the names and addresses of all the parties who submitted tenders and the date from which the successful tenderer commenced working;

(c) whether the above named Society paid monthly licence fees etc. in time together with details of money receipts numbers, date of deposit and the amount deposited during the entire contractual term each month separately;

(d) how much amount was outstanding against the Society when Ministry issued instructions to renew the contract ; and

(e) why the contract was not terminated for not paying Railway dues as per agreement as was done in case of cycle stand-cum-Car Parking contract at Allahabad (City side) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKURJUN): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Declaration of Major Rivers as National Waterways**

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

(a) whether the Government are considering a proposal to declare several major rivers as national waterways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any separate authority would be constituted to look after their development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The following ten waterways have been identified as suitable as National Waterways:—

- (i) The Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly system
- (ii) The Brahmaputra
- (iii) The Sunderbans
- (iv) The Narmada
- (v) The Tapi

- (vi) The Mahanadi
- (vii) The Godavari
- (viii) The Mandvi-Cumbarjua Canal and Zuari waterway
- (ix) The Krishna
- (x) The Alleppey Cochin waterway.

(c) The National Transport Policy Committee (1980) have recommended creation of an "Inland Waterways Authority of India" to look after among other things, the development maintenance and management of these National Waterways. This recommendation is still under consideration of Government.

#### **Committee to Study the Working of Private Agencies in Ports for Booking of Space Etc. for Foreign Trade**

719. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high-power Committee set up to study the working of private agencies in the ports of the country for booking of space etc. for foreign trade and other allied matters has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the principal recommendations contained in the report and the action proposed to be taken on this report?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Working Group on Tramp Operators has recently submitted its report. The Working Group has recommended that—

- (i) The intermediary agents, e.g. Steamer/Shipping agents, freight forwarders etc. should be licenced by Director General of Shipping or his delegated authorities. For this purpose

Government should consider framing suitable comprehensive legislation.

- (2) Standing Committees may be set up at ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Cochin consisting of representatives of Director General of Shipping, Port Trusts, Income Tax, R. B. I., Customs, Ministry of Commerce and GIC.
- (3) More Indian Shipping Companies should enter India's overseas trade.
- (4) Government should support the establishment of International Maritime Bureau.
- (5) Shippers Organisations should patronise national bottoms.
- (6) Conferences should periodically review their freight tariff and fix economic freight rates under the existing procedure.
- (7) Conferences, particularly Indian lines, should provide regular/promotional sailings to various overseas destination.
- (8) Foreign Shipowners should furnish to Customs the required information relevant to their credibility, past record of service etc.
- (9) MMD Officers should be more vigilant in respect of inspection and survey of foreign tramp vessels.
- (10) R.B.I. should withhold remittance of freight by steamers' agent, till the delivery of goods at destination ports.
- (11) Indian Shippers should patronise national bottoms.

The above recommendations are under examination of the Ministry. The other Ministries/Departments have been addressed. It will be sometime before decisions are taken by Government.

ललितपुर स्टेशन पर शायिकाओं का आरक्षण

720. श्रो नन्द किशोर शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल मंत्रालय की निजामुद्दीन और रायपुर के बीच चलने वाली छत्तीसगढ़ एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में ललितपुर स्टेशन से दो शायिकाओं के आरक्षण हेतु सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उत्तर पर क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्रो मल्लिकाजुन) :

(क) और (ख). जी, हां। 1-12-1981 में छ: महीने की अवधि के लिए, प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर, 138 अप छत्तीसगढ़ एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में ललितपुर स्टेशन के लिए दूसरे दर्जे की 2 शायिकाओं का कोटा आवंटित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

#### Letters from Members of Parliament

721. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many letters from the Members of Parliament were received from December 1980 to till date by Divisional Manager, Madurai and Chief Personnel Officer, Madras, Southern Railway;

(b) how many such letters have been replied to by the concerned officers; and

(c) the dates of receipts of letters from the MPs by the concerned Officers and the dates of reply?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS): (SHRI

MALLIKARJUN) : (a) 30 and 14 respectively.

(b) 19 and 6 respectively. Replies to three letters received by the Chief Personnel Officer and two received by the Divisional Railway Manager, Madurai, were not called for.

(c) A statement is attached.

**Statement**

Divisional Railway Manager, Madurai		Chief Personnel Officer, Madras	
Date of receipt	Date of reply	Date of receipt	Date of reply
6-2-1981	22-3-1981	19-2-1981	12-3-1981
9-2-1981	22-3-1981	26-2-1981	16-4-1981
11-2-1981	12-2-1981	13-3-1981	
17-2-1981	12-3-1981	20-3-1981	18-4-1981
16-3-1981	20-5-1981	14-4-1981	Not called for.
17-3-1981	18-5-1981	21-4-1981	Do.
25-3-1981	20-5-1981	24-4-1981	Do.
15-4-1981	20-5-1981	8-6-1981	
17-4-1981	20-5-1981	25-7-1981	11-9-1981
21-5-1981		6-8-1981	9-11-1981
26-5-1981	27-5-1981	22-8-1981	29-9-1981
5-6-1981	8-6-1981	25-8-1981	
3-8-1981	6-8-1981	1-11-1981	
18-8-1981		2-11-1981	
31-8-1981	20-11-1981		
19-9-1981	6-10-1981		
30-9-1981			
2-10-1981	10-10-1981		
13-10-1981	20-11-1981		
13-10-1981	Not called for.		
29-10-1981	29-10-1981		
29-10-1981	Not called for.		
29-10-1981			
29-10-1981			
4-11-1981	21-11-1981		
4-11-1981	18-11-1981		
4-11-1981			
4-11-1981			
11-11-1981			
17-11-1981			

### Central Trade Union Resolutions

722. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any resolutions on the Indian Railways from a Central Trade Union;

(b) if so, details of the subject raised in these resolutions; and

(c) details of decisions and reaction of Government on those resolutions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) A statement is attached.

### Statement

A copy of the resolutions passed in the General Council meeting of the Centre of Indian Trade Unions at Howrah on 21/24-8-81 has been forwarded to the Minister for Railways by the Secretary of the C.I.T.U., with his letter dated 26-9-81. In this communication, particular attention has been drawn of this Ministry to the following six points:

- (i) Alleged repression of workers in general;
- (ii) Alleged violation of labour legislations;
- (iii) CITU's grave concern over the growing accidents on Indian Railways;
- (iv) Alleged failure of the Govt. to implement the contract Labour (Regulations & Abolition) Act;
- (v) CITU's expression of solidarity with the railway workers;

(vi) CITU's expression of solidarity with the cause of loco-men.

2. At the outset, it may be stated that the Ministry of Railways do not directly deal with any of the Central labour organisations. Negotiating facilities have been given to two railway Federations, namely, the All India Railwaymen's Federation and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen, and they hold periodical meetings with the railway Administration at the different tiers of P.N.M. machinery. Also they are represented in the Joint Consultative Machinery meetings at the Departmental Council level and the National Council level. Matters are discussed across the table and solutions found. It is only appropriate that any grievance of staff should be channelised through these recognised Federations. Notwithstanding the fact that no correspondence is entered into with any unrecognised organisation, any representation put forth by them is given due consideration and action taken as justified on merits. With this background, comments are given on the six points on which specific attention has been drawn:

- (i) *Alleged repression of workers in general:* Action is taken against any railway employee for specific acts of omission and commission and within the framework of Discipline & Appeal Rules, and it is not the policy of the Government to take any repressive action.
- (ii) *Alleged violation of labour legislations :* The Railway Administrations generally comply with the statutory requirements of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Payment of Wages Act, 1939, Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970. Remedial measures are taken whenever infringement of these provisions are reported to them.

(iii) *CITU's grave concern over the growing accidents on Indian Railways:* The Government are also exercised in this regard and the matter is receiving the regular attention for taking remedial measures.

(iv) *Alleged failure of the Government to implement the Contract Labour (Regulations & Abolition) Act:* The alleged failure to implement the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act seems to relate to prohibition of employment of contract labour in coal and ash handling and cinder picking in Loco Sheds in Railways as recommended by the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board. The Railways have made a lot of progress towards replacing steam-traction by electric and diesel traction. This ongoing process will lead to steam locomotives being discarded in the not too distant future. It may be appreciated that it is not desirable at this stage to departmentalise operations of coal handling, ash-pit cleaning and cinder picking in steam locosheds when the men are going to be rendered surplus as a result of discarding steam locomotives on the Indian Railways. Also, these operations are not of perennial nature and do not require employment of whole time regular railway staff.

(v) & (vi) *CITU's expression of solidarity with the railway workers: solidarity with the cause of locomen:* The views expressed in these two resolutions are not subscribed to.

### Introduction of more Trains on Trivandrum-Cannanore Sector

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

(a) whether he is aware that commuters in Kerala are put to considerable inconvenience and hardship owing to the utter inadequacy of the Road Transport service;

(b) if so, whether he has under consideration any proposal to introduce some more trains, including day-trains in the Trivandrum-Cannanore sector ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Representations have been received from the public about the inadequacy of Road Transport service in Kerala.

(b) and (c) A proposal to extend Cannanore-Ernakulam day express to run between Mangalore to Trivandrum was examined but due to paucity of coaching stock could not be implemented.

अगला राष्ट्र मंडल सम्मेलन भारत में  
शायोजित किया जाना

724. श्री बागुन सुम्बरई : क्या विदेश मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अगला राष्ट्र मंडल सम्मेलन भारत में बुलाने का निर्णय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सम्मेलन की प्रस्तावित तारीखें क्या हैं और उस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

**विवेश मंत्री ( श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव ) :** (क) जो हाँ । भारत सरकार ने राष्ट्रमण्डल शासनाध्यक्षों की अधिसंवैठक की नई दिल्ली में मेजबानी करना स्वीकार किया है ।

(ख) यह वैठक 1983 के अन्त में होगी जिसकी निश्चित तारीखों के बारे में अभी निर्णय किया जाना है । इसके खर्च का अनुमान लगाया जा रहा है ।

### Compensation to the victims of Road Accidents

725. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to Section 95(2)(A) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 Rs. 20,000 are to be paid by the Insurance Company as Compensation to each injured or to heirs of each of these killed ;

(b) whether according to Supreme Court there is need for ameliorating the woes of the victims of the road accidents and issue payments of reasonable amounts of compensation.

(c) whether the ex-gratia payment of Rs. 500 to Rs. 2000 was a niggardly recognition of the State's Obligation to its people; and

(d) if so, action proposed by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) According to Section 95(2)(a) a policy of insurance shall cover any liability incurred in respect of any one accident involving a goods vehicle upto a limit of Rs. 50,000 in all, including the liabilities, if any, arising under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923,

in respect of death of, or bodily injury to, employees (other than the driver), not exceeding six in number, being carried in the vehicle;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Ex-gratia payments to accident victims or legal heirs, as the case may be, is sanctioned by the State Governments over and above the compensation payable under the law.

(d) Proposal for enhancements of the limits of compensation are under consideration of the Government.

### Pakistan's Re-Admission into Commonwealth

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

(a) whether the issue of Pakistan's re-admission into the Commonwealth was raised at the last Commonwealth Summit at Melbourne overtly or covertly; and

(b) if so, the stand taken by India on this behalf in or outside the Summit ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The question of Pakistan's readmission into the Commonwealth was not raised formally by any delegation at the Commonwealth Summit in Melbourne.

(b) In informal discussions outside the summit, we took the view that the question of readmission of former members into the Commonwealth should be considered very carefully, and members should not be allowed to walk out of it or to rejoin it as they pleased. Taking all the circumstances into account, we did not consider it possible to support the idea of Pakistan's readmission into the Commonwealth.

**Establishment of International Economic Order**

727. SHRI JITENDRA PRA-SAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state specific efforts being made to establish an international economic order keeping in view the discussion held at 22 nation Summit at Cancun ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHARAO): The Cancun Summit Meeting of 22 nations is a part of the ongoing effort for the establishment of the New International Economic Order which commenced in 1974 when the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolutions on the establishment of a New International Economic Order and on Programme of Action on the establishment of New International Economic Order. The discussions held at Cancun Summit were summed up by the two Co-chairmen at the end of the meeting. A copy of the document has been laid on the Table of the House in reply to S. Q. No. 70 dated 26-11-1981.

Efforts are currently under way in the United Nations for launching Global Negotiations. The Heads of Government/State participating in the Cancun Summit are also determined to attack the problem of revitalising the world economy and accelerating the development of developing countries on an urgent basis in the international institutions existing for this purpose and will continue to give their personal attention to this process. Follow-up action on other understandings reached at Cancun will be undertaken in appropriate fora.

**Details of Agreement with Russian Publishers for Translation of Indian Books in Russian Language**

728. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Book Trust have signed an agreement with Russian publishers for translation of Indian books in Russian language;

(b) if so, the titles of books selected for translation : and

(c) the criteria fixed for selection of these books ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The National Book Trust participated in the 3rd Moscow International Book Fair from 2nd to 8th September 1981 and signed 43 option agreements on behalf of Indian publishers for translation of Indian books in Russian and in a few other languages of the USSR.

(b) A statement showing the titles, authors and publishers is attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2954/81].

(c) The concerned Soviet publishers selected the books for translation out of the books displaced at the Fair.

**Indo-Iraq Joint Commission Meeting for Supply of Oil**

729. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-Iraq Joint Commission meeting took place recently in Baghdad;

(b) whether Iraq had agreed to supply more oil to India.

(c) whether during the meeting other problems concerning Indian companies engaged in various development projects in that country also been taken up; and

(d) if so, the response from the had Iraq Government?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):** (a) the 7th Session of the Indo-Iraq Joint Commission was held in Baghdad on October 21-22, 1981.

(b) During the discussions the Indian side noted with satisfaction the Iraqi statement that they would guarantee future supplies of crude oil to meet the requirements of India.

I.O.C. has already entered into an agreement with the Iraqi National Oil Company for supply of 3.5 million tonnes of crude oil during 1982. The earlier arrangement for supplies during 1981 had envisaged the supply of 0.9 million metric tonnes of crude oil only. The agreement for 1982 was entered into prior to the 7th Session of the Indo-Iraq Joint Commission.

(c) and (d) During this meeting problems faced by Indian companies in Iraq as a result of the Iran-Iraq conflict were discussed with the Iraqi side. The response from the Iraqi side was positive. The agreed to consider claims of cost escalation, etc. and advised the Indian companies to file their claims with client organisations.

#### **Prime Minister's Foreign Visit**

730. **SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister paid visit to many countries during

September, October and November, 1981;

(b) if so, what were the countries visited by her;

(c) whether many agreements were also reached by her visit;

(d) if so, whether India's image has improved after her visit to these countries; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Prime Minister visited Indonesia, Fiji, Tonga, Australia, Philippines, Romania, Mexico, Bulgaria, Italy and France.

(c) A number of bilateral Memoranda of Understanding were signed during her visit abroad.

(d) and (e) The visits to Australia and Mexico were for the Commonwealth Summit meeting and the International Meeting on Cooperation and Development. Apart from contributing to the successful outcome of these meetings, Prime Minister was also able to have a number of bilateral exchanges with Heads of Government of a large number of countries. All these visits have helped in building goodwill for India and have resulted in greater understanding of our view point on major international, regional and bilateral issues.

#### **Prime Minister's Talk with U.S. President regarding Supply of Nuclear Fuel**

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

(a) whether she took the opportunity to explore the possibility of resumption of supplies of enriched

Uranium for the Tarapur Atomic Power Plant under the agreement; when she discussed various bilateral issues between India and USA with President Reagan during their stay at Cancun in connection with North-South Dialogue ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Prime Minister's Visit Abroad

732. DR. SUBRAMA NIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of days the Prime Minister was out of the country since 18th September, 1981.

(b) the members of the Prime Minister party while she was abroad; and

(c) dates and places visited by the Prime Minister ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) the Prime Minister was out of the country for 36 days since 18th September, 1981.

(b) The required information is given in the attached statement.

(c) The Prime Minister visited Indonesia on 23rd-24th September, Fiji from 25th to 28th September, Tonga on 28th-29th September, Australia from 29th September to 8th October, Philippines on 8th-9th October, Rumania from 18th to 20th October, Mexico (Cancun) from 21st to 24th October, Bulgaria from 6th to 9th November, Italy from 9th to

12th November and France from 12th to 15th November, 1981. There was also a technical halt in Montreal (Canada) and in London (UK).

### Statement

*List of Members of the Prime Minister's Party while she was aboard since 18-9-1981*

(A) *Indonesia, Fiji, Tonga, Australia and the Philippines.*

1. Dr. P.C. Alexander.
2. Shri H.Y. Sharda Prasad.
3. Shri K. K. S. Rana.
4. Shri N. N. Jha.
5. Shri R. K. Dhawan.
6. Dr. K.P. Mathur.
7. Miss Usha Bhagat.
8. Shri J.S. Bique.
9. Shri Y. Dave.
10. Shri Ram Kishore.
11. Shri Nathu Ram.
12. Shri Rai Dass.

Plus security personnel, members of the official media party and journalists.

(B) *Romania and Mexico.*

1. Smt. Sonia Gandhi.
2. Dr. P. C. Alexander.
3. Shri K.K.S. Rana.
4. Shri R.K. Dhawan.
5. Dr. K.P. Mathur.
6. Miss Usha Bhagat.
7. Shri J.S. Bique.
8. Shri R.K. Sikri
9. Shri Nathu Ram.
10. Shri Shayam Lal.

Plus security personnel, members of the official media party and journalists.

(C) *Bulgaria, Italy and France.*

1. Smt. Sonia Gandhi.
2. Smt. Maneka Gandhi.
3. Shri H.Y. Sharda Prasad.
4. Dr. A.K. Sengupta.
5. Shri K.K.S. Rana.
6. Shri J.S. Bique.
7. Shri R.K. Dhawan.
8. Dr. K.P. Mathur.
9. Miss Usha Bhagat.
10. Shri M.M.N. Sharma.
11. Shri Ram Kishore.
12. Shri Shyam Lal.
13. Shri Madan Lal.

Plus security personnel, members of the official media party and journalists.

**Achievement of Family Planning Week in November, 1981**

733. SHRI DHARAM DAS SHAstri: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the results achieved in different methods (tubectomy and vasectomy and other contraceptives) during Family Planning Programme in Delhi during the Family Week observed in November, 1981;

(b) total amount spent item wise on publicity etc. by the Delhi Administration during the above mentioned week and whether the aforesaid achievements are satisfactory in comparison to total amount spent on the same and ;

(c) the details of other concrete measures being taken by the Government to implement this National programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Initially a Family planning fortnight was observed in Delhi from 11-10-81 to 25-10-81. Subsequently, encouraged by the response to the programme, the observation of the Programme was extended to a month i.e. from 11-10-81 to 10-11-81. Achievement in tubectomy and vasectomy and other contraceptive methods during the aforesaid month as reported by the Delhi administration (Provisional figures) is given below:

S. No. & Method	Achievements
1. Vasectomy	352
2. Tubectomy	1821
3. I.U.D.	3653
4. C.G. Users	15,261
5. O.P. Users	39

(b) Approximately an expenditure of Rs. 67,520 has been incurred by the Delhi Administration on the publicity during the above mentioned month as per details given below :

No. of Programmes held	Amount spent
1. Press Publicity	24 29,800.00
2. Mini O.T. Camps/ Seminars	33 1,980.00
3. Cultural Programme	30 24,800.00
4. Puppet Shows	25 1,950.00

1	2	3	4
5. Exhibitions	16	..	
6. Hari Kathas/ Bhajan	18	990.00	
7. Cinema Slides	7 dozen	2,000.00	
8. Banners	10	1,000.00	
9. District level O.T. Camps	1	1,200.00	
10. O.T. Camps	19	3,800.00	

The achievements are satisfactory. Moreover the awareness and enthusiasm created by publicity and motivational efforts will last beyond the fortnight leading to further acceptors desiring to adopt the small family norm.

(c) Inspite of higher than all India average level of effectively protected target couples in Delhi, motivational & educational measures to popularise small family norm are being intensified, particularly in the J.J. Colonies, Slums, Labour Colonies and Rural Areas. Services are also being provided near the door steps of the People.

#### Demand of Wagons in 1982

1734. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of wagons during the current year;

(b) estimated demand of the wagons for the year 1982; and

(c) steps taken by Government to meet the gap between requirement and output?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AF-

FAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Plan for acquisition of wagons in 1981-82 is 18,000 wagons as per plan provision of 1,00,000 wagons in the entire plan.

(b) and (c). Against this 9,570 wagons had been produced upto 31-10-1981 against pro rate requirement of 10,500. To meet this gap of 922 wagons, the production level is being closely monitored and close liaison is being maintained with wagons producers and Ministries concerned.

#### Details of Agreements Reached at Cancun Summit

735. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agreements and decisions reached and communique if any, issued at the summit of Cancun held recently; and

(b) the impact of Cancun summit on India's much needed financial stability and financial requirements?

#### THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI P.V.NARASIMHARAO): (a) and (b) The Cancun meeting of Heads of Government/State of 22 countries was not envisaged as a negotiating forum and it was not expected to take any decisions. The meeting was to provide participating leaders with an opportunity for a general exchange of views on problems of cooperation and development. It had been agreed in advance that the discussions that would be held in Cancun would be summed up by the two Co-Chairmen of the meeting on their own responsibility. A copy of the summing up by the two Co-

Chairmen at the end of the meeting has been laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 70 dated 26-11-81.

While it is not possible to assess the direct and immediate impact of the Cancun meeting on India's financial requirements and stability, the exchange of views there have resulted in a better perception of the problems of countries like India in the field of finance particularly, on the question of additional funds required for developing energy resources.

#### **All India Adult Education Conference**

736. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made at the All India Adult Education Conference held recently at Patna;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to implement these recommendations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). Government has taken note of these recommendations.

#### **Statement**

- (1) The existing rural institutions should be strengthened and conditions should be created so as to enable the rural poor to participate in the decision making process.
- (2) Adult Education programme should be intensified through the active involvement of all institutions, organisations and individuals, with particular reference to rural areas.
- (3) All the personnel of the various rural institutions and organisations should be made aware of and, if possible, trained in the principles and methods of adult education.
- (4) All neo-literates and semi-literates should be organised so as to be able to indentify their sources of exploitation and fight against the same, exercise their rights and responsibilities, break the age-old vicious circles of various types of social evils and enagage themselves as learning-cum-production groups in the learning society of the future.
- (5) Adult Education should accelerate the process of education of the members of Panchayats and Co-operatives.
- (6) A permanent adult education centre should be established at the village level to organise different types of need-based continuing education programmes.

(7) More and more women should participate in the learning activities so as to enable them to fully participate in the Panchayat and Cooperative affairs.

(8) Special efforts should be made to involve the weaker sections of the community in the educational programmes so that they are encouraged to participate in the community affairs.

(9) Cooperatives and Panchayats should be identified as the learning resources and encouraged to organise adult education programmes by adequate financial support from the Government.

(10) Folk High Schools should be revitalised and established in different parts of the country under the auspices of Voluntary Agencies.

(11) The 'School-cum-Community Centre' concept should be popularised again and implementation should start forthwith, so that the existing infrastructural facilities of the schools are utilised for adult and non-formal education.

(12) Adult Education schools should be organised for providing continuing education to men and women in various disciplines and skills.

(13) An information programme should be suitably designed to make the rural poor aware of the various developmental schemes of the Government and other agencies, which are meant for them and they should be motivated to come forward to participate in the programmes.

(14) A suitable programme of technology transfer should be designed so that appropriate low-cost technologies can be adopted in the farms and homes resulting in the saving in time and labour and encouraging the participation of women in learning activities.

(15) Adult Education, being a sub-system of Education, is an essential input for the process of development and social change; and for our country, it should be a national movement of high priority, based by a strong political will and commitment.

**India's Campaign against Nuclear Proliferation**

737. SHRI JAINARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have started a campaign against nuclear proliferation abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS ( SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The Government of India has continued to maintain its firm position of principle—which it has reiterated ever since the 1960s when the question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons first came to be discussed intensively by the international community—that both horizontal and vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons should be dealt with together and simultaneously within the framework of a single international treaty/instrument, if a satisfactory, viable and effective solution of the

question is to be arrived at. There has been no change in that position of the Government of India. Unfortunately, however, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), as it emerged in 1968, is an unequal and discriminatory treaty, as it seeks to prohibit only the horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons, without dealing with the aspect of vertical proliferation by the existing nuclear-weapon States. Moreover, a so-called non-proliferation régime, which *inter alia* aims at imposing international safeguards on the non-nuclear-weapon States only in regard to their peaceful nuclear activities, is sought to be built on the corner-stone of the NPT. In accordance with its basic stand on the question of proliferation of nuclear weapons, India has continued to express in all international forums its strong reservations against such a non-proliferation régime.

प्रस्तावित नई बलसाड-नासिक रेल लाइन

738. श्री छोतू भाई गामिल : रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बलसाड से नासिक तक एक नई रेल लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योंग क्या है और यह कार्य कब तक शुरू होने तथा पूरा होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) इस कार्य पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग). बलसाड से नासिक तक रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। प्रस्तावित बड़ी

लाइन लागता 140 किलोमीटर लम्बी होगी और इनके निर्माण पर 42.0 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे।

धनराशि को कमो के कारण रेल मंत्रालय फिरहाल इस प्रकाश पर विचार करने में अनुमत्य है।

### State Government s to bear Financial burden in New Lines

739. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether the Railways have received several proposals from a different State Governments to bear some part of financial burden of some Railway proposals e.g. for new lines, doubling of track, new yards etc.;

(b) if so, State-wise details of names of the proposals and the offers by the States and the decision taken thereon;

(c) whether the Railway Board is not willing to accept such offers by the States;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) whether Government propose to encourage joint ventures in new lines and track expansion proposals by Railways and State Governments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) A detailed statement is enclosed [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2955/81].

### Training Camps for Asian Games

740. SHRI SUBASH CAHNDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:  
SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY

(c) and (d) In some cases, new lines have been built where a part of the cost is being borne by the State Government concerned. It has not been possible to undertake construction of certain other projects due to overall financial constraint.

(e) The Railway Reforms Committee set up recently is examining this policy issue with particular reference to construction of new railway lines in economically and industrially backward areas.

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of training camps set up in different parts of the country to impart training to athletes who will take part in the Asian Games; and

(b) the number of persons who are being trained for each item?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):  
(a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is attached.

### Statement

Name of Game/Sport	No. of camps held upto 31-10-1981	Average attendance in each camp	Venues of the camps
I	2	3	4
Athletics . . . .	13	38	Patiala/Bangalore/Hyderabad/Chandigarh.
Archery . . . .	4	21	Calcutta/Amravati/Patiala.
Badminton . . . .	5	22	Patiala/Bangalore/Hyderabad.
Basketball . . . .	8	22	Patiala/Delhi.
Boxing . . . .	4	32	Patiala.
Cycling . . . .	5	41	Patiala.
Equestrian . . . .	3	104	Delhi/Meerut/Jaipur/Bareilly.
Football . . . .	4	33	Calcutta/Barrackpore/Secunderabad.
Gymnastics . . . .	11	23	Patiala.

1	2	3	4
Golf . . . .	1	9	Delhi/Calcutta.
Hockey (M) . . .	3	64	Patiala/Bangalore/Calcutta/ Pune/Lucknow/Jullunder.
Hockey (W) . . .	3	39	Gwalior/Pune/Delhi.
Handball . . .	3	41	Patiala/Hyderabad/Nagpur.
Lawn Tennis . . .	2	22	Bangalore/Patiala.
Swimming . . .	3	84	Madras/Patiala.
Shooting . . .	3	33	Delhi/Ahmedabad.
Table Tennis . . .	4	20	Patiala/Bangalore
Volleyball . . .	6	25	Patiala/Hyderabad/Rai.
Wrestling . . .	5	15	Patiala.
Weightlifting . . .	5	21	Patiala.
Yachting . . .	2	29	Bombay.

### **Education of Illiterates**

**741. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:**  
**PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:**  
**SHRI SATYASADHAN**  
**CHAKRARBORTY:**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of illiterate persons in the country till June, 1981 State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in the Sixth Plan period to educate these illiterate persons?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) Statement showing the provisional number of illiterates State-wise, according to 1981 Census is attached

(b) The steps taken by the Government include among others, the following:

(i) The Adult Education Programme has been included among the Minimum Needs Programme as a component of Elementary Education in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(ii) An outlay of Rs. 128 crores including Rs. 60 crores in Central Sector and Rs. 68 crores in State Sector has been made for Adult Education Programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(iii) Although no specific targets have been laid down for the Sixth Plan Period, the Sixth Plan documents envisages cent per cent coverage of all illiterate adults in the age group 15-35 under the Adult Education Programme by 1990.

**Statement**

State/Union Territory	Provisional number of illiterates persons as per 1981 Census
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I	2
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**States**

Andhra Pradesh	37,414,353
Assam	N.A.
Bihar	51,659,744
Gujarat	19,102,830
Haryana	8,245,253
Himachal Pradesh	2,460,368
Jammu & Kashmir	4,395,763
Karnataka	22,814,504
Kerala	7,831,398
Madhya Pradesh	37,629,654
Maharashtra	32,998,177
Manipur	831,748
Meghalaya	886,797
Nagaland	448,581
Orissa	17,307,429
Punjab	9,878,208
Rajasthan	25,901,297
Sikkim	208,902
Tamil Nadu	26,185,863
Tripura	1,203,501

I

2

Uttar Pradesh	80,500,006
West Bengal	32,213,693
<i>Union Territories</i>	
Andaman & Nicobar	91,734
Arunachal Pradesh	501,865
Chandigarh	158,970
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76,099
Delhi	2,412,803
Goa, Daman & Diu	477,628
Lakshadweep	18,219
Mizoram	197,533
Pondicherry	276,536

**Indian Ship 'Rishi Vishvamitra'**

742. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that one person was killed and two were missing from an Indian Ship 'Rishi Vishvamitra' which was sunk by gun fire while leaving Bandar Khomeini in Iran on October 25 last; and

(b) reasons for the Indian ship being fired upon and compensation so far obtained regarding the dead and injured persons and damage to the ship and cargo?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) Shri A. E. Adam, Seaman, is reported killed. Shri C. Rozario, Second Engineer is reported missing and presumed dead. The ship was not sunk but damaged and was towed by Iran Naval authorities to Bushire.

(b) The reason for the gunfire on the ship is not known. The compensation is being arranged by the Shipping Company to the families of the deceased persons as per the agreement with the Seamen's Unions. The ship is reported to have suffered heavy damage and may require extensive repair to become seaworthy. It is understood there was no damage to the cargo which had been off loaded.

#### Karonji — Barwadih Line

**743. SHRI CHAKRADHARI SINGH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) since when Government have been considering for laying the proposed railway line from Karonji to Barwadih in respect of which survey work has been completed; and

(b) if so, the obstacles in the way of laying the said railway line?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN):** (a) and (b) A preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for a Broad Gauge line from Barwadih to Karonji with an alternative route via Ambikapur and Bishrampur was sanctioned in 1978-79. The field work of the survey is over and the financial appraisal is being worked out. A final view in the matter will be taken in consultation with the Planning Commission with due regard to feasibility and viability of the scheme and availability of resources.

#### Improving External Publicity

**744. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present arrangements for external publicity and to correct the misinformation being circulated in Arab countries about India;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to challenge and contradict distortions about our country and project real picture of India; and

(c) whether any scheme is under consideration to overhaul and improve the system of external publicity?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):** (a) and (b) Improving our external publicity effort, particularly in the Gulf, West Asia and North Africa, has been a matter of special interest and concern over the last two years. The steps already taken and in the process of implementation in this regard are the following:—

(1) A larger number of Arab journalists have been invited to visit India to observe developments in India first-hand;

(2) greater attention is being given to put out printed publicity material on India in Arabic for distribution in the Arab countries;

(3) our missions in Cairo, Demascus, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Tripoli are being provided with a greater amount of feature articles and commentaries on Indian developments for local publicity through their own news bulletins and magazines;

(4) Indian trade, technological and journalists delegations have visited these countries and they have utilised the opportunity to remove distortions and to put Indian developments in correct perspective;

(5) Prime Minister's visit to the Gulf earlier this year made an important contribution in rectifying and improving India's image. A number of journalists from Arab countries visited India preceding PM's visit and a number of special supplements on India were published in different countries during the course of her visit;

(6) The Ministry has also initiated steps to dub and sub-title Indian feature and documentary films in Arabia so that visual information about India in correct perspective is made available to Arab audiences; and

(7) Our Heads of Mission have been asked to evolve closer contacts with local public opinion makers and journalists.

(c) The Ministry is considering the opening of separate information wings with appropriate staff in a number of Arab countries. Proposals are also under consideration to bring out publicity material in Arabic from Cairo and Damascus. New guidelines have been issued to our Heads of Mission to disseminate correct information promptly and effectively. This is within the overall scheme of improving external publicity which is an on-going and multi-dimensional process covering printed as well audio visual media.

#### **Demands of All India Federation of University and College Teachers Organisation**

745. SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the All India Federation of University and College Teachers Organisations (AIFUCTO) has given a call for a one-day national strike in all Colleges and Universities on December 15 to press their demands

included in a 10-point charter of demands placed before Government in April this year;

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

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to resolve their demands since the charter of demands was submitted in April; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

#### **THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAY AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):**

(a) In a letter dated November 2, 1981, addressed to the Prime Minister, the Federation has mentioned that they have given a call for observance of national strike in all colleges and universities in the country on 15-12-1981.

(b) to (d). The representatives of the Federation had met the Education Minister when it was explained to them that most of their demands concerned the State Governments and that acceptance of some of these demands would have financial implications for them. The demands made by the Federation have, however, been brought to the notice of the State Education Ministers for their consideration.

As for the pay scales of Director of Physical Education and Librarians, the Central Government had received representations from various quarters. The Government have agreed, in principle, to upgrade their scales of pay and to bring them at par with those of lecturers, readers, etc. from 1-4-1980, and to implement the decision in consultation with the State Governments.

बरेली-कासगंज-मथूरा अनुभाग में एक्सप्रेस/मेल रेल गाड़ियां

746. श्री जयपाल रिह कश्यप : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय का विचार पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के बरेली-कासगंज-मथूरा अनुभाग में कोई नई एक्सप्रेस या मेल रेलगाड़ी चलाने का है;

(ख) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान बरेली और कासगंज के बीच चलने वाली यात्री गाड़ियों की समय पर पांचदो में बिनाे प्रतिशत सुधार हुआ है और गाड़ियों के समय पर चलने के लिये सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है;

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय को यह जानकारी है कि बरेली कासगंज अनुभाग में चलने वाली गाड़ियों के छिप्पों में खिड़कियों और शौचालयों को हालत बहुत खराब है और जल, सफाई और प्रकाश की व्यवस्था भी संतोषजनक नहीं है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इनमें सुधार करने के लिये क्या कदम उठा रही है?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संतरवीय कार्य विभाग में उप बंदी (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) पिछले एक वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान बरेली-कासगंज खंड पर सवारी गाड़ियों के समय पालन में कुछ सुधार हुआ है और यह 60 से 80 प्रतिशत के बीच रहा है। गाड़ियों के समय पालन पर, जिस में इस खंड की गाड़ियां भी शामिल हैं, सभी स्तरों पर निगरानी रखी जा रही है। पर्याय रुकौनियों के संबंध में तत्काल कार्रवाई को जाती है और इस प्रकार को स्कौनियों के लिए जिम्मेदार पाये गये कर्मचारियों के विश्व निवारक/दंडात्मक

कार्यवाही की जाती है। बदमाशों की गति-विधियों की रोक थाम के लिये राज्य सरकार के प्राधिकारियों के साथ निकट सम्पर्क बनाये रखा जा रहा है।

(ग) जी हां, इस संबंध में यदा-कदा शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं।

(घ) बदमाशों की गतिविधियों पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिये गज्य के प्राधिकारियों के सक्रिय सहयोग से सभी स्तरों पर, जिनमें अधिकारी भी शामिल हैं, बार-बार जांच की जाती है। अतिग्रस्त/चुरायी गयी यात्री-सुविधाओं तथा संरक्षा के संबंधित फिटिंगों को बदलने के लिए भी कार्रवाई की जाती है। यद्यपि, इस क्षेत्र में बहुत पैमाने पर चोरी तथा गुंडागर्दी के कारण कभी कभी फिटिंगों को तत्काल बदल पाना संभव नहीं हो पाता है, फिर भी यह कार्य यथासंभव कम से कम समय में कर दिया जाता है।

#### Introduction of Fast Trains Between Madras and New Delhi

747. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways were not having coaches to replace the demaged coaches of Tamil Nadu Express which met with an accident sometime back due to derailment;

(b) whether the run of this train had to be curtailed to once a week as against thrice a week and will resume the normal run from 8th October 1981 with 13 coaches as against 21;

(c) whether Government propose to run a Rajdhani type train between Madras and New Delhi as the existing number of trains are considered to be inadequate;

(d) if so, is it not a matter of serious consideration for the Govern-

ment to augment the Coach Factory and make available more fast and convenient trains for south bound to reduce the waiting time; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): (a) Yes, due to limited availability of particular type of high speed coaches on Railways.

(b) Yes. The train had been restored to run with reduced composition of 13 coaches and normal frequency with effect from 8-10-1981. Since 12-11-1981 the train is running with full composition of 21 coaches and normal frequency of thrice a week.

(c) On account of shortage of coaches it is not proposed to introduce Rajdhani Express type of trains between Madras and New Delhi.

(d) A proposal for setting up Coach Factory is under consideration of the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Setting up of Ship Repairing Yards

748. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to set up some more Ship Repairing Yards in our country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). A team of consultants has been appointed to prepare a 15-year Perspective

Plan for ship repair facilities in India. Its report is expected in about three months.

#### Political Settlement of Afghan Problem

749. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recent initiative has been taken by India for the political settlement of Afghanistan crisis which can result in the withdrawals of Soviet troops from that country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Government of India are vitally concerned about and interested in a satisfactory solution of the Afghan crisis. India has consistently advocated a negotiated political settlement of the Afghanistan issue. We have been in consultation with large number of countries both in the region and outside, as also with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with a view to promoting such a settlement. However, in the last several weeks no specific initiative, as such, could be taken by India.

#### Geographical Jurisdiction of North Eastern Railway

750. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) geographical jurisdiction of North Eastern Railways;

(b) total income from fare and freight and its break-up, State-wise for the last five years;

(c) total expenditure on staff and maintenance of assets;

(d) whether most of the steam engines are over aged and resulting in frequent break-downs;

(e) whether due mainly to non-supply of suitable coal or break-down of engines, or both, a number of trains have to be cancelled or result in late running of trains if so, number of break-downs and late running of trains since November, 1980 to October 1981; and

(f) whether a Commission is to go into working of North Eastern Railways for overall improvement in working of North Eastern Railways and their phased development so as to bring them at par with Central and Western Railways, if so, when, if not the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (f). A statement is attached.

#### STATEMENT

(a) North Eastern Railway consists of five Divisions which serve U.P. and Bihar States as shown below:

Division	State served
(i) Izzatnagar	U.P.
(ii) Lucknow	U.P.
(iii) Samastipur	Bihar
(iv) Sonpur	Bihar
(v) Varanasi	U.P. and Bihar

(b) Total income from fare and freight (the term fare and freight being taken as 'Passenger earning' and 'Goods earning' respectively)

over North Eastern Railway during the past five years is as under:—

Year	Passenger Earnings	Goods Earnings
1976-77	42.66	33.88
1977-78	45.27	34.81
1978-79	47.97	33.63
1979-80	50.45	36.12
1980-81	48.49	37.82

Figures of earnings are maintained railway-wise and not state-wise.

(c) the total expenditure on staff and Maintenance of assets for the year 1979-80, for which the data is available, is as under:—

	(In crores of Rs.)
Total Staff Expenditure (Open Line)	68.95
Expenditure on Repairs and Maintenance	
(i) Permanent Way & Works	13.05
(ii) Motive Power	10.05
(iii) Carriage & Wagon	12.10
(iv) Plant & Equipment	6.01
	41.30

The expenditure on repairs and maintenance includes an element of expenditure on staff employed on repairs and maintenance works, which is reflected in the total staff cost also.

(d) None of the Broad Gauge Steam Locomotive on the North-Eastern Railway are overaged. On the Metre Gauge, only 37 out of 716 locos are overaged, which are utilised on inferior services.

(e) None of the trains had to be cancelled on the North-Eastern Railway either due to break down of engines or due to non-supply of suitable coal during November, 1980 to October, 1981. Some trains were, however, cancelled due to shortage, of coal.

Out of a total of 390 trains run every day on North-Eastern Railway late running of trains was 10.9% due to failure of locomotives and 0.13% due to non-supply of suitable coal during November, 1980 to October, 1981.

(f) There is no such proposal under consideration at present; the existing administrative and operational set-up is adequate to effect improvement in working and the phased development of the Railway.

#### Congestion at Bombay Port

751. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI RAMGOPAL  
REDDY:

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

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

(a) whether because of the inadequate berthing facilities and congestion at the Bombay port the cargo is diverted causing serious transport problems and often the ships have to

wait for more than a month in mid stream for berths; and

(b) if so, details thereof stating the steps taken by the Government to decongest the port and for its expansion and modernisation?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) The Bombay Port is called upon to handle cargo much in excess of its rated capacity. As a result of this, ships, particularly bringing steel, have some time to wait for over a month to get a berth. There has, however, been no significant diversion of cargo from Bombay to other Ports.

As on 21st November, 1981, ten ships, which were ready for berthing, were waiting for a berth at Bombay Port. The earliest general cargo vessel was waiting since 1st November, 1981 and non-general cargo since 19th August, 1981.

The Bombay Port Authorities have taken various steps to relieve congestion at the Port. These include encouragement of mid-stream discharge of cargo through payment of subsidy, taking action against such vessels as do not perform adequately at the berths and providing out of turn berths to vessels which complete cargo operations at faster rate etc. Besides, the central Ministries and Public Sector Undertakings are being advised to make greater use of other Indian Ports wherever practicable till the congestion in Bombay Port eases.

As long term measures, steps like construction of fourth oil berth at Butcher Island, purchase of high-powered tugs, container handling equipment are being taken. It is also proposed to construct a new port at Nhava-Sheva near Bombay.

**Wagon Allotment to Steel Sector**

752. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a shortfall in the allotment of wagons to priority sectors such as steel;

(b) whether Government have difficulties in allotting wagons to Rourkela steel plant; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and steps taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Request for a Fast Train on Calcutta-Kharagpur-Adra-Purulia-Chakradharpur Section**

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

(a) steps taken so far by the Government on the West Bengal Chief Minister's request to introduce a fast train on Calcutta-Kharagpur-Adra-Purulia-Chakradharpur section and conversion of Purulia-Kotshila narrow gauge line into broad gauge; and

(b) details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Introduction of additional train on Howrah-Purulia-Chakradharpur section is not feasible due to acute

shortage of coaches and resultant impairment of flow of steel plant traffic. 315/316 Howrah-Purulia/Chakradharpur Passenger train has already been accelerated with effect from 15-2-81 in order to provide an overnight fast service between Howrah and Purulia. One and a half coach has also been provided for passengers originating and terminating at Purulia by this pair of train.

An engineering-cum-traffic survey for the conversion of Purulia-Kotshila narrow gauge line into broad gauge has been sanctioned in the Budget for 1981-82 and the field work of the survey is in progress. A final view in the matter will be taken after examination of the survey report with due regard to viability of the project, availability of funds and clearance of the Planning Commission.

**Minister's Discussion with Delegation of A.I.L.R.S.A.**

754. SHRI BASUDEB CHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he held a discussion with a delegation of All India Loco Running Staff Association on 18th August, 1981;

(b) if so, details of the grievances and discussion that took place on 18th August, 1981; and

(c) details of the implementation of the agreed points?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) A statement is attached.

### Statement

In the memorandum referred to various points such as staff being penalised for taking part in peaceful demonstrations, discontinuation of provision of two firemen in long distance Mail/Express and Passenger trains, discontinuation of conventional "first in first out" booking system, working of trains without Guards, unsafe working system, utilisation of firemen as driver on Mail/Express trains in Izatnagar Division of NE Railway, severe detention and cancellation of trains services because of mis-management, non-implementation of decisions of Running Allowances Committee and Uniform Committee, alleged victimisation and detention of railway employees under National Security Act and irregularities in promotion.

Referring to certain of the demands the following position may be given:—

(a) *Running Allowance Committee's recommendations:*

After the matter has been thoroughly discussed with the organised labour, the entire running allowance scheme has been rationalised on the recommendations of the Running Allowance Committee and necessary instructions have been issued on 17-7-81.

(b) *Recommendations of Uniform Committee:*

The recommendations have been examined and a decision has already been taken. Based on the decision, appropriate instructions would be issued.

(c) *Alleged victimisation and detention of Railway employees under National Security Act*

It has been made clear on the floor of the Parliament and elsewhere that Government's policy is not to resort to any victimisation of employees and action is taken for their acts of com-

mission and omission which attract the provisions of the Conduct Rules and Discipline and Appeal Rules.

As regards the detention of Loco Running Staff under National Security Act, it may be stated that while action is taken by the State Governments concerned, information available indicates that there are no such cases where Railway employees are under detention.

(d) *Alleged irregularities in promotion:*

The Government do not accept that there has been any irregularity in promotion, as promotion to 'selection' and 'non-selection' posts have to follow a particular procedure which is uniformly applied to all categories of staff.

*Other issues:* Certain other issues in this memorandum are being examined on merits and action as appropriate would be taken by the authorities concerned.

### Expenditure on education by various states

755. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

The percentage of planned expenditure earmarked for education by the various States in 1981-82.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The available information of the percentage of planned expenditure earmarked for education by the various States in

1981-82 is given in the enclosed statement.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of Plan Expenditure earmarked for Education
1	2	3

1. Andhra Pradesh	6.93
2. Assam	14.83
3. Bihar	15.48
4. Gujarat	3.84
5. Haryana	9.62
6. Himachal Pradesh	4.61
7. Jammu & Kashmir	4.49
8. Karnataka	7.50
9. Kerala	10.84
10. Madhya Pradesh	4.90
11. Maharashtra	6.79
12. Manipur	3.81
13. Meghalaya	10.41
14. Nagaland	4.15
15. Orissa	7.67
16. Punjab	10.79
17. Rajasthan	13.23
18. Sikkim	9.28
19. Tamil Nadu	3.19
20. Tripura	7.75
21. Uttar Pradesh	6.45
22. West Bengal	11.03
<b>Total (States)</b>	<b>7.77</b>

1	2	3
23. A & N Islands	16.33	
24. Arunachal Pradesh	5.06	
25. Chandigarh	34.33	
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13.62	
27. Delhi	18.00	
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	18.37	
29. Lakshadweep	12.58	
30. Mizoram	6.18	
31. Pondicherry	10.38	
<b>Total (Union Territories)</b>	<b>12.37</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>7.94</b>

**Railway Fare Hike**

756. SHRI CHATURBHUJ :  
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :  
SHRI N. G. HORO :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "railway fare hike coming" appearing in the weekly magazine 'On Lookers' of September 1-15, 1981 issue;

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

(c) reasons for such a hike and why could it be not foreseen earlier ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) Revision of railway fares and freights is a con-

Text

tinuous process. Increase in the price of petroleum products and additional instalments of Dearness allowances to the employees are some of the factors that have added to the railway's operating costs.

### Dharmanagar Sabroom Line

757. SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards an unanimous resolution passed in the Tripura Assembly on 21st September, 1981 regarding the expansion of rail line from Dharmanagar to Sabroom; and

(b) if so, when the project will be taken up and details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). No reference drawing attention to the said resolution has been received in this Ministry so far. However, Chief Minister, Tripura in his letter dated 1-10-1981 has stressed the need for extension of the railway line beyond Kumarghat to Agartala in Tripura on priority basis. A preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey (updating) has already been sponsored by N.E. Council, at their cost and the N.F. Railway has been advised to complete the survey as early as possible. Further consideration to this project will be given after the results of the survey become known, subject to availability of funds and its clearance by the Planning Commission.

### Enquiry into the accident of 123 Dn Andhra Pradesh Express on 1-10-1981

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

(a) Whether the Railways conducted an enquiry into the accident on the early hours of 1 October, 1981 of 123 Dn Andhra Pradesh Express in which three bogies were derailed ;

(b) If so, who conducted the enquiry; and

(c) What are the details of the findings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) A Committee consisting of Additional Heads of Departments conducted the enquiry.

(c) The Enquiry Report is under finalisation.

### Steps to curb blindness caused by Coroneal Diseases

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 25 per cent of all the blind and visually handicapped persons in the country have got handicapped due to coroneal diseases ; and

(b) what steps have been taken/ proposed to be taken to minimise blindness due to this reason ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH  
AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI  
NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):

(a) Yes.

(b) Government of India has already launched National Programme for Control of Blindness since 1976. The services under the programme are being developed from peripheral to the apex level to provide comprehensive eye care service which also includes the steps to minimise blindness due to these reasons.

ध्येयित को स्वास्थ्य रखने के लिए आवश्यक संतुलित आहार

760. श्री भूल चन्द डागा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एक संतुलित आहार में क्या-क्या खाद्य सामग्री तथा उत्तर की कितनी-कितनी मात्रा होनी चाहिए; और

(ख) देश में ऐसे लोगों को संखा क्या है, जिन्हें 2100 कैलोरी का आहार नहीं मिलता और इन के फलस्वरूप वे किन-किन रोगों के लिए हो जाते हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में स्वास्थ्य विभाग द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक उपाए किए गए हैं; और ऐसे उपायों पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना बज्य किया जाता है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लास्कर) :

(क) भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसन्धान परिषद् के प्रनुभार बैठकर कार्य करने वाले एक औसत भारतीय व्यस्क जिस का वजन

55 किलो-ग्राम हो, के लिए संतुलित आहार इस प्रकार है :—

खाद्य पदार्थ	(ग्राम)
खाद्यान्न	460
दालें	40
पत्तेदार हरी सब्जियाँ	40
अन्य सब्जियाँ	60
कन्द और मूल	50
दूध	150
वज्र और तेल	40
चीनी और गुड़	30

(ग) ऐसे कितने लोग हैं जिन्हें हर रोज 2100 कैलोरी का आहार नहीं मिलता, इन बारे में सही सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। कुछ वर्गों में आम तौर पर तो परिषिक्कियाँ पाई जाती हैं वे हैं—प्रोटीन-ऊर्जा-कुपोषण, बच्चों में विटामिन "ए" की कमी तथा बच्चों एवं महिलाओं में अरक्तता। कुपोषण की रोक-थाम करने के लिए कई पोषण कार्यक्रम चलाए गए हैं। इन में से कुछ कार्यक्रमों के नाम तथा उन पर 1981-82 में जितना खर्च होने की आशा है, वह इस प्रकार है :—स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय राज्यों-केन्द्रों शासित क्षेत्रों में नियन्त्रित वित्तीय पोषण कार्यक्रम चला रहा है :—

क्रम पोषण कार्यक्रम का नाम 1981-82 सं.	में होने वाला अनुमानित खर्च
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1	2
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लाख रुपये
1. विटामिन "ए" की कमी से दब्बों में दृष्टिहीनता की रोकथाम 60.40

1	2
2. मताओं और वच्चों में पौष्टिक आहार की कमी के कारण होने वाली अवक्षता की रोकथाम	155. 36

### Projects Functioning for the Child Development Programmes

761. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects functioning for the child-development programmes in the country and the number of beneficiaries in urban, rural and tribal areas;

(b) whether it is a fact that the impact of these projects is [sparse and negligible; and

(c) if so, the efforts proposed to be made to make the programme more vigorous and intensive?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Of the 200 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Projects sanctioned upto 1980-81, 105 are in backward rural areas, 67 in tribal areas and 28 in urban slum localities. The programme is being expanded by 100 additional projects during 1981-82. Of these 60 will be in backward rural areas, 30 in tribal areas and 10 in urban slum localities. Number of beneficiaries in 160 projects reporting are as under :—

Children in the age group 0-6 years;		
U	R	T
1,79,530	3,55,079	1,74,388

### Expectant and nursing mothers:

37,519	91,526	33,508
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(b) No, Sir. Studies carried out by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences through Medical Colleges have revealed that there has been substantial improvement in the Health and nutrition status of children and mothers in the project areas.

(c) It is proposed to expand the Integrated Child Development Services Programme in order to cover more backward rural, tribal and urban slum areas.

### Enquiries in Cases of Serious Road Accidents

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

(a) Whether Government has asked the State Governments to institute enquiries in cases of serious road accidents by an outside agency actively assisted by experts;

(b) Whether the Government have recommended to the State for the establishment of a post of Commissioner for Road Safety ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the States in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). During the recent meeting of the Transport Development Council, a suggestion was made to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, that in all cases of serious accidents State Governments may consider instituting proper and detailed en-

quiries preferably by an outside agency with the active assistance of experts to identify the contributory factors so that corrective measures could be effected and that the incumbent of a very senior quasi-judicial post in the State Government could be nominated as Commissioner for Road Safety of the State.

The suggestion has been welcomed by the Council whose members are the Ministers of road transport of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

**Recommendations of National Transport Policy Committee regarding National Waterways**

763. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANDIGRAHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the recommendations of the National Transport Policy to declare 10 major rivers and canal systems as national waterways have been implemented by now; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b). Before a river can be considered for declaration as a National Waterway, Hydrographic Surveys and Techno-Economic Studies will need to be done to ascertain availability of water depths for navigation and traffic on the waterway. Consistent with physical and financial resources available for carrying out the above, the river systems are proposed to be taken up for such consideration. It is proposed to make a beginning with Allahabad-Haldia reach of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system as a National Waterway.

**Circular Waterway for Calcutta**

764. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for circular waterway for Calcutta has been suggested by some experts as an alternative mode of transport for the rapidly growing population of Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme suggested;

(c) whether the Government has since examined the feasibility of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the decision of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) No scheme for a circular waterway as an alternative mode of transport for the rapidly growing population of Calcutta is under consideration of the Government of India. However, the Government of West Bengal has indicated that such a scheme is being examined by them.

(b) The following existing Waterways around Calcutta are being examined by them for running Water Transport Services along them :—

1. Krishnapur Canal
2. Circular Canal
3. Beliaghata Canal
4. Intercepting Channel
5. Toll's Nullah.

(c) and (d) It is for the State Government to examine the feasibility of the scheme. They have indicated that field investigation is in progress.

### Second Rajasthan Conference on T.B. & Chest Diseases

765. DR. SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the revelation made by medical specialists at the second Rajasthan Conference on T.B. and Chest diseases held on 10th and 11th October, 1981 that every minute, one Indian dies of tuberculosis (T.B.) taking the toll of over five lakh persons in a year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). Tuberculosis and Chest Workers Conference held at Sekar (Rajasthan) have emphasised the seriousness of the disease. No survey has been made to confirm the death toll as stated in the Conference. Government is, however, aware about the problem of tuberculosis in the country, and with a view to combat the disease, the Government have launched National Tuberculosis Control Programme.

### Howrah-Sheakhala Project

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Minister of Railways have been regularly

announcing their assurance through the Press that the Howrah-Sheakhala project is underway;

(b) if so, whether the Minister is aware that the allotted Rs. 10 lakhs have been transferred to other project as per Railway Board's Order dated 19th December, 1980; and

(c) if so, how is claiming that the project is underway?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Construction of a B.G. line in the area served by the former Howrah-Sheakhala light Railway was included in the Budget for 1973-74. Work on this project could not be started so far due to constraint of resources.

(b) Yes.

(c) There has been severe constraint on the availability of funds for various Railway Projects, and this position has been continuing for some time now. Since Howrah-Amta line project has made some progress, it was decided to continue to allocate available funds to this project and take up Howrah-Sheakhala line only after the Howrah-Amta and Santragachi-Bargachia lines have been completed.

### Fly-over on National Highway No. 34

767. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by the Railway Ministry regarding the proposed fly-over on National

Highway No. 34 in West Bengal; and

(b) details in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) and (b). A road over-bridge at Ballarpur on National Highway No. 34 is under construction. The progress achieved on this project is 20%. The proposal sponsored by the State Government for construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of existing level crossing No. 19-C, on National Highway No. 34 near Maurigram is still under the examination of the Railway and the State Government. General Arrangement Drawing has been accepted by the State Government and finalised. Estimate for the bridge structure has been sent to the State Government for acceptance and they have been asked to furnish estimate for the approaches to the proposed road over-bridge. After receipt of the same, combined estimate will be prepared and the proposal included in the Railways Works Programme as and when detailed drawings, designs, estimates and the terms and conditions of sharing of cost are finalised and mutually accepted by the Railway and the State Government.

**Filling Up of Posts of Teachers in Directorate of Education, Delhi**

768. **SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of posts of teachers in Delhi Schools are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the details thereof and since when these posts are lying vacant;

(c) the steps taken to fill up these vacancies;

(d) whether it has also come to the notice of Government that the Directorate of Education, Delhi, takes unnecessary long time in respect of filling up of posts in aided minority schools and does not even send the names of Government Observers in time; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to improve the working of the Directorate of Education, Delhi?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, M.C.D., N.D.M.C. and the Cantonment Board, Delhi, the number of vacancies in different categories of teachers is as under :—

	Category	Vacancies
Delhi Administration . . . . .	PGTs	168
	TGTs & others	834
	Yoga teachers	692
	<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>1694</b>
Cantonment Board . . . . .	Asstt. Teachers	8
M.C.D. . . . .	Nil	..
N.D.M.C. . . . .	Nil	..
	<b>GRAND TOTAL :</b>	<b>1702</b>

(c) the available vacancies in Cantonment Board are being filled up by recruitment through employment exchange. Steps have already been taken by the Delhi Administration to constitute Staff Selection Boards/Special Staff Selection Boards and D.P.Cs. to expedite the selection process.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) In view of reply to (d) above, the Question does not arise.

(b) In awarding compensation no distinction between rural and urban claimants is made by the Tribunals. In cases of out of court settlement also, the principles applied by the tribunals are made applicable by the Corporation.

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

#### Rational distribution of Cargo among different Ports

770. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA:  
SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a national policy for rational distribution of Cargo among different Indian Ports ;

(b) if so, details thereof and from when ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT ( SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). It is not practicable to have such a policy as most of the cargo is imported by private parties and it is not the policy of the Government to control the Shippers' choice in the matter of preference of port of import or export. Every ship has a right to call on any port of its choice. However, for planning the import and export of bulk commodities like fertiliser, fertiliser raw material, steel, edible oil, newsprint, cement etc. imported on Government account, a Standing Inter-Ministerial Committee called the 'Standing Committee on Rationalised Distribution of Cargo' has been functioning in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport since February, 1978. All user Ministries/ Public Sector Organisations are represented on this Committee and it

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Compensation to accident victims or their legal heirs under section 110B of the Motor Vehicles Act, is paid by DTC as per award of the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal or on the basis of out of court settlement where so desired by the claimant.

meets once in three months under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport. However, in view of the prevailing congestion at Bombay Port the meetings of this Committee are now being held at least once a month. The role of this Committee is not to impose allocation of cargo but to seek agreed solutions.

### **Criteria for Electrification of Railway Lines**

771. SHRI A. NEELALOHI-THADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the criteria for electrification of Railway lines ;

(b) the details of Railway Lines, so far, electrified; and

(c) the reasons for not electrifying the Railway lines of Kerala ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Electrification is taken up on sections carrying very high densities of traffic, where electric traction is found more economical than diesel traction, priority being given to highest density routes so as to obtain high rates of return on capital invested.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Projected traffic densities on these sections, even by 1988-89 is expected to be low as compared to the sections being taken up for electrification at present.

### **Statement**

#### *I. Central Railway :*

1. **Bombay VT-Kurla & Mahim Chord (Harbour Branch).**

2. **Bombay-Pune, Kalyan-Igatpuri.**
3. **Kurla-Mankhurd.**
4. **Igatpuri-Bhusaval.**

#### *II. Eastern Railway :*

1. **Chitpur-Mughalsarai-HB Chord & Grand Chord.**
2. **Howrah-Burdwan.**
3. **Sheoraphuli-Tarakeswar.**
4. **Sealdah-Panaghat.**
5. **Dum Dum-Bongaon.**
6. **Banaghata-Krishnanagar City.**
7. **Kalinarayanpur-Shantipur.**
8. **Bandel-Naihati.**
9. **Kankurgachi-Doaks.**

10. **Baruipur-Diamond Harbour.**
11. **Sealdah-Baruipur.**
12. **Baruipur-Lakshmikantapur.**
13. **Sonarpur-Canning.**
14. **Majerhat-Budge Budge**
15. **Belur-Dankuni.**

#### *III. Northern Railway :*

1. **Mughalsarai-Delhi.**

#### *IV. Southern Railway :*

1. **Madras-Tambaran-Villupuram.**
2. **Madras-Trivellore.**
3. **Madras-Gudur.**

#### *V. South Central Railway :*

1. **Vijayawada-Gudur.**

#### *VI. South Eastern Railway :*

1. **Asansol-Sini including triangle.**
2. **Howrah-Durg.**
3. **Rajkharwan-Dongoaposi - Gua-Bolanikhendan.**

4. Padapahar-Banspani.
5. Rourkela-Birmitrapur.
6. Garhdrubeswar-Adra-Joychandi-pahar.
7. Ramakanali-Chourashi.
8. Damodar-Radhanagar.
9. Adra/Anara-Rukni-Santaldih-Jamadoba-Patardih.
10. Panskura-Haldia.
11. Kirandul-Jagdalpur-Koraput.

**VIII. Western Railway :**

1. Churchgate-Borivli-Virar.
2. Virar-Ahmedabad.

**Expansion of Indian Tonnage in view of substantial decline in the prices of Ships**

772. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item 'Opportunity to buy ships cheap' appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated 22 September, 1981 ;

(b) whether Shipping Industry has urged the Government to allow rapid expansion of Indian tonnage in view of the substantial decline in the prices of ships ;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government thereon ;

(d) whether it is a fact that during the last time India missed the opportunity when the ship builders went through a slump while China bought about 200 ships ; and

(e) whether this time Government will consider and avail of this Opportunity ?

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

(b) and (c). Individual Shipping Companies approach the SDFC/ Govt. for permission to acquire vessels and for financial assistance. Depending on the viability of the proposals and other factors final decisions are conveyed by S.D.F.C./Government.

(d) and (e). The ship acquisition is a commercial decision taken by the shipping companies. The shipping companies in their acquisitions are normally guided by the then prevailing freight rates, future prospects, etc. Government accord permission for such acquisitions and render assistance depending on the merits of the cases. Government have fixed a target of 2.5 million G.R.T. net addition to the national tonnage during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

**Recovery of stolen property and goods of Railways at Moghalsarai Junction**

773. SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been huge recovery of railway stolen properties and goods at Moghalsarai Junction in the month of October, 1981 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) and (b). Yes. On 31-10-81, on an information, a raid was organised by Railway Protection Force at Moghalsarai Junction.

sarai with the assistance of Government Railway Police and Civil Police/Moghalsarai on criminals and receivers operating in Moghalsarai, Varanasi area. In this raid, property worth over Rs. one lakh suspected to have been stolen from railway consignments was recovered with the arrest of 8 criminals/receivers. 2 cases have been registered in this connection by the Government Railway Police/Moghalsarai. Another case under the RP (UP) Act has been registered at the RPF Post/Moghalsarai. All the 3 cases are under investigation.

#### **Affect of British Nationality Bill on Indians**

774. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nationality Bill has since been passed by the U.K. Parliament ;

(b) its affect on Indians residing in U. K. ;

(c) whether Government of India has taken up this matter with U. K. Government during recent Prime Minister's stop over at U.K. ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) The British Home Secretary, in reply to the Aide Memoire presented to the British Government on 12 November, 1980 by the Indian High Commission in London, had assured it that nothing would affect the immigration status of those citizens of India who were already settled in the U.K. The Bill would, however, permit

citizens of India who had been settled in Britain before 1973, to exercise their entitlement to be registered as British citizens within five years of the New Act coming into force. Those who did not wish to apply for registration would still remain eligible to acquire British citizenship in due course by naturalisation, if they so wished. There would, however, be no obligation on Indian citizens living in Britain to become British citizens and there was nothing in the Act which would alter their status under the present immigration laws, if they choose not to become British citizens.

The Government of India hopes that all the formal and informal assurances given by the U.K. Government and authorities in regard to the rights of the Indians, settled in U.K. will be honoured.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Inadequate facilities of medicines, Doctors and Nurses in Government Hospitals of Capital**

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the inadequate facilities, unhygienic conditions, non-availability of medicines and above all lack of doctors and nurses in the various Government hospitals in the Capital to look after the increasing number of patients ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to improve the situation in these hospitals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE  
IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH  
AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI  
NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a)  
Yes.

(b) The Government are seriously concerned and striving to improve the working of Government hospitals within the limited resources. Additional dispensing countries have been opened and staff strengthened to meet the increasing pressure of patient care as necessary. Two 500 bedded hospitals one each at Shahdara and Harinagar are already under construction. This is intended to reduce the load on Hospitals in Delhi. To ensure better cleanliness of hospital premises and to provide better services special efforts are underway.

Nurses, Staff Nurses and Sister  
Nurses working in various  
hospitals of the Capital

776. SHRI MOHAMMAD  
ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of various categories of Nurses, Staff Nurses, Sister Nurses etc. working in various hospitals of the Government in the Capital ; and

(b) the present mode of recruitment of such employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE  
IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH  
AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI  
NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :  
(a) and (b). A statement containing information in respect of major hospitals of Delhi is enclosed.

## Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital	No. of Staff Nurses	No. of Sister Nurses	Method of recruitment
			Staff Nurses (1)	Sister Nurses (2)
1	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi.	215 15 (Non-resident Nurses)	45	100% by direct recruitment through Employment Exchange.
2	Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.	477 20 (Non-resident Nurses)	68	Do.
3	Smt. S. K. Hospital and K.S.C. Hospital, New Delhi.	156 75 (Non-resident Nurses)	29 11 (N.R.)	Do.
4	A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi	484 3 (Non-resident Nurses)	70	Do.■
5	Hospital under Delhi Administration.	1410	201	By direct recruitment.

**Priority for Long Distance Movement**

**777. SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY:**  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government give priority for allotment of wagons to longer distance movement;

(b) whether allotment of wagons to short distance below 400 Km for small consignee is not given any a consideration; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) and (b) : No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Visit of UNESCO Team to Historical Monuments in Orissa**

**778. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:**  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two member of UNESCO team of experts visited some famous historical monuments of Orissa very recently and submitted their recommendations for their proper upkeep;

(b) if so, the names of the historical monuments that were visited by this team ;

(c) the precise recommendations made by this expert team for each of these monuments; and

(d) whether implementation of the recommendations will call for additional financial outlay and is so, what additional financial outlay and if so, what additional allocation will be made for 1981-82 undertake the preservation work fully and their break up for each monument ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The team visited the Sun Temple at Konark.

(c) Their recommendations are:

(i) Construction of drainage network for a quick run-off of rain water from the structure, keeping in view the architecture of the temple;

(ii) Examination of the size of the pores and the mechanical characteristics of the weathered tone, comparing them with unweathered stone for augmenting the existing documentation ;

(iii) Investigation into the nature and distribution of salts in a particular area of the south face of the upper part of the assembly hall; and

(iv) The examination of the microflora and autotrophic-flora which develop on the monument.

(d) An allocation of Rs. 1,31,800/- exists in the programme for 1981-82 for conservation works at the temple. Additional allocation of funds will be made, if necessary.

**Extention of 3 NP Train  
from Panipat to  
Kurukshetra**

779. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of commuters daily passengers travelling up and down between Kernal and Delhi on the Northern Railway;

(b) whether the commuters have been making several representations to the Railways authorities for extention of 3NP train from Panipat to Kurukshetra and to start the same train from Kurukshetra 2nd to start the same train from Kurukshetra Junction to Delhi as 2DP or 4DP; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

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

(a) The average number of commutes daily passenger travelling on Monthly Session Tickets Up and Down between Kernal and Delhi is 523.

(b) Yes.

(c) Extension of 3 NP New Delhi-Panipat shuttle to Kurukshetra is at present operationally not feasible for want of spare line capacity and due to lack of terminal facilities at Kurukshetra.

**Issue of Passports and  
Currency by sponsors of  
Khalistan in Canada**

780. SHRI BAPUSAHIB PARULEKAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any communication from the Government of

Canada about the reported issue of Passport and Currency by the sponsors of Khalistan movement ;

(b) whether these are also being issued from India ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. There is no evidence to indicate that either this so-called currency or documents purporting to be passports are being printed and issued in India;

(c) Does not arise.

**Residential Accommodation  
for employees of D. T. C.**

781. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there acute shortage of residential accommodation with the Delhi Transport Corporation in Delhi/New Delhi with the result that employees having more than 25 years of service have not been provided with Government accommodation;

(b) the total number of house with D. T. C. meant for Drivers, Conductors, A.T. Is and the priority date up to which the employees of these categories have been provided with accommodation; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct more houses for these categories of employees during the next three years and if so, the details thereof?

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

781(b) Out of a total of 480 quarters 95 quarters stand earmarked for allotment to drivers, conductors and A. T. Is. as under.

S.No.	Category of Staff	No. of houses earmarked
1.	Driver	46
2.	Conductor	45
3.	Time-keeper (now redesignated as Asstt. Traffic Inspector)	3
		95

No priority date is fixed because of the very small number of quarters available.

(c) There is no such proposal.

#### Utilisation of Grants by Orissa Universities

782. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of EDU-

CATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount sanctioned to Utkal University, Berhampur University and Sambalpur University of Orissa by University Grants Commission during the year 1979-80 and 1980-81 have been fully utilised for the purpose; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS: (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the grants sanctioned to these Universities during 1979-80 and 1980-81 have generally been utilised by them in full.

(b) The details of grants sanctioned to, and the amount utilised by the three universities are as follows:—

Name of the University	Grants paid in 1979-80	Amount utilised in 1979-80	Grants paid in 1980-81	Amount utilised in 1980-81			
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Berhampur University	15,09,025	31,02,723	16,98,306	*			
2. Sambalpur University	25,92,434	25,66,444	7,62,148	8,34,530			
3. Utkal University	21,36,855	20,88,468	26,43,543	26,43,543			

\*The details of grants utilised by the Berhampur University during 1980-81 have not been received.

### Homoeopathic Dispensaries on Zonal Railways

783. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of part-time and full-time Homoeopathic Dispensaries on each Zonal Railways;

(b) the minimum and maximum honoraria paid to doctors in-charge;

(c) whether there is any proposal to convert part-time Homoeo dispens-

ary to a full-time one in the scheme proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to revise the present honorarium paid to doctors in view of high cost of living?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS: (SHRI MALLIKARJAN) : (a)

Railway	Dispensaries	
	Part-time	Full-time
Central	6	..
Eastern	9	..
Northern	12	..
North Eastern	11	..
Northeast Frontier	5	..
Southern	3	..
South Eastern	2	8
South Central	..	..
Western	..	1

(b) A minimum of Rs. 100/- and Maximum of Rs. 500/- per month.

(c) and (d). No.

हिन्दी कवि मुन्ही अबेरो 'प्रेम' को स्मृति में पुरस्कार

784. श्री शिव शरण घर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) वकासकार प्रबलत तथा बहुमुखी प्रतिभा वाले महान् हिन्दी कवि की स्मृति में

24 नवम्बर, 1981 को उन की जन्मशताब्दी पर एक पुरस्कार देना आगम्भ करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है।

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई हो रही है?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में

उप मंत्री (श्री मत्स्लकार्जुन) : (क) से  
(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ  
है।

मुरादाबाद-रामनगर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन  
में बदलना

785. श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत :  
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की उपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि मुरादाबाद-  
रामनगर मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में  
बदलने का कार्य बहुत धीमी गति से चल  
रहा है;

(ख) यह कार्य संभवतः कब तक  
पूरा हो जायेगा और क्या काशीपुर तथा  
रामनगर के बीच लाइन बदलने का कार्य  
रोक दिया गया है और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण  
हैं ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण  
मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में  
उप मंत्री (श्री मत्स्लकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग)  
मुरादाबाद-रामनगर के पूरे मीटर लाइन  
खंड (77.50 कि.मी.) , जिसमें काशीपुर  
और रामनगर शामिल हैं, का बड़ी लाइन में  
आमान-परिवर्तन प्रयत्न में है। पूरे खंड  
में मिट्टी ढालने का काम पूरा कर लिया  
गया है और पुलों का ढांचा बदलने-उनका  
पुनर्निर्माण करने का काम किया जा रहा है।  
इस काम को पूरा करने की लक्ष्य तिथि  
दिसम्बर, 1984 है।

### Violation of Scheme of Management Under Delhi Education Act

786. SHRI TRILOK CHAND :  
will the Minister of EDUCATION  
AND SOCIAL WELFARE be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been  
any violation of the Scheme of  
Management as provided in rule  
59(R) of the Delhi Education  
Act/Rules 1973 in the aided schools  
in last three years ; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the  
action taken by Government in  
the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER  
IN THE MINISTRIES OF  
RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION  
AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND  
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) and (b) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, 4 instances of violation of the provisions of Rule 59 (r) of the Delhi School Education Rules, 1973 in the case of following schools have come to notice :-

- (1) Commercial Senior Secondary School, Daryaganj New Delhi.
- (2) A.S.V.J. Senior Secondary School, Daryaganj, New Delhi.
- (3) A.S.V.J. Primary School, Delhi.
- (4) Commercial Primary School, Delhi.

These are being enquired.

**North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong**

787. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the affairs of the North Eastern Hill University, Shillong have been in a bad shape for quite some time:

(b) whether Government have been able to find a replacement for the assassinated Vice-Chancellor; and

(c) if not, what steps have been taken to see that normalcy is restored in the University?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):**

(a) The Vice-Chancellor of the University resigned in November, 1980 and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor had been acting as Vice-Chancellor since then. There have been representations about the functioning of the University.

(b) Yes, Sir. The new Vice-Chancellor has assumed office on November 9, 1981.

(c) Does not arise.

**World Bank Loan for Railway Computerisation**

788. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the decision of the World Bank to extend loan for the computerisation

of the Railways is linked with the finalisation of the relevant technology for the programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far our country is equipped with the required computerisation technology?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) No; There is no decision of the World Bank to extend loan for the computerisation of the Railways though they have emphasised the need for computerisation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This matter is still a subject of joint study with the Department of Electronics, Ministry of Science and Technology.

**Improvement in relations with ASIAN countries After Prime Minister's Visit**

789. SHRI H. N. NANJEDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the visit of the Indian Prime Minister to Philippines and Indonesia during the month of October has smoothed the relations between the Association of South East Asian Nations and India;

(b) if so, to what extent the relations have been improved;

(c) whether any economic agreement has been reached with these countries by India;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Indonesia together with other members of ASEAN became unhappy

with India in 1980 when India recognised the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea;

(e) if so, to what extent these relations have improved and whether any economical and financial agreement with these countries has been reached; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):** (a) to (f). The Prime Minister visited Indonesia on September 23-24 and the Philippines on October 8-9, 1981. She had wide ranging exchange of views with the leaders of the two countries on bilateral, regional and international matters of mutual interest.

It is assessed that the visits, and the discussions during the visits, have led to a greater understanding and appreciation of each other's views on recent international developments including those in Indo-China.

No specific economic or financial agreement was planned to be signed during the visits. However, it is expected that there will be further strengthening of our economic and commercial relations with these countries in the months to come.

#### स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के इतिहास का प्रकाशन

**790. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की तृप्ति करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के प्रशासनिक इतिहास के प्रकाशन की योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बद्धी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**रेत तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय; तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :** (क)

भारत सरकार ने पहले ही डा० ताराचन्द्र द्वारा "भारत में स्वतन्त्रता आनंदेलन का इतिहास" चार खण्डों में प्रकाशित किया है। देश के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के इतिहास के कुछ चरणों और पहलुओं से सम्बन्धित कुछ अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम भारतीय एकीकृति के अनुसंधान परिषद् के अधीन कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति में है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Approach Road at Gangapur Station

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct an approach road at Gangapur Station:

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

(c) if not, why not?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKA-RJUN) :** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Already an approach road connecting the station with a village road is there.

#### Recommendations by National Advisory Committee, 1961, for the Education of the Handicapped

**792. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the National Advisory Committee in 1961 for the Education of the Handicapped

ped and especially for the teachers in the schools for the deaf and mentally deficient; and

(b) whether the Assistant Teachers/other members of the staff of Government Lady Noyce Secondary School for the Deaf, New Delhi are paid according to the recommendation made by the National Advisory Committee for the Education of the Handicapped and the Central Pay Commission?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) The recommendations made by the National Advisory Committee were as under:—

- (i) to grant a better structure of emoluments;
- (ii) to grant one stage higher pay scale to the teacher of the handicapped in comparison to the teachers in normal schools;
- (iii) to examine and recommend suitable revision of pay scale, special allowance and other amenities and facilities to those category of teachers which are desirable and feasible.

(b) Yes, Sir. A special pay at the rate of Rs. 25/- per month for Graduate and at the rate of Rs. 15/- per month for non-graduate teachers of Lady Noyce School for the Deaf, New Delhi has been sanctioned in January 1964 and restored in 1978 and the teachers are being paid the scales recommended by the Third Pay Commission.

**Pay Scale of teachers of Lady Noyce School for Deaf, New Delhi**

793. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the pay scale given to the Assistant Teachers of Lady Noyce Secondary School for the Deaf, New Delhi; and

(b) whether it is one stage above the pay scale of the teachers in the normal school, if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) The Pay Scale of Assistant Teachers of Lady Noyce Secondary School for the Deaf, New Delhi is Rs. 330-10-350 EB-380-15-500-EB-15-560. (plus Spl. pay at the rate of Rs. 15/- p.m. to nongraduates and Rs. 25/- to graduate teachers).

(b) No, Sir. Special pay rather than pay one stage above the pay-scale of teachers in the normal School was sanctioned.

**India's Payment to U. N. Budget**

794. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been anomaly in India's payment to United Nations budget in that it had paid 0.1 percent more than another country with a per capita income of \$ 10,700; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the Government in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :** (a) and (b). the scale of assessment for contributions of member states to the UN budget is determined every three years by the General Assembly upon the recommendations of the 18-member Committee on Contributions. This scale of assessment is based on the principle of "capacity to pay" which takes into account the comparative estimates of national income with adjustments for per capita income and the ability of states to secure foreign currency. In addition, low per capita GNP countries are provided some relief while their apportionment is worked out. The ceiling on contributions and a minimum floor level has been fixed at 25% and 0.02% respectively. Almost seventy member states comprising approximately 50% of the UN membership are currently being assessed at the floor level.

India contributes at present at the scale of 0.60% of the UN budget. India's contribution is higher than the contribution of certain high per capita income countries which are small in size. This results from the basis on which assessments are made, in which per capita income is not the only germane factor.

#### **India's Stand About Disarmament**

**795. SHRI K. MALLANNA : SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Government has clarified its stand and charged the super powers with pushing mankind 'closer to a nuclear catastrophe than ever before';

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of our Government in this regard;

(c) whether our representative in the United Nations has also clarified India's position regarding complete

disarmament besides eliminating the danger of war and the use of force in international relations; and

(d) if so, details in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) :** (a) The Government of India has continued to express its total opposition to nuclear weapons and has categorically stated that the existence of nuclear weapons (in the arsenals of all those States which possess such weapons) poses a grave threat to the very survival of mankind.

(b) Besides its earlier initiatives of calling for an immediate suspension of all nuclear weapon tests, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban (first put forward in 1954) and stoppage of all proliferation of nuclear weapons both horizontal and vertical together and simultaneously (first put forward in 1965), the Government of India has, ever since 1978, been calling for the total prohibition of all use of nuclear weapons, ending nuclear disarmament, since any use of such weapons will be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity.

(c) and (d) India's position on general and complete disarmament, with the highest priority being accorded to nuclear disarmament, as also its position on non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of a nuclear war, have been reiterated by our representatives in the United Nations General Assembly, United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Committee on Disarmament.

#### **New Coach Factory in Northern India**

**796. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a new Coach Factory in Northern India;

(b) if so, when, where and what cost the factory is likely to be set up;

(c) what will be its annual capacity of manufacturing coaches; and

(d) what is the present demand and annual capacity of manufacturing coaches and wagons in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

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

(d) (i).—Planning Commission has allocated funds for only 5,680 coaches in the Sixth Plan. Adequate capacity is available for production of this number in 5 years.

(ii) Planning Commission has allocated funds for acquisition of one lakh wagons (four-wheelers) in Sixth Plan. The present installed capacity of 28,040 four-wheelers per annum is adequate to meet this demand.

### Railway Construction offices in States

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

(a) the total number of construction offices of the Ministry of Rail-

ways have been set up in various states;

(b) the places where such offices have been located;

(c) whether it is a fact that no such construction offices have been set up in Orissa though number of railway projects have been taken up and at various stages of construction;

(d) if so, the efforts proposed to be made by his Ministry to open a construction office at Orissa; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) "Construction Offices" are manned at various levels in the field, ranging from offices of the status of General Managers to those of Assistant Engineers and Inspectors of Works. There are fourteen offices of Chief Engineers (Construction) and other higher officers on the Indian Railways as a whole. These offices are located on the basis of the requirements of various projects.

The details of these fourteen offices are given below:—

Railways	Designation of Principal officer concerned	Place where office is located
(1)	(2)	(3)
Central	1. Chief Administrative officer/Construction. 2. Chief Engineer/Construction	Bengal.
Eastern	Chief Engineer/Construction	Bombay.
Northern	Chief Engineer/Construction	Calcutta.
North Eastern	Chief Engineer/Construction	Delhi.
		Gorakhpur.

(1)	(2)	(3)
Northeast . . . . .	1. General Manager/Construction	Gauhati.
Frontier . . . . .	2. SChief Engineer/Construction	Gauhati.
Southern . . . . .	1. General Manager/Construction	Bangalore.
	2. Chief Engineer/Construction	Madras..
South. . . . .	1. Chief Engineer/Construction	Calcutta..
Eastern . . . . .	2. Chief Engineer/Construction	Bilaspur.
Western . . . . .	1. Chief Engineer/Construction	Bombay.
	2. Chief Engineer/Construction	Ahmedabad.

In addition, there are Principal offices located at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for construction of Metropolitan Transport Project schemes. There are also principal offices for Electrification schemes at Allahabad, Mathura, Vijaywada, Madras and Nagpur.

(c) A few construction offices under the charge of Executive Engineer have been located in Orissa.

(d) Principal officers are headquartered at suitable places with due regard to the requirements of projects in a zone to ensure their speedy execution. It is not administratively practicable to have one such office in each state where Railways' construction work is in progress.

(e) In view of the position explained in reply the part (d), the question does not arise.

#### **Creation of Special Cell to investigate the Complaints of Dowry Demands**

798. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken decision to

create a special cell in the Ministry to investigate the complaints of dowry demands ;

(b) if so, the expected time of the implementation of this decision;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to send guidelines to various States for creating such special cells to go into the cases concerning the dowry demand in State level; and

(d) the details about the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SHRI MALLIKARJUN :** (a) No , Sir.

(b) Does not rise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Survey of Ramachandi Temple Orissa**

799. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the historical importance

of the places around the premises of Ramachandi temple near the mouth of Kushabhadra river of Konaark in Orissa.

(b) whether his ministry has received any proposal from the Government of Orissa to conduct the archaeological survey around the above Ramachandi temple of Orissa ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to conduct any archaeological survey there ; and

(d) when such proposal is going to be implemented ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) to (d). As per the report of the Orissa State Department of Archaeology, the area around the Ramachandi temple near the mouth of the Kushabhadra river has already been surveyed by that Department.

#### **Total K.M. of Railway Lines to be Electrified during 1981-82**

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

(a) the total Km. of railway lines under various railway divisions are proposed to be electrified during the year 1981-82.

(b) whether any such railway line which passes through Orissa is proposed to be brought under the electrification scheme during the current financial year ;

(c) if so, the name of that railway line and its total length ; and

(d) the progress made, so far, in the implementation of that proposal.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) 322 Route Kms.

(b) Yes.

(c) Approximately 150 Route Kms. between Kotpar Road and Darliput stations on Waltair-Kirandul section.

(d) Jagdalpur-Koraput, of which Kotpar Road-Koraput section lies in Orissa State, has since been energised. The electrification on the remaining section between Koraput and Darliput is targetted for completion by March, 1982, but may be delayed for want of completion of transmission line works by Orissa State Electricity Board for power supply.

#### **Sale of Tickets for Asian Games**

801. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on Asian Games has taken a decision to sell, separate tickets for separate items of the Asian Games ;

(b) whether the proposal to sell season tickets is also under the consideration of Government ;

(c) if so, the expected time of taking decision in the matter ; and

(d) the details about the procedure going to be adopted in this regard ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) The Special

Organising Committee, which is responsible for the conduct of the Asian Games 1982, has decided to sell daily tickets for separate events for each venue of the game or sport.

(b) The Special Organising Committee has decided that there will not be any season ticket for any event.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

कोयले की कमी के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश में रद्द की गई रेल गाड़ियों की संख्या

802. श्री द्यो राम शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की भूमा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयले की कमी के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश में अब तक वित्ती रेल गाड़ियों रद्द की गई, और

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रभावकारी कदम उठाये हैं ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) कोयले की कमी के कारण 15-11-81 को उत्तर प्रदेश में 38 जोड़ी सवारी गाड़ियां रद्द की गयी थीं। रेलों पर कोयले की स्टाक स्थिति में सुधार होने से इनमें से 10 जोड़ी गाड़ियां फिर से चलने लगी हैं।

(ख) रेलों और उद्योगों की सम्मिलित आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए देश में भाष कोयले की उपलब्धता काफी नहीं है तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप उद्योगों को चालू रखने के लिए कभी-कभी रेलों को कुछ कम लोकप्रिय सवारी गाड़ियों को

रद्द करने के लिए दिक्षण होता है। फिर भी, भाष कोयले की उपलब्धता को बढ़ाने के लिए कोण्ठा उत्पादक प्राधिकारियों और कोयला विभाग के साथ निकट सम्पर्क बनाये रखा जा सकता है ताकि सभी गाड़ियों को पुनः चलाया जा सके।

नेत्रहीन शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों द्वारा गिरफ्तारी दिया जाना

1803. श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खान : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की भूमा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेशनल ब्लाइंड यूथ एसोसिएशन के नेत्रहीन शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों ने उन्हें सरकारी नौकरियों देने समर्थी अपनी मांग के समर्थन में 30 सितम्बर, 1981 को गिरफ्तारी दी थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) नेत्रहीन युवकों की समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख). 30 सितम्बर, 1981 को नेशनल ब्लाइंड यूथ एसोसिएशन के दस नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों ने भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक बिल्डिंग के सामने, पालियमेंट स्ट्रीट, नई दिल्ली में 92/97 दिल्ली पुलिस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तारी दी।

(ग) नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों/नेत्रहीन युवकों सहित की शिक्षा एवं पुनर्वास हेतु

केन्द्र सरकार निम्नलिखित कदम उठा रही है :—

1. केन्द्र सरकार में ग्रप 'B' और 'C' और सार्वजनिक क्षमतों के उपक्रमों में इसके समरक्ष पदों में नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों के लिए 1% का आरक्षण किया गया है।

2. भारत सरकार ने नेत्रहीन विद्यार्थियों में ब्रल साहित्य पुस्तकों के निःशुल्क वितरण को एक योजना आरम्भ की है।

3. नेत्रहीनों में शिक्षा के प्रशासन हेतु चैर जिक्स के प्रशिक्षण संस्थाएं चल रही हैं।

4. गतिशीलता के प्रशासन हेतु नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों को इंडिपन एयर लाइन्स द्वारा गृह यात्राओं में 50% और भारतीय रेलवे द्वारा 75% प्रतिशत बिकाए में छूट दी जाती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा विकलांग व्यक्तियों जिसमें नेत्रहीन सम्मिलित हैं के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों को चलाया जा रहा है :—

1. कक्षा 10 और उससे आगे जिक्स जारी रखने वाले तथा तकनीकी/व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण लेने वाले विकलांग व्यक्तियों को छात्रवृत्तियों प्रदान की जाती है।

2. विकलांगों के प्रशिक्षण, जिक्स और पुनर्वात्ति कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन हेतु स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनदान दिया जाता है।

3. व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण [ब्रौर सभी श्रणियों के विकलांग व्यक्तियों को लाभदायक रोजगार दिलाने में सहायता करने हेतु प्रबन्ध के लिए विकलांगार्थ 12 व्यावसायिक पुनर्वास केन्द्रों की स्थापना की जा चुकी है।

4. व्यावसायिक पुनर्वास विस्तार केन्द्रों से जुड़े 11 ग्रामीण पुनर्वास केन्द्रों की स्थापना की जा चुकी है। इन केन्द्रों द्वारा ग्रामीण ज्ञे लों में प्रशिक्षण और दूसरी सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं।

5. विकलांगों को रोजगार सुलभ करने हेतु देश भर में विशेष रोजगार केन्द्र खोले जा चुके हैं।

6. स्व-नियोजित उद्यम प्रारम्भ करने वाले विकलांगों को "बाज की विशिष्ट दर योजना" के अन्तर्गत कृष्ण प्रदान दिया जा रहा है।

7. संचार मंत्रालय द्वारा विकलांग व्यक्तियों (नेत्रहीनों सहित) को टेलीफोन बूथों के आवंटन की योजना प्रारम्भ की जा चुकी है।

8. विकलांग ('जिसमें नेत्रहीन सम्मिलित हैं) व्यक्तियों को 1981 के दौरान आरम्भ की गई एक नई योजना के अन्तर्गत उनके शारीरिक एवं शारीरिक पुनर्वास हेतु सहायक यंत्र और उपकरण निःशुल्क या निःशुल्क मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं।

### Central University at Nalanda

804. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state: •

(a) whether a memorandum on behalf of the Nalanda and Bihar people has been submitted to Government demanding a Central University at Nalanda in the State of Bihar; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Representations are made from time to time by individuals and organisations suggesting the establishment of a Central University at Nalanda in Bihar. As the Central Government has no proposal to establish a Central University at Nalanda, they have been informed that their proposal should be taken up with the Government of Bihar.

### Opening of a Hospital in Bihar on the pattern of All India Institute of Medical Sciences

805. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the majority of the patients visiting All India Institute of Medical Sciences belong to Bihar State;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the Health Services in Bihar State is in a chaotic conditions;

(c) whether government have any plan to open an All India Institute

of Medical Sciences type hospital in Bihar; and

(d) if so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No. patients from All the States and Union Territories in the country, the majority of whom belong to the northern region seek medical attention at the Institute.

(b) to (d). Health is a State subject. The Government of India have no plans to establish an institution like the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Bihar.

### Number of Handicapped Persons without Jobs and Education

806. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state number of physically handicapped persons who are still uneducated, homeless and unemployed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): No data is available. However, the total number of such persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges, including special employment exchanges, till 1980, is 76903. This includes blind, deaf and dumb, orthopaedically handicapped and those with respiratory disorder Registration with the Employment Exchange being voluntary all the unemployed do not register with the Employment Exchanges and all the job seekers registered with employment exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

**Trains running between Bakhtiarpur and Rajgir**

807. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the deplorable condition of Passenger coaches, engines and late running of the trains between Bakhtiarpur and Rajgir in Eastern Railways ; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to improve its all round condition?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) No. The condition of coaches and engines running between Bakhtiarpur and Rajgir is satisfactory. None of the coaches are overdue scheduled POH (periodical overhauling) repairs. The steam engines used in this section are also not of the old design but of the latest design on the Indian Railways. Basic maintenance facilities for the rakes running in the section have been provided at Danapur and Bakhtiarpur. Punctuality has been maintained to the order of 90.3% in August, 92.2% in September and 93.4% in October 1981 respectively.

(b) Does not arise.

**U.G.C. Grant to Gunupur College Berhampur University**

808. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has received the recom-

mendation from the Berhampur University, Orissa regarding the U.G.C. grants for the colleges, of tribal Districts for the year 1981-82;

(b) whether the name of Gunupur College, Koraput District has been recommended by the University for the Grant;

(c) if so, the grants provided by the U.G.C. to this college for the year 1981-82 ; and

(d) if not, whether the University will consider this college for U.G.C. grant during the year 1982-83 and recommended to U.G.C.?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The matter has to be decided by the University in the light of the guidelines provided by the University Grants Commission.

**Koraput-Rayagada Line**

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

(a) the steps taken by his Ministry for inclusion of Koraput-Rayagada rail link for construction in current financial year;

(b) when the construction of the line was proposed by the Ministry and the preliminary work on it started;

(c) the funds provided so far and the proposal for the year 1982-83 ; and

(d) as this new railway line is mainly meant for the transportation

of Alumina from Damanjodi Koraput, when this line is tentatively fixed for completion by his Ministry?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) and (b). Construction of Koraput-Rayagada Broad Gauge rail link was approved by Parliament through the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) 1981, in August 1981 and work on 1st Phase from Koraput to Mattalaputtu has been commenced on 12-11-81.

(c) For 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 1.10 crores has been provided. The outlay for 1982-83 has not yet been finalised.

(d) As the first phase, final location survey and construction of the section from Koraput to Mattalaputtu is being taken up. The siding for the Alumina Complex at Damanjodi to be constructed on deposit terms will take off at Mattalaputtu. It is programmed to complete the construction work in time for use by the Alumina Complex.

#### Bridge over River Vansadhara

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

(a) whether the Government of Orissa completed the soil testing and selection of site for construction of bridge over river Vansadhara after the floods;

(b) when the proposal from the State received by his Ministry and approved under 'Inter-State Economic Importance' programme; and

(c) the measures taken by his Ministry to expedite the same?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :** (a) to (c). Work of construction of a bridge over river Vansadhara on Parlakhemundi-Gunupur-Bissam-Cuttack road was approved at an estimated cost of Rs 108 lacs under the Central-Aid-Programme of State Roads of Inter-State for Economic Importance during Vth Plan Survey and Investigation of this bridge has since been completed and the State Chief Engineer has recently forwarded a detailed estimate for this bridge work for sanction of the Government of India.

#### EMU Rakes for Bombay Suburban Area

811. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of EMU rakes for Bombay Suburban area (each rake comprising 9 bogies, or 3 units) ordered to be supplied by the Central/ Western Railways and when these orders were placed;

(b) what was the delivery schedule fixed;

(c) whether the rakes were/are being delivered as per this delivery schedule;

(d) if not, the specific reasons for the non-adherence to the delivery schedule;

(e) what is the revised delivery schedule of these rakes; and

(f) what steps the Government are taking to see that this schedule is strictly adhered to?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) During the

6th Plan acquisition of 218 Nos. of EMUs—equivalent to 72 Nos. 3-car units 2 spares of 24 Nos. of 9 car sets and 2 spares have been provided. Accordingly an order for 239 EMUs comprising of 79 three car units and 2 spare motor coaches was placed in November, 1978.

(b) Delivery schedule is as follows:

1980-81—36 i.e. 12—3 car units (Planned)

1981-82—39 i.e. 13—3 car units (Planned)

Rest in phased manner.

(c) No. Complete 3 car units have not been delivered so far. However, 13 Trailer coaches have been supplied so far.

(d) Due to delay in supply of Electric Traction Equipment by M/s. BHEL and certain technical teething problems which M/s. Jessops had.

(e) Revised delivery schedule is as under:

1980-81	—	3 (Actual)
1981-82	—	50 (Planned)
1982-83	—	50 (,,)
1983-84	—	55 (,,)
1984-85	—	60 (,,)

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(f) Supply of Electric Traction Equipment has been arranged. The teething problems which M/s. Jessops faced have been sorted out and the firm has commenced series production.

#### **Explosive Found on the Shore of New Mangalore Port**

813. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an explosive resembling a rocket was found on the shore

of New Mangalore Port on 11th October, 1981;

(b) whether this was sent for investigation and test;

(c) whether a report has been received from Forensic Laboratory;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) steps taken by Government to tighten the security?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) Yes. The Naval authorities have however confirmed that the explosive was only a type of shell used by the Navy during emergency to attract attention of other ships/aircrafts as these shells while floating in water emit smoke and light.

(b) to (d). Yes, it was reported to the Police and the Explosive Department for investigation. However, in view of the fact that it was the type of shell used by the Navy, the State Police did not consider it necessary to get a report from the Forensic Department.

(e) Necessary security measures are being taken.

#### **Proposal to set up a Ship Repairing Yard in Karnataka**

814. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a ship Repairing Yard in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the site selected for the yard;

(c) whether the survey has been made in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount earmarked during the current financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) to (e). A Team of consultants has been appointed to prepare a 15-year Perspective Plan for ship repair facilities in India. This team has visited a number of sites in maritime States, including sites in Karnataka. The report of the consultants is expected in about three months. The question of establishment of additional ship repair yards in the country will have to be considered in the light of the Consultants' report availability of resources and other factors.

The Govt. of Karnataka are, however, considering a proposal for establishment of a ship repair yard at Karwar in the Joint Sector.

#### **Sabotage cases on railway lines in Punjab**

**815. SHRI H. N. NANJEGOWDA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reports of sabotage cases on Railway lines in Punjab have caused serious concern in the Railway Ministry which is now assessing whether the measures taken by the Government are sufficient;

(b) if so, whether during the month of October, a meeting was called by the Railway Minister and was attended by the Home Minister and representations of the state Government;

(c) if so, what were the measures taken by all concerned to see that railway sabotage cases are checked in the state;

(d) if so, to what extent they have been checked upto October;

(e) the total cases of sabotage on railway during the months of September, October and November;

(f) to what extent, they have decreased since these measures have been initiated?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) Yes.

(b) A meeting was called by the Chief Minister of Punjab at Chandigarh on 9-10-81 and was attended by the Chief Secretary, Addl. Chief Secretary, Director General of Police, Deputy Inspector General of Police (CID), Director, Rail Movements (all of Punjab) and Secretary, Railway Board and Divisional Railway Managers, New Delhi and Ferozepur.

(c) The Railway Security Scheme was enforced to protect railway track by way of intensive patrolling by Police alongwith railway gangmen and able-bodied civilians, particularly in sabotage-prone and vulnerable sections.

(d) No incident of sabotage of railway track has occurred after 7-10-81 within the State of Punjab.

(e) 4 cases of sabotage of railway track in Punjab State were reported during the period 1st September, till the 7th October, 1981. No case was reported thereafter.

(f) 3 cases involving sabotage of track occurred on all Railways during September, 1981. The number of such occurrences came down to 1 in October and Nil upto 15th November, 1981.

### Accident of Mountaineers

816. SHRI S. B. SINDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of deaths is unusually high on the mountains and large number of mountaineers have met with accidents; and

(b) the steps Government proposed to take to minimise mishaps and reduce mountain casualties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

### Statement

The Indian Mountaineering Foundation, New Delhi, is concerned with expeditions to the Indian Himalayas. During 1981 there were 26 deaths in mountaineering expeditions to the Indian Himalayas. The casualties comprised of 9 Indians and 17 foreigners. The steps the Indian Mountaineering Foundation proposes to take to minimise mishaps and reduce casualties are indicated below:

1. Whether forecasts in respect of all difficult peaks would be obtained in advance and broadcast over the A.I.R. for the expedition;
2. The applications received from foreign climbers would be checked to ensure that at least one or two of the members of the expedition have previous experience of high altitude climbing in the Himalayas;
3. The foreign expeditions would be encouraged to bring wireless sets with them for communication on the mountains;

4. The selection of Liaison Officers would be done with reference to their experience and past performance;
5. The Liaison Officer must check up with the last Indo-Tibetan Borders Police post or Army post while going to the mountains for purposes of obtaining priority communication in case there is an accident;
6. The leader of the expedition would be advised that all members undergo medical examination before going on the expedition to ensure that only those who are in perfect health are included in the expedition;
7. The attention of the expedition leader and members would be specifically drawn to the instructions contained in the "Dos & Don't's" issued by the Indian Mountaineering Foundation.

### Foreign Assistance for Khalistan Movement

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

(a) whether there have been some indications that some Western Powers are financing and instigating the separatist 'Khalistan' movement;

(b) whether it has taken a toll of many lives and caused disturbances in Punjab, and the subversive campaign is being kept alive by certain external forces; and

(c) whether any information has been collected by the Indian Government in this regard if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHARAO): (a) The Government are aware that this movement does receive financial and other support from external sources.

(b) There have been disturbances and loss of life in the Punjab. We however have no authentic evidence to connect this directly with the Khalistan movement.

(c) Their activities in foreign countries are a source of concern and we are keeping a close watch on them.

### Cases of Wagon Breaking reported in Dhanbad District of Bihar

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

(a) cases of wagon breaking reported in Dhanbad District of Bihar (Eastern Railway) and the places where they took place for the year 1981 upto 1st November, 1981;

(b) whether sensitive spots have been located for that, if so, details thereof;

(c) whether he is aware that in the heart of Dhanbad town with full knowledge of the Railway authorities in Washepur area wagon breaking has become an accepted profession for many; and

(d) whether the Government propose to make a high level inquiry into the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 14 cases of wagon breaking were reported in the Dhanbad Division of Eastern Railway during the period 1st January to 1st November 1981. Nine of these cases were reported from running trains in Gomoh-Dhanbad Section. The other five cases occurred in yards at Dhanbad, Jharia, Patherdih, Matari and Pradhankhanta.

(b) The area between Buli-Tectulmari in the Gomoh-Dhanbad Section has been localised as most sensitive spot, as 6 cases of running train theft were reported from this area during the period 1-1-81 to 1-11-81.

(c) Washepur area is no doubt infested by criminals, but it is not a fact that wagon breaking, with the knowledge of Railway authorities, has become an accepted profession of the people there.

(d) No. The Government is alive to the situation and taking suitable steps to keep the crime under control in the Dhanbad Division. As a result of these efforts, out of property worth Rs. 42043/- stolen in these 14 cases of wagon breaking, property worth Rs. 22720/- has been recovered with the arrest of 8 criminals. Two criminals were also shot dead in the encounter with the RPF. One veteran criminal r/o Washepur has also been detained under National Security Act.

### Railway Quarters in Dhanbad

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

(a) details of the Railway quarter in Dhanbad town under the occupation of the outsiders who never worked in the Railways as on 1st November, 1981 with the colony-wise breakup in details ;

(b) whether many of the occupants are musclemen carrying out anti-social activities from these quarters terrorising the Railway employees around ;

(c) whether these anti-social elements are in league with the officers and security personnel of the railways ; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

**Railway Land Grabbed in Dhanbad**

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

(a) details of the railway land grabbed by the outsiders in Dhanbad town in Eastern Railway ;

(b) whether some of the land grabbers are poor shopkeepers earning their livelihood while the most of others are the musclemen of the political and financial resources ;

(c) whether Government have made any survey about the indiscriminate grabbing of railway land in Dhanbad if so, details of that ;

(d) whether there is any plan to get the Railway land vacated ; and

(e) if so, facts in details ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) There are about 200 encroachments on railway land in Dhanbad covering an area of approximately 266311 sq. ft.

(b) Financial position or Political resources of the encroachers are not known to the Railway.

(c) Yes, as given in reply to Part (a).

(d) Yes.

(e) Action is taken for removal of encroachments on railway land under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act 1971 : Eight cases involving an area of 45846 sq. ft. are pending with the Estate Officer, Calcutta. One case is pending with Civil authorities involving 1053 sq. ft. Two cases are under examination of the Railway's Law Officer. The remaining cases are being processed for eviction in accordance with rules.

दिल्ली में एक अंशकालिक इंजीनियरी डिप्लो कालेज का स्थापित किया जाना

821. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधीन पालिटेक्निक कालेजों के छात्रों ने गत वर्ष अपनी कुछ मांगों को लेकर हड्डताल की थी ;

(ख) यह हो, तो क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा स्वीकृत मांगों में से एक यह थी कि दिल्ली में एक अंशकालिक इंजीनियरिंग डिप्लो कालेज स्थापित किया जायेगा :

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; अर्ति

(घ) यह कालेज कब तक खोला जाएगा ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) 1979-80 सत्र के दौरान लड़कों के तीन पालिटेक्निकों के छात्र

हड्डताल पर गए और उनकी ये मांगें थी—(i) राठड़ीय डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम को फिर से शुरू करना और डिप्लोमा-धारियों के लिए 5 वर्षीय डिग्री पाठ्यक्रमों के तीसरे वर्ष में दाखिला।

(ग) और (घ). इन मांगों पर विवार करते हुए सेवाकालोन डिप्लोमा धारियों के लिए दिल्ली इंजोनियरी कालेज में इंजीनियरी में अंशकालिक डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करना मिहांत रूप से स्वोकार किया गया। विश्वविद्यालय और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने इस योजना को अनुमोदित कर दिया है। अपेक्षित अवधि 5 स्थान तथा उपर्युक्त को पहले ही व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है। प्रथम वर्षीय अंशकालिक डिग्री पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए अध्यापन स्टाफ संस्वाकृत किया गया है और आशा है कि इंजीनियरी में अंशकालिक डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम अपले भव अर्थात् जुलाई, 1982 से शुरू हो जाएगा।

दिल्ली स्थित पालिटेक्निक कालेजों में सेमिस्टर प्रणाली लागू किया जाना

822. आवार्य भगवान देव : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह दर्शने को दृष्टा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधीन पालिटेक्निक कालेजों में वर्ष 1980-81 के शैक्षिक सत्र से परीक्षा को सेमिस्टर प्रणाली आरम्भ की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो परीक्षा की सेमिस्टर प्रणाली के नियम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या इन नियमों और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को परीक्षा की सेमिस्टर प्रणाली के नियमों में कुछ अन्तर है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तन्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) सत्र पद्धति के बहुत पूर्ण कालिक इंजीनियरी डिप्लोमा और वास्तुकला पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए ही शैक्षिक सत्र सेमिस्टर 1980-81 से जारी की गई है।

(ख) (सेमिस्टर) पद्धति परीक्षा से सम्बन्धित नियम अनुबन्ध "क" में दिए यह हैं।

(ग) और (घ). दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के विद्युत यांत्रिक और सिविल इंजीनियरी में डिप्लोमा सत्र के पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए अपनाई गई सत्र (सेमिस्टर) पद्धति में अन्तर के मूल्य में इस प्रकार हैं :—

(I) दिल्ली इंजीनियरी कालेज के मामले में इंजीनियरी में डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम में दाखिल किए गये छात्र के अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह पाठ्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने के दो वर्षों के अन्दर प्रथम सत्र परीक्षा हर प्रकार से उत्तीर्ण कर ले। जब कि डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम के मामले में छात्रों की तोत शैक्षिक सत्रों/वर्षों के अन्दर प्रथम वर्ष परीक्षा (प्रथम और द्वितीय सत्र) उत्तीर्ण करनी पड़ती है।

(II) चार वर्षीय स्नातक डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम उत्तीर्ण करने की अधिकतम अवधि पाठ्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने की तारीख से सात वर्ष है जब कि डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रमों के मामले में ऐसो कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित नहीं है।

## विवरण

तकनीकी शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली सर्व (सेमेस्टर) पद्धति परीक्षा आयोजित करने के नियम

उन पाठ्यक्रमों के मामले में, जहाँ परीक्षाएं सर्व पद्धति पर आयोजित की जाती हैं, डिप्लोमा परीक्षाओं के नियम 16 की धारा (VI) में निम्नलिखित पैरा को शामिल किया जाएगा। पाठ्यक्रम के प्रथम/द्वितीय/तृतीय/चतुर्थ/पंचम सर्व (सेमेस्टर) की प्रोन्नति परीक्षा में सम्मिलित होने वाले किसी उम्मीदवार को परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण किया हुआ घोषित किया जायेगा यदि वह सिद्धांत (थोरी)/व्यावहारिक (प्रैक्टिकल) के विशिष्ट विषय में कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत और कुल 50 प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त करता/करती है तथा निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अन्तर्गत उन्हें अगले उच्चतर सर्व में प्रोन्नत किया जाएगा:—

(1) प्रथम/तृतीय/पांचवें सेमेस्टर की परीक्षा देने वाले सभी उम्मीदवारों को परीक्षा में उनके अनुउत्तीर्ण अथवा उत्तीर्ण होने पर विचार किए बिना अगले सर्व में प्रोन्नत किया जायेगा। अनुत्तीर्ण छात्र अगले सेमेस्टर की परीक्षा सहित सभी विषयों में परीक्षा देंगे। लेकिन उन्हें तब तक अगले सर्व में प्रोन्नत नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि वे पिछले सर्वों के सभी प्रश्न पत्रों/विषयों में उत्तीर्ण नहीं हो जाते। तथापि/ छात्र यदि पहले और दूसरे सर्व परीक्षा में अधिक से अधिक दो विषयों [शैक्षिक वर्ष के सभी दो सर्वों में सिद्धांत (थोरी) और व्यावहारिक (प्रैक्टिकल) को अलग

विषयों के रूप में माना जाएगा] में अनुत्तीर्ण हो जाता है लेकिन कुल 50 प्रतिशत अपेक्षित अंक प्राप्त करता है जिस में पिछले सर्व के जुड़े हुए अंक शामिल हैं, तो उसे अगले उच्चतर सर्व में भी निम्न प्रकार से प्रोन्नत किया जाएगा:—

## प्रोन्नत सम्बन्धी नियम :

(क) ऐसे छात्रों को उन विषयों में परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करनी होगी जिन में वह बाद के दो सर्वों की परीक्षाओं में अनुत्तीर्ण हो गया है और उसने कुल निर्धारित अंक प्राप्त किए हो।

(ख) अगले दूसरे सर्व अर्थात् चौथे सर्व के परीक्षाकाल तभी घोषित किए जायेंगे जब वह पिछले सर्वों की परीक्षा के सभी प्रश्न पत्रों/विषयों में उत्तीर्ण हो जाएगा।

(ग) यदि ऐसा कोई छात्र बाद की दो सर्व परीक्षाओं में छोड़े हुए प्रश्न-पत्रों में अनुत्तीर्ण हो जाता है तो जब तक वह इन विषयों/प्रश्न-पत्रों में उत्तीर्ण नहीं हो जाता तब तक वह परीक्षा में भूतपूर्व छात्र के रूप में बैठेगा।

**स्पष्टीकरण :** उपरोक्त नियमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह स्पष्ट है कि नियम 16 (VI) के अनुसार अगले उच्चतर सर्व (III/IV) में प्रोन्नत छात्र अगले उच्चतर सर्व (III/IV/V/VI) की दूसरी बार परीक्षा (अनुत्तीर्ण छात्रों के मामले में) तभी दे सकते हैं जब वे पिछले सर्वों के सभी विषयों में उत्तीर्ण हो जायेंगे। ऐसा इसलिए आवश्यक है क्योंकि अगले उच्चतर सर्व के परीक्षा परिणाम तभी घोषित किए जाएंगे जब वे पिछले सर्वों की परीक्षाएं पूरी तरह से उत्तीर्ण कर लेंगे।

राज्यों में वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना का  
लागू किया जाना

823. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा  
और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं  
जहां पर वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना लागू  
कर दी गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि शहरी  
क्षेत्रों के 90 प्रतिशत लोगों की तुलना  
में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के केवल 10 प्रतिशत  
लोगों को वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना का  
लाभ प्राप्त हो रहा है; और

(ग) सरकार ऐसी क्या कार्यवाही  
कर रही है जिस से भविष्य में ग्रामीण  
क्षेत्रों के अधिक संख्या में गरीब व नि-  
सहाय व्यक्तियों को पेंशन प्राप्त हो?.

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण  
मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में  
उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से  
(ग). इस समय आंध्र प्रदेश, विहार,  
गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू  
और कश्मीर, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश,  
महाराष्ट्र, मेघालय, नागालैंड,  
उड़ीसा, पंजाब, गोपनीय, तमिल नाडू,  
त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल,  
सिक्किम, चंडीगढ़, दिल्ली, दादरा और  
नगर हवेली, गोआ, दमन और दीव,  
लक्षद्वीप, पांडिचेरी और मिजोरम राज्य  
और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश वृद्ध निरा-  
श्रित लोगों के लिए वृद्धावस्था पेंशन  
योजनाएं चला रहे हैं।

संबंधित राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों  
द्वारा चलाई जा रही योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत  
सामान्यतया सभी वर्गों के वृद्ध निराश्रित  
व्यक्ति आते हैं तथा इन योजनाओं के

लिए राज्यों के अपने-अपने नियम हैं।  
लाभप्राप्त कर्ताओं के बारे में राज्य/केन्द्र  
शासित प्रदेश वार उपलब्ध जानकारी  
संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है परन्तु शहरी  
और ग्रामीण लोगों में उनका बट्टवारा  
उपलब्ध नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सरकार वृद्धा-  
वस्था पेंशन के लिए राज्यों को कोई  
श्रनुदान नहीं देती है।

### विवरण

1979-80 के दौरान लाभ प्राप्त-  
कर्ताओं के बारे में कुछ राज्यों के सम्बन्ध  
में उपलब्ध जानकारी

राज्य	लाभप्राप्त- कर्ता
1. कर्नाटक	3,07,454
2. हरियाणा	10,116
3. तमिलनाडू	1,00,071
4. उड़ीसा	51,227
5. गुजरात	11,074
6. मिजोरम	200
7. पंजाब	89,312
8. पश्चिम बंगाल	28,000
9. उत्तर प्रदेश	30,246
10. गोआ दमनऔर दीव	2,500
11. विहार	34,365
12. हिमाचल प्रदेश	24,695
13. केरल	1,34,600 (1978-79)

### Doubling of Dum-Dum Bongaon Line

824. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of progress so far made in doubling the Dum-Dum Barasat-Bongaon rail line of Eastern Railway ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Doubling of 3 Kms. section within Dum-Dum Junction and Dum-Dum cantonment has been completed and opened on 1-3-81. Doubling between Dum-Dum cantonment and Madhyamgram (8 Kms.) is planned to be opened by 31-3-82. Works for balance section Madhyamgram to Barasat (5 Kms.) are in progress and are planned for completion within next year.

Bira crossing station has also been opened on 20-8-81. Crossing station at Ashok Nagar is planned to be opened by 31-3-82.

Expenditure incurred up to August 31 is Rs. 2.65 crores. Overall progress 60 per cent.

बम्बई, देश के दक्षिण-पश्चिम, दक्षिण-पूर्वी भागों से कालका को सीधे लाइन

825. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई, देश के दक्षिण-पश्चिम और दक्षिण-पूर्वी भागों से कालका को कोई सीधी रेलगाड़ियों जांती हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस स्थान से सीधी रेलगाड़ियों चलाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) क्या इस स्थान के लिए अन्य रेलगाड़ियों के साथ अलग डिब्बे जोड़े जाने और यदि यह सम्भव न हो, तो सीधी गाड़ियां चलाने की कोई योजना है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) जी नहीं ।

पोलीटेक्निक अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन

826. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद का विवार पोलीटेक्निक अध्यापकों के वेतनमान संशोधित करने का है ;

(ख) क्या इस के लिए प्रस्ताव वित्त मंत्रालय के पास विचारार्थ भेजा गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Job reservation for handicapped persons by Central and State Governments and Public undertakings**

827. SHRI 'D. M. PUTTE GOWDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the percentage of job reservation for the handicapped in Central Government and State Governments and Public Undertakings ;

(b) whether there is any reservations for the handicapped in the Private Sector also and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the checks exercised by the Government to ensure that handicapped persons actually get the jobs reserved for them and the reservation quota is fully utilised ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) 3% posts of Group C and D under the Central Government and in Public Sector Undertakings have been reserved for the Physically Handicapped persons. According to available information, about 15 States have also reserved certain percentage of posts under them for the Physically handicapped persons.

. (b) According to available information, 1/2% reservation for disabled persons in the factories has recently been introduced in Gujarat.

(c) Following steps have been taken to ensure that the physically handicapped persons are able to get the posts reserved for them :—

1. A 100 point roster has been prescribed indicating the specific roster point which has to be filled by appointing the blind, the deaf or the orthopaedically handicapped person.

2. All the Ministries/Departments are required to send a quarterly statement to the Ministries of Labour and Social Welfare. ,

**Government Strategy to Counter Khalistan Movement Abroad**

828. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for long term strategy to counter the Khalistan movement abroad where anti-national elements are spearheading this campaign among overseas Sikhs ;

(b) whether Government have reviewed their activities abroad particularly in USA, Canada, West Germany, U.K. and Singapore through diplomatic channels as well as through Indian citizens visiting these countries ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :** (a) Government are taking requisite steps to counteract the campaign abroad of anti-national elements among the overseas Sikh communities.

(b) and (c). Government keeps under review the activities of such elements in the concerned countries through our Diplomatic Missions who keep in constant touch with the Indian community, visiting Indian citizens and local authorities.

**Position of Tarapur Nuclear Fuel Agreement**

829. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the current status of the Tarapur Nuclear fuel agreement with the United States ; and

(b) when the Government propose to terminate the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The agreement for cooperation between the governments of India and the United States concerning the civil use of atomic energy is still in force.

(b) The future of the agreement is at present under consideration by the Government.

**Wagon Supply to Chanda Coal Fields**

830. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of coal wagons supplied to Chanda Coal-fields during the post six months for transporting coal to the small brick and tile manufacturing units in Tamilnadu;

(b) whether these small-scale units are all on the verge of closure for want of coal in the absence of allotment of wagons ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to augment the supply of wagons to these coal-fields ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) 493 wagons.

(b) and (c). There is no reason for these units to be in distress for want of coal because the rate of loading of coal from all fields including Singareni fields in the South is satisfactory. Loading for these units has also been stepped up.

**Number of ships awaiting berthing at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta**

831. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM: SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

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

(a) the number of ships awaiting berth in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta (individual port figures) and for how many days ;

(b) whether the Government's decision to take the ships having containers to the crain-site so that there is no delay in transportation is being implemented now ; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Presumably the Member is referring to the Programme of equipping major ports of Bombay, Madras, Haldia, Cochin with container handling equipments. Action has already been initiated to implement the programme in this regard.

**Statement**

*Position of waiting vessels as on 16-11-1981 Bombay Port;*

(i) *Vessels which were ready to discharge but were waiting for a berth*

There were 11 such ships and their dates of arrival were 19-8-81, 9-10-81, 30-10-81, 30-10-81, 1-11-81, 1-11-81, 6-11-81, 10-11-81, 12-11-81, 14-11-81 and 16-11-81.

(ii) *Vessels waiting for want of completion of import documents:*

Eleventh such ships were waiting and their dates of arrival were 28-9-81, 6-10-81, 20-10-81, 23-10-81, 25-10-81, 31-10-81, 4-11-81, 5-11-81 10-11-81, 11-11-81 and 14-11-81.

(iii) *Ships discharging in mid-stream:*

Nine vessels were discharging in midstream. Their dates of arrival were 3-9-81, 8-9-81, 9-9-81, 15-9-81, 10-10-81, 14-10-81, 29-10-81, 9-11-81, 11-11-81 and 13-11-81.

(iv) *Miscellaneous:*

Four vessels were waiting because their export cargo was not ready. The dates of their arrival were 6-11-81, 12-11-81, 14-11-81. One vessel which had arrived on 29-8-81 is waiting because it is a gearless vessel and can be berthed only when suitable cranes for unloading the steel cargo are available.

*Madras Port*

At Madras Port 7 vessels were waiting. Their dates of arrival are 15-11-81, 9-11-81, 16-11-81, 12-11-81, 13-11-81 and 15-11-81.

*Calcutta/Haldia Ports*

At Calcutta/Haldia Ports 2 ships were waiting and their dates of arrival are 12-11-81 and 16-11-81. The ship which had arrived on 12-11-81 at Calcutta Port had to wait because its export cargo was not ready.

**Pak blamed for India's defence expenditure**

832. SHRI H. N. NANJE GO-WDA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister had made it clear in Canberra on 4th October, 1981 that it is

Pakistan which is responsible for making India embark on a huge defence expenditure to protect its security and integrity ;

(b) if so, whether she has also pointed out to the various leaders who attended the Conference that India had to divert funds for defence which could have been used for the benefit of the poor because of the new situation created by Pakistan's acquisition of sophisticated weapons from the United States and other countries ; and

(c) if so, whether there was a great appreciation of India's policy by all the heads of States who attended the Conference ?

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

(c) There is now a greater awareness in other countries of India's concern over the scale and context of Pakistan's acquisition of sophisticated weapons.

**Reduction in the strength of employees of Port Trust Calcutta and Dock Labour Board**

833. SHRI MOHAMMED IS-MAIL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the strength of the Port Trust Employees in Calcutta has been reduced from 40000 to 32000 and that of Dock Labour Board from 18000 to 9000 respectively ; and

(b) if so, action to be taken in this regard to stop this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b).

The strength of employees of Calcutta Port Trust including Haldia decreased from about 40000 to about 35000 during the period from 1975 to 1981, and that of the employees of the Dock Labour Board from about 13000 to about 9000 during the same period. Even this level of employees strength is considered surplus considering the level of traffic at the Port.

**Providing a stoppage at Samnapur for trains**

834. SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the local trains generally do not run on time from Samnapur station in Balaghat district causing considerable inconvenience to passengers ;

(b) if so, the stops taken and proposed to be taken to run local trains on time ;

(c) whether Government propose to provide stoppage at this station for other trains ; and

(d) if so, the names of trains proposed to be provided a stoppage there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). The punctuality performance of Gondia-Samnapur-Nainpur Narrow Gauge section has not been satisfactory for the least 3 months mainly due to overaged locos running on this section and also shunting of 2 GBN Mixed train at way-side stations on Nainpur-Gondia section. However, an additional rake has been formed at Gondia to ensure right time start, in case of late running of

incoming trains. It is expected that punctuality of trains on this section will improve by this new arrangement.

(c) and (d). Stoppage of 1/2 (NG) Satpura Express has been provided at Samnapur w.e.f. 14-10-81, this providing stoppage of all passenger trains running on this section at Samnapur.

**Irregular running of trains on Gondia-Katangi line of Madhya Pradesh**

835. SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the trains are not running regularly on Gondia-Katangi line in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure proper running of the trains ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). At present 2 pairs of passenger trains (viz., 1 GK/2 GK and 3 GK/4 GK) are running regularly on Gondia-Katangi Narrow Gauge section. The punctuality performance of these 2 pairs of trains has averaged between 71 to 78 per cent.

**Jobs for handicapped persons and their parents**

836. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : SHRI N. E. HORO : SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have identified jobs which

the handicapped person can handle without loss of productivity;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any provision or are in a position to consider sympathetically to reserve some jobs for the parents of the minor handicapped children so that the welfare of the handicapped children is looked after well for the betterment of their lives instead of expanding institutional services; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c). While there is no proposal to provide jobs to parents of handicapped children, facilities such as grant of scholarship for pursuing education or undertaking vocational/technical training are given to the handicapped children. A scheme of integrated education is also being implemented to provide facilities for education to the handicapped children in selected normal schools.

#### Problems of Students in Cachar District

837. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the academic problems facing the students of Cachar District, Assam arising out of the so-called 'Agitation against foreigners';

(b) whether Government have received any note from the Cachar Shiksha Sanrakshan Samiti, Silchar in this regard;

(c) if so, the salient points raised in the note; and

(d) the steps Government have taken in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) In a representation dated September 17, 1981 the Samiti has suggested the following steps:

i) Holding the High School Leaving Certificate examinations for 1982 in due time;

ii) Continuance of English as a medium of instruction and examinations in Universities and Colleges;

iii) Establishment of a Central/Regional University in Cachar District; and

iv) Establishment of a Board of Secondary Education in Cachar.

(d) The steps suggested by the Samiti have been brought to the notice of the Government of Assam for consideration. There is no proposal under Central Government's consideration for the establishment of a Central University in Cachar.

#### Conversion of Katihar-New Jalpaiguri Line

838. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the metre gauge line of

Katihar-Borsoi-Siliguri-New Jalpaiguri into broad gauge;

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

(c) estimated cost of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Conversion of Katihar-Borsoi-Siliguri-New Jalpaiguri M.G. section into B.G. (209.01 Kms.) as a part of doubling of Kumudpur-Borsoi-New Jalpaiguri-Raninagar section has already been approved and included in the Railway Budget for 1981-82 at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.70 crores, with an initial provision of Rs. 50 lakhs during the year. Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for the proposed conversion sanctioned in July, 1981 is in progress. The construction work will be taken in hand after the survey is completed and project estimate sanctioned. It is, therefore, too early to indicate the target date of completion of this project, at this stage.

#### **Doubling of Kumudpur-Raninagar Line**

839. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether considering the difficulties of people of North Bengal, Government propose to consider the demand of doubling the railway line of Kumudpur-Borsoi-New Jalpaiguri-Raninagar of North Frontier Railway;

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Conversion of Katihar-Borsoi-Siliguri-New Jalpaiguri M.G. section into B.G. (209.01 Kms.) as a part of doubling of Kumudpur-Borsoi-New Jalpaiguri-Raninagar section has already been approved and included in the Railway Budget for 1981-82 at an estimated cost of Rs. 42.70 crores, with an initial provision of Rs. 50 lakhs during the year. Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for the proposed conversion sanctioned in July, 1981, is in progress. The construction work will be taken in hand after the survey is completed and the project estimate sanctioned.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Final Estimate of Cost for Asian Games**

840. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have now made a final estimate of the total cost of staging the Asian Games including the expenditure to be incurred on various facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The expenditure on Asian Games as at present approved to be incurred by the Ministry of Education is Rs. 54.83 crores. In addition to this, an expenditure of Rs. 9.35 crores by Delhi Develop-

ment Authority (on the construction of the Indoor Stadium, Rajghat) and Rs. 2.75 crores by New Delhi Municipal Committee on the construction of the Swimming Pool have also been approved at present.

The construction and other agencies concerned have been asked to furnish revised estimates where necessary.

#### Prime Minister's Meeting with U.S. President at Cancun

841. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :  
 PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :  
 SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :  
 SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :  
 SHRI BAL KRISHNA WASNIK :  
 SHRI M. RAMGOPAI REDDY :  
 SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :  
 SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :  
 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister of India had discussed with the President of United States during her recent visit to Cancun about the dangers of arming Pakistan upsetting peace and stability in the sub-continent by providing F-16 aircrafts to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

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

Yes, Sir. During her recent meeting in Cancun with the US President the Prime Minister did bring to the notice of the US President the serious implications of the proposed American military supplies to Pakistan including the introduction of new and sophisticated technology. It is hoped the United States Government will take note of our concerns.

#### Dispute over new Moore Island

842. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Bangladesh have settled the dispute of New Moore Island which spouted in late 1979 and emerged as an issue between the two countries in March, 1980; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). Consistent with our desire to maintain and promote friendly relations with our neighbours, including Bangladesh, we have been discussing the issue with the Government of Bangladesh through diplomatic channels.

During bilateral discussions between the Bangladesh Foreign Minister and myself at New Delhi in September, 1981, it was decided that both sides would hold talks at the level of Secretaries to examine all available data and report to the Foreign Ministers. It is expected that this meeting will be held shortly.

**Railway Accidents during April—October, 1981**

843. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

SHRI SAMAR MUKH-ERJEE :

SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT :

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI :

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

SHRI DAYA RAM SHA-KYA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railway accidents which took place during April—October, 1981.

(b) the number of deaths resulted from such accidents;

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the victims ;

(d) whether Government have devised any new system to avoid train accidents ; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS ( SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There were 700 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fire in trains on the Indian Government Railways during the period 1st April 1981 to 31st October, 1981.

(b) 459

(c) Compensation under the Indian Railways Act, 1890 and Accident (Compensation) Rules, 1950

will be paid as awarded by the Ad hoc Claims Commissioners/Ex-officio Claims Commissioners. However, ex-gratia relief has been given to next of kin of the dead and to the injured.

(d) and (e). Continuous efforts are being made to minimise incidence of accidents. Some of the important steps taken in the recent past include :—

(i) segregation of express stream of freight traffic, relegate conventional 4-wheeler stock to run on slow services and weeding out of unservicable stock,

(ii) pulling up of arrears in maintenance of track as well as rolling stock including attention to bearings of stock on express stream of traffic,

(iii) introduction of flasher lights on diesel/electric locos to prevent further accidents when the other line on double line section gets blocked on account of derailment,

(iv) introduction of breathalyser test on engine crew; and

(v) increasing number of inspections including surprise inspections of the workers engaged in operation of trains.

**Talcher-Sambalpur Rail Line**

844. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have completed the examination of the revised techno-economic survey report of the Talcher-Sambalpur rail-link;

(b) if so, the decision taken on the proposed rail-link ; and

(c) when is the construction work of this rail link is likely to be taken up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) while the report of the reappraisal has been received and considered, some more investigation, due to presence of coal bearing area, has become necessary and the same is in hand.

(b) and (c). A final decision in the matter will be taken in consultation with the Planning Commission after examining all factors, on receipt of the final report.

#### Participation of India in International Forums regarding Population Control

845. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the outcome of deliberations that took place in international forums in various countries in which India has participated in recent months in the matter of population control ; and

(b) what conclusion India has reached in the light of the discussions held therein to adopt new methods for bringing the growing population in India under control ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). In recent months, only one International Conference namely the First Asian Parliamentarians Conference on Population & Development was held at Beijing to discuss matters relating to Population control. There was no official participation by the Government of India in the said Conference. The Indian participation was through a delegation sponsored

by the Indian Association of Parliamentarians for Problems of Population & Development. No. report on the deliberations of the Conference has so far been received by the Government of India from the said association. The question of reaching any conclusion on the deliberations in this Conference does not therefore arise at this stage.

#### Survey Regarding Spread of Leprosy

846. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made regarding the spread of Leprosy in the country ; and

(b) if so, the findings and recommendations made in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Surveys in the endemic and hyper-endemic areas of the country are regularly done as a part of work of case detection under Leprosy Control Programme through Leprosy Control Units and Survey Education and Treatment Centres. The result of these Surveys form the basis for the control activities of these Units.

#### Setting up of NCERT Branch at Hyderabad

847. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are intending to set up a branch of N.C.E.R.T. at Hyderabad ; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No.

(b) There is no plan of setting up branches of NCERT in any State. It will be better to build up the counterpart institutions at the State level.

Collaborations with Andhra Pradesh are established by NCERT either directly, or through its regional College of Education at Mysore, or more particularly through its Field Adviser at Hyderabad.

**Survey of Problem Villages by World Bank in 1972**

848. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the survey of problem villages made by world Bank in 1972 is defective ;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh Government represented to the Central Government about it and asked to permit to add some more Villages to that list; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is not aware of any survey of problem villages by the world Bank in 1972 or later in regard to Health and Family welfare.

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

संसदीय शिष्ट मंडल की चीन की बाबा

849. श्री रामाकृष्ण शास्त्री :

श्री अर्जुन सेठी :

श्रीमतों संघोगिणा राधे :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के सांसदों का एक शिष्ट मंडल परिवार नियोजन के बारे में चीन में आयोजित सम्मेलन या सेमीनार में भाग लेने के लिए चीन गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त सम्मेलन में किन-किन संसद् सदस्यों में भाग लिया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि विदेश जाने वाले किसी भी व्यक्ति के पासपोर्ट पर चीन की मंजूरी दर्ज की जाती है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि चीन सरकार ने ऐसा करने के बजाय संसद् सदस्यों को पृथक पत्रों पर लिखित रूप में चीन की मंजूरी दी थी; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रति-क्रिया है?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव) :

(क) जी हाँ, भारतीय संसद् और राज्य विधान मंडलों के 22 सदस्यों के एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने 27 से 30 अक्टूबर, 1981 तक पीकिंग, चीन में जनसंघ्या और विकास के बारे में आयोजित सांसदों के एशियाई सम्मेलन में भाग लिया।

(ख) भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल के सदस्यों की सूची संलग्न है।

(ग) जी हाँ, यह एक सामान्य प्रक्रिया है। लेकिन वास्तविक रूप से वीजा प्रदान करने से सम्बद्ध विनियम, संबंधित देश के आन्तरिक प्रशासन का मामला है।

(घ) और (ड). जब वीजा देने के लिए नई दिल्ली स्थित चीन जनवादी गणराज्य के राजदूतावास के पास भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल के सदस्यों के नाम भेजे गए तो चीनी राजदूतावास ने शुरू में अरणाचल प्रदेश विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष को वीजा देने से इन्कार कर दिया था।

प्रतिनिधि मंडल द्वारा चीनी अधिकारियों को यह स्पष्ट कर देने पर कि अविअरणाचल प्रदेश विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष को वीजा देने से इन्कार किया गया तो भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल का कोई भी सदस्य सम्मेलन में भाग नहीं लेगा, चीन का राजदूतावास अलग कागज पर नीजा जारी करने के लिए सहमत हो गा, इस पर भारतीय प्रतिनिधि

मंडल ने इस बात पर जीरदिया, कि अन्य सभी सदस्यों को भी अलग कागज पर ही वीजा दिया जाए ताकि उनके बीच कोई भेदभाव न हो। प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने इस वीजा व्यवस्था के बारे में सरकार से अनौपचारिक रूप से परामर्श किया था। सरकार ने यह महसूस किया कि चुंकि 'वीजा जारी' करने की प्रक्रिया भीन सरकार के आन्तरिक नियंत्रण का मामला है, अतएव हमारे लिए इस मामले में आपे कोई कार्यवाही करना जरूरी नहीं।

वीजा जारी करने पर सहमत होने के बाद चीन के राजदूतावास वे एक तरफा तौर पर यह बात दोहराई कि ऐसा सीमा के मुख्य पर चीन की स्थिति को छ्यान में रखे बिना किया गया है और इसका अर्थ भारत के एक भाग के रूप में अरणाचल प्रदेश को मान्यता देना नहीं है, भारत सरकार चीन के इस एक तरफा वक्तव्य को स्वीकार नहीं करती।

### विवरण

27 से 30 अक्टूबर, 1981 को बीरिंग (चीन) में जनसंख्या और विकास पर सांसदों के प्रथम एशियाई सम्मेलन के लिए सांसदों के भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल के सदस्यों की सूची

क्रम सं०	नाम	राज्य
1.	श्री सतपाल मित्तल, संसद सदस्य (नेता) सांसदों की भारतीय संस्था के अध्यक्ष	पंजाब
2.	श्री के० लक्ष्मा, संसद सदस्य	कर्नाटक
3.	श्रो एडुआर्डो फेलीरो, संसद सदस्य	गोवा
4.	श्री दिग्मिजय सिंह, संसद सदस्य	गुजरात
5.	श्री सन्तोष मोहन देव, संसद सदस्य	आसाम
6.	डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव, संसद सदस्य	आन्ध्र प्रदेश

क्रम सं.	नाम	राज्य
7.	श्री एस० सी० भंडारे, संसद सदस्य	महाराष्ट्र
8.	डा० भाई महावीर, संसद सदस्य	मध्य प्रदेश
9.	श्री लाडली मोहन निगम, संसद सदस्य	मध्य प्रदेश
10.	श्रीमती अमररजीत कौर, संसद सदस्य	पंजाब
11.	बेगम आजिजा इमाम, संसद सदस्य	बिहार
12.	श्री रतन सिंह राजदा, संसद सदस्य	महाराष्ट्र
<b>राज्य विधायक</b>		
13.	श्री यश दत्त शर्मा	अध्यक्ष, मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा
14.	श्री टी० एल० राजकुमार	अध्यक्ष, अरुणाचल प्रदेश विधान सभा
15.	श्री आर० एस० गवई	अध्यक्ष, महाराष्ट्र विधान परिषद्
16.	श्री बाली राम हीरे	स्वास्थ्य मंत्री, महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार
17.	श्री अहमद बकश सिंधी	उपाध्यक्ष, राजस्थान विधान सभा
18.	श्री ए० एस्वारा रेही	उपाध्यक्ष, आनंद प्रदेश विधान सभा (अभी कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष)
19.	श्री विजय पाल सिंह	उपाध्यक्ष, हरियाणा विधान सभा

क्रम सं०	नाम	राज्य
20.	श्री त्रिपुर आर० मनीमारान, विधान सभा सदस्य	मुख्य सचेतक, तमिलनाडु सरकार
21.	श्री अशोक कुमार बोस, विधान सभा सदस्य	मुख्य सचेतक, पश्चिम बंगल सरकार
22.	श्री धर्म सिंह, विधान सभा सदस्य	उत्तर प्रदेश, (बुलन्दशाहर)

### सलाहकार

23.	श्रीमती आवा माई बी० वाडिया	अध्यक्ष, एफ. पी. ए. आई. बम्बई
24.	प्रोफेसर जे० सो० काष्टुरी	कार्यकारी निदेशक, एफ. पी. एफ.

### पत्रकार

25.	श्री रंगाराजन, यू. एन. माई.	
26.	श्री अन्सर किदवई, नेशनल हैराल्ड	
27.	श्री पी० एस० आजाद, नेशनल सोलिडारी	
28.	श्रीमती रम्मी छाबड़ा, आई० पी० पी० एफ० और इस के प्रकाशन "पीपल" की प्रतिनिधि	

### यू० एन० एफ० पी० ए० को और से विशेषज्ञ

29.	प्रोफेसर रामलाल पारिख, भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य	उपकुलपति, गुजरात विधानसभा
30.	प्रोफेसर बे० एन० राज	

आल इंडिया केन्द्रीय विद्यालय टीचर्स एसोसिएशन की मांगें

850. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री माधवराव सिंधिया :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इंडिया केन्द्रीय विद्यालय टीचर्स एसोसिएशन ने अपनी छह-सूत्री मांगों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को ज्ञापन दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। अखिल भारतीय केन्द्रीय विद्यालय शिक्षक संघ (ए० आई० के० बी० टी० ए०) के छह सूत्री मांग पत्र में शामिल नी मदों के विस्तृत व्यौरे तथा प्रत्येक मद के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी स्थिति संलग्न विवरण में दी है।

### विवरण

क्रम सं०	मांग	तत्सम्बन्धी सरकारी स्थिति
1	2	3

1. अखिलभारतीय केन्द्रीय विद्यालय शिक्षक संघ की मान्यता
2. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन तथा इस के अधिकारी बोर्ड में अखिल भारतीय केन्द्रीय विद्यालय शिक्षक संघ का प्रतिनिधित्व
3. सभी स्तरों पर संयुक्त परामर्शदाती तंत्र की स्थापना।
4. आन्तरिक तरकी कोटे को 25 प्र०श० से 15 प्र०श० तक बढ़ाना।

मामले की नये सिरे से जांच की जा रही है।

मांग की जांच की गई पर केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन अधिकारी बोर्ड में संघ के प्रतिनिधि को मनोनीत करना व्यवहृत नहीं पाया गया।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन में जै०सी०ए०प० पद्धति पर स्टाफ परिषदें गठित करने के प्रस्ताव को सिद्धान्तः मान लिया गया है। विस्तृत विवरण तैयार किया जा रहा है।

मांग को स्वीकार करना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि वर्तमान तरकी कोटा पर्याप्त समझा गया है।

5. वेतनमानों में संशोधन

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के अध्यापकों के वेतनमान वही हैं जो दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा अन्य संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के समतुल्य पदों पर केन्द्रीय वेतनमान के तहत दिये जाते हैं। इसलिए केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के वेतनमानों में कोई भी संशोधन दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा अन्य संघीय क्षेत्रों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन से जुड़ा हुआ है। ऐसी स्थिति में इस मामले में कोई भी निर्णय अलग से लेना सम्भव नहीं है।

6. स्कूल के समय में कमी करना

मामला अभी भी विचाराधीन है।

7. समयनष्ट चयन ग्रेड शुरू करना

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के अध्यापकों के चयन ग्रेड उसी आधार पर संस्कीर्त किये जाते हैं जो दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा अन्य संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के समतुल्य पदों पर काम करने वाले अध्यापकों के लिए केन्द्रीय वेतनमान के तहत विद्यमान हैं। इसलिये, केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों के लिये चयन ग्रेड की योजना में कोई भी परिवर्तन दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा अन्य संघीय क्षेत्रों के लिये उपलब्ध चयन ग्रेड योजना में परिवर्तन से जुड़ा है। ऐसी स्थिति में कोई भी निर्णय अलग से लेना संभव नहीं है।

8. श्रीनित्यपूर्ण तबादला नीति की घोषणा

संगठन में श्रीनित्यपूर्ण तबादला नीति पहले ही विद्यमान है। संघ को इसकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं से अवगत करा दिया गया है।

9. चालू सत्र के दौरान तथाकथित सामूहिक तबादलों को वापिस लेना

तबादले के सभी आदेशों की पूर्णतः जांच करने की मांग को स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है। तथापि, संघ से ऐसे विशिष्ट उदाहरण यदि कोई हो, बताने का अनुरोध किया गया है जिनमें संगठन द्वारा पारित स्थानान्तरण आदेशों द्वारा कोई अन्यथा अवश्यक अन्यता कठिनाई पैदा हुई हो, ऐसे मामलों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जा सकता है।

### उच्च शिक्षा सम्बन्धी नीति

851. श्री रामबत्तार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने उच्च शिक्षा के बारे में कोई नई नीति निर्धारित की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्षत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) नई नीति के बारे उद्देश्य हैं?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने अगले दस से पंद्रह वर्षों के दौरान उच्च शिक्षा के विकास के लिए कारबरी, 1978 में एक नीति प्रारूप रखीकार किया था। नीति प्रारूप में परिकल्पना प्रमुख उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित है :

(1) माध्यमिक संसर पर प्रभावी अवसायीकरण नीकरियों को डिग्रियों से अलग करन, किसी अच्छी नीकरी के लिए डिग्री को न्यूनतम अर्हता बताने वाले मर्ती नियमों को बदलने के जरिए ऐसे कदम उठाना जिनसे विश्वविद्यालय पढ़ति पर बोझ कम हो;

(2) नई संस्थाओं की स्थापना में संयम बरता, जिन्हें स्थापित नहीं किया जाता चाहिए (पिछड़े अंतों को छोड़ कर) जब तक कि शैक्षणिक आधारों पर आवश्यकता अनुभव न को जाए और संकाधन उपलब्ध न हों;

(3) नई संस्थाओं की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में बहुत साधानोपूर्वक योजना

तैयार करना और विद्यमान संस्थाओं का युक्तिकरण;

(4) प्रथम डिग्री और उत्तर-स्नातक स्तरों पर उच्च शिक्षा की पूर्णकालिक संस्थाओं में योग्यता के आधार पर व्यवनात्मक प्रवेश, तथापि कम से कम आधे स्थान कमजोर वर्गों के लिए आरक्षित रखे जाएं;

(5) प्रतिभागाली परन्तु आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर छात्रों का पूरा शिक्षा व्यय बहन करने के लिए सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था;

(6) गैर-आपचारिक माध्यमों से उच्च शिक्षा का विस्तोर; और

(7) माध्यमिक/इन्टरमीडिएट बोर्ड तथा विश्वविद्यालय परीक्षाएं प्राइवेट उम्मीदवारों के लिए खोलना।

### Outdated Notes on C.G.H.S.

852. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that notes on CGHS incorporated in the Manual of Office Procedure are outdated and lack information;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to update them;

(c) Whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) The Manual of Office Procedure does not contain notes on

CGHS. However there is a Compilation of CGHS Orders & Instructions which is being followed.

(b) to (d) Up-to-date draft rules on CGHS are under preparation in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

**Facilities in Government Girls School, R.K. Puram and Sarojini Nagar**

853. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fans in Government Girls Schools, Sector II, R.K. Puram, and Government School No. 1, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi did not work in the last summer season thereby causing physical punishment to the students ;

(b) if so, have these been made serviceable now ; and

(c) whether the lighting arrangements in the class rooms and the drinking water facility for the children are adequate and safe ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) According to information received from the Delhi Administration, some fans were out of order for some time. The students were, however, seated in their rooms having the facility of fans to avoid inconvenience.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Influx of refugees from Bangladesh**

854. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the news item captioned "concern at influx" appearing in the Indian express of 30th September, 1981 ;

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

(c) whether Bangladesh Government have been told of this exodus and asked to check the same ; and

(d) the reasons for not checking the influx by our border security forces ?

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

(b) and (c) Government have taken up the matter through diplomatic channels with the Government of Bangladesh requesting an early return of the refugees. Government have also stressed in this context that adequate assurances should be given to the refugees so that they can return with honour and dignity and without fear of molestation. The Bangladesh Government have indicated their willingness to take back the tribals who had crossed over to India. Meetings of the concerned district officials have also been held to discuss speedy repatriation of the tribals.

(d) Our Border Security Forces did not turn back the tribals due to humanitarian consideration.

### Arrangement for Asian Games

855. SHRI BAL KRISHNA WASNIK :

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work relating to construction and provision for various facilities for the 1982 Asian Games has been going on as per schedule ;

(b) what are the original and revised estimates of the stadia, hotels, approach roads etc. and the total expenses on the games ; and

(c) what are the financial allocation made to far and yet to be made from internal and external sources to meet the expenses on the games ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For holding the Asian Games, 1982, the expenditure as at present approved to be incurred by the Government is Rs. 54.83 crores. In addition to this, the Delhi Development Authority will incur an expenditure of Rs. 9.35 crores towards the construction of an Indoor Stadium at the Rajghat Sports Complex and the New Delhi Municipal Committee will incur an expenditure of Rs. 2.75 crores towards the construction of a Swimming Pool.

The construction of hotels, approach roads, etc., are not being financed from the Asian Games Budget. These projects are being undertaken under the normal plans of the concerned authorities. Only in some cases, the time schedules have been advanced so as to make

the facilities available during the Asian Games, 1982. The construction and other agencies have been asked to furnish revised estimated where necessary.

(c) Against the approved expenditure of Rs. 54.83 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 7.06 crores had been incurred up to 1980-81; and a Budget provision of Rs. 31.24 crores has been made for the year 1981-82. His Highness the Amir of Kuwait has given a cash grant of Rs. 12.00 crores for construction of an indoor stadium for Asian Games in India. No offer from any other country has so far been received as foreign assistance. However, some foreign firms have agreed to gift or provide on free loan basis some equipment for the conduct of the Asian Games 1982.

### News Item Captioned unauthorised Testing of Patients at AIIMS and L "3 way - Management at AIIMS"

856. DR. A.U. AZMI:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the news items captioned "unauthorised testing of patients at AIIMS" appearing in the Indian Express dated the 22nd September, 1981; and L "3-Way" management at AIIMS" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 29 October, 1981; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto with details of action taken to the state of affairs prevailing in the Institute and set the matters right in the overall interest of patients ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE  
IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH  
AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI  
NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :**

(a) Yes.

(b) The all India Institute of Medical Sciences has reported that the reports published in the "Indian Express" on 22nd September, 1981 entitled "Unauthorised testing of patients at AIIMS" and that in the "The Hindustan Times" entitled "3-way management at AIIMS published on 29th October, 1981 are factually incorrect. The Institute, a statutory, autonomous body has further reported :—

(1) The AIIMS Hospital is a referral hospital and affords treatment as per the nature and seriousness of the patient's illness irrespective of the agency which refers to the patient. As regards patients attended to by the department of Nuclear Medicine, these patients are either referred by the Institute Hospital or by general practitioners. Patients referred from outside agencies form an average of about 1 % of the total number of cases. Patients are not charged anything for the investigative procedures. However, because of shortage of X-ray films, those who can afford are requested to buy them. The unutilised portions of such films are utilised for meeting the needs of the poor patients and not sold in the market as reported in the press.

(2) As regards the report about 3 Way Management at the Institute, the affairs of the AIIMS Hospital are managed by the Hospital Management Board consisting of senior faculty and other staff members of the

Institute nominated by the Director. While a senior Professor is the Chairman of the Board, two Associate Professors are entrusted with various responsibilities relating to Hospital Administration, one of whom is a non-medical person while the other is a medical professional. There is no confusion in the administration of the Hospital. The Hospital Management Board, which meets every fortnight is over-all responsible for the proper functioning and administration of the Hospital.

**Coal Shortage for Khurja  
Pottery Units**

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "shortages hit Khurja pottery units" appearing in the Indian Express dated 25th September, 1981 ; and

(b) if so, reason for short supply of coal wagons to Khurja pottery units and the action taken by Government thereabout ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN  
THE MINISTRIES OF RAIL-  
WAYS AND EDUCATION AND  
SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN  
THE DEPARTMENT OF PAR-  
LIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI  
MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) Yes.

(b) Khurja Potteries require steam coal from Raniganj field, availability of which is limited. However, supply of coal to them is being stepped up.

### Legislation for more curbs on Baby Food Sale

858. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news items captioned "Indian code for more curbs on baby food sale" appearing in the Indian Express dated 31st October, 1981 ;

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

(c) action taken amongst others on the following :—

(i) to bring legislation for enforcing the provisions of the Indian code ;

(ii) to regulate the marketing of substitutes for breast milk and also for feeding bottles ;

(iii) to curb advertisements and other forms of sale promotion of infant foods ;

(iv) to curb contact directly or indirectly with the consumers or their family members ;

(v) to curb financial or material inducements offered by manufacturers or distributors to health workers or members of their families ; and

(vi) to display the caption "breast milk is the best for the baby" ?

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

(b) and (c) The Working Group constituted by Government of India

to formulate a Code of Conduct for Production and Marketing of Baby Foods and Feeding Bottles, has submitted its report. The recommendations of the Working Group are under consideration of Government of India.

### Indo-Tibetan border trade

859. SHRI KAMAL NATH : SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :  
SHRI P. NAMGYAL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether China is keen to resume Indo-Tibetan border trade ;

(b) whether any indication to this effect was available during the visit of Indian Pilgrims to mount Kailash and Mansarovar ;

(c) whether Chinese have shown interest in Indian Hindustan Machine Tool watches, stoves and clothes ;

(d) whether any formal move in this direction has been made by Beijing ;

(e) whether any talks in this regard have been held ; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c). During the pilgrimages to Kailash and Mansarovar some Chinese officials responsible for administrative arrangements for the pilgrims made casual enquiries about Indian goods, specially those carried by pilgrims, such as HMT watches, stoves etc.

(d) and (e) No., Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

### P. M.'s Visit abroad

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during the month of September, 1981 and October, 1981 Prime Minister of India visited number of countries apart from attending the Commonwealth Conference and Cancun summit ;

(b) if so, whether during these two meetings she had also met a number of foreign heads including U. S. President and Chinese Prime Minister ;

(c) if so, whether as a result of the discussions with various heads of the Governments many differences and misunderstandings existing between India and these countries, have been removed to a greater extent ;

(d) if so, is it also a fact that the attitude of these countries have considerably changed towards India ;

(e) if so, to what extent ;

(f) whether it is also a fact that Prime Minister also visited France and Italy ;

(g) if so, whether number of economic and political pacts were signed with these countries ; and

(h) if so, the main features of the same ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). During the meetings our Prime Minister had with various Heads of Government, discussions inter-alia, on matters of bilateral

interests had taken place. These bilateral contacts had provided a very welcome opportunity for wide ranging discussions. While the extent of the impact of these discussions on India's relations with the countries concerned cannot be assessed in exact terms, there is no doubt that these discussions have resulted in a better perception by several foreign Heads of Government of the interests, problems and concerns of India as well as of our attitudes towards important international and regional questions.

(f) to (h). Yes, Sir. During the visit to France, a Joint Declaration regarding the international political and economic situation was issued and four Memoranda of Understanding relating to the following were signed :

(i) Cooperation in coal-mining ;

(ii) Cooperation in the field of Environment ;

(iii) Creation of an Indo-French Group on Energy ; and

(iv) Agreement between the two countries for the creation of a power Testing Facility.

No specific agreement was signed during the visit to Italy, although the discussions indicated avenues for increased bilateral cooperation which will now be followed up.

### Financial Incentives for Production of Multi-Axle Commercial Vehicles

861. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his ministry has mooted a proposal for grant of financial incentive for production of multi-axle commercial vehicles with larger haulage capacity ;

(b) if so, whether these are more fuel efficient than the single or dual axle vehicles which are now being used all over the world for long distance traffic ;

(c) whether the two major manufacturers of commercial vehicles, TELCO and ASHOK Leyland, have already commenced experimental production of multi-axle vehicles ;

(d) if so, whether they are expected to manufacture about 300 vehicles per annum ;

(e) whether his ministry is considering various other measures to ensure that sustained demand for these vehicles is generated and the preference to be given to the multi-axle vehicles operators in allotment of national and zonal permits ; and

(f) if so, to what extent assistance have been provided to them ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :** (a) and (b). The Transport Development Council in its meeting in September, 1981 has recommended that production and operation of multi-axle vehicles be encouraged because of their fuel-efficiency and large haulage capacity, compared to conventional two axle vehicles. Various suggestions such as financial and other incentives for encouraging production and operation of such vehicles are being examined in consultation with the concerned departments.

(c) and (d). Ashok Leyland have already introduced a three-axle vehicle in the market and their production programme for the year 1981 is estimated at 400. TELCO have undertaken experimental production of multi-axle vehicles.

(e) and (f). The suggestions to this effect are also being considered.

### Rail accidents during September

**862. SHRI M.V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the month of September, there were unprecedented rail accidents in the country ;

(b) Is it also a fact that almost all the accidents of the railways had been due to sabotage by anti-social elements or by foreign elements which are very active ?

(c) If so, what steps have been taken or being considered to meet this serious threat ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) No. During September, 1981 there were 108 train accidents against 118 during July and 108 in August, 1981.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise. However, as a precautionary measure, intensive track patrolling by railway gang men and police has been introduced in sabotage prone and vulnerable sections.

### Statement made by Pak President about line of control in Kashmir

**863. SHRI B.V. DESAI :**  
**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :**

**SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK :**

**SHRI ARJUN SETHI :**  
**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :**

**SHRI BALA SAHEB VIKHE PATIL :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Pakistan President in which he has made clear that he will not allow the line of control in Kashmir to be turned into a natural boundary between India and Pakistan ;

(b) if so, whether he has also pointed out that India wanted to turn the line of control into a natural boundary but Pakistan are not in favour of it and will not allow it;

(c) if so, whether any such proposal was conveyed to the Pakistan by the Indian Government ;

(d) if so, the details of the same ; and

(e) what are the steps Government are considering to take back the territory illegally occupied by Pakistan in J&K State ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTRERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Government have seen Press reports to this effect.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) It is Government's policy to settle the issue arising out of Pakistan's occupation of a part of Jammu and Kashmir peacefully, and through bilateral negotiations.

#### Persons benefited by adult education projects and allocations made therefor during Sixth Plan

864. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons benefited by various Adult Education Projects in the country State-wise

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes benefited by these projects, State-wise ;

(c) the expenditure incurred on these projects so far, State-wise and year-wise ; and

(d) the allocation of funds for these projects for the Sixth Five Year Plan period, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). Statement showing the position at the end of June 1981 regarding the number of beneficiaries enrolled in the Adult Education Projects, including the number of beneficiaries among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is attached (Annexure-I). [Placed in Library See No. LT-2956/81].

(c) Statement showing State-wise expenditure incurred on Adult Education during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 is attached (Annexure-II). [Placed in Library See No. LT-2956/81].

(d) Statement showing State-wise outlays earmarked for Adult Education in the Sixth Plan (1980-85) is attached (Annexure-III). [Placed in Library See No. LT-2956/81].

#### Test of Anti-Polimyelitis Vaccine in Netherlands Institute for Public Health

865. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have tested with success a new antipolimyelitis vaccine developed in the Netherlands Institute for Public Health ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). Testing of the new anti-polioelities vaccine developed in Netherlands Institute for Public Health is being undertaken by Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. Bombay.

**Grants to Voluntary Organisations for new Hospitals in Rural Areas**

866. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT :

SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have launched a scheme offering grants to voluntary organisations to help them to set up new hospitals and dispensaries in rural areas; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and the allocation of fund for this scheme (state-wise figures) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) Grants under the scheme are given for non-recurring expenditure such as purchase of land, construction of hospital building, purchase of hospital equipment etc. The total non-recurring expenditure is to be shared by the Central Government, State Government or Union Territory Administration and the grantee institution on a matching basis.

A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been made for the scheme during the year 1981-82. There is no state-wise allocation of funds. The grants are given to voluntary organisations in different States/Union Territories on recommendations of State Governments etc. if they satisfy the conditions governing the scheme.

**सूरत-जलगांव रेल लाइन को दोहरा करना**

867. श्री छोतू भाई गामित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह करने की तृष्णा करेंगे कि :--

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे में सूरत से जलगांव तक रेल लाइन को दोहरा करने के लिए कोई परियोजना है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) इस रेल लाइन को दोहरा करने का कार्य कब तक शुरू किया जाएगा और यह कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) इस पर कितना ब्योरा होने की संभावना है?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जो नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) अभी तक इस प्रस्ताव की जांच-पड़ताल नहीं की गई है। लेकिन, कच्चे अनुमान के अनुसार, यदि इस परियोजना को शुरू किया जाये तो इसकी लागत लगभग 92.00 करोड़ रुपये होगी।

**Shifting of Western Railway H.Q.**

868. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has expressed his

view about the shifting of headquarters of Western Railways from Bombay to some other place keeping in view the over population of Bombay;

(b) whether Government intend to shift the headquarters of the Western Railways to Ahmedabad or Baroda or Gandhinagar in Gujarat keeping in view the views of the Maharashtra Chief Minister; and

(c) if so, the time by which headquarters of the Western Railways will be shifted to any place in Gujarat?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):**  
(a) and (b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Number of Officers Serving in Shipping Corporation of India**

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

(a) the number of officers, serving in Shipping Corporation of India

as on 1 September, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 and the number of them eligible for promotions as per the prevalent norms as on that date;

(b) the number of officers promoted during each year of 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 1981 and the percentage of this figure to total number of officers and number of officers eligible for promotions; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons in granting such large number of promotions to officers on one hand, and quite few to the class III and IV employees on the other, and what steps the Shipping Corporation of India management proposes to take to remove the disparity?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEE-RENDRA PATIL):** (a) and (b). The number of officers serving in the Shipping Corporation of India as on 1st January 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981, the number eligible for promotion as per the prevalent norms as on that date, number of officers promoted during each years the percentage of this figure to total number of officers and to the number eligible for promotion are furnished below:—

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
No. of officers serving in the S.C.I.	390	442	468	496	521
No. of officers eligible for promotion	156	141	209	255	274
No. of officers promoted	76	47	72	81	111
Percentage of promotees to total number of officers	19.49%	16.3%	15.38%	16.33%	21.3%

1

2

3

4

5

6

Percentage of promotees to the total number of officers eligible for promotion . . . . . 48.72% 33.33% 34.45% 31.76% 40.51%

**NOTE:** The reason for indicating the strength as on 1st January is that promotions in officers' cadre are made by the Shipping Corporation of India annually w.e.f. 1st January (and not from 1st September as in the case of staff). The eligibility of the officers for promotion to the next higher grades is also determined with reference to the said date, i.e. 1st January and not 1st September.

(c) The promotion policy in respect of the officers and staff cannot be identical as the two groups of employees perform different types of work. The promotion of the staff is governed by an agreement signed in August 1972 and is followed meticulously. In the case of officers, there are no guaranteed promotions and all the promotions are need-based.

In view of the above, it is neither possible nor expedient to strike a balance between the two groups.

**Promotions to Officers Vis-a-Vis Class III and IV Employees in Shipping Corporation of India**

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

(a) the total number of Class III and IV employees working in Shipping Corporation of India as on 1st September, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 and the number of them eligible for promotions as per the prevalent norms as on that date;

(b) the number of Class III and IV employees promoted during the years 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 and the percentage of this figure to total number of Class III and IV employees and number of Class III and IV employees eligible for promotion; and

(c) whether the 'Computer agreement' stipulates the minimum number of promotions to be given to Class III and IV employees ?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERRENDRA PATIL):**

(a) and (b). The total number of Class III and IV employees working in the Shipping Corporation of India as on 1st September, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981, the number eligible for promotion as per the prevalent norms as on that date, the number of Class III and IV employees promoted during these years and the percentage of promotees to total number of Class III and IV employees and number of Class III and IV employees eligible for promotion are furnished below—:

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
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Total No. of Class III and IV employees working in the S.C.I. . . . .

1144	1117	1093	1042	1005
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	1	2	3	4	5	6
No. of Class III and IV employees eligible for promotions as per the prevalent norms as on that date.	869	874	880	822	864	
No. of Class III and IV employees promoted during these years	84	55	97	77	5	
Percentage of promotees to total No. of Class III and IV employees	7.34%	4.92%	8.87%	7.39%	0.5%	
Percentage of promotees to No. of Class III and IV employees eligible for promotion	9.67%	6.29%	11.00%	9.37%	0.6%	

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Report of an Inspection Team on working of Kendriya Hindi Sansthan**

871. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Inspection Team appointed to look into the working of the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, what are the main highlights of the Report and what are its findings;

(c) whether it is a fact that the report has enlisted serious irregularities in its functioning, and financial and administrative matters of the Institute;

(d) whether audit objections raised on various items have been replied and if not, what action was taken; and

(e) what steps Government have planned to put Kendriya Hindi Sansthan in proper shape and order in view of the serious implications of the findings of this Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). An inspection team consisting of officers of the Ministry of Education visited the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan to inspect certain records following complaints of administrative and financial irregularities. The inspection team has submitted its Report to the Chairman of the Sansthan and the Director has been requested to furnish his comments thereon. The Report of Inspection Team and the comments of the Director will be placed before the Finance Committee/Governing Council and Mandal for deciding the further course of action. Since the comments of the Director on the Report are still awaited, it will be premature to say

anything in this regard. So far as audit objections for the year 1979-80 are concerned these have been replied to by the Director, Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra to Accountant General, U.P. Allahabad.

### White Paper on Education Policy

872. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a white paper on National Education Policy; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). The National Policy on Education, adopted in 1968, continues to be in force.

### National Commission on Education

873. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the resolutions passed by the National Convention of Teachers organised by the Indian National Teachers' Congress at New Delhi on 21st and 22nd August, 1981;

(b) if so, the exact text of the Resolutions received and whether Government have taken any decision/action on them, especially on the demand for setting up of a National Commission on Education, on a permanent basis, covering all aspects, stages and sectors of education

including training and research; and

(c) if so, the nature of discussion/action taken and if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken?

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

(b) and (c) The text of 9 resolutions received is given in Annexure. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2957/81]. The contents of the resolutions have been noted. Since these cover a very wide field of educational reform which is a continuous process, no firm date regarding decisions can be indicated.

### Proposal to extend Roll on and Roll off Traffic to New Mangalore Port

874. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has sent a proposal to extend roll off and roll on traffic to New Mangalore Port;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any decision on it;

(c) the estimated amount required to extend the traffic;

(d) the details thereof; and

(e) if no, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (e) The Government of India have not received any proposal from the Kar-

nataka Government to extend Roll-off and Roll-on traffic to New Mangalore Port. However, Mogul Line Limited is considering a proposal to introduce Roll-on-Roll-off passenger-cum-cargo service between Bombay and Goa which may be extended, if necessary, to Jaffarabad in the North and Mangalore in the South.

अक्टूबर, 1981 के दौरान उत्तर क्षेत्र में स्थगित की गई रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या

875. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की वृप्ता करेंगे कि :

(क) अक्टूबर, 1981 के दौरान उत्तर रेलवे द्वारा रुदार वित्ती रेलगाड़ियों स्थगित की गई थीं और वे वित्तने दिन स्थगित रही थीं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त रेल रोडओं को स्थगन रेलवे 'विभाग' के कुप्रबन्ध के बारण हुआ था और न कि कोयले की कमी के बारण;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अक्टूबर के चौथे सप्ताह के दौरान प्रातः काल उपलब्ध कराई गई जोधपुर और बाड़मेर के बीच अप और डाउन रेल सेवाएं केवल स्थानीय रेलगाड़ियों थीं और वे प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर रुकती थीं और उनकी गति भी स्थानीय रेलगाड़ियों की भाँति थी लेकिन यात्रियों से लिया गया किराया मेल ट्रैन का था जिससे यात्रियों में भारी असंतोष और रोष व्याप्त है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए कौन से अधिकारी जिम्मेदार हैं और उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) कोयले की कमी के कारण अक्टूबर, 1981 में 1 दिन से 31 दिन तक उत्तर रेलवे में लगभग 85 जोड़ी गाड़ियां रद्द की गयी थीं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). कोयले की कमी के कारण जोधपुर-बाड़मेर खंड पर दो जोड़ी सदारी गाड़ियों अर्थात् 1जैबी/2 जैबी पैसेन्जर और 1एस पी/2 एस पी पैसेन्जर को क्रमशः 20-10-81 और 19-10-81 से अस्थायी रूप से रद्द करना पड़ा। 97 अप्रैल 1982 डाउन एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के नियत समय को बदलना पड़ा जिससे वे दिन के समय चल सकें तथा जनता की सुविधा के लिए इन गाड़ियों को एक अस्थायी उपाय के रूप में इस खंड के सभी स्टेशनों पर रोका गया। लेकिन, 1 जैबी/2 जैबी सदारी गाड़ियों को 3-11-81 से फिर से चला दिया गया है तथा 97 अप्रैल 1982 डाउन एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों का चालन उनके पूर्व समय के अनुसार कर दिया गया है। समय कम और अनिश्चित होने के कारण, वर्तमान नियमों के आधार पर गाड़ियों के नाम के अनुसार किराये लिए गए थे।

### Success in the Field of Laproscopic Tubectomy

876. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the success achieved so far, during the previous and the current year in the field of laproscopic tube-

tomy under the family planning programme in various States;

(b) whether it is a fact that this programme received overwhelming approval from our Common folk;

(e) if so, the special measures being taken by the Department to promote the above programme;

(d) the number of doctors given training in various States of the country in the above programme; and

(e) steps being taken to promote the training programme in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) The figures of tubectomy operations, performed by different methods, are not collected or maintained separately. As per available information, some States have performed well in laproscopic tubal sterilisation.

(b) In some States, laproscopic sterilisation is gaining popularity and in some others, other techniques have more popular acceptance.

(c) The Government consider all safe techniques of sterilisation at par. The Government do not promote any particular technique of sterilisation in preference to others. The technique for female sterilisation depends on the skill and experience of the surgeon, available physical facilities and environmental conditions.

(d) A large number of doctors in Government Service as well as private practitioners have been performing laproscopy. However, to ensure uniform standard of training, the Government approved three laproscopic training centres in the country. So far, 47 teams (each consisting of a Senior Gynaecologist,

Operation Theatre Nurse and Theatre Technician) from different States/U.Ts. have been trained in laproscopic techniques and in preventive maintenance of equipments in these three centres. Besides others are being trained locally in some States.

(e) Training programme continues through the three training centres. States Governments have also been requested to identify one training centre in their own State to enable them to train other gynaecologists of the State in laproscopic techniques.

एशियाई खेलों के बारे में हुआ व्याप

877. श्री दृष्टि चन्द्र जैन : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) आगामी एशियाई खेलों के बारे में अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है और इस कार्य की प्रगति क्या है; और

(ब) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मलिकार्जुन) : (क) एशियाई खेलों के लिए फिलहाल स्वीकृत सरकार द्वारा किए जाने वाले 54.83 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च में से 15 नवम्बर, 1981 तक 17.43 करोड़ रुपये की राशि खर्च की जा चुकी है। विभिन्न मदों के कार्य की प्रगति निर्धारित अनुसूची के अनुसार हो रही है।

(ख) एशियाई खेल आयोजित करने के लिए नए स्टेडियमों का निर्माण विद्युतान स्टेडियमों का नवीकरण तथा अन्य सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था 30 जून, 1982 तक पूरी हो जाने की सम्भावना है सिवाय टैब्ल टेनिस और बाक्सिंग प्रतियोगिताओं के लिए प्रयत्न मैदान में निर्मित किए जाने वाले एक हाल के, जो 30 सितम्बर, 1982 तक पूरा होगा।

दिल्ली में यमुना नदी पर पुराना पुल

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

(क) क्या तीन वर्ष पूर्व दिल्ली में बाहर (रेल और सड़क) यातायात के लिए यमुना नदी के पुराने रेलवे पुल को अनुप्रयुक्त धीरित किया गया था और एक नया पुल बनाये जाने का विचार था;

((ख)) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस पुल के लोहे के खम्भों पर जंग लग चुका है और इसकी कालावधि खत्म हो गई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यकारी करने का विचार है?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्यविभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख). जो नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### MCC Cricket Team

879. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI K. A. RAJAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have cleared the tour

of MCC Team inclusive of Boycott and Cook for playing in India ; and

(b) If so, whether it is not India's policy to totally boycott the apartheid regime and its supporters in any form ?

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

(b) Permission to the MCC team to visit India does not in any way compromise India's principled stand against apartheid and India's total boycott of the racist regime in all fields including sports.

#### Indian delegation's visit to China

880. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY :

SHRI N. E. HORO :

SHRI K. MALLANNA :

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision on the date has been finalised for the Indian Delegation's visit for talks on further normalisation of relations between India and China ;

(b) if so, whether any date has been fixed for the talks ;

(c) what is the progress made so far for improving the relations between the two countries ; and

(d) whether the latest attitude of China has made it difficult for India to improve the relations and

has also hindered the normalisation of the relations between the two countries ?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) :** (a) and (b). In consultation with the Chinese authorities the dates December 10-14 have been fixed for the officials' talks to be held in Beijing.

(c) and (d). Relations have been improving gradually; there are increasing contacts and exchanges. Indian pilgrims have resumed visits to Kailash and Mansarovar, following the Chinese decision to reopen the routes to the holy places. Apart from the routine exchange of delegations and sports teams ; the visit to India in June this year of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Prime Minister's meeting with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in Cancun on October 22, may be considered significant.

Government intends to continue its efforts to normalise relations, and it is our hope that the Chinese Government will reciprocate.

### North-South Summit

**881. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) is it true that modification of International Monetary Fund and World Bank decision making procedure by making them subject to revision by U. N. General Assembly constitutes one of the major demands of the Third World countries in view of the bias and weighted voting capacity of U. S. and other industrialised nations ;

(b) it is also true that President Reagan at the very outset of Cancun meeting stated unambiguously that his Government would refuse to

entertain any proposal intending to modify International Monetary Fund and World Bank decision making procedure ; and

(c) if answer to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative whether the Cancun meet registered any substantial gain in respect to the Third World interests ?

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

(b) In his policy statement made on the first day of the Cancun meeting, President Reagan referred to four essential understandings in the context of Global Negotiations. One of these related to respect for the competence, functions and powers of the specialised agencies and the understanding that the decisions taken by the specialised agencies are final.

(c) The gains of the Cancun meeting are to be viewed in respect of the totality of the outcome of the discussions held there and the consensus there on important issues such as, Global Negotiations, the need for increased energy investment from both private and official sources in developing countries, etc. The text of the summary by the Co-Chairman of the Cancun meeting has been laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 70 dated 26-11-81.

### Theft in special Kalka Mail on 4th October, 1981

**882. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that luggage and personal belongings worth over a lakh of rupees were

lost by theft from the passengers travelling by special Kalka Mail in the first class from Delhi to Howrah on 4th October, 1981 ;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that such thefts and organised robberies have became a routine affairs nowadays in Railways ;

(d) if so, the details ; and

(e) what vigorous measures are being taken to ensure the safety of passengers in Railway ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) On 4-10-81, 4 passengers travelling in first class Compartment of Down Pooja Special train lodged a complaint at Government Railway Police, Mughalsarai that their valuables Jewellery, cash etc. worth about Rs. 85,000 were found stolen when the train started from Mirzapur. Government Railway Police, Mughalsarai transferred the papers to Government Railway Police, Mirzapur where a case no. 188 dated 15-10-81 was registered and the same is under investigation.

(c) and (d). During the period January—October, 1981, 313 cases of robberies/dacoities in trains have been reported.

(e) Government Railway Police who are responsible for safety and security of passengers' travelling in trains and their belongings are making efforts to control crimes on Railways by providing escorts in trains, surveillance over criminals,

arresting and prosecuting them in specific cases. R.P.F. is assisting the Government Railway Police in this regard.

### Import of Wagons

883. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board has decided to import 20,000 cast steel BOXN Wagons at the cost of 100 million dollar ;

(b) if so, whether this import is tied to the World Bank Loan, sought for modernisation and improvement of haulage in the Indian Railways ;

(c) if so, what are the considerations for this change which is going to hit domestic wagon building industry very hard ; and

(d) whether Government are aware that this shift in the policy of the Railway Board is going to very adversely affect of the West Bengal Engineering industries which are largely dependent on orders for railway rolling stock ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) There is no proposal to import any BOXN wagons.

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

(d) There being no plan to import any wagons, the question of any indigenous engineering units getting adversely affected does not arise.

**Dankuni-Sheakhala Line**

884. SHRI SATYASADHAN

CHAKRABORTY :

SHRI RUP CHAND PAL:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the Chief Minister of West Bengal regarding the construction of Dankuni-Sheakhala Broad Gauge line ;

(b) if so, what is the fate of the letter and the construction of the project ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Chief Minister was advised that the proposed Dankuni-Sheakhala BG line, though an approved work, could not be taken up for construction due to severe constraint of financial resources. With the limited funds available to the Railways, priority has been given to Howrah-Amta rail link which is now in progress. It is proposed to start construction work on Dankuni-Sheakhala BG line only after the Howrah-Amta BG link is completed.

**Punctuality of passenger trains on Central Railway**

1885. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Central Railways monthly record of punctuality of passen-

ger trains during the last six months ;

(b) reasons for lack of punctuality, if any; and

(c) the remedial steps proposed in near future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Punctuality percentage of Passenger trains 'Not losing time' on Central Railway during the period May to October, 1981 has been as under :

Month	punctuality percentage
May, 81	75.8
June, 81	73.2
July, 81	76.9
Aug., 81	80.1
Sept., 81	82.2
Oct., 81	82.4

(b) Punctuality performance has been affected adversely on account of a alarm chain pulling, disconnection of hose-pipes, rolling stock failures, accidents, etc.

(c) The punctuality performance of passenger carrying trains is being watched closely at all levels and concerted efforts are being made to improve the running of trains by attending to various avoidable causes, like rolling stock failures, accidents. Staff responsible for loss of punctuality is identified and dealt with firmly and promptly.

Liaison is being maintained with the concerned State Governments to check the incidence of alarm chain pulling, disconnection of hose-pipes and miscreant activities.

**Refusal to Japanese Television Company to make a Film on Yoga training centres**

886. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a report appearing in the *India Today* (June 16-30) under the feature 'In the Air', about alleged refusal given to a Japanese Television Company to make a film on various Yoga Training Centres in India ;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal made by the Japanese company ; and

(c) the reasons for which permission was not granted to it as alleged in the said publication ?

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

(b) The proposal was made by a Japanese Television Company called NAV PRODUCTIONS through the Embassy of India, Tokyo late in December. The proposed film was to be titled "Unknown World" and its objective was to cover the esoteric and scientific aspects of Yoga. Permission was refused to make this film in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Indian Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy in February 1981.

(c) The reason for not granting permission is, the Government's experience that such films made by foreign TV companies tend to highlight curious aspects of our culture. Permission has been refused because such films only tend to highlight the exotic and curious aspects of yogic practices which results in negative publicity.

**Fly-over near Moolchand Hospital**

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

(a) reasons for constructing a fly-over near Mool Chand Hospital when the traffic is bad there had been built recently at a great cost by removing the round circle ;

(b) why could the requirement of a fly-over be not visualised earlier and what amount has been spent on the construction of traffic island ;

(c) action proposed to be taken against the officials/authorities who lacked foresightedness ; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :**

(a) to (d). The rotary round circle at Mool Chand crossing was already getting choked with traffic which had gone as high as over 10,000 passenger car units per hour during the peak period. As a result the signalised crossing which has an appreciately greater capacity than a round-about was constructed. Construction of flyovers in various locations in the Capital including the Mool Chand crossing had been visualised and was forming part of the improvement Plan of Delhi administration. Financial constraints, however, did not permit construction of such flyovers which have now been accelerated keeping in view the forthcoming Asian Games which are likely to generate very heavy additional traffic. The question of taking action against any official/authorities does not, therefore, arise.

सरकारी क्षेत्र की इकाइयों को तुलना में गैर-सरकारी इकाइयों को समाझ किये गये माल डिब्बे

४८८८. श्री जनुल बशर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह दताने की वृप्ता करेंगे कि :

(क) दिनांक 1 जनवरी, 1980 से 31 अक्टूबर, 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र को अंतर्राष्ट्रिक इकाइयों द्वारा प्राथमिकता 'सो' और 'डी' के अन्तर्गत कितने कितने माल डिब्बे मांगे रखे थे और उन्हें दास्तद में कितने माल डिब्बे मुहैया किये गये; और

(ख) इसी अवधि के दौरान गैर-सरकारी इकाइयों द्वारा समान प्राथमिकताओं के अन्तर्गत कितने वित्त ने माल डिब्बे मांगे रखे और उन्हें दास्तद में कितने माल डिब्बे मैहैया किये गये ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उच मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के अंतर्राष्ट्रिक यूनिटों और निजी क्षेत्र के यूनिटों को प्राथमिकता 'ग' और 'घ' के अधीन माल डिब्बों के मांगपत्रों तथा सालाई के सम्बन्ध में अलग ट्रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता।

#### Student-Teacher Ratio in Central Universities

४८९. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what should be the student-teacher ratio in the Universities as per guideline of the University Grants Commission;

(b) the actual student-teacher ratio in different Central Universities; and

(c) the action taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, no guidelines have been prescribed to determine a desirable student-teacher ratio in the Universities by the Commission. The actual student-teacher ratio varies from course to course and faculty to faculty depending upon the stage of development and the level of teaching and research activities in each University. The overall student-teacher ratios which obtained in the Central Universities during the academic year 1979-80 were as follows :—

Aligarh Muslim University : 13:1

Banaras Hindu University 10:1

Delhi University 18:1

Hyderabad University 4:1

Jawaharlal Nehru University 13:1

North-Eastern Hill University 7:1

Visva-Bharati 4:1

(c) Does not arise.

इन्हौर-मऊ लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में दृष्ट है

४९० श्री कंयूर भूरण : क्या रेल मंत्री यह दताने की वृप्ता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में इन्हौर से मऊ तक की मीट्ये ज लाइन को, इसी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान दड़ी लाइन में बदलने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह काम कब तक हो जाएगा ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण संवादसभी तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग भी उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : : (क) जो, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठा।

### Conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga Line

891. SHRI HARINATH MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the date when the inauguration of conversion of present metre-gauge line into broad-gauge from Samastipur to Darbhanga was performed by the Minister at Lahiriasarai (Divisional Headquarters of Dhabhanga) ;

(b) the stipulated period for the complete execution of the project as announced by the Minister in consultation with some of his top officials ;

(c) the allotment of funds for the year 1981-82 and the physical target achieved so far during the current year and likely to be achieved by the year end ;

(d) the proposed allotment of funds during the year 1982-83 with the physical target aimed to be achieved ; and

(e) whether the present metre-gauge line will be allowed to exist side by side with the proposed broad-gauge line ; if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The inaugural function was performed by the Minister of Railways at Lahiriasarai on 19-4-1981.

(b) As far as is known no date for completion of the project was announced by the Minister for Railways during the inaugural function. The work is, however, expected to be completed within 4 to 5 years subject to availability of funds.

(c) A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been allotted for this project during 1981-82. Tenders have been called for construction of offices and staff quarters at Samastipur and miscellaneous works in connection with store godowns and other accommodation.

(d) The proposals for allotment of funds for 1982-83 have not yet been finalised. They can be finalised only after presentation of budget for 1982-83 in the Parliament.

(e) It has been decided to go in for straight conversion of Samastipur Darbhanga Line. It has also been decided that the work on restoration of Chhitauni-Bagaha rail link should be progressed simultaneously so that completion of the works synchronises and the M.G. net work of N.E. Railway does not become isolated after conversion of Samastripur-Darbhanga section.

### Orders for Diesel Engines with D.L.E.C. Plant at Chittaranjan

892. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board is not giving orders for manufacture of diesel engines to the D.L.E.C., Chittaranjan ; and

(b) if so, the reasons and circumstances led the Board to take such an action ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Bad Condition of National Highways**

893. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the bad condition of all the National Highways particularly the G.T. Road; and

(b) if so, steps taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of India are aware of the general condition of all the National Highways as it is their responsibility to look after their development and maintenance. The National Highways are being constantly improved and maintained, within the overall financial constraints, in a traffic-worthy condition. An allocation of Rs. 660 crores has been approved for development of National Highways in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Improvement and maintenance works to the extent of Rs. 100.5 crores and Rs. 40 crores respectively are being carried out during the current year. Special repairs and flood damage repairs are sanctioned wherever stretches get heavily damaged due to monsoons etc.

Due to increase in traffic and very heavy axle loads plying on G.T. Road, and other National Highways, strengthening of stretches in a phased manner, is already in progress as a continuing process.

**Law and Order problem on Eastern Railway**

894. SHRI RASHEED MA-SOOD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to news item 'Worst law and order problem on Eastern Railway' appearing in Patriot dated 22nd October, 1981 quoting the Eastern Railway General Manager that the law and order problem on the Eastern Railway is the worst *vis-a-vis* other zonal Railways ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to improve the situation.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) Maintenance of law and order as well as policing in the States including the railway premises, is the Constitutional responsibility of the State Government/ Police. Railways in their own interest assist the State agency responsible for maintenance of law and order particularly affecting the railways even by withdrawing their men from their normal duties. Besides, the following measures have been taken to improve the situation :

1. GRP strength in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh States has already been augmented suitably including the Eastern Railway portion. Similar proposals for augmentation of the strength in GRP when received from the State Government of West Bengal will be examined and concurred.

2. The long distance Mail/Express/Passenger trains are being escorted by State Police assisted by RPF/RPSF during night run of such trains as far as practicable.
3. Patrolling of track in the vulnerable areas by RPF/RPSF.
4. Surveillance over criminals and known bad characters.
5. Information regarding late departure of trains being frequently relayed to travelling passengers through public Address system.
6. Engine failures being attended to promptly by the concerned railway staff at stations.
7. Engine crews have instructions to resort to repeated whistling in case of out of course detention of any such train, to alert the escort party.
8. Information is relayed to Government Railway Police officers promptly for providing protection to travelling passengers.
9. Close liaison is maintained at all levels with the State authorities responsible for maintenance of law and order in the States including railway premises.
10. Beat patrolling of stations, platforms/waiting halls by Government Railway Police.
11. Time to time massive ticket checking and unauthorised chain pulling drives are being conducted with the help of GRP and RPF.

**Black Marketing in Railway Tickets**

895. SHRI RASHEED MA-SOOD :

SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the unabated blackmarketing in rail tickets and flourishing of the unauthorised agencies dealing in tickets in the capital and other metropolitan cities ;

(b) if so, what measures have been taken by the Government in the past to curb blackmarketing in rail tickets and the results achieved ; and

(c) what steps are contemplated by Government to make such illegal sale of tickets a punishable offence with a view to making dent in its blackmarketing ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) No. However, some reports of anti-social elements/ unauthorised agents cornering reserved accommodation on fictitious names and then transferring the same at premium to other needy passengers in the capital and other metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have been received.

(b) and (c). Special checks are conducted by Vigilance and Commercial Wings of Railways along with Government Railway Police on reservation offices and on trains to detect irregularities in passenger train reservations and also to dis-

courage the activities of tours and anti-social elements dealing in reserved accommodation. During the last six months, 433 checks were conducted in this respect by the Railways in the metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras which resulted in detection and prosecution of 573 anti-social elements/unauthorised agents. Door to door checks were carried out in Calcutta area to verify the genuineness of passenger besides checks relating to transfer of tickets during March-October, 1981. As a result, over 1000 berths were cancelled and allotted to wait-listed passengers. During the same period, in Madras area, over 7000 passengers were cross-checked with reservation requisition, out of which about 450 turned out to be travelling on transferred tickets and were dealt with as per rules. In Bombay and Delhi also, about 1000 and 450 persons respectively were detected likewise. In addition, the Special Sqaud attached to the Vigllance Directorate of the Railway Board conducted 54 checks in reservation area in these cities during 1981 whereby 398 such persons were apprehended and prosecuted.

2. Since many of the irregularities in reservation area stem from difference between demand and supply, endeavours have been made to reduce the gap between dmeand and supply by introducing new trains, augmenting the loads of existing trains, extending their runs, increasing the frequency of weekly/biweekly trains and running holiday specials on important routes to clear the rush of traffic. In addition, several steps have been taken to render better and more satisfactory service to the travelling public by way of streamlining the reservation procedures and arrangements like opening additional booking windows, reservation counters and extending working hours of reservation offices.

3. Persons found selling railway tickets unauthorisedly are taken up under Section 114 of Indian Railways Act, 1890, which provides imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 250/- or with both. Passengers are instructed/warned through public address system not to purchase tickets from unauthorised agents. In addition, an amendment of Indian Railways Act is contemplated to make procurement and transfer of reserved accommodation by unauthorised agents a cognizable offence and punishable with Rs. 1,000 fine and or imprisonment for 3 years.

**Shortage of medicines in central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries**

896. SHRI RASHEED MA- SOOD :

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the continuous medicines shortage for many months in the Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries in the capital and the non-availability of even the basic medicines and that the patients have to buy the medicines from the market after days wait for its supply by the dispensaries ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the continuous shortage of medicines in the Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries and the steps that have been taken by the Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LAS-KAR) : (a) There is no conti-

nuous shortage of medicines. However, as and when shortage of a drug of CGHS formularly occurs remedial measures by way of emergency purchase from Super Bazar/ Procurement through Govt. Medical Store Organisation of Directorate General of Health Services is made.

(b) Patients are not asked to purchase the medicines except when supplies are not made by Super Bazar.

#### **Iraqi Embassy Staffs Firing on Iranian Demonstrators**

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

(a) whether some Iraqis alleged to be members of the Embassy staff opened fire on Iranian demonstrators in Delhi recently injuring a number of persons including some C.R.P. Jawans;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to curb such violent activities by the Diplomatic missions in India?

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

(b) On September 25, 1981, around 12 noon a group of slogan shouting Iranian students gathered for demonstration near the Iraqi Embassy in Jor Bagh. They were stopped by the police at a distance of about 500 yds from the Embassy. The demonstrators tried, unsuccessfully, to break the police cordon. At about 1230 hrs a group of Iraqi Embassy personnel in an Embassy car arrived on the scene and fired a few shots in the air. The Iranians retaliated by stoning the car. The

Iraqis then fired at the demonstrators injuring five. In the melee which followed, three policemen were also injured and 5 Iraqi Embassy personnel were detained. They were released after identification late in the evening.

(c) The Government took immediate steps to draw the attention of the Government of Iraq to its obligations under the Vienna Convention and informed it that the behaviour of the concerned personnel of the Mission was unacceptable. The Iraqi Government was also requested to withdraw from India all persons involved in the incident. The Government of Iraq expressed regrets over the Incident and took action to transfer the individuals involved.

The Government have also taken steps to tighten the rules regarding the import and possession of fire arms by members of diplomatic missions in India.

#### **Sino-India Border Talks**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India and China are to discuss the Sino-Indian border issue at the Ministerial level talks to be held in the near future;

(b) whether the Government of India will raise the issue of Menser village, Aksaichin and other areas of India which are under illegal Chinese occupation since the late fifties; and

(c) whether these issues have been discussed in the Foreign Minister level meeting held in June last and if so, what are the reaction of the Chinese Government?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):** (a) and (b) Talks are to be held from 10—14th December at the level of officials to discuss bilateral relations with China, including the boundary question. In these talks the totality of the boundary question will be taken up.

(c) During the visit in June of the Chinese Foreign Minister our position on the boundary question was reiterated. It was made clear that full normalisation of relations was not possible without settling the boundary question. During the talks, it was recognised by the Chinese Foreign Minister that the boundary question is the major problem between the two countries and needs to be settled early.

#### **Utilisation of Calcutta and Haldia Ports**

899. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:**  
**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that on Tuesday 30th September, 1981 in a convention, jointly organised by eight central trade union organisations demanded replacement of the present out-dated dredging system for Calcutta Port, modification of the agreement with Bangladesh so as to ensure the supply of minimum 40000 cusecs of head water from Farakka Barrage to the Bhagirathi-Hooghly river and make use of the large unutilised capacity of the Haldia and Calcutta port; and

(b) if so, what action is being taken by Government thereon, in details?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) The Government have received a copy of the Resolution passed at the said convention of the Central Trade Unions held at Calcutta on 29 September 1981 which contains the said demands.

(b) The points raised at the convention have been receiving attention of the Government and Calcutta Port Trust. The position in respect of the specific demands is as follow :

- (i) As regards the deeper draught in the Hooghly River, efforts to improve the draught continue to be made. Calcutta Port Trust is drawing up a comprehensive scheme based on Hydraulic model and mathematical model studies for improving the navigability of the river. A provision for this scheme had been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85).
- (ii) As regards supply of water from Farakka Barrage to Bhagirathi-Hooghly River, all efforts are being made to ensure the optimum flow of water required for Calcutta Port.
- (iii) As regards utilisation of the capacity of Calcutta and Haldia Ports, it is notable that utilisation of the capacity of the Ports is a continuing exercise. In consultation with other Ministries and user agencies, every effort is made to allot to various ports maximum bulk cargo traffic received on account of Govt./Public Sector Undertakings. The quantum of traffic (exclusive of POL) handled at Calcutta and Haldia Ports has been showing an upward trend during 1981 as compared to the traffic during the preceding year 1980.

### Collision of Ships at Bombay due to Cyclonic Storm

900. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Greek cargo ship 'Ioniof Hilaf' and another cargo liner 'State of Bihar' of the Shipping Corporation of India collided with each other at the Bombay port on November, 1, 1981 due to cyclonic storm;

(b) if so, full details and circumstances of the collision;

(c) damages caused due to the collision of ships and persons injured; and

(d) details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) A Greek ship 'Ionis Xilas' and the ship 'State of Bihar' belonging to Shipping Corporation of India came in contact with each other on 1-11-81 due to prevailing cyclonic storm. 'Ionis Xilas' is a ship purchased by Metal State Trading Corporation Calcutta for scrapping.

(b) On 31st October rough weather was experienced in Bombay waters due to a cyclone which was approaching the coast of Kutch. The danger singal was hoisted in the port and all movements of craft were stopped. The vessel 'Ionis Xilas' dragging her anchor at about 1830 hours and finally came to rest about 1.5 cables off the 'State of Bihar'. Although it was not known at that time, the, 'Ionis Xilas' engines were out of commission and she was manned by a skeleton crew of non-technical Seamen. The port control was informed of the situation by the 2nd Officer of M.V. 'State of Bihar' but as all movements in the harbour were suspended the Port Trust could not extend any

help. In the morning of 1st November, 'Ionis Xilas' was rolling badly with 2 of her fenders loose and swinging. She started dragging again and at about 1140 hours her starboard side came in contact with the stem of M.V. 'State of Bihar'. Presumably due to entanglement of the anchor cables of the vessels, 'Ionis Xilas' slid off the Port side of M.V. 'State of Bihar' and soon came to rest alongside her. All precautions were taken by 'M.V. 'State of Bihar' to minimise damage due to contact by rigging fenders etc. The two vessels were in constant contact with each other till the afternoon of 3rd November when at about 1400 hours the pilots of Bombay Port Trust with the help of tugs removed 'State of Bihar' to a safer anchorage.

(c) and (d). No person was injured on either of the vessels due to the above incident. However both ships have sustained considerable damage above water line but are not in any danger of sinking. Extensive structural damage has been caused to the Motor Vessel 'State of Bihar'. The Survey of damage is in progress.

तदर्थ आधार पर काम कर रहे अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों को नियमित किया जाना

901. श्री कृष्ण अनन्त पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड कार्यालय में तदर्थ आधार पर काम कर रहे क्षेत्रीय रेलवे अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों की सेवाओं को दिनांक 7 फरवरी, 1981 से रेलवे बोर्ड में नियमित कर दिया गया है/ समाविष्ट कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन की संख्या क्या है और उन अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों के नाम क्या हैं, जो विभिन्न रेल सेवा कार्यालयों में और रेलवे बोर्ड में सेवा में अवधान आए बिना

काम कर रहे हैं तथा वे इन में कितनी कितनी अवधि से कार्य कर रहे हैं और रेलवे बोर्ड में वे किस किस तारीख से काम कर रहे हैं ?

रेल सथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप संचारी (भी मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) क्षेत्रीय रेलवे/अनुसंधान अभिकाल्य और मानक संगठन से कुछ लिपिकों को तदर्या आधार पर रेलवे बोर्ड में लिया गया था, जिन्हें रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय लिपिकीय सेवा में समाहित करने का प्रस्ताव है। यदि वे इस सम्बन्ध में दी गयी शर्तों को पूरा करेंगे तो उन्हें 7 फरवरी, 1981 से समाहित कर लिया जायेगा।

(ख) सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों के बारे में संगत व्योरा संलग्न सूची में दिखाया गया है।

[प्रम्भालय में रखा गया / देखिये संख्या एल टी/2958-81]

#### Wages for Casual Labour

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

(a) Whether Government are aware that thousands of casual labourers have been recruited recently for various jobs but they are not being paid wages in full;

(b) if so, the reasons of such recruitment, Zone-wise; and

(c) the total amount of wages being paid to such recruited hands; Zone-wise, month-wise details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Government have received no

report that thousands of casual labour recruited recently are not being paid full wages as admissible to them.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Information regarding wages paid to casual labour zone-wise and month-wise during 1981 is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabda.

#### Ban on Appointment of Casual Labourers

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

(a) whether the Railways imposed a ban on 18th June, 1979 on the appointment of casual labourers except in emergency caused by flood or accident;

(b) if so, whether the said ban is strictly adhered to; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof and remedial steps taken therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). According to instructions issued subsequent to the letter dated 18th June 1979 there is no ban as such on engagement of casual labour but it has been laid down that recruitment of fresh casual labour should be resorted to only with the prior personal approval of the General Manager.

**Introduction of Palace-on-Wheels**

974. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI BALASAHEB  
VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the introduction of the trains 'Palace on Wheels' has suffered a setback following its disapproval by the Indian tourism department as it has not been found upto the mark;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the railways had already spent Rs. 67 lakhs on renovating the train and an additional amount of Rs. 40 lakhs were needed for completion of the work;

(c) whether it is also a fact that booking had already been made for the first journey following its successful trial run; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No... In launching this project, the Ministry of Railways have received the fullest support and cooperation of the Department of Tourism of the Govt. of India and its Directorates in overseas centres.

(b) The expenditure on renovation of coaches and related facilities is estimated at about 90 lakhs.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

**Demands raised by Union of Railwaymen**

905. SHRI E. BALANANADAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the recognised unions of the railwaymen have raised certain demands in their recent 55th Annual Convention and forwarded them to Government;

(b) if so, details of the demands and Government's decision taken thereon; and

(c) steps taken to meet those demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes; the reference is apparently to the 55th Annual Convention held by the All India Railwaymen's Federation at Mathura on 14-17th September, 1981.

(b) The resolution mainly deal with the following two demands:

(i) expeditious implementation of their 10-point Charter of Demands adopted in Bikaner Convention; and

(ii) withdrawal of all existing means of automation on the Railways and to scrap the plan for introduction of further computerisation.

(c) The demands have been examined in accordance with the extant policy of the Government and suitable reply has already been given to the All India Railwaymen's Federation on 24-10-1981.

### Demurrage and Wharfage Charges

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

(a) whether Government maintain any company concern-wise account of demurrage and wharfage charges received/foregone to identify them;

(b) if so, details thereof for the last three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since there are a large number of stations on Indian Railways open for goods booking and since a large number of companies/concerns have transactions at many of the stations, it is neither practicable nor desirable to maintain company/concern-wise account of the demurrage and wharfage charges received/foregone.

### Educational Consultancy Service

907. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up an Educational Consultancy Service to provide within India, increasing technical and academic educational facilities to students of Afro-Asian countries and assist them in setting up and staffing similar institutions in their own countries;

(b) if so, what are its salient features;

(c) whether the modalities of the scheme have been worked out and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Indian students will be able to derive any benefits out of this scheme and if so, how?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) An Educational Consultancy Company under the name of "Educational Consultants India Ltd." has been registered and incorporated in Delhi on June 17, 1981. The Company would offer educational consultancy service to a number of agencies such as Governments and educational institutions of developing countries, funding organisations like the World Bank/Asian Development Bank, International agencies like the UNESCO and ESCAP as well as to Government of India in the context of its technical assistance/economic cooperation programmes. Education in this context would cover the entire spectrum of general as well as professional education and training.

(c) The Company is yet to work out the modalities of its functioning.

(d) Since the Company will offer consultancy service also to Indian educational institutions, the Indian students will naturally be benefitted.

### Loss of First Term of Delhi University due to Elections etc.

908. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether First Term of academic year is lost as a result of

elections etc. in the undergraduate colleges of Delhi University;

(b) whether there has been loss of teaching time due to indiscipline amongst students and lack of co-operation between teachers and students; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by the Administration to impart trouble free education to the students ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAILKARJUN) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi University, students Union election is held annually during the first term. Classes are not suspended during the elections. However, in the Colleges it is possible that some teaching periods are lost.

(b) and (c) The University of Delhi has a large number of post-graduate departments, besides 64 colleges and institutions affiliated to, or maintained by it. Problems do arise in one or the other of these units occasionally, which involve, in some cases, disturbance in the regular teaching programmes. Efforts are made to find solutions to such problems as and when they arise.

वर्ष	वसों के	प्रति कि०	ठेके पर	प्रति कि०	चलने पर	प्रति कि०	कुल
	जलने की	मी०	चलने चलाने से	मी०	चलाने मी०	(लाभ	
	कुल दूरी की	लागत	प्रति कि०	चलने से	लाभ	मी० से प्रति घाटा रूपये)	
(लाख कि०		मी०	लाभ	(लाख कुल किलो			
मी०)		ओसत	लागत	रूपये)	लागत	मीटर	
		लागत				ओष्ठत	
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	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०

1979-80	26.01	2.17	2.92	0.75	19.50	3.03	2.92	0.11	2.86
1980-81	28.35	2.63	3.02	0.34	9.64	3.96	3.02	0.94	26.65

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा देके पर ली  
गई बसों पर अर्जित लाभ

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली परिवहन  
निगम ठेके अथवा किराए के आधार पर बसें  
चलाता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 1980 और 1981  
में इस तरह की बसों की संख्या कितनी  
रही; और

(ग) निगम ने 1980 और 1981 में  
उन से पृथक-पृथक कितना मुनाफा अर्जित  
किया?

नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में  
राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी,  
हाँ।

(ख) वर्ष 1980 में दिल्ली परिवहन  
निगम ने जनता को 2210 बसें और अक्तूबर,  
1981 तक 1256 बसें किराये पर दी।  
इसी प्रकार विभिन्न स्कूलों को उन के साथ  
ठेके के अधीन ओसत रूप से 1980 में 351  
बसें और वर्ष 1981 में (अक्तूबर, 1981  
तक) 375 बसें उपलब्ध थीं।

(ग) इन बसों को चलाने पर खर्च और  
लाभ नीचे दिखाया गया है :-

**दिल्ली अहमदाबाद 201 अप्रैल के साथ  
लगी प्रथम श्रेणी की बोगियां**

910. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की छपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद 201 अप्रैल रेलगाड़ी के साथ लगी प्रथम श्रेणी की बोगियों को क्या स्थिति है और उनका निर्माण कौन से वर्ष में किया गया था;

(ख) क्या इन बोगियों में समुचित प्रकाश व्यवस्था नहीं है और शौचालयों में हमेशा बदबू आती रहती है और इसकी सीटें जोरांशीर्ष अवस्था में हैं :

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस रेलगाड़ी में नई बोगियां लगायेगी; और

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

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण भवालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मलिकार्जुन) :

(क) 201/202 अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली मेल के साथ चलने वाले पहले दर्जे के सवारी डिब्बे 15-18 वर्ष पुराने हैं। उनकी हालत संतोषजनक है।

(ख) शौचालयों की समुचित सफाई की जाती है और उन्हें रोगाणुओं से मुक्त रखा जाता है तथा दोनों टर्मिनलों पर उनमें गन्धहर (डिग्रोटोरेंट) का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। सवारी डिब्बों की सीटों और रोकनों को भी सन्तोषजनक हालत में बनाये रखा जाता है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**द्वारिका के मन्दिर का जीर्णोद्धार**

911. श्री आर० पी० गायकवाड़ :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की छपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वारिका का 800 वर्ष पुराना ऐतिहासिक मन्दिर, जो भारतीय संस्कृति के अवशेषों में से एक है तथा जो तीर्थयात्रा का एक पवित्र स्थान है, जीर्ण शीर्ष होता जा रहा है तथा इसके शीर्ष भाग में दरारें पैदा हो रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका जीर्णोद्धार करके इसको सुन्दर बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) पुरातत्व विभाग ने मन्दिर की मरम्मत कराने के लिये एक विस्तृत योजना बनाई है और उस पर अनुमानित : कितना व्यय होगा और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण भवालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मलिकार्जुन) :

(क) प्राचीन मंदिरों के पत्थरों का अप्रक्षय तथा उनकी क्षति एक प्राकृतिक घटना है। द्वारकाधीश मंदिर के शीर्षस्थ फलों पर लिटलों और स्तंभों में कुछ दरारें कालदांष और 1941 तथा 1956 के भूकंप के झटकों के कारण आई हैं जिनमें से 1956 का झटका अपेक्षाकृत अधिक प्रवल था।

(ख) मंदिर के क्षतिग्रस्त वास्तु-शिल्पीय खंडों के स्थान पर मौजिक खंडों के अनुरूप नये खंड लगाये जाने के वायर में प्रगति है।

(ग) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण ने 2, 99, 200 रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर उत्तरी और पश्चिमी द्वार मंडपों के जीर्णोद्धार के लिये व्यापक कार्यक्रम तैयार

किया है। 1, 09, 995 रुपये व्यय करके दक्षिणी द्वार मंडप का जीर्णद्वार पहले ही कराया जा चुका है। जीर्णद्वार के बार्य की गति अन्तर्ग्रेस्ट कार्य की प्रकृति और निर्माण सामग्री तथा कामगारों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर है तथापि, इस निर्माण बार्य के समाप्त के लिये हर संभव प्रयास किये जारहे हैं।

**Non-conducting of Annual Examinations by Universities due [to disturbances**

912. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Universities where annual examinations could not be held for Degree and Post-Graduate classes on schedule on account of disturbances on the campuses in 1980-1981 and 1981-1982;

(b) the period of closure of the Universities in each case; and

(c) the steps taken by Government and the U.G.C. for improving the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS) (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). The information about State Universities which are behind schedule in holding the 1980-81 examinations, and the period of closure, if any, of such universities due to disturbances in the campus during 1980-81 and 1981-82 is not maintained by Central Government. So far as Central

Universities are concerned, according to available information, the position is as follows:—

(i) The examinations in all Central Universities due at the end of the 1980-81 academic session have been held as per schedule, except in the Aligarh Muslim University and the Banaras Hindu University.

(ii) The Aligarh Muslim University was closed from 31-1-1981 to 8-3-1981, and again from 20-5-1981 to 17-8-1981 (including the summer vacation); the Banaras Hindu University was closed from 1-4-1981 to 22-4-1981; the Hyderabad University from 8-2-81 to 27-2-1981; and the Jawaharlal Nehru University from 16-11-1980 to 3-1-1981 (including the Christmas vacation).

(iii) The 1981-82 examinations are not yet due and the question of any delay in holding these examinations does not arise at this stage.

(c) The reasons for disturbances in the academic programmes of universities are generally local incidents. The rescheduling of the programmes including conduct of examinations has to be done by the universities themselves depending upon the extent of time lost due to the disturbances. The 1980-81 examinations of the Aligarh Muslim University are in progress and are expected to be completed shortly. The 1981 examinations in Arts, Social Sciences and Commerce of the Banaras Hindu University would commence in December, 1981/January, 1982.

### Contribution of India to Endowment Fund of U.N. University

913. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of contribution by India to the endowment fund of the United Nations University; and

(b) the benefits flowing out of it and likely to benefit India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) U.S. Dollar 7,50,000.

(b) While the University is a community of international scholars serving the whole world, its research is strongly oriented towards the needs of developing countries. Its three initial programmes deal with world hunger, human and social development and the use and management of natural resources. India, being one of the developing countries is, therefore, expected to benefit from the programmes of the University.

### Iraq agrees to the Claims for Cost Escalation for Projects being Implemented by Indian Companies

914. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Iraq has agreed to consider claims for cost escalation for projects being implemented by Indian companies and to provide war-risk insurance to their workers and equipment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). At the 7th Session of the Indo-Iraq Joint Commission recently held in Baghdad on October 21-22, 1981, the question of compensation to Indian contractors operating in Iraq was discussed. The Indian side requested the Iraqi side to consider expeditiously the question of compensation to the Indian companies for legitimate claims of escalation of costs and extension of time. The Iraqi side suggested that claims should be filed with concerned organisations and promised that the subject will be considered and discussed with competent organisations and would be solved according to the general conditions of the tenders and the central instructions that will be issued in this field, in accordance with the request of Indian firms.

In the agreed minutes signed by the Ministers of the two countries, it was noted with satisfaction that despite the special circumstances prevailing, the Indian companies have maintained their presence in Iraq and are doing their utmost to complete the jobs entrusted to them.

With regard to the question of war risk, the Iraqi side explained that their government has already issued instructions that an insurance cover up to US \$60,000 for foreign experts and US \$30,000 to foreign workers from friendly countries will be provided free of cost in case of injury, disability or death on account of war. The extent of compensation would be determined according to the prescribed norms.

Details of Indians who have been affected on account of the war have already been handed over to the Iraqi side for taking up the matter with the appropriate authorities as early as possible.

**Alleged Discrimination with Medical Graduates sponsored by Delhi University to LLRM, Medical College, Meerut**

915. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Medical Graduates from LLRM, Medical College, Meerut, who were sponsored by the Delhi University in 1971 for want of seats in the Medical College in the capital, are being discriminated by the Delhi University in the Post-Graduate Screening Test of Faculty of Medical Sciences;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these Medical Graduates have represented to the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University and the Education Ministry against such discrimination; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken to remove the hardship thus caused to these Delhi students?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) In order to meet the increasing demand for admission to medical colleges from the students of Delhi, it was decided in consultation with the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, that 50 students from Delhi would be admitted each year to LLRM, Medical College of the Meerut University from 1971 till 1975. The students so admitted to the LLRM Medical College are the students of the Meerut University and therefore, they do not qualify for considera-

tion as the internal candidates of the Delhi University.

(c) and (d). Representations made by these students suggesting that they should be considered as internal candidates or the purpose of admission to Post-Graduate courses were considered by the University. However, the University did not find it feasible to accept their demand.

**Consensus at North-South Summit to create a Fund for Energy Developments**

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

(a) what consensus was evolved at the North-South Summit meet held in Cancun in October this year on the proposal to create a fund to meet the energy development needs of the Third World; and

(b) what follow up action is being taken in the light thereof by Government of India?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO):** (a) and (b). At Cancun, the participants stressed the need for increase energy investment in developing countries, from both private and official sources. Many participants expressed support for expanded energy lending in developing countries by the World Bank. In this respect, the establishment of an Energy Affiliate was advocated and no one opposed the idea. It is proposed to continue further discussions on this subject in the relevant forum of the World Bank.

**Booklet entitled "Soviet Military Power"**

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the latest booklet entitled "SOVIET MILITARY POWER" published recently by the Pentagon;

(b) whether this booklet has listed India as 'One where there is a major concentration of Soviet and East European military advisers' ;

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The attention of the Government has been drawn to the booklet entitled "Soviet Military Power" published by the US Department of Defence.

(b) In this booklet India is erroneously shown as one of the countries where there is a major concentration of Soviet military and civilian advisers.

(c) Our Embassy in Washington took up the matter with the US Department of State under instructions. The Department of State conveyed its regrets orally to our Mission for the errors in the booklet.

**Shifting of Carnac Runder Goods Depot (Bombay)**

918. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration has closed Carnac Bunder Goods Depot (Bombay) of Western Railway and shifted it to Wadi Bunder (Bombay) where Central Railway Goods Depot is already func-

tioning, without making any provision for Western Railway forwarding and clearing operations at Wadi Bunder;

(b) whether it is a fact that the work of forwarding and clearing of goods at Wadi Bunder is already in a state of congestion, causing a lot of delay both in forwarding and clearing goods traffic; and

(c) if so, what arrangements and provisions are being made and proposed to be made to facilitate the smooth and speedily movements of goods to and from Wadi Bunder and what is the interim arrangement therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Not yet.

(b) No, on the other hand, the goods shed capacity is spare.

(c) Does not arise.

**Delhi-Panipat double Track**

919. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of people come to Delhi daily from nearby Narela, Sonepat, Panipat, etc. by trains;

(b) whether it takes a long time to and from Delhi due to slow-moving trains and non-existence of double track;

(c) if so, whether electrified double track up to Panipat is mooted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). There is already double line between Delhi and Sonepat. Electrification of this track is not planned at present.

### Howra-Amta Rail Line

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

(a) whether Government have recently passed orders for slowing down the activities on the Howrah-Amta Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether labours engaged in the construction work are going to be retrenched; and

(d) if so, the number thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The South Eastern Railway has had to slow down the work on engineering side.

(b) Paucity of funds.

(c) No retrenchment is envisaged. For the present, the surplus labour from the Project is being spared for utilisation on other works.

(d) Does not arise.

(Interruptions) \*\*

12 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions) \*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission. This is very bad, absolutely bad.

(Interruptions)

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : स्पीकर साहब, पिछले एक महीने में किसानों के ऊपर दो-तीन बार फायरिंग हो चुका है ..

[شہری روشن دشید مسعود (سہاڑنپور) :

اسپीकर صاحب - پھر एक महीने में किसानों के दो तीन बार फायरिंग हो चुका है ..

فائلنگ हो जायि हे .. .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिए ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैंने एडजार्नमेंट मोशन दिया है ।

[شہری روشن دشید مسعود :

اے قیصر امیریت موسن دیبا ہے -

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडजार्नमेंट मोशन नहीं आ सकता है, कोई और मोशन दीजिए ।

I will consider that. Nothing has been rejected up till now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. There is no question. This is nothing.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अभी अभी इत्तिला मिली है कि एक भारतीय जहाज सिंशिल्स से उड़ा लिया गया है और साउथ अफ्रीका ले जाया गया है। यह भारत का हवाई जहाज है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं फैक्ट्स का पता कर रहा हूँ... I have already asked for facts.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या इन्होंने अभी तक आपको पता नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पूछा नहीं है, पूछ रहा हूँ! I am getting the facts.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अखबार बालों को खबर मिल जाती है, आप को नहीं मिलती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : खबर का मुझे पता है, फैक्ट्स का पता लगा रहा हूँ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या यह आप के नोटिस में आ गया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाँ, आ गया है। I am getting the facts.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आवंला) : देश के राजनीतिक नेताओं की हत्याओं के बारे में जो योजनायें बनाई जा रही हैं, उन के बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है...

MR. SPEAKER: No; nothing doing. Not allowed. I have called Shri Daulatram Saran. I cannot take cognizance of every news item

... (व्यबधान) ...

श्री दौलत राम सारन (चुह) : सरकार द्वारा लोकतान्त्रिक एवं व्यावहारिक

तरीकों द्वारा अपनी बात कहने के उपरान्त भी जब सुनाई नहीं की जाती, तो इससे जनता में उत्तेजना पैदा होती है, हिसाकी धारदाते होती हैं और यह सरकार तभी किसी बात को सुनती है...

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want to say ? What is your point of order ?

(Interruptions)

श्री दौलत राम सारन : यह सरकार नोलो चला कर जनता का मुंह बन्द करना चाहती है, देश में हिसा फैला रही है....

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. We are daily discussing everything.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Cacutta South) : I have given notices of an Adjournment Motion and a calling Attention Motion regarding acute food shortage in Tripura.

MR. SPEAKER: You give me a notice regarding some motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not disallowed. I have not disallowed your motion. I have not disallowed that. Why should you do it ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : The Government is not going to provide security to political leaders.

MR. SPEAKER : You ask for security. We will see.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : It has come in the newspapers and you are not taking note of it.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot take cognizance of every news item that appears.

(*Interruptions*)

**12.06 hrs.**

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHITTARANJAN NATIONAL CANCER RESEARCH CENTRE, CALCUTTA FOR 1979-80 WITH A STATEMENT OF DELAY

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : 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 1979-80 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2935/81.*]

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEWS THEREON FOR 1980-81 IN RESPECT OF INDIAN INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY AT BOMBAY, DELHI, KANPUR AND MADRAS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and

English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1980-81.

- (ii) A copy of the Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay for the year 1980-81.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2936/81.*]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi for the year 1980-81.

- (ii) A copy of the Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2937/81.*]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1980-81-Parts I & II.

- (ii) A copy of the Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1980-81.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2938/81.*]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2939/81].

AN HON. MEMBER : You are not doing it because the Government is involved.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I don't care. Why should I care whether Government is involved or not ? Why should I care for Government ? What have I to do with Government ?

#### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMERS ACT, 1962.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(1) GSR 606 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of Dutch Guilders and Hong Kong Dollars into Indian currency or vice-versa in supersession of notification dated the 1st October, 1981.

(2) GSR 608(E) published in gazette of India dated 20th November, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian currency or vice-versa in super-

session of notification dated the 1st October, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2941/81.]

#### DRUGS AND COSMETICS 1ST AMDT. RULES 1981

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (First (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 478(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1981, under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2940/81]

#### RAILWAYS RED TARIFF (2ND & 3RD AMDT.) RULES, 1981.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1980 :—

(1) The Railways Red Tariff (Second Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. GSR 829 in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1981.

(2) The Railways Red Tariff (Third Amendment) Rules 1981, published in Notification No. GSR 904 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2942/81]

MR. SPEAKER : Calling Attention. Shri P.K. Kodiyan.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : आप एलाऊ नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं कुछ निवेदन करने जा रहा हूँ। आप ने मेरे शब्द नहीं सुने। मैं यह कहने जा रहा हूँ कि पंजाब की स्थिति बहुत भयानक है और गृह सचिव ने रिपोर्ट दी है प्रेसीडेंट को। सरकार उस पर क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है।

There should be a contradiction from Government.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing. It is absolutely false. Nothing doing. It is absolutely baseless.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : आप सुनना नहीं चाह रहे हैं। अखबारों में यह आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जो अखबार में है, इस में कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : फिर समाचार-पत्रों में क्या यह खबर आ रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राजेश जी, आप अपने साथियों से सलाह कर लिया करें, सो न आप को कष्ट हो, और न मुझे कष्ट हो। जब आप के सम्बर बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में जाते हैं, तो उन को पता है कि कब क्या टेक-अप होगा। फिर बिला-बजह आप ऐसा कर रहे हैं। We are taking up the subject in the Business Advisory Committee, and you are unnecessarily trying to harangue me and the House.

(Interruptions) \*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions) \*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Is this the way you should behave in this House all the time?

(Interruptions) \*\*

श्री रमेश मसूद : (सहारनपुर) : बहुगुणा जी पर पहले भी हमला हो चुका है?

[شُریٰ، شہید مسعود (سہا نپور) :

بہوگلیا جی ملے ہیں ہملا ہو چکا ہے

[ - ۲ کا

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कुछ नहीं जानता।

Give me in writing. I will find out the facts.

श्री रमेश मसूद : एक दफ़ा पहले भी हमला हो चुका है।

[شُریٰ، شہید مسعود : ایک دفعہ

ملے ہیں ہملا ہو چکا ہے

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot believe in news items. Please give me the facts.

(Interruptions) \*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kodiyan.

(Interruptions) \*\*

MR. SPEAKER : You have transgressed your limits. You are unnecessarily transgressing your

limits. You are an hon. Member of the House. It does not behave you.

(Interruptions) \*\*

SHRI A.NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : I want to know if you have seen this.

MR. SPEAKER : I would like you to give me in writing. I will find out the facts and then talk to you.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : We will give in writing.

MR. SPEAKER : You are always welcome.

श्री मनी राम बाणी (हिसार) : यह पहले कह देते, तो इतना अंश्वास न होता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने रौज कहा है। I have said so many times. You write to me.

श्री हरिकेश अहंतुर (गोरखपुर) : आप आऊटराइट क्यों रिजेक्ट कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कहाँ रिजेक्ट करता हूँ। मैं कहता हूँ कि फैक्ट्रिस को पता करना चाहिए।

How can you say without ascertaining the facts? There are so many things in the newspapers—hundreds of items.

(Interruptions) \*\*

MR. SPEAKER : You should always try to be very calm and quite, and follow the rules. That should be the way of doing things. This looks very bad.

Shri Kodiyan.

12.11 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : I call the attention of the Minister of Civil Supplies to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Rise in prices of essential commodities."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI. BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY) : Sir, Government is concerned about the rising trend in the prices of some of the essential commodities since March, 1979. However, there has been some moderation in the rate of inflation during the past few months.

The rate of inflation has come down from 22.7% in January, 1980 to 7.2% in October, 1981. The wholesale price index in September, 1981 declined by 1% over the preceding month. There was a further fall of 0.3% in October, 1981. The prices of some essential commodities like sugar, gur, edible oils, pulses and potatoes have shown a declining trend.

\*\*Not recorded.

With a view to dealing with a difficult situation effectively Government took a number of measures relating to the management of supply and demand for essential commodities. The policies adopted emphasised increase in production, strengthening of the public distribution system, import of essential commodities in short supply and appropriate monetary and fiscal measures. The State Governments are enforcing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations to curb the malpractices indulged in by anti-social elements.

In the context of a continuing worldwide inflationary trend, a decline in the rate of inflation in our country indicates the effectiveness of the policies adopted by Government.

I assure hon'ble members that Government attaches considerable importance to the availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices and would seek the cooperation of Hon'ble members in the task of fair distribution and checking of malpractices. Further measures as and when felt necessary would be taken by Government.

**SHRI P. K. KODIYAN :** The hon. Minister has claimed in the statement that the rate of inflation has come down and he has given some figures. I do not want to enter into an argument with the hon. Minister with regard to the inflationary rate. But I only want to point out that this kind of point to point comparison of wholesale price index and then coming to a conclusion that inflationary rate has come down so much, is, in fact, an attempt to cover up the reality of the situation.

**12.14 hrs.**

[**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair**]

The rate of inflation was steady high in the previous year. It came to more than 20.2 per cent in 1980. I am talking about the average rate of increase in the inflation because a common man purchases things throughout the whole year. Sometimes, the price will be low and sometimes high. Therefore, in order to get a correct picture of the inflationary rate, one has to take into account the average rate of annual increase in the inflation. If you examine this on the basis of an average rate of increase, then you will see that there has been an increase of about 15 per cent in the current year, 1981. This has been super-imposed on the average increase of 20.2 per cent registered in 1980. I do not deny that there has been a decline in the inflationary rate, but this decline has not been substantial. Whatever be the superficial decline in the inflationary rate, these are related to the wholesale price index. But, so far as the common man is concerned, he has to buy from the retail shops in the market, where this so-called decline in the wholesale price index is not at all reflected.

When the ruling party contested the elections in 1980, the retail price of essential commodities was taken as a major issue in order to attract the support of the voters. I have here with me a poster, which was then circulated by the ruling party, which pointed out that, while the price of onion in 1977 was Rs. 1.50 per kg, in December 1979 it rose to Rs. 5 per kg. The prices of various other essential items are also mentioned there. But what is the position of onion in November 1981? While in 1979 it had gone up to only Rs. 5 per kg, now it is Rs. 6 or even more than that. Only the other day, one hon. Member of the other House came to the House with a garland of onions to register his protest.

It was stated that in Delhi the Government had taken steps to distribute onion at the rate of Rs. 2.50 per kg through the fair price shop.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Rs. 1.50 per kg.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : But it is not available at that price. When my people went to the Super Bazar to buy onion, it was not available at all. So, we had to purchase it from the open market, where the price is more than Rs. 5 per kg.

I may say for the information of the hon. Members that the price of not only onion, but other essential items also, have gone up considerably. I give you below the comparison :

Commodity	Ruling price	
	January Novem- 1980 ber 1981	
	Rs.	Rs.
Rice (superior variety)	5.75	6.75
Dhal	4.75	6.50
Vanaspati	9.15	14.25
Postman (refined groundnut oil) 4 kg.	53.50	90.92
Cooking gas	40.00	50.55
Kerosene (per litre)	1.54	1.82
Soap	1.40	2.20

So, when the hon. Minister comes with figures of the inflationary rate coming down and even describing it as an achievement, some people

even claim it to be a miraculous thing that when the entire world is suffering on account of this inflationary spiral, our country is able to bring down the inflationary rate so much that it has become a one-digit figures. In other words, it has been able to bring it down to one digit figure. It is, of course, a miraculous achievement according to them. But so far as the common people in this country are concerned, they continue to suffer from high prices and scarcity of essential commodities. What is your reply to this ? I think it was during the last Session the hon. Finance Minister said that even though there has been a decline in the wholesale price index, it may not immediately get reflected at the retail level. That is a fact, it may take some months or even 8 months to 10 months. Suppose, after 10 months this gets reflected in the retail prices and the retail prices are reduced. Suppose for arguments sake we agree that prices are reduced after 10 months. During this period of 10 months what should the people do ? Should they be eating the figures supplied by the Minister and seeing how the inflation is coming down from two digits to one digit, a miraculous achievement in the context of the world situation of high inflation ? Sir, this is not a question of mere political propaganda. It is a question of just living, and a right to live. And with whatever means are available, so far as the common man is concerned, he has the right to live at least with two square meals a day. The Government has utterly failed to provide this, I should say. Why ? Because they have deliberately abstained themselves from their responsibility of making available to the people of this country the essential commodities of life at controlled prices, at reasonable prices, by taking measures which would enable the Government to have full control over the production and distribution of essential commodities. It is here that the Government has failed, and failed miserably. Though in the Statement the hon. Minister talks

about the public distribution system and strengthening of that system etc. etc., as a matter of fact I should tell you that there is no such public distribution system in this country. Public distribution system does not mean the number of fair price shops opened. The Ministers have always been telling us, and especially the Finance Minister has been telling, that the number of fair price shops have been going on increasing. Now the latest figure given is 2,97,000 fair price shops. First of all, these 2,97,000 fair price shops in a vast country like ours are not enough to take care of the entire population. Apart from that, what is the guarantee that these fair price shops are supplied with essential commodities even in Delhi under the very nose of the Ministers of Civil Supply and Agriculture ? When we go to the fair price shops, many things are not available in Delhi. There is a report which appeared in Yesterday's Times of India. It says that Delhi Administration is considering to reduce the quantity of items like wheat and sugar supplied through the fair price shops in Delhi. In the last few months also the supply has been less than the actual requirement in so far as wheat and sugar are concerned. I do not know the real position. If in the capital city of India i.e. Delhi we are not in a position to obtain the essential commodities through the fair price shops, then what would be the situation in the country side of India in the larger part of which there are no fair price shops at all ? This is an attitude of complacency.

In the statement made by the Minister it has been stated :

"The state Governments are enforcing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations to curb the malpractices indulged in by anti-social elements."

Will the hon. Minister tell this House, since this party came to power how many anti-social elements who indulged in malpractices, who made money out of the miseries of the people have been proceeded against ? How many cases have been registered ? How many people have been put to jail under the Essential Commodities Act and similar legislation ?

I wish to emphasise the point again of public distribution system. The main defect in the public distribution system existing to-day is that the production of essential commodities has been left in the hands of the private sector. For example the production of food grains, edible oil and such other items is in the private sector.

On other essential commodities too Government have no control. Unless the Government come forward to take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains, take over the factories that produce soap and other essential commodities or unless the Government itself comes forward to start industries to produce essential items in the public sector and to build a net work of effective public distribution system to be supervised by the representatives of the consumers and officials together, there is not going to be a public distribution system at all.

In the end I would like to bring this to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister who is also here.

Now, as a result of massive borrowing from the IMF, the Government will have to take a number of steps. The discussion on that issue is coming up in the House. So, I will not go into the details. I want to mention one thing here. In the Sri Lanka Parliament, the Finance Minister of Sri Lanka had mentioned about India's Agreement with the IMF. There was a discussion in the Sri Lanka Parliament about the Agreement between

Sri Lanka and IMF. This is the newspaper report which I quote :

"When ex-Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike's son, Mr. Anura Bandaranaike of the Opposition Freedom Party pointed out that according to Indian newspapers both the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Finance Minister, Mr. Venkataraman had said that no conditions derogatory to the country's self-respect or sovereignty had been accepted, Mr. Ronnie De Mel, the Finance Minister of Sri Lanka said, "don't talk nonsense of what you do not understand" and he went on to read what, he said, "were conditions imposed on India by IMF." These, he said, included adoption of realistic exchange rate in order to improve the balance of payment position, increase in taxation, increasing prices of public sector goods and services, cutting down subsidies...."

When the Government of India is forced to take these steps, the result will be further taxation and further increase in prices. Therefore, I find a very bleak future so far as the price level is concerned and so far as the common man's life is concerned:

In the end, I want to put some specific questions. I want to know whether the Government have any proposal to strengthen the public distribution system and, if so, in what manner and whether the Government are considering to take measures which would enable it to have real control over the production of essential commodities. Another question which he is anticipating is about the take-over of wholesale trade in foodgrains, etc. Lastly, I want to know whether in the village areas, the rural poor, the poorest of the poor, who are living below the poverty line, agricultural workers,

share-croppers, rural artisans, etc. who are getting some sort of relief through the "food for work" programme, whether this programme which was running satisfactorily in many States, particularly, in West Bengal will be re-started.

**SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:**  
My friend Mr. Kodiyan has raised certain issues with which I agree.

I agree when he says that reduction in the rate of inflation point to point does not give a real indication about inflation being controlled wholly.

I also agree that wholesale price index does not prove that the common man, the consumer, has really benefitted from this reduction in the wholesale price index.

But I regret that he has failed to appreciate the fact that Government have been able to control the fast rising rate of inflation during the past. It has come down steadily. Some figures have been given by my friend in the statement.

Hon. Members also would perhaps be knowing that in January, 1980, the rate of inflation was 22.7%, as already stated. It came down to 15.6% in January, 1981, only a year after this Government had taken over and afterwards, it has been going down further, continuously, since, May, 1981. It has reached 7.2% in October, 1981. That is a significant achievement if the Hon. Member could only apply his mind and appreciate our efforts. Even in the prices of some essential commodities like rice, coarse-grains, pulses, edible oils, sugar, khandsari, gur etc., there has been appreciable fall in prices during the last ten weeks.

**SHRI P. K. KODIYAN :** Let us go and see in the market.

SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I will go to the market with you.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : (Calcutta North Easst) : Where do you buy ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You concentrate on the reply. The Minister is replying to Shri Kodian.

SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The Government have announced during last session that an essential commodity like sugar, which is very sensitive, would be sold at around Rs. 6.50 per Kg. during the festival season this year—we have said so in advance—as compared to over Rs. 10/- last Diwali.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : The prices of all essential commodities have gone up.

SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Kindly support me in my statement that all over the country, sugar was sold at less than Rs. 6.50 that was announced by us during the festive season, Dussehra and Diwali.

There was a steep drop, a crash, in the prices of edible oils, during the festival season. Hon Members know how the prices of groundnut oil, rapeseed, mustard oil and Vanaspati also, came down. We have been able to control the price of Vanaspati also. In Delhi, it has been selling ex-factory at Rs. 192/-, the rate that is fixed and, over and above that, there has been no difficulty in people getting it at around Rs. 210 or Rs. 209/- per tin of 16 1/2 Kg.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : What was the price in Janyary, 1980?

SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : In January, 1980, we

had just come to power. We have been trying to rectify and control the mess that you had created.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : (Midnapore) What was the rate ? What was the price then ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The hon. Member has araised the question of the public distribution system notbeingeffective. This large number of fair price shops that we have set up, to him, means nothing. About 63,000 new fair price shops have been opened since this Government took over, in less than two years' time. Out of these 2,98,000 shops, nearly 2,40,000 are in rural areas ; 80 per cent of these fair price shops are in rural areas and only 20 per cent are in urban areas, only 59,000 shops. Therefore, if any one says that the whole country is not being looked after, it is only the cities that are paid attention to, it is absolutely wrong and misleading.

Foodgrain is one essential commodity which is needed by everybody; nobody can live without foodgrains. We are distributing a million tonnes every month for the entire population of the country. This is not a small matter to be able to issue one million tonnes of foodgrains and to distribute them from day to day. Similar is the case with several other essential commodities. (Interruptions) You will go on criticising because this is your duty.

Another essential commodity is edible oil. In the year 1977-78, the public distribution of imported edible oil was only 52,000 tonnes. In the year 1978-79—I am talking about the oil year, November to October—during the Janata regime or whatever it was, the distribution of imported edible oil for public was 93,000 tonnes, and as soon as we came to power, in the year 1979-80, upto the end of October, 1980, after we had been in power for only ten months, the public distribution of imported edible

[Rao Birendra Singh]

oil at a very low price of Rs. 8.30 or so per Kg. rose upto 3.5 lakh tonnes; and in the year 1980-81, it has risen to 4,13,000 tonnes. It is more than four times of what they were distributing in this essential commodity, namely, imported edible oil, and yet they dare say that nothing has been done for the consumer ;

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Prices are going up.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Prices are not going up. It is being sold at the same price at which you were selling it.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Your figures show that the prices are going up. (Interruptions).

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I do not know which market you go to. There are several markets in Delhi. There are several prohibited areas too.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Birendra Singh, You are only a wholesaler as far as edible oil is concerned. The distributor is the State Government. (Interruptions).

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : That is true. In the case of edible oil, we have been successful in keeping the price at a certain level. But you have raised one very important issue, Sir ; I am thankful to you. We issue foodgrains from our Central stocks at a low price. It is heavily subsidised. The Finance Minister is meeting a subsidy cost of anything from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 crores on distribution of foodgrains only. The distribution cost comes to slightly less than Rs. 400 crores. But, Sir, I agree that we have not yet been able to persuade all the States not to earn revenue out of this public distribution system for which the Central Government is paying such a huge subsidy.

They are charging much more and we

feel perhaps the State Governments could do away with the tax that they charge even on the issue of foodgrains from FCI depots to the retailers. That could reduce the price to the consumers.

Sir, everytime we talk about raising the remunerative price of foodgrains to farmers, there is an outcry from some sections of the House that the consumer will be killed and that the farmer should not be paid more. But, on the other hand, they do not realise that the benefit of this huge subsidy from the Central Government is not reaching the consumer. Some States are charging the consumer much more than what they should—over and above the issue prices of the Central Government.....

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Which are the States?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Rao Birendra Singh, You may furnish some figures—at what prices you are supplying and at what prices the State Governments are selling.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : But now we are trying to streamline the whole system. We are trying that the States should not earn revenues out of this at the cost of the consumer. This is one thing we are seriously looking into. I am giving serious attention to this. These are matters about which we are really concerned. We share the concern of the Members that the consumer should get essential commodities like edible oils, foodgrains, sugar and other things at a reasonable rate. The Central Government is paying huge sums as subsidy but the need is that whatever is available should be fairly and equitably distributed all over the country and for this distribution the State Governments are responsible. We lay down the policy and we keep an eye on what they do. We try to take action wherever we find

malpractices of a large order. But we also need the support of hon. Members from the other side of the House. Wherever they can point out that things can be improved, we shall be very glad and we shall be thankful for their advice. This is the achievement...

**SHRI P. K. KODIYAN :** I put a definite question on further strengthening of the public distribution system and to have control over the production.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** As has been stated, the relief will come only through increased production. We are paying full attention to it. You know in the matter of agriculture our efforts are admired by the entire world. What happened when the Prime Minister went to Melbourne and Cancun ? All the countries are interested in knowing how she was able to achieve the breakthrough not only in feeding this vast population but also in being able to export substantial quantities of foodgrains to needy countries, and even are exporting on an average 5 lakhs tonnes of rice annually and if the Opposition wants to close its eyes to what this Government has achieved...

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) :** At the cost of the Indian people you are exporting wheat and other things.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** We are strengthening the public distribution system and we want every nook and corner of the country to be covered under the public distribution system. We want to make the fullest use of all the laws that this Parliament has passed recently. You have helped us and you have supported the Essential

Commodities Amendment Bill which we brought and which was passed with the help of the entire House and all sections of the House. That was only with a view to curb malpractices. We shall take stringent action against people indulging in hoarding and black marketing and other things. You should realise that the system to be made perfect needs some time and co-operation and help from both sides of the House.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :**  
Shri R. P. Das. You put questions only. Otherwise it will take a long time. All the points raised by Shri Kodiyan may be left out and only new questions can be put by you. You can also corner the Minister. I seek your cooperation.

**SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar) :**  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Minister has raised many points on a very limited question. All these lead to a regular debate. On such an occasion, I would like to confine to a limited sphere. Nevertheless; the Minister will be replied to as and when an appropriate time arrives.

Now I shall take up the statement laid on the table of the house in which it is said that Government is concerned about the rise in prices of all essential commodities. But, Sir, you will find that inspite of its being much concerned about the rise in prices of spiralling of prices, the common people, the people who live in the villages, do not derive any benefit from such high sounding words of the Government. In the second paragraph, it has further stated that the Government has been able to contain the price or it has at least been able to bring down the rate of inflation from 27% to 7% in September

[**Shri R. P. Das]**

1981. The Government also claims that the wholesale price has declined considerably as compared to the preceding month. But, that has not been reflected in the consumer price. Sir, the all-India Consumers Price has been increasing eversince. You will find, that when the Janata Party came to power in March 1977, it was 321, but in January 1980, it rose to 371. There was a fifty-points rise in the régime of the Janata Government. But, within these 21 months after coming into power of Cong-I Government, it has risen to 456 points—the increase being 85 points so far. So, why should the Government say that it has been able to do something at least for the common people? It has not been able to do anything for those who live in the villages, the weaker sections of the society. Government exist for the benefit of these people of this country.

So, Sir, the Government should not take shelter behind the wholesale price index figure. The decline in rate of inflation has got nothing to do with the consumers price. Therefore, Sir, the government has lost credibility. Sir, at the end of the statement, the Minister further tried to convince this House that the Members have to play an important role in bringing down the prices of the Commodities. But I think an individual Member or Members have nothing to do with the spiralling of prices which phenomenon is beyond the control of an individual. Now I have of course two or three questions to put. My first question is:

Whether the Government would revive the food for work programme again which played a very significant role in providing relief to the lower strata of the society of this country?

As you know, Sir the food for work programme had played an important role during an imprecedented floods in West Bengal in 1978. There was no scarcity of foodgrains in West Bengal in 1978. At that time foodgrains were supplied in enough quantities through the food-for work programme to the flood affected people. That helped keep the prices at a low level. For the time being there was no price rise in West Bengal. Therefore, I would like to know whether Government would again revive the food-for-work programme.

Secondly, Sir, we have been told at the moment there are 2.96 lakh fair price shops all over the country. But this number is much below the required number. It is not even halfand, as such, the entire country is not being covered. This system has to be strengthened further. During 1980-81 through these fair price shops Government was able to supply not more than 14 million tonnes of foodgrains which was almost one-tenth of the total consumption in the country. So, this system as it is has not been working very effectively and efficiently. Therefore, the Government have to supply more foodgrains an other essential commodities through these fair price shops all over the country so that these can be available to all people.

Last but not the least, I would like to stress upon the point regarding internal procurement of essential items particularly foodgrains which cannot be a total success unless the whole-sale trade in foodgrains is taken over by the Government. When the government are coming out with this proposal, I would like to know, with this Sir, I conclude.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** Sir, I have already explained that when we talk about difference in the rate of inflation between months in the

previous year and months this year we do not claim that we have absolutely checked inflation or sufficiently brought down the prices. We only mean to say that the rate of inflation has been retarded. It is not rising so fast now and that is also a very big success in the present day when rising prices are an international phenomenon.

Sir, he has mentioned about food-for-work programme. I do not know what he means when he says that it should be revived. It was never stopped. It has continued. Only name has been changed. We call it now National Rural Employment Programme and now it is not only foodgrains but there is also cash component for purchase of material to create durable assets for the rural community. Even this year, if I am not wrong because I am speaking from memory, we have provided Rs. 360 crores for this National Rural Employment Programme.

But now it is on a 50:50 matching basis between the Central Government and the State Governments, so that, there is no wastage and the States feel their responsibility.

13 hrs.

Now, we have also provided that one K.G. of foodgrain will also be supplied to the worker. I appreciate the point made by the hon. Member, who rightly pointed out that the distribution of food under this programme helps to check the prices of foodgrains, makes for better supply of this commodity in the interior areas of the country and also reduces the pressure on the market. With that end in view, we have also maintained one foodgrains component under this programme.

SHRI R.P. DAS: You have supplied only 12,000 tonnes of foodgrains this year to West Bengal Government for Food-for-work programme; their demand was 40,000 tonnes of foodgrains.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am not going to enter into agrumments. You always talk about West Bengal. I still maintain and I want to point out that West Bengal Government is the most-favoured Government by the Central Government in the matter of supply of foodgrains. They get more than 3 lakh tonne of foodgrains every month. We allot this to West Bengal Government; this is more than that of any other State in the country. And yet, they always have a grievance! In Food-for-work programme so they are getting their share; in fact, more than full share.

Then, the hon. Member talked about the Central Government taking full responsibility for feeding the entire population completely. That will mean taking over the foodgrain trade in the hands of the Central Government. We have time and again clarified this issue. We have said that it is not possible to completely eliminate private trade in this country. It is not possible for any Government to take the responsibility for feeding the entire population, for maintaining huge stocks of foodgrains, for feeding the whole population of 700 millions, to procure these foodgrains, to keep the stock of them, to move them into all the interior areas, all the destinations. And if they were so keen about it, why did they not press it when the Janata Government was in power for nearly 3 years? I don't know. You should have done it. Probably we would have learnt from you. You never talked about it when the other Government was in power. You kept quiet. You did not do anything. We have been steadily increasing the quantity of foodgrains distributed through the public distribution system at subsidised rates. During the Janata regime it used to be 10 or 11 million tonne. Now after this Government came into power, and particularly, to look after the population during the drought seasons, we have increased it to 15 million tonnes. This is 50 per cent

[Rao Birendra Singh]

more than what was being issued by the Janata Government. It is at a much higher scale than what was issued by the Janata Government. I think I have answered all the points. The system has been sucessful; it is working satisfactorily; wherever there is possibility of improvement, we are trying our best to improve it and streamline it, to make it more efficient.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is already One O' clock, Please adjourn the House for lunch.

(*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. I am not going to adjourn the House; already we have taken one hour for this Mr Narayan Choubey. Please be brief.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my submission is this. No amount of jugglery of words or figures or statistics will help here. You can set aside the basic facts that prices of essential commodities are rising and rising. Same price of some commodity may, for some time, fall. But that is no credit for you. You have claimed that the price of onion has come down to Rs. 1.50 per Kg. It is sold only in 10 centres in New Delhi. I am staying in Vithalbhai Patel House. I enquired from the man who is selling onion near Vithalbhai Patel House. He told me that the price of onion was Rs. 3.50 per Kg. So, it is not proper to say that the price of onion has come down. But are you not responsible to bring down the prices of essential commodities ? There is one proverb in Bengali.

झड़े काक़ मेरे फर्क़ रेर किरामोती बाड़े ।

The crow dies due to storm, but the credit goes to the Fakir. Sometimes prices of some commodities come down, for that you cannot take the credit.

Some time back the price of potato had came down, but it is not due to your Government's policy. It is due to growers who have produced more potatoes.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: That was due to your effort.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: If you are so powerful, as has been stated, you challange these figures. Now, in the market good rice is sold at Rs. 6.75 per Kg. Dal is sold at Rs. 6.50 per Kg. You bring the price of rice down. Venaspati is sold at Rs. 14.25, edible oil is sold at Rs. 19.55 per Kg., Gas is sold at Rs. 50.75 per cylinder, Soap is sold at Rs. 2.20 per cake, Sugar at Rs. 6.50 per Kg. Kerosene oil is sold at Rs. 1.80 per litre. You bring down the prices of these essential commodities, if you are so powerful. But you are not powerful to do that.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I am not claiming that I am powerful.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The policy which you are following has led to pracie rise. During the budget session we had wrned you that the country will face severe crisis and that there shall be price rise due to your economic policies. You did not pay heed to our advice. The entire capitalist world is facing inflation and you are claiming that you have been able to control that. But whether you controlled inflation or not yes, you have controlled inflation—how does it help us help the common man in our country ? How does it help the people in towns and villages ?

One of the reasons why prices have risen is the policy adopted by the Government. Now, railway fares and freight fares were raised by you twice during this year. Price of coal has gone up, price of petroleum products has gone up, prices of steel and cement have gone up. Have you

taken steps to bring down the prices of these commodities ? Where will all these lead up to ? These commodities are all produced in public sector undertakings. You say that the I.M.F. loan will bring down the rate of inflation. The terms and conditions of the I.M.F. loan are detrimental to the interests of the nation. You say that the whole-sale prices have come down. No doubt. But in the case of retail prices you have yourself accepted that the position is not so. What is the use of keeping a cow if she does not give milk and give birth to calves ? There is a proverb in Sanskrit.

स्मृत्वया क्रियते धिन्य या या न  
सृतः न दूरघः :

AN HON. MEMBER : They are keeping cows for dung only.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You have yourself accepted that increased production is one of the ways to bring down and control prices. What have you got to say in the case of sugar ? Although there is an increase in production of sugar compared to last year, and prices have come down in the open market, you in the Government sector have raised the price of sugar by Rs. 15 per quintal. Though the production has increased, how is it that you are yourself raising the price ?

There is another area where you have failed. when the potato growers bring their produce in the market, the prices go down but you do not procure potatoes; when the onion growers demand that fair price should be given to them, you fall upon them, you pounce upon them and even kill them, but you do not give them proper remunerative price. However, when these commodities reach the hands of the traders and hoarders, the prices go up, but you do not come heavily on them. In such a situation, how can you control the prices ? You

have recently failed in Punjab and Haryana to procure rice. As about wheat . . .

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : They are doing very well; very good procurement is going on.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : you have failed in procurement in the last year.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : You should give credit where it is due. Punjab and Haryana are feeding the country.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : They should feed the country better.

While in Haryana and Punjab, you have not given the farmers Rs. 1.50 per quintal rise in prices, you are importing American wheat at the rate of Rs. 200 per quintal. This is your policy ?

There is another point. How can the prices come down ? You are giving political support to such persons who are responsible for rise in prices of certain commodities. Antulay case is the recent case in point. You know, how people were compelled to pay more in order to procure cement. You are giving political support to such people. You will allow such a man to be the Chief Minister of a State. Even Mr Rajiv Gandhi had to speak something about that. We do not believe you when you say that you will bring down the prices.

From our own experience, we know that in the rural Bengal and in such places of West Bengal where there is modified rationing, wheat and other things are rare commodities. Further, is Tripura not a part of India ? Or is it that since it is ruled by the left, you regard it as 'Paraiya' ? Why don't you supply rice, wheat and edible oils there ? You speak of national integration and you have

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

have taken up the responsibility of feeding the entire nation. Tripura is also a part of India, but you have failed to supply these things to that part of India.

You have stated that you are supplying these items through fair price and other shops on subsidy. You have got to pay subsidy and you are paying huge amount for that—400 to 500 crores annually. I would like to know if you are going to continue with this subsidy. I would be glad if your answer is in the affirmative. One of the conditions of loan from the International Monetary Fund is that you have to stop this subsidy. I would like to know if you are going to continue the subsidy so that the people can get their rations from the fair price shops at the controlled prices.

You have answered the question that you are not doing to take over the wholesale trade of food etc. But how can you control the price without taking over the wholesale trade? Sugar will be in my godown and you fix the price and we abide by that? So, naturally there is no other go. If you want to control the prices you have to enter the market. And once you ventured to enter in the year 1970-71, but perhaps you had been given a good rebuff. But I don't know whether you are going to take over the wholesale trade of food or not, including that of sugar, and also to spread the public distribution system in a fair manner. I don't disagree, you have given us many shocks. But then Sir,

मुर्गी केरकराए बेरकराए भंडा पाड़े ना—

—the hen gives sound, but never lays eggs. I don't know your Haryana; I don't know your Punjab; but you go to Bihar, you go to Orissa, you go to West Bengal—In West Bengal you will find something sometimes, Sir, —but you go to Bihar or you go to

Orissa in the villages you will find nothing. Shops are there. So, kindly ensure that

मुर्गी केर कराए केरकराए भंडा पाड़े ।

Another point I want to know Sir. What measures are you going to adopt to give remunerative prices to the peasants and how do you want to have your procurement; and how do you implement them? Without that you cannot do anything. And again what are you going to do to supply diesel, fertilisers, pesticides to the farmers throughout the season at controlled prices? They suffered a lot. They suffered from two sides.

My last question is: when ever you speak of take-over of wholesale trade, whenever you speak of nationalisation, lots of questions arise.

Corruption; bureaucratic methods, this thing and that thing comes in. It is natural, they come there. So, naturally whenever there is demand that you may take-over these things we ask are you going to do to end bureaucratic red-tape in the public distribution system? And whether you are able to form all-Party committees for checking up in all sectors of distribution system? These are my questions.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, the Hon. Member has not been able to get over his obsession with onions, although it was made abundantly clear earlier and many of the Hon. Members who spoke, agreed that prices of onions had come down: In the first week of November, there was a sudden spurt in the price of onions in the market. That was on account of short supply and nothing else; Because suddenly the stocks which NAFED was holding in Delhi were finished and it took some time for procuring onions from other parts of the country. But compared to the price of onions in 1979

December, even during this period, the prices did not go so high. The wholesale price index for onions in December 1979 was 750 and at a point when the prices of onions were the highest in Delhi in the beginning of this month, the wholesale price index went up to 640. But within a few days it came down to 488. That is the figure for 14th November, 1981. We rushed supplies of onions from Nasik, from Rajasthan areas, Alwar district and other places and we dumped Delhi market with onions. Even now, if there is any difficulty, and if the hon. Member is not satisfied with the announcement of Delhi Administration that onions will be sold at ten points in Delhi covering the entire area at Re. 1.50, I am prepared to assure the hon. Member that wherever he wants, I shall arrange to send a truck load of onions every day at Re. 1.50—wherever he might be having difficulty. There is no difficulty anywhere else. He was talking about Delhi; and the difficulties of the people in Delhi. (interruption). If you want to have truck loads in South Avenue or North Avenue. (interruption) That means the position is comfortable.

Another point which the hon. Member raised was about the decline in prices at the retail level not having taken place. But wholesale prices do affect prices at the retail level; and there has been a decline in wholesale prices of several essential commodities. If the hon. Member is interested I will give some figures in respect of essential commodities.

During the last ten weeks ending 7th November, wholesale price index of rice came down by 3.1%; gram by 3.2%, moong dal by 5.7%, fish by 20% and potatoes by 10.3%. And the index for groundnut oil declined by 7.4% and for mustard oil by 4.4%.

श्री नारायण चौधे: जो 4 रुपये दाल यी उसका भाव 8 रुपये तक बढ़ गया और

अब आठ रुपये से कम कर के 7 कर दिया तो क्या यह प्रोडेस कम हो गया?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जब होल सेल प्राइस घटेगी तो रिटेल में भी घटेगी।

श्री नारायण चौधे : 8 रुपये से कम कर के पैने आठ रुपये कर दिया तो क्या यह कम हो गया?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : कम तो हो गया।

Retail prices in the market differ from market to market. If you go to a posh market like Khan Market, you will get things at a much higher price. If you go to Super Bazar, you will get at a cheaper price. There might be some markets, which might be selling even cheaper than Super Bazar. It also depends upon the quality of goods that you buy. Onions of a better quality may be higher in price, and so is the case with dal. Medium quality would certain be cheaper, and inferior quality will be much more cheap. It is very difficult to quote any figures about retail prices. That is not possible. We can give retail prices from market to market, from mohalla to mohalla, shop to shop and patri to patri.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: (Azamgarh): Why does it happen that prices differ from mohalla to mohalla?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It depends on various factors. Mr. Yadav, you know this very well. You also sell your foodgrains at a different price. I sell them at a different price. One shop-keeper will sell at one price, and the other at another. The rent of the shops also differs. The consumers' capacity to pay also differs. There are some fashionable people like yourself who will not compare prices with other shops, and will pay any price asked for.

## [Rao Birendra Singh]

The hon. Member objected to a slight increase in the price of levy sugar, i.e. by 15 paise per Kg.

He knows very well that conversion charges increase on account of various factors. The price of levy sugar is still much lower than the price of sugar in the free market. Whatever additional price has been given to the factories, it is on account of our desire to have better prices paid to the farmers, to the cane growers by the factories. Unless we give the factories enough margin, they would not be able to pay farmers well. The production of sugar has increased because of the hard work of the farmers. You will agree with that. We have to ensure that sugar cane cultivation does not go down as it did two or three years back on account of the wrong policy of that different Government which was in power at that time.

We want to ensure that production is stabilised, production of sugar continues to increase and farmers continue, to get remunerative prices for their produce. We have not discriminated against Tripura or any other State for that matter. If we are looking after West Bengal so well, there is no reason why we should not look after Tripura equally well. But there might be at times some difficulties about movement.

We are looking after them well.

When we receive report from them that their stock has declined, diminished, we always rush foodgrains to Tripura or any other part of the country. I can assure the hon. members that we shall see that foodgrains are kept in supply to Tripura, according to the need of the State.

The subsidy on some items for the benefit of consumers and producers has to continue. It is very difficult to say now that it will stop or that it will never stop, but the policy of the

Government has been announced earlier. The hon. members know very well that we want to reduce the quantum of subsidy by and by, but it is not possible at this time to say how long it will continue. So far as my personal opinion goes, we will not be able to do away with subsidy altogether in the interest of consumers and producers.

Diesel, kerosene and all essential commodities like that are essential inputs for farmers in agriculture. We have seen to it that there is enough supply in all the States and there is no complaint. Kerosene is being allocated by the Government of India. Diesel is also available easily at the prices fixed and there is no difficulty in that behalf.

**श्री जयपाल सिंह कल्याप :** (आंवला) : उपायक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी देश के लोगों को आंकड़ों से संतुष्ट करना चाहते हैं। मैं उन्हीं आंकड़ों के आधार पर पहला प्रश्न यह पूछता हूँ कि क्या आप को सरकार इन आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतों को उसी सीमा तक ले आएगी जिस सीमा पर उस तारीख को वह थीं जिस तारीख को जनता पार्टी ने शासन छोड़ा था और लोक दल ने छोड़ा था? उस समय जो रिटेल प्राइसेज थीं, क्या उस सीमा तक आप की सरकार कीमतों को ले आएगी? क्या उस के लिए कोई प्रयास करेगी और उस में कब तक सफल होगी? इस पर विशेष रूप से देश के लोग जानना चाहते हैं।

आंकड़ों से तो वही स्थिति हो गई कि पटवारी साहब जा रहे थे, रास्ते में नदी पड़ी, पूछा कितना पानी है? किसी ने कहा घटनों तक है, किसी ने कहा कमर तक है, 6 फुट है, बोले आ॒सत हो गया साड़े चार फुट, पार हो जाएंगे और बीच में डूब गए क्यों कि आ॒सत निकालते रहे। देख आंकड़े नहीं चाहता है और होलसेच

प्राइसेज जनता की प्राइसेज नहीं हैं। रिटेल प्राइस जनता की प्राइट है, जनता रिटेल प्राइस पर चाहती है। आज सरकारी कर्मचारी जिन को निश्चित तनखाह मिलती है, मजदूर जिन की तनखाह नहीं बढ़ी है, जिन की तनखाह निश्चित है उन के लिए आज बहुत बड़ी समस्या है।

कीमतों में भी एक इम्पलाइड कीमत और है जिस का आप के पास कोई आंकड़ा नहीं है। आवश्यक वस्तुएं जो आप की वितरण प्रणाली से मिलती हैं उस में जो भ्रष्टाचार और मिलाकट होती है उस से जो कीमतें बढ़ती हैं उस का कोई आंकड़ा आप के पास नहीं है। आज भी आप की फेयर प्राइस शाखा से जो गेहूं मिलता है उस में 16 किलो गेहूं के अन्दर करीब 8 सी ग्राम यह कूड़ा मिला है, इस को मंत्री जी, आप देखिए, सोनव हिलो गेहूं के अन्दर से यह कूड़ा निकाल कर के लाया हूँ... (व्यववान) ... यह हमने घर पर छाना है। यह कूड़ा 16 किलोग्राम गेहूं में निकला है जो गेहूं हमने फेयर-प्राइस-शॉप से लिया है। यदि 16 किलोग्राम में इतना कूड़ा निकला है, तो एक किंवद्दल में कितना निकलेगा?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : कहीं से लाकर मिला दिया होगा।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : मंत्री महोदय एक सदस्य पर इस तरह से शक करते हैं, यदि आप इस बात को गलत सावित कर दें, तो मैं इस्तीफा देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। आप मेरे साथ फेयर-प्राइस-शॉप पर चालिए, इस तरह से किसी सदस्य पर इस तरह का आरोप लगा देना कि कहीं से ले लिया होगा या इस तरह की बात करना आपको शोभा नहीं देता है, आप जैसे जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति के लिए।

जहाँ तक कीमतों की स्थिति है, आप होलसेल प्राइस की बात करते हैं, आप बग्रा लोगों को सस्ती चीजें देंगे। आप आगरा से थोड़ा आगे चले जाइए, वहाँ गेहूं 200 रु हो जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ मध्य जिलों में जाइए, तो वहाँ गेहूं की कीमत 130 रु से 140 रु हो जाती है। धी की तो यह हालत है कि लोग लाइन लगाए रहते हैं और हम लोगों से यहाँ पर कहते हैं कि हमको भी एक डिब्बा धी का दिलावा दिजिए। एक-एक किलो धी के लिए लोग परेशान रहते हैं। बाजार में धी की कीमत बढ़ा है, तेल की कीमत क्या है, बग्रा आप को यह मालूम है?

मैं खास तौर से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो आई ० एम० एफ० लीन ले रहे हैं, क्या इससे इस देश की एसेंशियल कॉमोडिटीज की कीमतों पर कोई अनुकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा या प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा? इसके अलावा हम यह भी जानना चाहते हैं कि आपका जो फेयर-प्राइस-शॉप के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम में जो भ्रष्टाचार है, उसको रोकने में क्या आपकी सरकार कोई प्रयास करेगी? देहात में एक आदमी एक किलो चीनी लेने जाता है, तो सुबह दस बजे से और शाम तक लाइन में लगा रहता है, जब जा कर कहीं उपको एक किलो चीनी मिल पाती है। कितने करोड़ों घण्टे हमारे लोगों के खराब होते हैं, लेकिन इस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। आप दुकानें बढ़ाइए, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में कुछ ऐसा सिस्टम लाइए, ताकि लोगों की सामान्य सामान जल्दी मिल सके। लोग अपने दफ्तर का काम छोड़ कर जाते हैं, अपने बच्चों की पढ़ाई को छोड़ कर जाते हैं—क्या सरकार इन लोगों का समय बचाने के लिए कोई प्रयास करेगी कि लाइन में लगने की नोबत न आए, घण्टों उनको लाइन में न खड़े रहना पड़े और उनको सही समय पर, जो भी आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं, जो कि फेयर-

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

प्राइस-शॉप से बांटी जाती हैं, उनके मिल सकें?

आप यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, आप हमसे कहते हैं कि शिकायत करिए। हमने डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट और न जाने कहाँ-कहाँ शिकायत की, लेकिन एम० पीज० की शिकायत को नहीं सुना जाता है। हमने, गांवों में जा कर देखा है कि जहाँ दो किलो चीनी मिलनी चाहिए, वहाँ एक किलो दी जाती है लेकिन रजिस्टर में दो किलो चढ़ाई जाती है। गरीब आदमी के यहाँ कोई शादी व्याह होता है या और कोई उत्सव होता है, तो उसको चीनी उपलब्ध नहीं है। पाती है और आपके बाजार में आज भी 7-8 रु० किलो चीनी मिलती है। सब्जी मटर और आलू की हालत को देखिए, सीजन होने की वजह से थोड़ा उत्पादन हुआ है, लेकिन आज भी नार्थ-एवेन्यू और साउथ एवन्यू में, जहाँ संसद् सदस्य रहते हैं, वहाँ उनको सब्जी किस भाव पर खरीदनी पड़ती है। प्याज पर तो सरकार को शर्म आनी चाहिए थी। उस समय रामलीला मदान में रो-रो कर कहा था कि प्याज इतना तेज हो गया है कि लोग कैसे अपना जीवन निर्वाह करेंगे। पिछली सरकार को प्याज की वजह से ही हटना पड़ा था, लेकिन यदि आप में शर्म होती है सात रु० प्याज होते ही कम से कम आपको इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए था। चीनी आप 6.50 रु० में दिलाते हैं, लेकिन जनता पार्टी और लोकदल की सरकार में 2.75, रु० या 3.15 रु० के भाव से ज्यादा नहीं बिकी थी। कीमतें बढ़ा कर और उस के बाद थोड़ी सी घटा कर आप आंकड़ों से सिद्ध करता चाहते हैं कि कीमतें हमने घटा दी हैं, इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

म जाननीय मंत्री जो से जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या वह इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था

करेंगे कि जो उत्पादक हैं, किसान हैं दस्तकार हैं, जो भी इन आवश्यक वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करते हैं, जब उन का उत्पादन बाजार में बिकने जाता है, तो उन की कास्ट-आफ-प्रोडक्शन और डिस्ट्री-व्यूशन-सेल की प्राइस में 10 परसेण्ट से ज्यादा का अन्तर साल में नहीं होगा, ताकि देश शोषण से बच सके और इस देश में एसेन्शल कमाडीज को सही कीमत बनी रह सके। आप आज के ही अखबार को देखिए—चना कहीं पर 300 रुपये किल्टल है, वहीं 400 रुपये किल्टल है और दिल्ली में तो 500 रुपये किल्टल खरीदना पड़ रहा है ..

एक माननीय सदस्य : 600 रुपये किल्टल बिक रहा है।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि 600 रुपये किल्टल है। आप देखिए, उत्पादक को कितना घाटा हो रहा है, यह पैसा उत्पादक को नहीं पहुँच रहा है। सरकार को कोई ऐसी नीति बनानी चाहिए जिस द्वारा उत्पादक को सही पैसा मिल सके। जनता पार्टी और लोक दल की सरकारें जब सत्ता से हटी थीं, कीमतों को उस सीमा तक लाने का प्रयत्न सरकार को बरना चाहिए। डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में व्याप्त घटाकार और मिलावट को दूर करने के लिए कोई मजबूत मशीनरी कायम करनी चाहिए।

राज बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आनंदेविल मेम्बर ने जो फरमाया है, मैं उस से इन्कार नहीं करता कि हमारे वितरण के मामले में कुछ खटाबियाँ हैं धांधली भी चलती है, माल-प्रेक्टिसिज भी हैं। उन को रोकने के लिए हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसी लिए मैंने अर्ज किया था कि हमें मेम्बर्ज का सहयोग चाहिए। आप की और हमारी नीति एक ही है कि ये खटाबियाँ दूर हों और

सरकार का भी इन को दूर करने के लिए पुरा प्रयास जारी है।

अभी आप ने कहा—किसी दुकान से आप को सद-स्टैण्डर्ड गेहूं मिला था, उस को यहां हाउस में लाने से मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि मैं क्या कार सकता हूं। जैनरली जो बनेगा वह हम करेंगे, लेकिन आप इस की इस्तिलाह में पहले देते, खामोशी के साथ...

श्री जयपाल सिंह कल्पण : आप हमारे साथ चलें।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं चलने को तैयार हूं—दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अफसरों को साथ ले कर, उनको खिचाई करने को तैयार हूं, डिपो बालों के खिलाफ एकशन लेने को तैयार हूं और देखता कि कहां से ऐसा गेहूं मिला था, कहां रुकावट है, क्योंकि एफ० सी० आई० के गोटामों से ठीक भाल मिलता है, इत्य सिये उसमें अगर खराबी आती है तो कहां को जाती है...

श्री बौलत राम सारन (चुरु) : जहां से यह निकलता है वहीं ज्यादा गडबड होती है। एफ० सी० आई० के गोटामों में फर्स्ट क्लासों को कोमत पे करते हैं और बोच बालों से मिल कर गेहूं में मिलावट करदो जाती है, उस गेहूं को खराब कर दिया जाता है। हरियाणा में जो घोटाला हुआ—वह आप को मलूम है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : एफ० सी० आई० ने स्टेट गवर्नरेट को एजेंसी उठाती है, आपर गेहूं खराब है तो नहीं उठाना चाहिए, उन को पकड़ना चाहिए। इस खराबी को दूर करने में आप भी मदद करें।

श्री बौलत राम सारन : हम चिट्ठी लिख सकते हैं, वहां को कमेटी में इस प्रश्न को उठा सकते हैं, लेकिन उस के बाद भी कांत्वाही नहीं होती है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उस के बाद कार्य-वाही नहीं हुई तो मुझे बतलाइए।

श्री बौलत राम सारन : किस को बतलायें, सरकार है कहां? प्रशासन है कहीं?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : फिर आप सदाल किस में पूछ रहे हैं?

श्री बौलत राम सारन : किसी भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ कोई एकशन लिया?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं तो यही समझ रहा था कि आप सरकार से प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं। अगर आप को सरकार द्विचाई नहीं देती तो बैठ जाता हूं।

बौलत राम सारन : इन के नीचे पैर नहीं हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : कीमतों को हम उसमें भी नीचे लाना चाहते हैं, जितने नीचे आनरेक्ल में बरलाना चाहते हैं। हमारी लगातार यह कोशिश है कि कीमतों कम से कम हों, जगह-जगह पर कीमतों का फर्क मिटे, किसी जगह पर लाभ बढ़ जाते हैं, किसी जगह पर कम हो जाते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के अलग-अलग हिस्सों में कीमतों का फर्क दूर हो। इस सम्बन्ध हम अपनी एजेंसी बना रहे हैं, मार्केटिंग के इन्टजाम को तेज कर रहे हैं। ऐसा न हो कि कहीं पर कोई चीज़ पैदा हो कर सड़ जाय, जैसे प्याज़, आलू और दूसरी जगह पर उन के दाम ज्यादा हो जायें। जहां तक इन के मूदमेण्ट को ठीक करने और इन के मार्केटिंग का इन्टजाम करने की बात है, उस की तरफ हमारा लभातार ध्यान है।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कल्पण : मैं एक प्रश्न पूछता चाहूँगा। अखबारों में एक न्यूज़ है कि दिल्ली में नाशन और चीनी

का कोटा कर किया जा रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या सरकार की ऐसी कोई नीति है?

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** हर एक सूबे को हम बड़े हिन्दू-क्रियाध से देते हैं और मैं इसना ही कह सकता हूँ कि दिल्ली के लोगों को खास तौर से खायात है, चौनी भी ज्यादा मिल रही है हर शहर के मुकाबले में और गेहूँ भी जारी मिल रहा है और चावल भी जारी मिल रहा है। यहाँ किसी चीज़ को कमी नहीं है। अगर हम को यह नज़र आया कि जल्दत से ज्यादा कोई चीज़ जा रही है और उस से लीकेज होने की सम्भावना है, तो उस को कट्टोल करना पड़ता है लेकिन जो पहले मिल रहा है, उसे घटा नहीं रहे हैं।

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) :** The Government and their sweet-worded Finance Minister are trying to befool the people of this country by supplying poison through the sugar-coated price policy. The people of our country are suffering because of their conspiracy against our economy. The hon. Minister explained the policies or tried to answer our questions, but none of his answers is satisfactory. They have admitted that they have failed to check the increase in consumer prices; they have confessed that they have failed to bring down the prices to the level of the Janata regime.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** We never agreed.

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :** You said you are trying to do it.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** We have been successful.

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :** You are not able to bring it down to that level.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** Perhaps not to your level, the level you wish for.

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :** Government always try to take shelter under the wholesale prices. The Minister tried to convince us that it is difficult to find out the prices. The consumer price is published in the labour journal after collecting data throughout the country. It is prepared by the Government. So, there is no difficulty in getting it. It is true that the price is increasing day by day. They are only sugar-coating it with statements like this. But they should realise that the people will not be satisfied with these statements. They know what is happening. I do not want to deal with other things. We know what is happening behind them. They want to satisfy their lords, both inside and outside the country. That is the reason behind this growing price rise.

In the context of this discussion, in the context of the present state of our economy, I want to ask some questions. Is it a fact that in the years 1981 to 1983, in these three years, the Government of India has committed to IMF that additional resource mobilisation on fertilizer will be Rs. 800 crores....

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** How will he reply to it? The Finance Minister has to reply to it.

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :** ... on petroleum Rs. 340 crores, railways Rs. 500 crores and coal Rs. 300 crores. Let him deny it.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** He must put a question concerning the subject.

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :** In the name of additional resource mobilisation, have they committed themselves to the IMF. If so, is it not a fact that such a massive so-called additional resource mobilisa-

tion will add fire to inflation, turning it into a conflagration. Is it not a fact that, as a consequence, the prices of all essential commodities will rise at a tremendous pace. If so, what measures do the Government propose to take to tackle such a potentially grave situation

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, I have explained in considerable detail to what extent we have been successful in checking inflation. I do not agree with the hon. Member that we have not been able to control prices to a considerable extent. We have done it. Even retail prices have come down, they have declined. And it was proved just now. There was so much noise about onions, but but when I offered to send a truckload of onions to any destination in Delhi indicated by the hon. Members, the refused to accept onions at Rs. 1.50, and yet they are still harping on the same thing. (*Interruptions*).

As regards IMF loan and its implications, my esteemed friend, the Finance Minister, has already explained things in detail in both the Houses and I do not think I can go into those questions. But there is nothing specific which needs to be replied and which the hon. Member wanted.

1347 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fifty four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shrimati Sheila Kaul may move Motion for Election to Committee.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let her move this Motion.

## ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

COUNCIL OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE

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

I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (e) of clause 9(1) of the scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with regulations 3.1 and 3.1.1 of the Regulations of the institute, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the next term commencing from the 1st January, 1982."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (e) of clause 9(1) of the scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with regulations 3.1 and 3.1.1 of the Regulations of the Institute, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker

may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the next term commencing from the 1st January, 1982."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI (Hissar):** On a point of Order.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** On point of order.

**SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI :** Listen to me please.

**भी मनी राम बागड़ी :** भारत का एक हवाई जहाज हाईजैक हो गया है। सुबह मैंने व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया था। स्पीकर साहब ने कहा था कि पता लगने पर सरकार को बहा जाएगा। रेडियो और टेलीप्रिटर पर इसके बारे में खबर आ गई है। साउथ अफ्रीका में हमारा हवाई जहाज रुका हुआ है। यह सरकार कैसे चलेगी? सदन को इत्तिलाही नहीं दे रही है। क्या तमाशा हो रहा है? ये क्या करेंगे पता लगता चाहिए। देश के लोग सरकार के बारे में क्या सोचेंगे?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Now Matters Under Rule 377. Shri Chintamani Jena.

**14.57 hrs.**

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

(i) **RESURGENCE OF MALARIA DUE TO INCREASED USE OF PESTICIDES FOR GREEN REVOLUTION**

**SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore):** Sir, malaria appears to be an unhealthy side-effect of the "Green Revolution", as a resurgence of the disease is accompanying the introduction of heavy pesticides use to support intensive farming in the third world.

The amount of pesticides entering the local eco-systems has expanded at an alarming rate in recent years and this has made the

anophelis mosquitos, carriers of malaria parasites, "plasmodium" resistant, says a report in Nature.

The "limited cases" of resistance mosquitos have developed from the mild use of DDT and other pesticides in public health drives to wipe out malaria, are not the real factors responsible for its recrudescence, according to the researchers, Georganne Chapin and Robert Wassestrom. The farmers in the third world have, over the year, increased the dose of pesticides when they found crop-pests like the boll weevil affecting cotton to be more and more resistant.

Fields in Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador, which were sprayed only eight to nine times a season a decade ago need to be fumigated as many as 50 times a present, the researchers say.

And this can be devastating because a single application of DDT or similar pesticide has been found to be sufficient to reduce mortality (that is, increased resistance) among mosquitos by 80 per cent.

To indicate how serious the problem has become, the researchers co-related DDT use in El Salvador with renewed malaria transmission and estimated that at current rates each kilogram of insecticide added to the environment will generate 105 new cases of malaria.

Once insects develop a resistance to one compound they frequently exhibit an immunity to wide range of unrelated poisons as well.

The research team feels that malaria would not have come back, had Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies been used instead of the now common practice of "blitzing" valuable pest prone crops with insecticides along.

In considering these aspects of using pesticides for success of green revolution in our country, the experts may find out ways and means to eradicate malaria from our

country as well as for the success of green revolution side by side. The hon. Health and Agriculture Ministers may kindly make a statement on the floor of the House of the course of action on this issue.

(iii) DISFIGURING OF JAIN IDOLS IN MADHYA PRADESH

श्री मनो राम बाणी (हिसार) : उत्तराधिकार महोदय, भारत एक प्राचीन सम्पत्ति का देश है। इसकी प्राचीनता कलात्मक संस्कृति पर ही टिकी हुई है, लेकिन यह अत्यन्त खेद का विषय है कि आये दिन समाचार नित रहे हैं कि अमुक मूर्तियों कोरी हो गई या अमुक मूर्तियों को तोड़ा फोड़ा गया है। यह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर विषय है। अभी हाल ही में एक ऐसा वाक्य मध्य प्रदेश में हुआ है। वहां स्थानीय श्री दिग्मद्वर जैन अतिथिम थेन गोवांनन्दन पर्वत पर तेरहवीं से 15वीं फताबदी के बीच निमित मूर्तियों को तोड़ फोड़ कर भारत की प्राचीन संस्कृति की नष्ट करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है और सब से अत्यधिक खेद का विषय है कि इस कुचेष्टा से पुरातत्व विभाग के कर्मी पूर्णतः अवगत हैं। जैन समाज के प्रतिनिधि पुरातत्व विभाग के दस्तिल अधिकारियों तथा पुलिस से शिकायतें भी कर चुके हैं।

मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि तुरन्त इस विषय में एक इनकाशयारी का आदेश दें एवं ऐसा सब बदम उठाये जिससे कि प्राचीन भारत की संस्कृति पर कोई आंत नहीं आये और दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध तुरन्त बड़ी कार्यदाही की जाये।

(iii) SUPPLY OF COPPER TO M/s. INDO-AMERICAN ELECTRICALS LTD., DURGAPUR.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR (Durgapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, M/s. Indo-American Electricals Ltd., Durgapur which was lying closed for 18 months was re-opened on 1st August, 1981. This unit was closed due

to misappropriation of funds, mismanagement and stopping of operations by company's bankers, and declared lay-off effective July, 1979 and since then all operations of the company were lying shut. The Industrial Development Bank of India took up the task of rehabilitating and reviving the closed and sick unit. The company's board has been reconstituted with Mr. Thapar as Chairman of the Board and two directors from Thapar group after due approval from the Company Law Board. The IDBI sanctioned a term loan of Rs. 131 lakhs and the company's bankers have converted the old debt into term loan part of which will be interest free and have provided working capital for the day to day operations of the company. For reviving this unit, the unit was declared a relief undertaking by the West Bengal Government on 26-7-80 for a period of one year and further extended upto 25th July, 1982.

Sir, the company is not getting its main raw materials viz., copper to run the properly. It requires about 800 tonnes of copper quarterly. The delay in getting copper is due to non-clearance by company law board under MRTA Act.

Sir, the West Bengal Government and Members of Parliament including myself requested the Central Government for allotment of copper to the unit immediately but nothing has been done so far.

When this company has been declared as relief undertaking by the West Bengal Government upto 25th July, 1982, then non-clearance by Company Law Board under MRTA should not stand in the way of immediate quarterly allotment of 800 tonnes of copper for the said unit. If it is not done immediately the unit will be closed and employees will be again jobless.

Under these circumstances, I urge upon the Government to pass

necessary instructions for immediate release of 800 tonnes of copper to the Indo-American Electricals Ltd., Durgapur and save the worker from starvation.

I demand that the Ministers concerned make a statement in the House in this regard.

(iv) NEED TO BAN IMPORT OF COCONUT OIL, COCOA AND COCOA POWDER, NUTMUG, CLOVES AND RUBBER.

**SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL** (Muvattupuzha) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the import of coconut oil, cocoa and cocoa powder, nutmeg, cloves and rubber has affected the economic condition of the Kerala cultivators. Because of the imports of these cash crop to our country, the farmers are struggling to sell their products at a reasonable price. Imported industrial coconut oil is offered for sale in Kerala as edible oil. All these cash crops are long term cultivations. If the farmer is not given an economical price, he will not cultivate these crops. Hence I request the Commerce Minister to ban the import of these crops to our country and protect the interest of the farmers of Kerala State.

(v) PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL COACHES IN SUPER-FAST TRAIN BETWEEN MADURAI AND MADRAS

**SHRI CUMBUM N. NAT-RAJAN** (Periyakulam) : The running of a Super-fast train, Vaigai, between Madurai and Madras has come as a boon to the travelling public of Tamilnadu. After the Pink City Express, this is the second such train which has been introduced on the Indian Railways running at a maximum permissible speed of about 100 KM per hour. This train is very popular amongst

the people of Tamilnadu and it is understood that the occupation of this train is almost full throughout the year. In fact it is learnt that there is demand for more seats by this train especially from people at Madurai, Dindigul, Tiruchira palli, Villupuram. This train is now running with eight bogies and covering the distance between Madurai and Madras in about 7 1/2 hours. In view of the extreme popularity of this train and also the demand from the travelling public for further quota it is considered necessary that the present number of bogies by this train should be increased to at least 16. If the speed of the train cannot be maintained with a single engine consequent on the increased number of bogies, the Railway Minister can consider the question of putting on an additional engine, so that 16 bogies can be hauled without sacrificing the speed. Already on the B.G. the Tamilnadu Express, another Superfast train, is running with two engines.

The public of Tamilnadu are also keen to have superfast train similar to Vaigai, leaving Madras in the early morning and returning back to Madras on the same day. As one pair of superfast train is already running between Madurai and Madras, it will not be difficult to introduce another pair in the opposite direction, as only the required number of coaches and engines are to be found to introduce the new services.

In view of the high speed of the train, there is considerable dust getting into the train affecting the comforts of the passengers during the journey. It is, therefore, for consideration if some of the bogies of this train can be made air-conditioned, so that the journey can be made dust-free and comfortable. The design of the seats may also be altered so as to provide reclining chairs to provide more comforts to

these long-distance passengers. The Minister may also think of making arrangements for the entertainment of the passengers during the long journey by providing facilities for channel music etc.

While I thank the Railway Minister for all the facilities already extended to the people of Tamilnadu in this regard, I hope and request that the proposals made out by me may be considered and suitable action taken at the earliest convenience for the benefit of the travelling public of Tamilnadu.

(vi) ALLEGED REPRESSIVE MEASURES AGAINST AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN PATNA DISTRICT

**श्री रामाधतार शास्त्री :** (पटना) : कथित नक्सलपंथी एवं उग्रवादी आन्दोलन को दबाने के नाम पर केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल (सी० आर० पी० एफ०) आंद्र बिहार मिलिटरी पुलिस ने पटना जिले के नौबतपुर, बिक्रम, पालीगंज, पुनपुन, मसीड़ी आंद्र धनरुद्रा प्रखण्डों में कई बार गोलियाँ चलायीं। पिछले दिनों उन की गोलियों से एक वर्जन से अधिक लोग मारे जा चुके हैं और डेढ़ दो साँ व्यक्ति घायल हैं। सेंकड़ों बैक्सर लोगों को जेलों में डाल दिया गया है।

खेतों में काम करने वाले भजदूर आंज सर्वत्र आंदोलित हैं। उन की मांग है कि उन्हें निम्नतम भजदूरी कानून के अनुसार भजदूरों दो जाय, निम्नतम भजदूरी कानून में संशोधन किया जाय, भूमि हृदबन्दी कानून को लागू कर भूमिपतियों से जमीन ले कर खेत भजदूरों और गरीब किसानों में बांटी जाय, कर्ज गुलामी को समाप्त किया जाय, बंधुवा भजदूरी प्रथा समाप्त की जाय, बासगौत जमीनों का पचा दिया जाय, उन के उत्थान के लिए विशेष

कार्यक्रम चालू किया जाय, उन पर होने आले सामाजिक जुल्मों का अन्त किया जाय, उन की मां-बहनों को मां-बहन समझ कर उन की इजजत-आवाहन की रक्षा की जाय और उन की घान की फसल की रक्षा की जाय।

परन्तु दुख है कि सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर दमन का सहारा लेकर उन के आंदोलनों को बराबर के लिए कुचल देना चाहती है। क्या उमन कभी भी सच्चे आनंदोलनों को दबाने में समर्थ हो सकता है? ऐसी स्थिति में नक्सलपंथी तत्त्व खेत भजदूरों एवं गरीब किसानों के असंतोष का इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश करते हैं तो आश्चर्य की कौन सी बात है?

अधिकारियों से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि वे अपनी हठवादिता को छोड़ कर खोद, भजदूरों और गरीब किसानों की उपर्युक्त भांगों को अविलम्ब स्वीकार कर उन्हें क्रियान्वित करें। ऐसा कर के ही उन लोगों को नक्सलवानी तत्त्वों के चंगुल में जाने से बचाया जा सकता है। नक्सलवाद को उमन से नहीं बर्तन राजनीतिक संघर्षों से पराजित किया जा सकता है। नक्सलवाद यानी माओवाद की भूमिपतियों की रक्षा कर के नहीं अपितु भजदूर-किसानों की मांगों को स्वीकार कर के हराया जा सकता है।

सरकार से मेरा यह भी अनुरोध है कि वह पुलिस की गोलियों से मृत लोगों के परिवार को मुआवजा देने और निरपराध गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों को जेल से रिहा करने का आदेश दे।

(vii) IMMEDIATE CLEANING OF SUJAN-GANGA CANAL AROUND THE FORT OF BHARATPUR

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT** (Bharatpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under rule 377, I bring the following

urgent matter to the notice of the House :—

The condition of the moat (Sujan Ganga Canal) around the famous fort, Loha Garh, of Bharatpur is deteriorating miserably though it is under the Central Archaeological Department.

Its bathing ghats and boundary wall are badly damaged. This has resulted in the inflow of dirty water of the city into the canal. Some shopkeepers have also deliberately arranged to expel the dirty water from their shops to flow into the canal. This is developing into a serious health hazard. The water hyacinth that was removed last year is growing up very fast again. The canal-cleaning operation initiated last year has also not been properly completed. This requires urgent attention and steps from the Archaeological Department.

(vii) NEED FOR EFFECTIVE STEPS TO PROVIDE IMPROVED FACILITIES FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION IN UTTAR PRADESH.

श्री बी. जी. तिह (फूतपुर) : उत्तराखण्ड महोदय, नियम 377 के तहन में निम्नलिखित अविलम्बनीय लोकमहत्व के विषय को ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :

भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 45 में यह उत्तराखण्ड किया गया है कि संविधान के लागू होने को तारीख में दस वर्षों की अवधि के अन्दर राज्य 14 वर्ष से कम उम्र वाले सभी बच्चों के लिए अनिवार्य व विशुल्क शिक्षा को ठावस्था करने की कोणिक करेगा। तथापि, संविधान के लागू होने के तगमग 33 वर्षों के पश्चात् भी सरकार ने उन बच्चों के लिए भी शिक्षा की संतोषजनक अवस्था नहीं की है,

जो फोस दे कर पढ़ना चाहते हैं। देश के अनेक भागों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की अवस्था निन्दनीय है। उदाहरणार्थ, उत्तर प्रदेश में 16,000 से अधिक ऐसे प्राथमिक और पूर्व माध्यमिक विद्यालय हैं जिनके भवन नहीं हैं। जहां कहीं स्कूलों के भवन हैं जो, तो वे जोर्ण-जोर्ण अवस्था में हैं। कहीं कहीं चार अर्थवा पांच कक्षाएँ एक ही कमरे में लगती हैं। विद्यालयों में फर्नीचर और अन्य शिक्षण उपकरणों की अवस्था भी अपर्याप्त है।

शिक्षा का विषय 1977 में बंधिधान की सप्तम अनुसूची की समवर्ती सूची में शामिल किया गया था और इसलिए राज्य नीति के निदेशक तत्वों सम्बन्धी अनुच्छेद 45 के अधीन बच्चों को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तराधीय है। अतः मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश तथा देश के अन्य भागों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए कारगर उपाय करने चाहिये। केन्द्रीय सरकार को इन प्रयोजन के लिए पर्याप्त वित्तीय सहायता भी देनी चाहिए।

15.13 hrs.

BEEDI WORKERS WELFARE CESS (AMENDMENT) BILL—  
(Contd.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri P. Venkata Reddy on the 25th November, 1981, namely :—

“That the Bill to amend the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976, be taken into consideration.”

Mr. Venkata Reddy.

**THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN  
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR  
(SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY) :**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate for their unanimous support to the Bill. I am also thankful to them for their valuable suggestions for better implementation of the welfare measures in the country.

At the outset I have to submit to the House that Government is aware of the enormous problems that are being faced by the beedi workers in the country and, therefore, it is Government's endeavour to do whatever is possible to improve their lot.

Many hon. Members wanted to know how much cess had been collected and how we had utilised it. The Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976, came into effect from 15th February, 1977; and from 1st March, 1979, it was inoperative. Therefore, over a period of two years the cess has been collected an amount of Rs. 5.19 crores has been collected towards this Fund. At the beginning, that is, during the two years 1977-78 and 1978-79, much could not have been spent because appointment of Advisory Committees and formulation of schemes were there. Therefore, upto the end of March, 1981, only Rs. 2 crores have been spent. For this year, that is, 1981-82, the budget estimate is about Rs. 2.13 crores. So, by the end of March, 1982, the estimated balance that will be left over will be about Rs. 1.1 crores. There are Welfare Commissioners to administer the Fund all over the country; Welfare Commissioners, Deputy Welfare Commissioners, Welfare Administrators and other staff are there, not only for this Fund but for the other Funds also like the Iron Ore and Manganese Workers Welfare Fund, then dolomite, limestone, mica, etc. For all these Funds, the officers are there. My hon.

friend, Mr. Girdhari Lal Vyas, has suggested that there should be staff exclusively for beedi.

But you should realise the administrative charges will be more. Wherever there is a large concentration of workers, there are exclusively some administrators or Assistant Welfare Commissioners. Therefore, there is no problem on that count.

At the State level there are State Advisory Committees. At present there are 13 beedi-producing States in the country. These State Advisory Committees are tripartite Committees of which the State Labour Minister will be the Chairman. There will be Government representatives, employers' representatives and also representatives of employees. Schemes will be formulated and recommended by the State Advisory Committee. At the central level there is a Central tripartite Advisory Committee which is co-ordinating the functions of the State Advisory Committees. Afterwards, the Government will sanction the schemes.

So far we have concentrated on three types of activities. One is medical care, (2) Housing and (3) Education. Under medical care we have so far established 71 dispensaries, of which 21 are static, 14 are mobile and 36 are static-cum-mobile. Each dispensary is being given Rs. 10,000 towards medicine but for static-cum-mobile dispensaries we are giving Rs. 20,000 towards medicine. There is a complaint from, I think, hon Member Mr. Rajan that doctors who are being posted do not know the local language. To overcome this problem, we are considering the possibility of taking doctors on deputation from the State Governments also.

Besides these dispensaries there are two hospitals. One is a ten-bedded hospital in Mysore and another is a Chest clinic in West Bengal. Also we are reserving beds in T.B. hospitals for which we pay Rs. 3600 for each bed. Diet charges are also being paid. A subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 is also given. Of course, there is a demand to increase it to Rs. 150 and it deserves consideration. Even the rail fare is being given to go to the hospital. These provisions are being made with regard to medical care.

About housing there are two schemes. One is Build Your own House Scheme under which—Rs. 900 is given interest-free loan and Rs. 600 as subsidy. Hon. Member Mr. Daga has criticised that after all this amount is very small. One cannot construct a house with this amount. That is true....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Daga, he is replying to you.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I am hearing patiently.

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY : This is just to supplement their own resources. That does not mean that it will be sufficient for constructing a house. For doing repairs to the existing house also this can be utilised.

The second one is the Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections among the Beedi workers. The State Government have taken up this scheme on a very large scale. It constructs the house for weaker sections. the State Government agencies like Housing Boards are there. They construct the houses. Straight way Rs. 1500 is given as subsidy. This amount is released to State Governments. Of course there is a demand

to increase this amount also and I hope we will consider all these things after making an assessment.

Under the housing scheme so far we have given Rs. 4.95 lakhs to West Bengal, Rs. 1.5 lakhs to Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 1.87 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 2.25 lakhs to Tamil Nadu.

For education we are giving only scholarships for the children of the workers whose income does not exceed Rs. 600 per month-ranging from Rs. 10 for 5th and 6th class, Rs. 25 for 7th and 8th class and upto Rs. 75 for college education.

Sir, this is a very popular measure and there has been a demand for increasing this amount also.

We also sanction grants for recreation centres being run by the State Governments. We are giving grants to the State Governments. The hon. member, Shri Narasimha Reddy, has suggested construction of common halls as working-place for the workers. This is a very good suggestion because so many workers are not finding any common place to sit and work. Also the hon. Member, Shri Jagpal Singh, has suggested that the workers who are engaged in the collection of Tendu leaves should also be covered by this Act. This is also a very good suggestion and it will be examined in consultation with the Advisory Committee.

Some Members have suggested the application of provident fund benefits to the bidi workers also. On 31-5-1977 this Act was made applicable to bidi workers. But, subsequently, some employers have gone in appeal to the Supreme Court and got the stay order. We are trying our best to get this stay vacated so that this may be made applicable to these workers.

Almost all Members have suggested that the exemption given to

unbranded bidis from excise duty should be withdrawn. This was on the plea that this was being misused and this also led to certain malpractices. I do feel likewise and I am one with them personally. But, the Finance Department has to agree. That is why I say that we shall forward this suggestion to the Ministry of Finance for their consideration.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:**  
The hon. Finance Minister is sitting over here.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :** He has already heard this. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY:**  
Then, Sir, we have also received complaints from several quarters about the malpractice as a result of which these workers suffer. I do feel that this can be considered by the Finance Ministry.

About the minimum wages, most of the Members have spoken about that and suggested that this should be implemented strictly. The national minimum wage had been discussed in several forums on several occasions. But, that has not been considered feasible. Recently, at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the State Labour Ministers also, they have decided likewise. Also a meeting of the State Labour Ministers of some bidi producing States was held in September, 1981 to consider the problems, of disparity in fixing the minimum wages by the State Governments. They have made some important recommendations. One is that the state Governments should revise the minimum wages at the latest by 1st January 1982 and it should be between Rs. 7 and 8. Also variable D.A. should be applied and, if at all, the State Governments find it difficult to implement the variable D.A. formula, they should revise the minimum wages once in a year. These

decisions have also been taken. Another decision taken is about the guaranteed minimum wage or fall back wage. This has also been recommended, that is, it will be to the tune of fifty per cent of the average daily income. These three are important recommendations that have been made by the State Labour Ministers.

**SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:**  
(Ponnani) : That means the national minimum wage is given a go-by since you said that it was not feasible. Nobody can foresee that. What you have contemplated I think has been given up by you altogether.

**SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY :**  
I said at present it is not feasible.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :**  
He mentioned that only in respect of this particular industry.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :**  
About build your own houses you made some reference. Is that being implemented all over?

**SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY :**  
Only recently we had also received information from West Bengal Government that 50% of the amount meant for this purpose has been spent, under 'Build your own Housing Scheme.' We are not satisfied with this scheme. This has to be streamlined.

Then, Sir, some Members suggested that the workers should be encouraged to form cooperatives. This is a very good suggestion. This will remove all the difficulties of the bidi workers. At present middlemen and contractors are causing so much of troubles and in order to relieve them from the clutches of these people, this is the only solution. They should be encouraged to form cooperatives. To ensure this, the suggestion should come from the workers. Government will be glad to give whatever assistance they require.

श्री निरधारी लाल थांडा : (भौलवाडा) . मैंने आपको सुखाव दिया था कि वेल्फेअर आफिक्सर्स पैमेंट आफ वेजिज का अधिकार दें। क्या आप इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ बतायेंगे ?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: Sir, it is a State subject. Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Balanandan referred to Dinesh Beedi in the cooperative sector in Kerala. I have visited this factory. Really it should be a model to all cooperatives. There is much appreciation. They have got a very good Chairman. He is a retired IAS officer. Rs. 9.50 is being paid for one thousand beedis and in addition they are providing Rs. 5,000/- as death relief fund. The Chairman told me that this year bonus at the rate of 10.7 per cent is being paid which works out to Rs. 75 lakhs this year. We are thinking of making use of the services of persons who helped in organising Dinesh beedi workers.

Sir, I am very happy that almost all Members have suggested that the rate should be increased. One hon. Member, Shri Chandrajit Yadav, suggested that it should be minimum one rupee. I think we have to think over this matter as it might be burdensome to the beedi industry. It will be considered by the Government at the time of notification as to how much it could be raised.

Sir, at the end I would request the House to kindly take up the Bill for consideration.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, the Minister has given a very good reply.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up clause-by-clause consideration. On Clauses 2 and 3 there are no amendments. The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill*

**Clause 4—(Substitution of new Action for section 3)**

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contd.): I beg to move:

"Page 2, lines 7 and 8,—

For "which shall not be less than ten paise or more than fifty paise".

*Substitute—"not exceeding ten paise at the maximum" (2).*

Sir, the cess is in the form of excise duty. It is an indirect tax. All students of economics are fully aware that any kind of indirect tax goes to increase the prices. If the cess increases then the price of beedis will increase. The traders in our capitalist system of economy are not so honest as to subserve the interests of the people. The beedis are consumed by the people who live below the poverty line. So, I have brought this amendment that there should be a ceiling of ten paise only. If the cess is increased to fifty paise then the cost of beedis consumed by common man will be more. So, I hope, the House will accept this amendment.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Giri, while Mr. Yadav wants to increase it to one rupee, you want to decrease it to 10 paise.

Now, the hon. Minister to reply.

**SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY:** Except Mr. Giril, all the other hon. Members have suggested that the rate of the cess should be enhanced. If it is brought to 10 paise only we cannot do anything with regard to the welfare fund and welfare activities of the workers and so I hope that the hon Member would withdraw his amendment.

**Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Are you withdrawing it?

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:** No, Sir.

**Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** All right. I will put his amendment to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived*

**Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

“That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill*

*Clauses 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1 the enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY):** Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

**Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:**  
Motion moved:

“That the Bill be passed.”

Now, Third Reading. Shri Ram-avtar Shastri. Please be brief.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन समर्थन करते हुए कुछ वास्तों पर जोर डालना चाहता हूं, ताकि सरकार इस पर ठीक से ध्यान दे सके।

अभी इस बहस के दौरान कहा गया कि 35 से 50 लाख तक बीड़ी भजदूर हमारे देश में हैं। मेरे ख्याल से इससे भी ज्यादा हों। शहरों की संख्या का अंदाज तो सरकार ने लगा लिया, लेकिन देहातों में खासतौर पर जहाँ मुसलमानों की आबादी है, वहाँ आप बीड़ी बनाने वाली आंतरें आंतर बच्चे अवध्य पाएंगे। इस प्रकार यह धंधा जो देहातों में फैला हुआ है और लोग इससे रोजी-रोटी कमाते हैं, इसमें लगे मजदूरों की संख्या का सरकार को ठीक से पता लगाना चाहिए।

अगर इतनी संख्या भी मान ली जाए तो भी देहू-दों करोड़ लोग तो इस उद्योग पर निर्भर होंगे। इस प्रकार इतना बड़ा उद्योग है और इतने लोग काम करते हैं, उन सब को एक समान मजदूरी पूरे देश भर में मिले, इस बात की कोशिश सरकार को करनी चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि ये मजदूरी राज्य सरकारें तय करती हैं, लेकिन उनको आप सलाह तो दे सकते हैं।

**श्रीमती रामदूलारी सिन्हा :** माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री में कोई भी चीज़ हम तय नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि विपक्षीय आधार पर तय होती है और अभी जैसा कि वेकट रेडी साहब ने बतलाया है कि सेंट्रल लेबर एडवाइजरी बोर्ड में नेशनल/भिन्निमम वोज पर एकमत नहीं हो सके हैं। यह तह हुआ कि इतनी अधिक डिसपेरिटी नहीं होनी चाहिए नहीं तो इसके उद्योगपति एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में अपना उद्योग लेकर चले जाएंगे।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** यह बात तो मैंने समझ ली है, इसके बाबूजूद निवेदन है कि फिर से इस पर विचार किया जाए।

**श्रीमती रामबुलारी सिन्हा :** जहर विचार किया जाएगा और अभी भी सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** एक और बात की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। औरतों को कुछ मजदूरी मद्दै को कुछ और बच्चों को कुछ और मजदूरी मिलती है। सब के लिए मजदूरी दर एक सी होनी चाहिए और इसका एक समान मपदंड होना चाहिए।

**श्रीमती रामबुलारी सिन्हा :** सब के लिए मजदूरी की दर एक सी है।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** लगता है आप समाज में नहीं रहती हैं। क्या आप नहीं जानती कि बच्चों को, औरतों को पश्चिमों के समान मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है।

**श्रीमती रामबुलारी सिन्हा :** कोई स्पेसिफिक बात हो तो मेरे सामने नाइये।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** मैं अपना अनुमत्र आप को बताता हूँ। पिछले साल मुझे वैद्यनाथ धाम के निकट एक मांव में जाने का मौका मिला था। वहां मैं कर्ज के सिलसिले जो जुल्म हुआ था उसको देखने के लिए गया था। वहां पूरा गांव बीड़ी बना रहा था। मैंने पूछा तो पता चला कि तीन स्पष्टा भिन्नती है। इस लिए मैं कहता हूँ एक समान सब को मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए। इस बात का ध्यान सरकार को रखना चाहिये। यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है।

विहार में बहुत ज्यादा बीड़ी मजदूर हैं। विहार शारीफ में, शाक्त वर्ष्युर

में इसके बहुत बड़े-बड़े केन्द्र हैं और लाखों मजदूर उन केन्द्रों में काम करते हैं। बीमारी सब को होती है। लेकिंद सब से ज्यादा टी बी के मरीज अगर आपको कहीं मिलेंगे तो बीड़ी मजदूरों में मिलेंगे। बिहार में ही नहीं भारत भर में सब से ज्यादा टी बी के मरीज आपको बीड़ी वर्कर्ज में मिलेंगे। आप सर्वे करें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि विहार शरीफ में हर घर में जहां बीड़ी बनती हैं, आपको टी बी का मरीज कोई न कोई मिल जाएगा। उनकी वर्किंग कंडीशन ठीक नहीं है। एक तो वे बहुत गरीब हैं और दूसरे स्लम्ज में वे ज्ञापियों में रहते हैं और दिन भर बीड़ियों के बंडल लपेटते रहते हैं। इस वास्ते इस तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। आप उपकर जहर लगाएं। दस पैसा नहीं बल्कि ज्यादा लगाएं। 40, 50 या 75 पैसे लगाएं। श्री विजय कुमार यादव ने 75 पैसे कहा है। वह इस बत्त यहां नहीं हैं। उपकर आप जहर लगाएं लेकिं इस बात का जहर खाल रखें कि बीड़ी की कीमत न बढ़े। यह सही है कि गरीब लोग बीड़ी पीते हैं। यह जब बदेही सरकार को होनी चाहिये।

**श्रीमती रामबुलारी सिन्हा :** यह जब बदेही सरकार लेती है।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** उपकर से आप अधिक पैसा लें ताकि उनके कल्याण के काम हो सकें। बीड़ी की दर बढ़े नहीं और मजदूरों को दर घटे नहीं, इसको देखना भी जरूरी है। जो पैसा आप लेंगा चाहते हैं उसको आप बड़े-बड़े कारखानेदारों से लें, मौनापोलिस्ट जो लोग हैं, उनकी जेबों में से आप लें। उनके पास पैसों की कमी नहीं है। कलकत्ता के बड़े-बड़े बीड़ी गोदामों के लोग विहार शरीफ में आ कर आसन जमाए द्दुए हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि बीड़ी के दाम भी न बढ़ाइयें और मजदूरी

भी कम मत कीजिए और बड़े बड़े मौनेपोलिस्ट्स से आप पैसा लीजिए और मजदूरों का कल्याण कीजिये ।

**श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्तुत बिल के सम्बन्ध में अपने कुछ विचार सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The points that have already been made by the hon. Members need not be repeated.

**श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** मैंने बहुत गहरा मनन इस बिल का किया तो यह पाया कि इस उद्योग का जितना ज्यावा विस्तार किया जाये उतना ही राष्ट्र के लिए हानिकारक है, यह राष्ट्र के हित में नहीं है, इस उद्योग का विस्तार। क्योंकि जितने सहस्य बोले सब ने यही कहा कि इस उद्योग में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनका स्वास्थ्य निष्ठकोटि का है। यह लोग अधिकतर टी० बी०, ऐस्थामा, कैसर आदि बीमारियों से पीड़ित हैं। तो जिन मजदूरों की ऐसी स्थिति हो ऐसे उद्योग का विस्तार करना राष्ट्र के हित में नहीं है। इस उद्योग के प्रचार और प्रसार के लिये लाखों, करोड़ों रु० खर्च किया जाता है। हमारे यहां राजस्थान में लंगर छाप, देसाई छाप बीड़ी का प्रचार जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर जिलों के प्रत्येक भेले में किया जाता है और लोगों को बीड़ी पीने का आदि बनाया जाता है। इस प्रकार बीड़ी पीने वालों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। और जो मजदूर बीड़ी बनाते हैं उनमें 75 परसेंट बीड़ी पीते हैं। 10 घंटे वह काम करते हैं तो चार, पांच बार तो चाप पीते हैं, बीड़ी पीते हैं और रात को शराब भी पीते हैं। इस प्रकार उनका

सारा जीवन नष्ट हो जाता है। तो राष्ट्र के हित में नहीं है कि इस उद्योग का विस्तार किया जाए। जैसे सिगरेट के लिए इस्ट्रक्शन्स हैं कि सिगरेट पीना हैल्थ के लिये डंजूरियस है, उसी प्रकार तभाम ब्रॉडेड बीड़ियों पर भी लिखा जाना चाहिए ताकि सब को मालूम पड़े कि बीड़ी पीना स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकर है। इस बात का सरकार को रेडियो तथा अन्य माइक्रों से प्रचार करना चाहिए कि जितनी भी नशीली चीजें हैं वह हानिकारक हैं और लोगों को उन चीजों के सेवन से बचना चाहिये, उसकी आदत नहीं डालनी चाहिए ।

**SHRI P.VENKATA REDDY:** I do agree with the hon. Member that smoking is injurious to the health. But at the same time, I may point out that even if there is any label warning the users, that is not going to help. As long as beedi smokers and cigarette smokers are there the industry is to be there.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Now, the question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

15.44 hrs.

**NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT BILL**

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :** I beg to move\* :

“That the Bill to establish a bank to be known as the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for providing credit for the

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

promotion of agriculture, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas with a view to promoting integrated rural development and securing prosperity of rural areas, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be taken into consideration."

Hon. members are aware that the National Commission on Agriculture had in 1976 suggested integrating the total structure for financing agricultural and rural development from ground level upwards to the creation of an Agricultural Development Bank of India as an apex organisation. In January, 1977, the Government at that time had approved in principle the idea of establishment of such a Bank and desired that a scheme should be evolved on the basis of broad parameters laid down together with draft legislation by the 15th March, 1977. However, with the change of Government the entire proposal was reviewed in July, 1977 and it was decided that even by implication, Government should not accept in principle the need for an Agricultural Development Bank. Nevertheless, the demand for setting up a national level institution for agricultural credit continued to be raised time and again. In March, 1979, the Reserve Bank of India was requested to arrange for a review of the then existing arrangements for agricultural credit. The Reserve Bank of India appointed a Committee to review the arrangements for institutional credit for Agriculture and Rural Development. The Committee recom-

mended the setting up of a nationalised bank for agriculture and rural development. Our Government which had already decided in 1977 in principle to establish such a Bank, has come forward to set up a National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

Hon. Members would have read detailed note on various clauses of the Bill explaining the provisions regarding the general set up of the Bank, its management, resources and functions. I would only like to draw their attention to some of the more salient features of the Bill.

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development is being set up as a statutory corporation to be owned by Government and the Reserve Bank of India jointly. This Bank will have organic links with the Reserve Bank of India. It is our intention that the Reserve Bank's close link with rural credit should be retained and its authority as the Central Bank, over monetary and credit system should not be diluted in any manner. The entire undertaking of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation shall be transferred and vest into the new Bank.

The National Bank shall establish and maintain a Fund to be known as the National Rural Credit Fund to provide financial assistance by way of loans and advances. Apart from this it shall also establish a National Rural Credit (Stabilization) Fund to enable them to convert short term loans in the event of natural calamities etc.

The general direction and management of the bank shall vest in the Board of Directors of the Bank which would have nominees from Central Government, State Governments, Reserve Bank of Indi-

as well as from commercial banks and cooperative banks. The Experts in rural economies, rural development, handicrafts, small scale industries, or in any other matter, the special knowledge or professional experience in which is considered by the Central Government useful to the National Bank, will also be appointed on the Board of Directors of the Bank.

The Bank shall provide short term financial assistance for promoting agriculture and rural development to State Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural Banks, or any financial institution approved by the Reserve Bank of India in this behalf. Similarly, the Bank will provide refinance to various banks for their long term lending operations for the purpose of agriculture and rural development. A provision has also been made for direct lending to any institution as may be approved by the Central Government.

Care has been taken to see that adequate resources are made available to the Bank for the performance of its activities. Thus, apart from its paid-up capital, its resources would include borrowings from Central Government, Reserve Bank and from any other authority or organisation or institution approved by Central Government. The Bank can borrow foreign currency from any Bank or financial institution in India or elsewhere.

The Bill provides that the National Bank shall establish and maintain Research and Development Fund. This Fund will be utilised for matters of importance to agricultural operations and rural development, including the provision of training and research.

It is our intention to establish the National Bank as the apex organisation with respect to all matters relating to policy, planning

and operational aspects in the flow of credit for the promotion of agriculture, small scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in the rural areas. The new Bank will be a single integrated agency for meeting the credit needs of all types of agricultural and rural development and help in the implementation of policies and programmes, included in the Sixth Five Year Plan document. I would request the hon. Members to extend their full support for the setting up of this new institution.

Sir, I now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to establish a bank to be known as the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for providing credit for the promotion of agriculture, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas with a view to promoting integrated rural development and securing prosperity of rural areas, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration".

There is an amendment to the consideration motion by Shri Chandrajit Yadav. Is he moving it ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Yes, Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 10th February, 1982". (1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The amendment is now before the House. Hon. Members, four hours have been allotted to this Bill—three hours for discussion and one hour for clause-by-clause discussion. I think the House agrees to that.

Mr. Zainul Abedin, your party has been allowed fourteen minutes.

\*SHRI ZAINUL ABEDIN (Jangipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through the establishment of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, the Government seek to promote agriculture, small scale industry, cottage and vilalge industries, handi-crafts and other rural crafts, in short they want to promote integrated rural development and secure prosperity of the rural areas.

Apparently it is an honest attempt and a good effort. During the last three decades and more we have seen how this Government have brought ruination to the rural people by adopting a posture for their economic development, we have seen how they have paralysed and devastated the rural economy and how under the grab of land reform they have created a new class of zamindars and thereby tried to retain and uphold their class interests. In the background of this when we find that the Government is trying to take steps for the economic upliftment of the rural people, then naturally a question arises

in our mind and that is whether the Government is once again trying to create a new bait for exploitation of the rural masses and in fact that is what is being sought to be done through the proposed legislation which the hon. Minister has just now introduced in the House.

In this Bill the Government seek to transfer the powers of Reserve Bank in regard to agricultural and rural credit—its administrative control over and direction towards other banks to the new bank. But why should this be done ? In the Statement of Objects and Reasons the hon. Minister has said that the move has been initiated with a view to effecting integrated rural development and prosperity of the rural areas through a signle integrated agency. But is it very difficult to understand how the Government can achieve their objective of integrated rural development by merely transferring the powers of control monitoring, superintendence and administration from one organisation to another organisation. The real snag in the sphere of institutional credit lies in the inherent weakness in the credit structure and if we really want to bring about any improvement in this sphere we have first to attempt a restructuring of the credit policy and its institutional set up but unfortunately the present Bill has now there tried to remove these shortcomings of the institutional credit system and merely the setting up of a new Bank will not offer to the

\*The original speech delivered in Bengali.

cultivators any new benefit by way of advice and help, in my opinion this new Bank will create more difficulties and more confusion for the people for whom it is intended.

15.54 hrs,

[SHRI NARINATHA MISRA *in the Chair*]

There is another very important question which has to be considered in this context, Agriculture and co-operation form a subject in the State List and the different States in our country have made different laws in this sphere. Are we therefore to believe that in the name of integrated approach the Central Government wants to take away all the powers of the State Government and want to vest it in a central agency ? At a time when people are clamouring for greater power for the States and when the highest executive authority of our country has not been able to ignore the necessity of conferring more powers to the States, any attempt by the Central Government to curtail the powers of the State Government will not be tolerated by the people. This is indeed a very serious matter and I am sure that Central Government will pay adequate attention to it.

As a result of the establishment of the new Bank an additional financial burden will be imposed on the cultivators and village artisans for whom this is intended. For its economic viability, the Bank will have to depend on the Reserve Bank of India, the Central Government and on open market borrowings. The Bank will have to sell bonds and debentures for which they have to pay interest at high rate. This will be inevitable because the Bank will have to collect funds for running the establishment and its various Branches. Obviously this enhanced rate of interest will be recovered from the cultivators and the village artisans. If the Government tries to avoid this course the only other alternative to the Central Government would be to own responsibility for meeting the deficit from their own coffers. This will result

in the imposition of new indirect taxes, deficit budget and will result in inflation and rise in prices of essential commodities. Therefore, before we pass this Bill the Government should carefully consider whether the present move is really going to promote economic betterment of the rural people or not. It may be mentioned in this connection that the rate of interest that the Reserve Bank charges for the loans it gives is not dependent on the rate of interest prevalent in the open market. The rate of interest that the Reserve Bank charges for agricultural loan is lower but there are many intermediate banking organisations which come between the ultimate borrower and the Reserve Bank and because of this the actual benefit of low interest that the Reserve Bank gives is not available to the rural folk and there is already a lot of frustration among these people on this account. Creation of the proposed bank will create more complications and deepen their frustration.

There is another aspect of the matter which deserves attention. As a result of the creation of this Bank financial transactions between the rural based banks the new bank and the Reserve Bank, will get more complicated and important schemes for which bank loan is sought will be delayed unnecessarily. The Department of Economic Studies and Research work will continue to remain with the Reserve Bank of India and over and above the RBI will have to take responsibility of inspection of other banks and to perform some other important functions. We find that the new Bank will have to undertake the same responsibilities and discharge the same functions also. Under the new dispensation a rural and a Co-operative Bank can be opened in the rural areas only after an application is first made to the proposed national bank and after it is duly recommended by it, it is passed on to the Reserve Bank for its final decision. As present the procedure is rather simple because the applications go directly to the Reserve

[Shri Zainal Abedin]

Bank for consideration and decision. In addition to this the rural based banks hereinafter will have to send their returns and statements to the Reserve Bank on the one hand and to the National Bank on the other. Needless to say it will entail lot of delay and because of the dual allegiance of these rural banks to both of the RBI and the new bank the quantum of work will increase and along with that the cost too will go up.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons the hon. Minister has said, "The proposed bank is to have organic links with the Reserve Bank. It is the intention that the Reserve Bank's close link with rural credit should be retained and its authority as the Central Bank over monetary and credit accretion should not be diluted in any manner."

The proposed Bill has made a provision that three representatives of the Reserve Bank will be included in Board of Directors of the new Bank. I do not quite understand how merely by giving this representation of the Reserve Bank in the Board of Directors of new Bank can create the organic link between the two institutions. In fact, when we take away the agricultural credit department and agricultural refinancing power from the Reserve Bank of India and give it to the new Bank it in reality will amount to delinking the two organisations and will in no way create the organic link which is sought to be created through this Bill. I am sure the delinking will not yield good results.

16 hrs.

With the establishment of new Bank a great chaos and uncertainty will grip the 4000 strong employees of the Reserve Bank of India who are of different cadres and working in the

different States. Very naturally these employees would be opting to be the employees of the Reserve Bank of India rather than employees of the new Bank because they will not feel secure in the new organisation. Following the transfer of some department of the RBI to the new bank a surplus staff will be created there and this will include 2000 promotional posts. Since some of the departments of the Reserve Bank will be transferred, the promotional avenues of the remaining staff will be in jeopardy. The only solution of the problem to my mind is to create a common pool of the staff between the RBI and the new Bank and let us have such provisions so that inter-institutional transfers and promotions on common seniority basis is done. Unfortunately, the Bill has not visualised this difficulty of the employees and they have not cared to make specific provisions for the same.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons state :

"The Government had requested the Reserve Bank of India in March 1979 to arrange for a review of the institutional arrangements for rural credit with a view to streamlining them. In pursuance of the above, the Reserve Bank had appointed a Committee to review arrangements for institutional credit for agriculture and rural development."

Sir, the All India Rural Credit Review Committee had suggested something which is completely different from what the Government has done. The Committee had opined that the task of giving institutional credit for agriculture is so colossal that it cannot be performed by a single organisation and therefore the Committee had recommended that an agricultural Credit Board should be set up under the Reserve Bank of India to undertake this responsibility. Instead of complying with this r

commendation the Government is going to set up the National Bank through this Bill. I therefore record my strong opposition to this Bill because the Government is rushing through a matter which is of great importance to the rural people and unless the pros and cons are carefully examined it may result in considerable difficulty and harassment to the people for whom it is intended. Therefore, I submit that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee and after a careful consideration of the provisions of the Bill it would be wise to take the next step in this matter.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Mr. Chairman, Sir : The proposed National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has a very wide scope. It leaves out of its purview hardly anything which is of importance, from the point of view of rural development and prosperity.

The Bill seeks to set up an institution for providing credit for the promotion of agriculture, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas, with an initial capital of Rs. 100 crores. And through this, it is expected to promote integrated rural development and prosperity of the rural areas. The word 'agriculture' has been defined under Section 2 as including animal husbandry, forestry, poultry farming, pisciculture and other allied activities.

The National Commission on Agriculture had suggested such an institution. It had recommended that all types of credit should be met through a single integrated agency, leading to an apex bank at the national level.

The idea was supported by the Sivaraman Committee which was appointed to review arrangements for institutional credit for agriculture and rural development. It recom-

mended the setting up of a new apex bank, viz. the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development—which can be called NABARD, for short—as an organizational device for providing undivided attention, forceful direction and pointed focus to the credit problems arising out of integrated rural development.

One important feature of the Bill is that the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation is proposed to be dissolved and its assets and liabilities will be vested in the new National Bank. Section 16 of the Bill thus avoids the possible duplication of part of the facilities to be provided by the Bank.

The provisions regarding compensation are reasonable, because the shareholders of ARDC will be paid a sum equal to the total paid-up capital of the Corporation, in proportion to their contribution to such paid up capital as on the date fixed under sub-section (1) of Section 16, i. e. the date on which ARDC stands dissolved.

The Bill also provides for the transfer, from RBI to the National Bank, of the entire assets and liabilities of the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund. They will form part of the National Rural Credit (Long Term Operations and Stabilisation) Funds to be established and maintained by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

In spite of these changes, the proposed National Bank will be able to maintain close organic links with the Reserve Bank. RBI's links with rural credit will be retained, and its authority as the central monetary institution with powers to regulate the amount and deployment of credit will not be diminished in any way. Besides,

three Directors of the Reserve Bank will also work as directors of the NABARD.

The management of the National Bank i.e. the general superintendence, direction and management of the affairs and business of the Bank shall vest in a Board of Directors consisting of 15 members, including the Chairman.

The Bill says that three Directors shall be from amongst the officials of the Central Government, and two from among the officials of the State Governments. The Bill does not say how they will be selected. I believe some method of their selection should have been laid down, to avoid misunderstanding between the States has also perhaps between the Ministries of the Central Government.

It is possible the Finance Minister might say : "We send the three persons. The Ministry of Agriculture may also say that they have a right to send three Directors on the "Board of Directors."

As regards the functions of the Bank, they have been laid down in a comprehensive manner in sections 21 to 41. There are three provisions which are specially important and welcome. Two of them enable the Bank to provide financial assistance to any State Cooperative Bank, Regional Rural Bank or any such financial institution as may have got into difficulties due to drought, famine, military operations or enemy action. There is no provision like this in the constitution of any of the banks. The second provision is also important. When loans by these banks are given to the artisans, small scale industry or those who are engaged in handicrafts, they have to be rescheduled owing to unforeseen circumstances. Then

NAFED will come to their help. This assistance cannot be for less than 18 months or more than seven years.

The third provision which is important enables the Bank to guarantee deferred payments in connection with the purchase of capital goods due from a cooperative society or any other person subject to approval or guarantee by the Reserve Bank, Government of India or State Land Development Bank.

The Bank seeks to provide an integrated service through rural credit to different section of society, which together constitute about 75 per cent of our population. This is a very big responsibility and it is very difficult to exaggerate its importance. Rural credit societies were the pioneers of the cooperative movement in the country. Today, there are about 95000 primary agricultural credit societies, 337 central cooperative banks 26 State cooperative banks and 102 regional rural banks working in 18 States.

Between them they provide credit to the tune of about Rs. 12,000 crores as against the credit of only Rs. 25 crores 30 years ago. This shows the tremendous increase in cooperative credit in the country during the last 30 years. The rural credit system affects the well being and prosperity of 75 per cent of our people and, therefore this Bank, because of its operation, will be the most important force in making the 20-point programme successful. However, in achieving these objectives, there are certain precautions which the Bank has to take. It is necessary to point out that the National Bank will have to guard against certain evils which have crept into the cooperative credit system. The National Bank and other institutions should devise

measures to see that flow of credit is not restricted and that it flows right upto the poorer sections of our people. Secondly, the proportion of overdues should be reduced. In the case of most of the cooperative societies, this proportion has been increasing during the last few years. (3) We have to see that credit is not cornered by bigger farmers who are likely to dominate the cooperative movement. If these precautions are taken, then I believe that the setting up of this Bank is a very progressive step and is calculated in the best manner possible to make for the achievement and success of our 20-point programme. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Mr. Chairman, I welcome the introduction of this Bill and I think that it is a wise decision on the part of the Government to decide for setting up of this kind a National Bank, because more than 70 per cent of our population is still living in the villages, and who are those people who are living in the villages ; they are small farmers, artisans and landless labourers. This section of our population really speaking constitutes the overwhelming majority of the people who are still living below the poverty line. These are the sections who are really living in the villages and who are socially and economically backward ; and they are still the victims of social as well as economic exploitation.

I think it has been realised late that the Government have not paid enough attention to the people living in the rural areas and this country will remain poor so long as people living in the villages will remain poor, because they constitute more than two-third of our population. Now today these are the people who are the victims of feudal system, they are the victims

of the bureaucracy, they are the victims of the wrong approach of the people who are responsible for developmental activities because the welfare and the progress of these sections of our society are still not getting priority. And I think it is high time that the entire attitude of our financial institutions and the planning should be radically changed to treat these people, the farmers and the artisans on a top priority basis.

Today it is a well-known fact that our villages are not linked with roads; even drinking water facilities are not provided in hundreds and thousands of villages in our country. There is no use talking of electricity to every village or school or hospital in every possibility locality. That is not yet happening. And this uneven development in our country is responsible today for the fact that we find after 35 years of our freedom, that more than 50 per cent of our people are still below the poverty line.

I think it is a sad comment on our economy and the approach to our development that India today consists of the greatest number of poor people and the greatest number of unemployed people in the world.

Very recently, a Parliamentary delegation went to China. Very often, it is said that India is not a small country; it is a country of 680 million people and the country's problems are big. China is much bigger than India; its population is about 100 crores. But China has solved the basic needs of the population, food, clothing, housing etc. China may be backward in the matter of industry, technology. But China has successfully solved the problems of its citizens, so far as the basic

Shri Charanjit Yadav

needs are concerned, because they gave top priority to these things, and this is a serious lacuna—I must not say lacuna, a serious weakness—in the entire approach and attitude of our policy makers, and I hope now the time has come that these weaknesses must be removed at the earliest possible. Otherwise the country will face a serious situation and resentment will be growing. Dissatisfaction is growing. People are reacting and it will create a very serious situation, whether in the form of the Assam movement, or any other movement, but these things have to be taken note of.

I think that this delay in the setting up of this Bank has unnecessarily resulted in a loss of a very valuable period of three to four years. I do not agree with the view that the setting up of this National Bank will in any way come in the way of the farmers or create problems for our farmers, peasants and will in any way conflict with the position of the Reserve Bank of India. I think the numerous problems of the farmers in this country and the artisans in this country need special attention and it is with that view that this Bank is being established and I have that the objective with which the Bank is going to be established will be achieved.

I think the Finance Minister has given certain salient features of this Bank and the National Agricultural Commission which really speaking became the main basis—its recommendations became the main basis—for setting up this Bank. What did they say? They did not point out any real solution for supplying the inputs or services which are the main problems, main hurdles for the

development and progress of our farmers. I agree that this Bank will meet one important aspect, so far as the credit aspect is concerned. But, you come from the village, you know, most of us come from the villages, we know the problems in the villages. What is the position today? Is this Bank going to help the position? Is it going to facilitate the availability of inputs at reasonable rates to our farmers? What is the position today? In spite of the fact that the Finance Minister has succeeded to a certain extent in arresting the growing inflation and it has been claimed that it has been brought down, the benefit has not reached the retailer. Last year, the price of urea was Rs. 50/- per bag. Today it is being sold at Rs. 125/- more than 200 per cent rise in the price of urea. Similarly, DAP was sold at Rs. 105 per bag last year and today it is being sold at Rs. 185 and Rs. 190. For a 5 HP tubewell a farmer was paying Rs. 60/- for electricity charges. Now it has been increased to Rs. 85/-. Same is the position in cement, steel, pesticide and other inputs. The farmer has to pay through his nose. The Agricultural Prices Commission have said that inputs should be made available to the farmers at reasonable prices. Will the Bank do something in this regard? I think, there is no such provision. The additional activity that the Bank will undertake is to make some study in specific areas in rural India through its expert. And the report will be readily available to the Central Government or other agencies. The service part is worst. If a tubewell goes out of order, the peasant will not be able to get the defect rectified throughout the whole season. In spite of its best intention the Government has entirely failed to provide the very essential services to the farming community or the people living in rural areas. You see the condition of our arti-

sans, handloom weavers, power loom weavers. It is going from bad to worse. The other artisans are being victimised. I would like to tell the Finance Minister that simply by providing credit, you cannot solve their problem. You will have to make specific changes in your industrial policy. The monopoly houses and multinational corporations are completely destroying the cottage and small scale industries. There is no escape from them. The small and cottage sector cannot compete with the most modern technology. Government has to make some change in the industrial policy. The Finance Minister will say that the Government has already reserved some items for the cottage and small scale sector. But that has not improved the situation.

India is a very fortunate country in this respect. Today all over the world, cottage industry, handloom industry and artisans are dying out. There is a great demand for handmade goods today. India, because of its long tradition of skill, perhaps, from generation to generation, is having some of the best artisans and skilled workers.

I think it is high time that we must protect them. If necessary, the Government should make all kind of efforts through reservations or by putting certain restrictions on the big houses, the nonopoly houses and the multinationals, so that these people are able to get the real facilities.

I feel that the time has come when the policy instrument has to be changed in this country. Because, unless and until we decide that 70 per cent of our population has to be treated on a top priority basis, there cannot be real development

and the imbalances which have been created during the last five years, which are responsible for our cities being over-populated, they will continue. In the past, our entire attention was devoted to the development of big cities and making them more modernised cities and providing them facilities. That should be changed.

It will not be inappropriate if I make the demand that in the next three Five Year Plans the investment in the rural areas, in the villages, should be according to the proportion of population. That will not only help to provide the basic facilities and amenities but also stop the shift of population from the rural areas to the city areas and make the villages places where people can live. Then the educated people, Government servants and others, will not hesitate to go to the villages and live there if the basic facilities are provided there.

I am not saying that you should not go in for basic industries. You should have the industries which are basic. But so far as programmes like road development, provision of water, irrigation facilities, schools and hospitals are concerned, the villages should get their due share. This will provide local resources and also a lot of avenue for their employment.

I must say that the banks have done really good work after nationalisation. So, their nationalisation was a right decision. They have tried to reach the villages and identify the weaker sections of the society. But a lot of hurdles are now coming up. Corruption, which was not there in the banking system, is now creeping into that sector also. I was in my village ten days back. Some 10 to 12 people belonging to the Scheduled

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

Castes came to me and complained that though they have applied for loans from banks, for the last six months they have not been able to get it. Each of them had applied for a loan of Rs. 5,000 to purchase a buffalo or some such item. I wrote a letter to the Bank Manager, asking why these poor people are being harassed for the last six months. This is not something peculiar to one bank; it is prevailing in almost all the banks. There is a fixed commission. Unless you give that fixed commission to the banks and other concerned people, you are not able to get such loans sanctioned. This is a serious matter. The banks should help these people, because it is meant for them. Most of these people being illiterate and helpless, the banks should go out to help them, rather than making them victims. The Finance Minister should pay special attention to this aspect and ensure that the credit facilities reach the right people.

During the last two or three years the people below the poverty line have been identified. The list is there. Now the people should go to help them. It is not enough to make provision for credit. Those people should be approached and guided to make use of these credit facilities. That is very important. Unless that is done, the laudable object of this Bank will not be achieved.

Sir, another thing I would like to say is this. As I said earlier, now it will be in the fitness of things that the Finance Minister also thinks on the lines of the National Agriculture Commission as to how in addition to credit, the inputs and service facilities can be provided and whether this Bank can have some special Departments under it or some

other agencies with which this Bank will coordinate in respect of various activities. It is not to provide credit only. If those inputs and services are not given, then credit will become meaningless. Therefore, in respect of those agencies which are responsible for providing inputs and services, some kind of relationship should be kept with them while appointing the Directors and the Advisory Council and it should be ensured that the Bank's representatives also are represented there (*Interruptions*). What I am saying is that this aspect should also be taken into consideration.

I would like to place three or four things for the consideration of the Finance Minister. I think there is some fear that you are going to set up some organisation which will have the same peripherelia and the overheads of administration. I think care should be taken in this regard and it should be minimum and you should dispel the fear by saying that you are not going to set up another agency and there are existing agencies which are going to be used. But I would also like to draw your attention to the fact that cooperatives have really become the instrument of pressures by the rich peasants, and the new kind of class which is an exploiting class. In most parts of the country the cooperative institutions are mostly in the hands of exploiting class, the feudal class, the rich people, and they do not allow the benefits to go to the poor people for whom these things are being done. Therefore, care should be taken to see that these loans and credit facilities through this Bank reach the poor people and I think a time has come that it should be more democratise, the poor people should be given more representation. The election system should be changed in a manner that the weaker sections of the people find the place on the respective bodies so that they can look after their own interests.

I hope that the fear that the rate of interest will be higher in comparison with other banks should also be dispelled. If the rate of interest is going to be higher, then the entire objective will be lost. I hope that this Bank will really become an important instrument for the service of those sections for which it has been there and there should not be overlapping. So the point that should be taken into consideration is that there should not be unnecessary overlapping.

The Reserve Bank of India's employees have sent a representation. I am just looking into the representation of their employees. They have opposed the setting up of this Bank. I do not agree with their representation. The basic objective is to set up the Bank. But there is an apprehension that perhaps 2000 people will not get their promotions. They say that they will be stagnated and their promotional avenues will be blocked. I think this apprehension should be taken into consideration.

I have just noted down a few points which I hope the Finance Minister will take into consideration. For example, in clause 5 you have said that the Board will be consulted for the appointment of the Managing Director. I do not think it is very practicable. Not the entire Board, but the Chairman of the Reserve Bank and the Chairman of the National Bank may perhaps be consulted for that. I think that from the very beginning there will be a Managing Director for this Bank. It is not that at a belated stage the Managing Director will be appointed. That will create certain problems. The composition of the Advisory Council is not very clear to my mind as to what will be their number, etc. I think some guidelines will be there from the Central Government. Lawyers and other agencies should be properly represented

so that it is really an advisory body and the problems are brought to the notice of the National Bank.

Clause 19 (e) : "receive gifts, grants, donations or benefications from Government or any other source."

I have not been able to understand it.

Clause 20 is about borrowings in foreign currency. I hope "any other source" will not be interpreted as "any foreign source". If foreign source and grants are permitted, it should not be done without the permission of the Reserve Bank. This may not be used in a manner where foreign agencies may interfere through this Bank.

I have other points also. I thank you for allowing me time. I will not take much time of the House. I am sure the Finance Minister while moving this Bill for consideration it will take into account all these things and also will see that since we have already lost three or four years we should not lose more time and the people in the rural areas should have a kind of emotional attachment with this Bank—that this is a National Bank meant for them, mean for their progress and if they come to this Bank they should not feel that this is another organisation of bureaucrats but they will be treated with sympathy. This Bank should have some understanding and a feeling to help the people living there.

16.37 hrs.

STATEMENT Re : HIJACKING OF AIR INDIA'S AIRCRAFT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI

**CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR :** Air India Boeing 707 flight No. 224 on a scheduled service from Salisbury and Seychelles to Bombay landed at Seychelles Airport last night (local time). It would appear that some persons who formed part of a group which had landed in Seychelles a few hours earlier by an Air Swazi service aircraft and had taken control of the airport, forcibly occupied the Air India aircraft and compelled the pilot to take off for Durban in South Africa. Subsequent information received indicated that the aircraft landed in Durban at 8.50 A.M. IST today. Capt. Saxena, 13 other crew members and 65 passengers were on board besides the hijackers. The aircraft was parked at the end of the runway in Durban airport and the local Civil Aviation and Security authorities had mounted necessary security arrangements.

As a result of the intervention of the Government of South Africa, and as a result of tactful handling of the situation, all the passengers on the hijacked Air India plane could be taken out of the aircraft safely and steps are being taken to fly them to Johannesburg in the course of the day. It is understood that arrangements are being made by the South African Government to send them to Bombay through the first available flight connection. The crew of the plane are also safe and are being lodged in the city of Durban until repairs to the aircraft which sustained some damage while taking off from Seychelles are completed. The South African authorities have arrested all the hijackers. Air India have sent necessary personnel from India to facilitate the return of the passengers to Bombay.

The Hon. Speaker has been kept informed of the developments from time to time.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :** (Azamgarh) : I want to know

about the nationality of the hijackers. Were they Indians or were they foreigners? What is the information about that? Who were they?

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR :** Quite detailed information is not available for three reasons. Firstly we have no diplomatic corps there in South Africa.....

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :** You have received all the information except who were they? What was their nationality? You did not care to know that. You did not care to know that also.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Let the hon. Minister have his full say and then if anything substantial remains, you may ask.

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR :** You know, since we have no diplomatic relations, we have to talk through some other agencies. Instead of at Durban, the facts were to be decided at Pretoria, the capital of South Africa and through third agencies. In fact, we wanted to give the statement right in the morning itself, but things were getting delayed and the contacts were getting very late and something like that, and we thought that it should not be delayed further. We have asked for many other items of information; but some of them are still not available to us. That is why we have delayed. But, instead of keeping it pending and further delaying it till tomorrow or so, whatever information we have, I thought it was better to give before the House.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :** That is all right. But this is very serious

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) :** One of the inmates of the plane has been shot at or has been killed. Is it true? If so, may I know whether that

person is a member of the crew or a passenger? (*Interruptions*). That is what has been reported in the tele-printer. You have not made any reference to that. It is a very serious matter. At least, one person has been killed. Who is he? Was he a passenger or a member of the crew? He should tell us this.

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR :** So far as the contacts we have got and the agencies we contacted are concerned, they have not informed us that somebody has been killed.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :** This is really a very serious matter. In this context, who are the hijackers? At least, this should have been known to the hon. Minister.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Ordinarily, no question are asked when Government make a statement on its own. But here the situation is obviously extraordinary and the points raised are certainly relevant, most important. All of us would expect the Government to be alert and quite serious about the incident that has taken place, get all the relevant information and keep the House acquainted with such information and the latest developments.

16.43 hrs.

#### NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT BILL—*contd.*

**श्री उमा कान्त मिथ (मिर्जापुर) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक विधेयक का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ। इस देश में 80 प्रतिशत के आस-पास लोग गांवों में रहते हैं।

इस देश में जो लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहते हैं, उनमें से 80 प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। महात्मा गांधी और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नेतृत्व में स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई के जमाने में ही जब इस देश में एक राज्य-प्रणाली और आर्थिक व्यवस्था की स्थापना के बारे में विचार हो रहा था, तो यह धारणा बन गई थी कि देश का विकास करते हुए गांवों के विकास को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी। स्वाधीनता-प्राप्ति के बाद पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने, जो एक युग-पुरुष थे, देश के सर्वांगीण विकास का एक कार्यक्रम बनाया, एक दृंचा तंयार किया। पांच-साला योजनाएं बनीं और लागू की गईं। निस्सदैह पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं से इस देश को आर्थिक व्यवस्था को बड़ी मजबूती मिली। कृषि और उद्योग के क्षेत्र में महान् विकास हुआ। 1952 से लेकर 1962 तक इन वर्षों के अन्दर खाद्यान्नों और बुनियादी उद्योगों के मामने में देश को बहुत आगे ले जाया गया। उस अवधि में विकास-दर में 44 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हई। खाद्यान्नों के भव्यन्ध में देश आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर बढ़ा और साथ-साथ इस देश में बड़े-बड़े बुनियादी उद्योगों की स्थापना की गई। मानवर, जिस देश में मिर्जाई के नाधन न हों, सड़कों की कमी हो, इस्पात न बनता हो, उस देश में दस वर्षों के अन्तर्गत बड़े पैमाने पर विकास के काम हुए। भाखड़ा, नांगल, दामोदर घाटी गोर रिहन्द इम आ। द बड़े-बड़े विजली के इम बनाए गए जिससे सारा देश विकास को प्रगति, प्रभावित हुआ और साथ-साथ देश में सड़कें बनाई गईं, नहरें बनाई गई जिससे राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति बढ़ी और राष्ट्रीय विकास आगे बढ़ा। उस समय स्व० पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने यह महसूस किया कि एक तरफ राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति तो बढ़ रही है, देश की सम्पत्ति तो बढ़ रही है, खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन

## [श्री उमा कांत मिश्र]

बढ़ रहा है। उद्योग का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन देश में जो नीचे तबके के लोग हैं, छोटे लोग हैं, गरीब लोग हैं, उन तक इस विकास का लाभ नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है। उन तक विकास का लाभ पहुंचने की बात सोचों गई और इस बात को सोच कर आब्दी इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस सोशियलिस्टिक पैट्रेन सोसाइटी में एक प्रस्ताव हुआ था, उसके बाद भी जब कामयाबी प्राप्त नहीं हुई तो 1963 में डेमोक्रेटिक सोशियलिज़िज़म का नारा दिया गया और प्रस्ताव पास किया गया कि ऐसे कदम उठाये जायें कि धन तो बढ़े मगर धनियों के पास न जाए सम्पत्ति तो बढ़े लेकिन गरीबों के पास जाए। देश का विकास जरूरी था, लोहे का उत्पादन जरूरी था, कपड़े का उत्पादन जरूरी था, सड़कों को बनाना जरूरी था, बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाना जरूरी था, मगर यह महसूस किया गया कि देश के जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो गांवों में रहते हैं, उनके स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए कार्यक्रम चलाए जायें, ताकि उनका स्तर ऊंचा उठ सके। इस बारे में म्ब० पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू सोचते थे, कदम उठाना चाहते थे। वे युग-पुरुष थे, उनके दिमाग में सारी बातें रहती थीं, मगर उस समय देश में कुछ ऐसे लोग थे, जो उन कदमों को उठाने नहीं देना चाहते थे, देश के विकास में बाधा उत्पन्न करते थे। उस समय कामशियल बैंकों का पैसा पूंजीपत्तियों की पूंजी बनाने में खर्च किया जाता था, गरीबों के काम में नहीं आता था, उससे गरीब लोगों का विकास नहीं होता था। 1969 में एक महान् क्रान्ति आई, हमारी महान् नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने एक झटके में 14 बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया। जो काम प० जवाहरलाल नेहरू नहीं कर पाए थे, उस काम को

हमारी महान् नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने एक झटके में कर दिया। वैंकों का पैसा जो पूंजीपत्तियों के काम में आता था, वह पैसा गरीब लोगों के काम में आने लगा। 1969 के बाद यह एक ऐतिहासिक कदम था। 1969 के पहले जिसना पैसा ग्रामीण विकास में खर्च होना चाहिए था, उनको मिलना चाहिये था, वह नहीं मिलता था और 1969 के लोक सभा के चुनाव के बाद, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को अपार बहुमत मिला और उसके बाद गांवों के विकास का काम शुरू हुआ और उन बैंकों का पैसा ग्रामीण विकास पर खर्च किया जाने लगा।

सन् 1975 में हमारी महान् नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने बीस सूती कार्यक्रम ग्रामीण विकास के लिए शुरू किया, जिसका उदाहरण आपको इतिहास में नहीं मिलेगा। उन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत उन बैंकों का पैसा और तेजी से विकास के काम में आने लगा। मैं एक निवेदन यह कहता चाहता हूं कि 1971 के बाद जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पैसा दिया जाता था, वह उनको दिया जाता था, जिनके पास जमीन थीं, जिनके पास मकान थे और वे वैंकों से पैसा लेकर ट्रैक्टर लेते थे, पम्पिंग सैट लेते थे, कुएं बनवाते थे और खेतों की तरक्की करते थे, लेकिन जिनके पास जमीने नहीं थीं, जिनके पास मकान नहीं था, वे पैसे का उपयोग कैसे करते, उनका स्तर कैसे ऊपर उठता और यह काम अभी भी होता था। 20 सूती कार्यक्रम गरीब लोगों के उत्थान के लिये बनाया गया था, भूमिहीन मजदूरों, जो लैंडलैंस लेवर्स हैं, जो आदिवासी हैं, जो हरिजन हैं, जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है, मकान नहीं है, उनके स्तर को ऊपर उठाने के लिए 20 सूती कार्यक्रम में पैसे की आवश्यकता थी। यह महसूस किया जाता था कि

कामशियल बैंक्स ने गांवों के लिए पैसा देना तो शुरू कर दिया, लेकिन अभी भी उनका ज्यादा पैसा बड़े उद्योगों के लिए, धनी लोगों के लिए, पूंजीपतियों के लिए खर्च होता था। गांवों में सिर्फ उनके लिए खर्च होता था जिन के पास जीवन है, सकान है, तो जमानत दे सकते थे। गांवों के आदिवासी, हरिजन और गरीब लोगों के लिए, लघु उद्योगों के लिए, कुटीर उद्योगों के, वह पैसा नहीं मिल पाता था। बास्तविकता यह है कि जब तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बड़े पैमाने पर छांटी-छांटी काटेज इन्डस्ट्रीज, कुटीर उद्योग, ग्रामीण उद्योग, लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना नहीं होगी तब तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का विकास नहीं होगा, गरीबों का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा नहीं उठ सकेगा।

इस लिए, श्रीमन् हम्मारेधित मंत्री जो ने जो राष्ट्रीय अधिकारी और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक की धोषणा की है और इस सम्बन्ध में जो विधेयक पेश किया, उस के लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं। यह बात बहुत दिनों में महसूस की जाती थी कि ग्रामीण विकास के लिए इस तरह को एक अलग संस्था होनी चाहिए, अभी तक इस तरह की कोई संस्था नहीं थी जो केवल गांवों के लिए पैसे की आवश्यकता को पूरा करे, वहाँ की जनता को औरण दे। इस लिए इस विधेयक का बड़ा भवत्व है। हमारी 67ी योजना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए जो विशाल कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है, उस में हम ने देखा है कि हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें इस बार इस योजना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के गरीबों का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठाने के लिए काटिकर्द हैं और उस कार्यक्रम को बड़े पैमाने पर चलाना चाहते हैं। 67ी योजना में उन के विकास के लिए जो विशाल कार्यक्रम दिया गया है, हमें

उसकी प्रशंसा करनी चाहिए और उस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने की दृष्टि से जो कृषि और ग्रामीण बैंक स्थापित होने जा रहा है, यह बहुत सराहनीय प्रयास है, इस दृष्टि से यह विधेयक अवश्य पास किया जाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं एक इस बैंक विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ, परन्तु इस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव भी पेश करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने इस विधेयक में देखा है कि बैंक के संचालन के लिए एक बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स होना तथा एक एडवाइजरी कान्सिल होगी। बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स में आपने ऐसी व्यवस्था की है कि उन में दो डायरेक्टर्स ऐसे होंगे जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था के विशेषज्ञ होंगे। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि बोर्ड में अर्थ-व्यवस्था के विशेषज्ञ का होना बहुत जरूरी है, परन्तु ऐसे विशेषज्ञ जो केवल किताबों को पढ़ कर विशेषज्ञ बन गए हैं, ऐसे लोगों को रखने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। विशेषज्ञ के रूप में ऐसे लोगों को रखा जाना चाहिए जिन को ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की कठिनाइयों का अनुभव हो, जो खुद गांवों में रहे हो, वहाँ के विकास में जिस तरह की दिक्कतें भाती हैं उसका उनको अनुभव हो। ऐसे लोगों को बोर्ड में विशेषज्ञ के रूप में रखा जाय।

16: 53 hrs.

[SHRI. K. RAJAMALLU in the Chair]

मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि जो अरुण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों के लिए या कुटीर उद्योगों के लिए या स्वालम्बी बनाने के लिए, बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए दिया जाता है, उस में एक बड़ी भारी दिक्कत यह आती है कि जो लोग अरुण लेकर कोई काम करना

## [श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र]

चाहते हैं, उन को उस काम के टैक्नीकल नो-हाऊ की जानकारी नहीं होती है। कैसे फार्म भरा जाता है, कौन सा उद्योग ठीक है, कहां उस का रा-मैटोरियल मिलता है, इन सब बातों की जानकारी अद्युत लेनेवाले को नहीं होती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि बैंक अधिकारी को इन सब बातों की जानकारी होनी चाहिए ऐसे लोगों को इस काम पर नियुक्त किया जाय जो इन बातों के बारे में गांवों के नौजवानों को सलाह दे सकें कि फलां उद्योग लगायें, फलां जगह कच्चा माल मिलता है, अगर यह तरीका अखिल्यार किया गया तो निःसंदेह इस योजना का लाभ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को पहुंच सकेगा।

मैंने देखा है कि इस में काटेज इन्डस्ट्रीज के लिए 2 लाख रुपये तक और स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिए 20 लाख तक की अद्युत सुविधा दिए जाने का प्रावधान है। यह बहुत बड़ी धनराशि है, अगर इस के प्रत्यन्तर्गत गांवों में उद्योग बनाए स्थापित हो जाएं, तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की बेकारी दूर हो सकती, मगर आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो पैसा जिस काम के लिए इसके रूप में दिया जाय, वह उसी काम पर खर्च हो और उस काम की जानकारी लोगों को दी जाय। हमारे कामशियल बैंकों ने भी इस क्षेत्र में काफी काम किया है, किसी-किसी बैंक में तो बहुत अच्छों प्रगति हुई है, लोगों की हालत में सुधार हुआ है, मरीनों का उपयान होते लगा है। लेकिन अब यह आशा को जा सकती है कि इस बैंक से यह काम और ज्यादा तेजी से आगे बढ़ेगा।

ओमन्, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए जो यह

राशि रखी गई है, वह धनराशि काफी होगी बताते कि इस काम को देखने वाले लोग अच्छे लोग हों और वे गांवों के लोगों को बताएं और रास्ता दिखाएं। अगर रास्ता दिखाया गया और उनको टीक तरह से बताया गया, तो इस बैंक के रहते हुए मुल्क के जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र हैं, उनकी बड़ी तरक्की होगी। कृषि क्षेत्र में काफी काम हुआ है लेकिन आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि गांवों की गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए, वहां पर बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए छोटे-छोटे उद्योग लगाए जाएं और छोटे-छोटे उद्योग लगाए जाएं। इस से हम उनके जीवन स्तर को ऊचा उठा सकते हैं। इस बैंक के हारा इस तरह के कार्यक्रमों को बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर चलाना चाहिए। लोन तो पहले भी गांवों के लोगों को दिया जाता था, 1969 से पहले। कोशापरेटिव्ज के द्वारा गांवों के लोगों को 200-200 और 300-300 रुपये का लोन दिया जाता था लेकिन क्या होता था कि उस पर्ये को कहीं शादी में, कहीं जाड़े के कपड़े बनाने में और कहीं दूसरे फंक्शनों में खर्च कर दिया जाता था लेकिन 1969 के बाद जो किसानों को अद्युत दिया गया, उस से खेती की तरक्की हुई और उस से कृषि का विकास हुआ और उत्पादन भी बढ़ा। अब यह बैंक जो गांवों के लोगों को मदद के लिए बनाया जा रहा है, तो उस में सब से ज्यादा आवश्यकता अगर है, तो वह बेरोजगारी को दूर करने की है और गांवों में आर्थिक विकास करने की है और इस के लिए वहां पर छोटेछोटे उद्योग लगवाने की आवश्यकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में एक निवेदन मैं यह करना चाहता हूं कि इस बैंक के लिए कैपिटल की 1 करोड़ पिस्टोम म और 5 करोड़ रुपये की मिक्सीमम लिमिट रखी गई है, उस से क्या होगा

यह तो आप जाने लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूं कि गांवों की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए यह कम है और डन को और ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहिए।

एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में बहुत से ऐसे इलाके हैं, जो बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, बहुत बैंकर्ड हैं। देश में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर डेवलपमेंट हुआ है लेकिन जो विकास हुआ है, उस में एक असन्तुलन भी हो गया है। आप उत्तर प्रदेश को ही लें। उत्तर प्रदेश में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, पहाड़ी इलाके गढ़वाल, कमायू और बुन्देलखण्ड का जो इलाका है वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। मिर्जापुर, गाजीपुर, बस्ती, जीनपुर गोरखपुर, बनारस और बिलिया आदि जो इलाके हैं ये सारे पूर्वाचिल के इलाके बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक बात यह याद आ गई कि पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू जब देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे, तो हमारे गाजीपुर के एक संसद सदस्य श्री गहमरी थे। उन्होंने पं० नेहरू को पूर्वाचिल के लोगों की करुण कथा सुनाई और उन्हें बताया कि पूर्वाचिल के लोग कलकत्ता जा कर, बन्दर्व जा कर और अफ्रीका के देशों में जा कर अपना जीवन-निर्वाह करते हैं और वहां के करोड़ों लोग अपने घरों को छोड़ कर, अपने गांवों को छोड़ कर बाहर चले गए हैं ताकि अपना पेट पाल सकें। वे रोजी-रोटी की तलाश में अपने घरों को छोड़ कर चले गये। उस करुण कथा से प्रेरित हो कर पं० नेहरू ने पटेल आयोग की स्थापना की थीं लेकिन पटेल आयोग की जो रिपोर्ट पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में थी, वह खटाई में पड़ गई और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश जहां का तहां पड़ा रहा। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि उस आयोग का जो कार्यक्रम था, वह बड़ा अच्छा

था और उस से पूर्वाचिल का विकास होता लेकिन वह रिपोर्ट खटाई में पड़ गई।

हम ने छठी योजना को देखा है। उस में यही है कि विकास के असन्तुलन को दूर किया जाएगा। मैं किसी लोक का नाम नहीं लेता, मैं सारे देश की बात करता हूं और उस में खास तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश की बात करता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश के जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, पर्वतीय क्षेत्र और बुन्देलखण्ड का क्षेत्र, ये बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, जहां पर गरीबी अपना नमन नृत्य कर रही है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम बनाए जाएं और इस बैंक का रूपया जो विकास के लिए खर्च किया जाएगा, उस का ज्यादा हिस्सा उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी हिस्सों, बुन्देलखण्ड और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों पर हो और भव्य प्रदेश के जो पिछड़े हिस्से हैं या राजस्थान के जो पिछड़े हिस्से हैं ऐसे इलाकों में इस बैंक का ज्यादा रूपया खर्च होना चाहिए। देश में जहां भी विकास का इम्बेलेस है, उस को दूर किया जाए, यह मेरा कहना है।

अभी यादव जी ने कहा था कि नीचे के स्तर पर बैंक से जो ऋण देने का कार्यक्रम है, उस में कुछ ऐसे स्वार्थी लोग होते हैं जो इस कार्यक्रम को असफल बनाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि उन लोगों पर निगरानी रखनी होगी और अगर कहीं निगरानी रखी गई और जिस काम के लिए लोगों को ऋण दिया जाए, उस में वह खर्च होगा, तो इस बैंक से बड़ा लाभ होगा, बड़ा कार्यदा होगा और देश का विकास होगा। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों पर आप ने ध्यान दिया है यह इस बात का प्रतीक है कि हमारी

## [ श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र ]

सरकार गांवों के लोगों को लाभ पहुंचाना चाहती है। महात्मा गांधी पहले गांवों का विकास चाहते थे, जबाहर लाल नेहरू गांव का विकास चाहते थे। लेकिन हम ने देखा कि गांवों के विकास की तरफ अगर बहुत तेजी से किसी ने कहम उठाया है तो वह श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने उठाया है और उस दिशा में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास बैंक की स्थापना एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

17 hrs.

मैं इस विषय पर बहुत बोल सकता हूं। मगर इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि और दूसरे महानुभाव भी बोलने वाले हैं इस लिए अपनी बात यहीं पर समाप्त करता हूं।

मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को हार्दिक धन्यवाद और बधाई देता हूं कि वह यह विल लाए हैं। मैं सभापति जी को भी अपना धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

**राजनाय सोनकर शास्त्री :** (संदेश) आदरणीय सभापति जी, इसमें संदेह नहीं कि भारत एक गांवों का देश है और भारत के प्रत्येक चार आदमियों में से तीन आदमी गांवों में रहते हैं। गांवों में रहने वाला आदमी शिल्प-कला, कृषि और छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धर्थों पर निर्भर करता है।

मान्यवर यदि हम आज के भारत के तीस वर्ष पराने काल में जाएं था आजादी के पहले वाले काल में जाएं तो हम देखेंगे कि अपने मूल्क में जो प्राचीन बर्सन बनाये जाते थे, जो कपड़ा यहां तैयार होता था, जो जेवर, गहने

सुनार बनाते थे या गांवों के अन्दर जो छोटे-छोटे सामान तैयार किए जाते थे वे आज की तुलना में बहुत ज्यादा अच्छे थे और देश में उनको बड़ी प्रतिष्ठा थी। आज वे बस्तुएं राज्यों के संग्रहालयों में रख दी गयी हैं जिन्हें बहुत गाँरव के साथ हम देखते हैं।

आजादी के बाद हमारे मूल्क में एक बड़ी अजीब सी स्थिति आयी और दिन-प्रति-दिन लघु उद्योग धर्थों का विकास कम होने लगा। महात्मा गांधी और पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने बड़ी अच्छी काल्पना की थी। हमें आज इस बात का भी गर्व हो रहा है कि महात्मा गांधी और पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की श्रेणी में हमारे वर्तमान भाननीय वित्त मंत्री भी आ गये हैं। उन्होंने भी वह स्थान प्राप्त कर लिया है। किन्तु महोदय यह बिल देखने में जितना बढ़िया है, पढ़ने में जितना बढ़िया है, यहां पर भाषण देने में बढ़िया है, प्रशंसा करने में जितना बढ़िया है किन्तु उतना ही यह विल काल्पनिक है। इस बिल को देखने से ऐसा लगता है कि जिस भावना से इस देश में उद्योगों की आवश्यकता थी, उस भावना को पूरा करने में यह विल पूरा काल्पनिक है और यह मात्र काल्पनिक और कारा ही सिद्ध होगा।

श्रीमन्, आज मूल्क में जितने भी बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं उनको सुधार के लिए बड़ी बड़ी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं। कच्चे माल, धनराशि और कृषि आदि की छोटी से छोटी सुविधा भी छोटे उद्योगों को नहीं दी जाती है।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बिल को प्रस्तुत करते हुए अपनी भूमिका में कहा है कि देश में इसकी आवश्यकता

समझी गयी है। राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक विधेयक के रूप में यह विधेयक 1981 में रखा गया है। आपने इसका लक्ष्य बताया है पशुपालन, मत्स्य पालन और कृषि का विकास करना। ये आपके उद्देश्य हैं। लेकिन इसके पहले भी बहुत से बैंक आपने हमारे देश में इसी उद्देश्य से कार्यरत किए हैं। अब आपको देखना होगा कि उन बैंकों में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं जिनकी वजह से इस बैंक की स्थापना करने का यह विधेयक लाने की आपको ज़रूरत हुई। जो बैंक ऋण देने में कार्यरत हैं उन से ऋण प्राप्त करने में हमेशा विलम्ब हुआ करता था।

मेरे क्षेत्र में 17 ब्लाक हैं और 17 ब्लाकों में करोड़ 350 प्रार्थना-पत्र पर्मिग्न हैं टों के लिए दिए गए हैं, जिनमें काफी प्रार्थना-पत्र हरिजनों के और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के हैं और अन्य लोगों के हैं, लेकिन मैं यह देखता हूँ कि ये जो प्रार्थना-पत्र दिए गए हैं, आज यदि दिए गए हैं तो उनका भुगतान 2-3 वर्ष के बाद होगा। उनका प्राप्तेत इतना उलझा हुआ है कि कभी पटवारी को ज़रूरत पड़ती है, कभी तहसीलदार से निखाना पड़ता है और सारी की सारी प्रक्रिया पूरी कर दी गई तब भी अच्छ अफसरशाही उनको क्रण देने नहीं देती। कभी बी० डो० ओ० का आव्वेदन आता है और कभी बैंक वालों का आव्वेदन आता है। इन अफसरों को ग्रामीण बैंकों में ग्रामीण कास्तकारों को अहग देने के लिए नियुक्त किया जाता है, लेकिन आप : इन अफसरों का व्यवहार ग्रामीणों के साथ पूरी तरह से सौतेला होता है। क्रण देते समय ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि यह कार्य इनका नहीं है या इस कार्य के लिए इनको रखा ही नहीं गया है।

ये 4-5 कारण थे, जिन को देखते हुए इस बिल को रखा गया है, लेकिन मे देखता हूँ कि यह बिल केवल काल्पनिक ही है। हमने इसको पढ़ा है। क्रण बी अदायगी किस ढंग से होगी, यह जानकारी इसके अन्दर नहीं दी गई है।

आज हम गांवों में देखते हैं कि यदि बैंक से लोन लिया है और किसी कारणवश या देवी विपत्तिवश क्रण की अदायगी समय पर नहीं की जा सकी तो तुरन्त समय खत्म होते ही सामाजिक लोलाम होने लगता है, जी चौजै बंधक रखी होती हैं उनको जब्त कर लिया जाता है, छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों में ताले लगा जाते हैं और अन्य तरह-तरह की दिक्कतें हमारी अपसरणाही टारा पैदा की जाती हैं।

मान्यवर, इन सब कठिनाइयों को द्वारा करने के लिए यह बिल यहाँ पर लाया गया था, लेकिन इस बिल में कहीं भी इन कठिनाइयों को द्वारा करने की कोशिश नहीं की गई है। मूँझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि जिस प्रकार से सरकारी अधिकारी ग्रामीणों को हतोत्साहित करते हैं उसमें कोई कमी नहीं आएगी। मैं कुछ उदाहरण भी दूंगा, मान्यवर इस बिल में पेज 39 पर उद्देश्यों और कारणों के कथन में बताया गया है—

1 ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में आर्थिक क्रियाकलापों की उन्नति करना।

2 कृषकों को क्रण देने में होने वाली कठिनाइयों को द्वारा करना।

3 ग्रामीण शिल्पों की उन्नति के लिए क्रण के क्षेत्र में नीति योजना और क्रियात्मक व्यवस्थाओं के सम्बन्ध में मध्य विधायिकों के लिए शीर्षस्थ दंगन होगा।

## [श्री दाजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

उद्देश्य तो इसके बहुत बढ़िया है और समय के मुताबिक ये ठीक भी हैं, किंतु मुझे शंका है कि ये उद्देश्य पूरे होंगे या नहीं।

इस बिल के पेज 44 में खण्डों पर टिप्पण में लिखा गया है—खण्ड 14—एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल होगा और उसमें एक सलाहकार परिषद के गठन का उपबन्ध है। जिस में उतने निवेशक और ऐसे अन्य व्यक्ति होंगे, जिन्हें बोर्ड की राय में क्रिय, कृषिक प्रत्यय, सहकारिता और ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था, लघु उद्योगों और हस्तशिल्पों तथा अन्य ग्रामीण शिल्पों का विशेष ज्ञान है।

यह इस में लिखा गया है।

जैसा कि अभी हमारे एक बिल ने कहा कि इस में यह नहीं बताया गया है कि क्या यह रुल अव में जलने वाली इंडस्ट्री का व्यक्ति इसमें होगा या स्कूलों में कागजी ज्ञान प्राप्त करने वाला किसी बैंक में नौकरी करने वाला व्यक्ति होगा।

मान्यवर आज हम देखते हैं कि आज यह कोई व्यक्ति किसी उद्योग में लगा हुआ है तो उस उद्योग को चलाते नमय उसको जितना ज्ञान होता है, जितनों कठिनाइयों होती हैं, कच्चे माल के बारे में और माल तैयार करके बेचने के बारे में, उन सब का ज्ञान उसको होता है। चूंकि उनको असली ज्ञान नहीं होता है व्यवहारिक ज्ञान नहीं होता है केवल कार्यालयों में बैठ कर वे काम करते हैं इस बास्ते हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था नियन्त्र फेल होती जा रही है। उसका एक कारण यह भी है कि हम लोग एयरकंडिशन्ड कमरों

में बैठ कर काम करते हैं दफ्तरों में और कुसियों पर बैठ बार काम करते हैं, व्यवहारिक ज्ञान हम को नहीं होता है, केवल कागजी ज्ञान होता है। इस बास्ते जो हमारा उद्देश्य होता है उसको हम प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। जो बोर्ड बनाने की बात इस बिल में कही गई है उस की कठिनी कहीं कोई व्याख्या नहीं की गई है और यह नहीं बताया गया है कि कहाँ से उस बोर्ड में बैठने वाले आठमी आएंगे, एयरकंडिशन्ड कमरों में बैठ कर काम करने वाले वे आदमी होंगे या गांवों में जो कुटीर उद्योग धंधे चलाते हैं, उन पर अपना गुजर बसर करते हैं, वे व्यक्ति होंगे।

इस में एक और बात लिखी गई है। यह कहा गया है कि प्रस्ताविक बैंक रिजर्व बैंक का एक अंग होगा। यह चीज मेरी रामश में नहीं आई है। क्या रिजर्व बैंक अपने उद्देश्य में फेल हो गया है कि उसको एक और अंग की जरूरत पड़ रही है? इस चीज को स्पष्ट किया जाना चाहिए। क्योंकि यह जोर दिया गया है कि यह रिजर्व बैंक के अंग के रूप में काम करेगा। वैसे सारे बैंक रिजर्व बैंक के अंग हैं।

मैंने आपको प्रतिनिधित्व के विषय में बता दिया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रतिनिधित्व रुल एरियाज से होना चाहिए।

अध्याय 9 में कर्मचारियों की बात कही गई है। राज्यों से डायरेक्टर चुनने की बात कही गई है। हमारे देश में अनेक राज्य हैं। राज्यों से तीन ही डायरेक्टर लिए जायेंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किन राज्यों से इनको लिया जाएगा? कौन से लोग लिए जायेंगे? उनको चुनने का काइटीरिया क्या होगा?

इस चीज को भी इस बिल में दर्शाया जाना चाहिए था।

इस बिल में एक और बात होनी चाहिए थी। आम तौर पर लघु उद्योग धंधे गांवों में होते हैं। वहां सामान तैयार किया जाता है। डिमांड और सप्लाई का जो फार्मूला चलता है उस में कभी कभी सामान बाजार में बिक नहीं पाता है। सामान ज्यादा तैयार कर लिया जाता है और वह बिक नहीं पाता है। कच्चा माल भी कभी कभी अचानक बहुत मंहगा हो जाता है। बिल में इस बात की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए थी कि बैंक को इस सब की इत्तिला रखनी चाहिए और कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि इम्बेलेंस की स्थिति उद्योगों में पैदा न होते पाए। साथ ही माल को बैंक को अपने यहां रख वार उस पर लोन देने की भी कोशिश करनी चाहिए ताकि उद्योग धंधे कुशलतापूर्वक चल सकें और इस बैंक का मक्क्सद पूरा हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री जी पंडित नेहरू और महात्मा गांधी बनने के चक्कर में न रहे बल्कि बास्तविकता के सुन्दर में आर्ये और ग्रामीण भारत के उत्थान के लिए जो इस बिल को रख रहे हैं, उस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने की कोशिश करें।

**श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा ( विदिशा ) :** मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को राष्ट्रीय हृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक विधेयक लाने के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूं। इस बिल के माध्यम से हम भारत में आर्यक क्रान्ति लाने के लिए जो संकल्पित हुए हैं उसके लिए वह निश्चित रूप से बधाई के पात्र हैं। इस प्रकार के बैंक की कई वर्षों से अपेक्षा की जा रही थी। आज वह समय आ गया है जब इस संसद के माध्यम से हम

अपनी भावनाओं के द्वारा अपने मुझावों के द्वारा इसको अन्तिम रूप देने जा रहे हैं और इस काम में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को अपना सहयोग प्रदान कर रहे हैं।

गांवों के विकास की योजना हमारे देश में प्रधान मंत्री इंदिरा गांधी ने जब से चलाई है उसकी पहली कड़ी के रूप में 1975-76 में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों का विकास किया गया था और उन के माध्यम से इस देश के ग्रामीण अंचलों तक पहुंचने की कोशिश की गई थी। उस वर्ग के लोगों को आर्थिक मदद पहुंचाने का प्रयास किया गया जिनको कभी भी किसी आर्थिक संस्था से कोई मदद नहीं मिलती थी। इसके बाद जैसे जैसे प्रगति हुई ग्रामीण विकास की तरफ केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान निरन्तर बढ़ता गया। यह इस बात से साफ जाहिर है कि आप देहात के विकास की जो योजनाएँ लागू की जा रही हैं मेरे ख्याल में आजादी के बाट इतनी सारी योजनाएँ कभी भी नहीं लागू की गयीं। जैसे श्राई० श्रार० डी० प्रोग्राम, डी० आर०, डी० ए० (जिला ग्रामीण विकास अभियान) एन० आर० ई० १०० प्रोग्राम और ट्राइसेन की योजना जो युवक रोजगार योजना के नाम से जानी जाती है इस तमाम कड़ी में इस विधेयक के जरिए एक और महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी जोड़ी जा रही है जो राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक के नाम से होगी और एक ऐपेक्षा बोडी के रूप में एक उपयोगी संस्था साबित होगी।

आप जानते हैं कि ग्रामीण रोजगार और उत्पादन के कार्यक्रम में छठी योजना में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने लक्ष्य रखा है कि हम इसके माध्यम से गांवों की 48 फीसदी आवादी को जो गंरीबी की सीमा के नीचे रहती है, चाहे शोषित वर्ग के हों, हरिजन हों या कमज़ोर वर्ग के हों, उनको राष्ट्रीय कुंत बैंकों के माध्यम

## [श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा]

से और आई० आर० डी० विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत सबिपडी दे कर आत्म निर्भर बनाने में और स्वयं के रोजगार स्थापित करने में और गांव और खेती के विकास में आत्म निर्भर बनाने के लिए जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की योजनायें हैं उनको पूरी धृति से लागू करने में इस बैंक से काफ़ी मदद मिलेगी । अभी 1981 में जो जनगणना हुई है उस से साबित होता है कि आज भी 76 फ़ॉसदी आवादी कृषि पर आधारित है और देहात में रहती है यदि यह कहा जाये कि यह राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक ऐसे वर्ग के लोगों के उत्थान के लिए ही है और उनके लिए वरदान साबित होगा तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी । क्योंकि जहाँ 76 प्रतिशत लोगों के विकास की योजनायें इससे जुड़ी हुई हैं और इसको नेशनल बैंक के संक्षिप्त नाम से जाना जा रहा है तो मेरे विचार से यही इसका सही नाम है । क्योंकि इससे सही एवं ज़रूरतमंड लोगों को ही आर्थिक मदद मिलेगी । छठी योजना में कहा गया है कि हम आई० आर० डी० प्रोग्राम के माध्यम से करीब 1500 करोड़ रु० अनुदान और सहायता से गांवों के सीमान्त एवं लघु कृषक, आर्टिजन्स और छोटे कुटीर उद्योग स्थापित करने वाले और स्वयं रोजगार स्थापित करने वाले लोगों को उपलब्ध कराना चाहते हैं । तो यदि 1500 रु करोड़ अनुदान और सबिपडी के माध्यम से देना चाहते हैं तो सोचना होगा कि बाकी वृण्ण कितनी ताडाड में उनको उपलब्ध करायेंगे ? जैसा कहा गया है 1500 करोड़ रु के अनुदान के लिए लगभग 3,000 करोड़ रु की आवश्यकता होगी । यदि हम इस योजना को ग्रामीण अंचल में लागू करना चाहते हैं तो आवश्यक है कि ऐसे बैंक को स्थापित करें जो गांवों की विकास योजनाओं को आर्थिक मदद दे और आत्म निर्भरता में

पूरी मदद की मुक्ति विश्वास है कि यह बैंक अपने उद्देश्य में सफल होगा और गरीब वर्ग के लोगों को और विशेष तौर से जो 20 सूची कार्यक्रम की योजनायें हैं जिन्हें श्रोमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने इस देश के शोषित और उपेक्षित वर्ग के लोगों के लिए बनाई हैं और हम उनको आत्म निर्भर बनाना चाहते हैं और उनकी तरक्की करना चाहते हैं उसमें एक सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी यह बैंक साबित होने वाला है ।

जहाँ तक स्वयं रोजगार, सहकारिता और आत्म निर्भरता का सबाल है यह सब उपलब्धियाँ बैंक के सहयोग और वृण्ण से उपलब्ध होंगी और गांव बालों में एक आत्म सम्मान जागृत होगा तथा देश में सहकारिता आनंदोलन को एक नई दिशा मिलेगी ।

जहाँ तक अन्य उप-विधियाँ और विधियाँ इस विधेयक में दर्शाई गई हैं, उनके बारे में भी मैं कुछ न्यावहारिक सुझाव अपनी ओर से देना चाहता हूँ ।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने [प्रस्तावित किया है कि इसको 100 करोड़ रु की राशि रक्षित से प्राप्त भ करना चाहते हैं । यदि इस बैंक की पूरी कार्यसीमा देखी जाये और इसका ब्राड-स्कोप देखा जाये तो मेरा यह स्पष्ट अनुमान है कि 100 करोड़ रुपये की राशि इसके लिए बहुत कम होगी । उन्होंने 500 करोड़ रुपये का जो प्राप्तधान आगे चल कर करने की बात कही है, उसको अभी से बदाना चाहिए और इस राशि को 500 करोड़ रु० करना चाहिए, तभी हम अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं और उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि जो छठी योजना चल रही है और 1985 तक पूर्ण होगी; उसमें हम 3 हजार करोड़ रुपये ग्रामीण बैंकों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण कृषकों को उपलब्ध करा पायेंगे ।

जहाँ तक इसमें सलाहकार परिषद् के गठन की बात है, सिर्फ एक ही सलाहकार परिषद् के गठन की बात कही गई है, जो केन्द्रमें एपेक्स बांडीके लिए सलाह देगी। यदि हम सलाहकार परिषद राज्य स्तरों पर और राज्य स्तर से हट कर जिला स्तर पर भी बनाएं तो मैं यह मानता हूँ कि वह ज्यादा व्यावहारिक और उपयोगी हित होंगी। वर्तमान सलाहकार परिषद् में स्थानीय जन प्रतिनिधि होते हैं और स्थानीय अधिकारी भी होते हैं अथवा वहाँ के स्थानीय कर्मचारी उक्सों एटेन्ड करते हैं, जाहे ब्रांच मैनेजर हो जाहे ब्रांच का एजेन्ट हो, तब वहाँ पर अतीव समस्याएं ज्यादा डिस्कस हो सकती हैं और जो कठिनाइशें हमारे यादव जी और श्री मिश्रा जी ने बताई हैं कि ग्रामोण क्षेत्र में लोग कृषि के लिए महीनों चक्कर लगाते हैं और अतीव ग्रामीण बैंक से या राष्ट्रीयहृत कमशियल बैंक से उतना सुविधाओं के साथ जल्दी समय में उनको कृषि की स्वीकृति नहीं मिलती जितनी जल्दी मिलनी चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर ऐसी सलाहकार परिषदें आप जिला स्तर पर बनाएंगेजो राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण बैंकों के एजेन्टों की स्थानीय प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठक वहाँ की समस्याएं हल करने में सहायता होंगी तभी हम व्यावहारिक हल अपने सब लोगों के साथ बैठकर निकाल सकते हैं और प्रत्येक प्रकरण पर योग्यता के आधार पर निर्णय कर सकते हैं।

कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों के बारे में कुछ बातें हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने कही हैं, वह भी व्यावहारिक हैं। हम जो अधिकारी और कर्मचारी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रखता चाहते हैं उनको हमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में ही चुनना चाहिए। हमारे शिक्षित बेरेजनार लोग जो गांवों

में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद भी व्योंगि अपनी उस शक्ति और जानकारी का उपयोग राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों में नहीं कर पाते हैं, ऐसे युवा सार्थियों को ऐसे ग्रामीण बैंकों में रख कर हमें उन्हें प्राथमिकता के आधार पर नौकरी देनी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं दो सुविधाओं के बारे में सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। जिस तरह से उद्योगों को राष्ट्रीयहृत बैंक या अन्य बैंक कैश-क्रेडिट की लिमिट देते हैं, वह अपनी कार्यशील पूँजी पर तथा अपने कच्चे माल पर या अपने तंयार किए हुए माल पर कार्यशील पूँजी ले लेते हैं जो कि कैश-क्रेडिट लिमिट के नाम से जानी जाती है, अगर उसी तरह की कोई सुविधा हम कृषि एवं ग्रामीण बैंकों के माध्यम से भी गांव वालों को दें जो कि अपने गहने, अपने साधन अपनी जमीन या घर गिरवी रख कर रूपया पैसा लेने साहूकार के पास जाते हैं और अपनी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करते हैं तो उस से उनको छुटकारा मिल सकता है। ऐसी कैश-क्रेडिट लिमिट हम उनको अपने बैंकों के माध्यम से या बैंक के अन्तर्गत जो संस्था वाम करे, उसके माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा सकें तो वह अद्भुत व्यावहारिक बात होगी तथा ग्राम वासियों की आकस्मिक धन आवश्यकता की पूर्ति कर सकेंगे।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इस बैंक विधेयक का जो उद्देश्य है कि गांव में कृषि का विकास हो, गांवों का विकास हो और गांवों में रोजगारी का स्कोप बढ़े और लोगों को आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर महल करने का मौका मिले, उस में दूसरी बात एक और जड़ती है

[श्री प्रनाप भानु शर्मा]

कि गांव में जो व्यवस्था की प्रवृत्ति आम लोगों में पाई जाती है गांव वाले गहने, सोने चांदी और प्राप्ती के रूप में रखते हैं, उस भावना की भी बदलने का हमें प्रयास करना होगा और हमें यह प्रयास करना होगा कि गांव के लोग जो पैसा जोड़ते हैं या छपिंग की उपज की उनकी आमदनी होती है, वह उसे डिपाजिट के रूप में बैंक में रखें जिस से यह धन राशि राष्ट्रीय निर्माण के कार्यों में भी काम आये और लोगों को भी उसका लाभ मिले।

अन्त में आपने जो समय दिया, उस के लिए मैं बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ और वित्त मंत्री जी का आभारी हूँ कि वह एक इतनी महत्वपूर्ण योजना इस देश में लागू करने जा रहे हैं।

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very important Bill and since it relates to the upliftment of 7 lakh villages and more than 45 crores of people of this country, none of us will have a voice to say that this is against the interest of the people. Of course, we welcome this Bill but at the same time I have to caution the Government in certain respects. Forty-five years back when the Reserve Bank was started, its main object was to finance agriculture through its agricultural credit department and assistance to several banks for the same purpose. Now, in many states we have got three institutions, namely the cooperative apex banks, the cooperative land development banks and industrial cooperative banks. Though these banks or agencies are there, yet this National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development is going to be started. It is an experiment which is going to be conducted.

The Government has nationalised 20 banks, the Imperial Bank of India was also made State Bank of India and nationalised. Those banks are well established and financially sound, and it would not have been difficult to entrust the activities being entrusted to the new proposed bank to those banks, but however, the Government has thought it prudent to start a new bank mainly for agriculture and rural development.

In the first instance, it is very necessary that care should be taken to see that this bank does not suffer for want of finance. It would require a huge amount. When the Reserve Bank was started, it had a paid-up capital of five crores only ; this bank has a paid-up capital of one hundred crores, though this one hundred crore is equivalent to five crores of that time. The Reserve Bank has enough funds of the Government and reserves on behalf of the nationalised and other banks and it would not be difficult for it to provide sufficient funds for this new bank. This bank has to be started afresh and care must be taken to see that it starts on sound foundation and works well.

The bank will certainly help to serve the needs of the rural population. In this connection, without going into the details, the first thing that I would like to say is that there should be equitable distribution of funds on the basis of the needs. Nextly, the bank should not be exploited by the vested interests. Those who have got power get all the benefits and the persons who are really in need of help, remain deprived of the benefits. Regulations have, therefore, to be framed to see that persons who are actually in need of it are given assistance.

Further, there is one important factor which should be kept in mind. The rate of interest to be charged by this bank should be as low as possible. If the rate of interest is exorbitant, it will be difficult for the people to make full use of it and the reconstruction of the villages or upliftment of the people will not be possible to the desired extent. Therefore, all care should be taken to see that minimum rate of interest is charged, so that the needy people may be benefited. If the lending rate is 14 or 15%, it would be very difficult for the rural population to get any benefit out of it. I, therefore, strongly urge upon the Finance Minister to see that the rate of interest is not abnormal.

Further, it is very necessary that this institution, as also the Reserve Bank, Central Government and the State Governments as also the nationalised banks should work in a coordinated manner. Several funds are there for rural reconstruction, for example, Khadi and village Industries fund and so many others. It would be better if all these funds are channelised through this bank only. If different agencies are there for the same work, obviously the work will not be done in the desired manner.

A great risk has been taken, and a challenge has been taken by the Government and, therefore, I would urge upon the Finance Minister to see that all care is taken for the foundation to be laid on sound footing, so that the bank functions smoothly. While framing rules and regulations, care must be taken to see that the bank is well established. And when this bank comes into being, the Department of Rural

Reconstruction of the Reserve Bank, Khadi and Village Industries fund, and all other funds for rural reconstruction and upliftment should be transferred to this institution. Therefore, care must be taken to see that the Bank works well.

Then I would request the Finance Minister to take care that proper interim arrangement is made for the intermediate period when the interests are transferred from other Banks to this Bank because several institutions have been merged in this institution to see that the Bank works well. This interim arrangement should be made, by taking assistance of the State Bank of India for the Reserve Bank of India. When the Reserve Bank of India was established, for 15 years Imperial Bank worked as its agent.

Another important thing that is to be brought to your kind notice is that the success of a bank, especially in the rural areas, will depend on the recoveries made in a regulated and proper manner. A bad example has already been set where persons who borrow from the Bank generally have been found saying "it is not Banks' money ; it is my own money. Mata Indira Gandhi has given this. Why should I return ? If recoveries are not made, the bank will not be able to do good to the people.

Another thing is that the Reserve Bank employees have complained that their promotion prospects and powers will be lost. I don't think it is a valid objection. I am quite sure the Reserve Bank has got resources and enough work to do. Therefore, I do not think there will be any serious difficulty. But still I say if there is any genuine apprehension then their interests must certainly be properly safeguarded.

Sir, Mr. Venkāraraman has been a very successful and illustrious Minister in Tamil Nadu and he has

done quite a good job here. I am sure if he takes it seriously, he will be able to see that the bank is well established. It is absolutely necessary that its foundation is laid properly so that we may all be happy to see that rural re-construction takes place. Even after Independence, our Rural reconstruction and other slogans are only on paper. We want to see that the real benefit is given to the rural people and that they do not remain merely slogan or a mere plan. I am sure, the Finance Minister with his rich experience will be able to find out ways and means of seeing that this institution develops very well for the health of the country.

**श्री चक्रवारी सिंह (शर्मा):** सभासभागति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री द्वारा जो राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक विवरेयक, 1981 सदन में विचार के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

हम देखते हैं कि हमारी सरकार को विषये पच्चोन्तीस वर्षों को नीति को बजह से ही आज गांवों में उन्नत कृषि देखने को मिल रही है। जो पैदावार को बड़ाने का क्षमिता का तरोका है, उस में विकास हुआ है और किसानों को जो पहले मालों हालत थी, उस में भी परिवर्तन हुआ है। हमारा देश कृषि के क्षेत्र में प्रगति करता रहा है। आज गांवों में कृषि के उन्नरणों और मशीनरी का उपयोग होने लगा है जिस से किसानों को काफी तरक्की हुई है।

लेकिन एक बात में विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ—इस के देश में और हर प्रदेश में बैंक पहले भी कार्य करते रहे हैं और कृषि का विकास होता रहा है, किसानों को कर्ज मिलते रहे हैं, पैदावार भी बढ़ो है, लेकिन यदि हम

इस को गहराई में जायें तो पता लगेगा कि किसानों ने बैंकों के माध्यम से जो क्रृषि लिया है, वह उनके खातों में पड़ा हुआ है, उसको अदायगी नहीं हो पा रही है। यह ठीक है कि देश को बहुत फायदा हुआ है, पैदावार बढ़ो है, लेकिन किसानों की मालों हालत में कोई अन्तर नहीं हो पाया है। ऐसो हालत में मेरा सुझाव है कि इस बैंक की स्थापना होने के बाद जो क्रृषि इन बैंकों के द्वारा किसानों को दिखा जायगा, हमें उस के पहले यह देखना चाहिए कि जो क्रृषि अभी तक किसानों को दिया गया है, वे उसको अदायगी क्यों नहीं कर पाये हैं। ऐसा कौन सा विकार या व्यवधान या रोड़ा उनके रास्ते में है जिस के कारण वे अपने क्रृषि को अदायगी ठीक समय पर नहीं कर पाए हैं। आज उस क्रृषि की अदायगी न होने से किसानों की जमीन और जायदाद नीलाम हो रही है।

हम यह भी देखते हैं कि सरकार के माध्यम से किसानों को जो क्रृषि खाद, बोज, पम्प आदि के रूप में दिया जाता है उस की कीमत किसानों के नाम खातों में लिख दो जाती है। यह ठीक है कि इस तरह के क्रृषि को इण्डस्ट्रीयल बैंक के आधार पर मकेनाइज्ड कर दिया गया है, लेकिन इस मकेनाइज्ड का लाभ किसान को नहीं हो रहा है। इसका सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि हमारा किसान अशिक्षित है, मकेनाइज्ड खेती की पद्धति से वह पूरी तरह से परिचित नहीं है, उस माध्यम से किसी पैदावार होनी चाहिए, मशीनों का उपयोग कैसे करना चाहिए, खादों का सही ढंग से कैसे उपयोग किया जाय—इन सब बातों की पूरी जानकारी न होने से पूरी पैदावार नहीं हो पा रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में जो कर्ज उस ने लिया है, वह व्याज के

साथ बढ़ता हो जाएगा, जिससे किसान बहुत बड़ी परेशानी में फँसता जा रहा है। बास्तव में इस परेशानी के लिए वह स्थायं जिम्मेदार नहीं है, बल्कि जो वहां पर अधिकारी हैं, जैसे कृषि विस्तार अधिकारी हैं, ग्राम-मेवक हैं, समिति मेवक हैं, ये लोग उसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। इन लोगों का भी यह फर्ज है कि वे लोन दिवानों के नाय-पाय उपरे हर तरह की जानकारी दें ताकि वह खात, बोज, उपकरणों का सही तरों से उपयोग कर सके। हमारा अब तक का अनुभव यही है कि हमारा किसान उसे क्रृष्ण की अदायगी इसलिए नहीं कर पाया है कि उसे इस सुविधाओं के उपयोग का सभी जात नहीं हो सका है। इस किस्म की हाज़िर रहो हैं तो जो वैरु स्थापित होने जा रहा है और इस विधेयक के माध्यम से और जो वैरु खोले जाएंगे अभर उनका सही उपयोग नहीं हुआ तो जिस प्रकार से पहले लोग बैंकों से क्रृष्ण लेकर 30-30 साल से क्रृष्ण ग्रसित हो रहे हैं और उनकी अदायगों नहीं हो रही हैं, उसी प्रकार से इन बैंकों के माध्यम से किसान जो गांव का रहने वाला है, क्रृष्ण से ग्रसित हो कर कहीं ऐसा न हो कि क्रृष्ण को अदायगों न कर पाए और फिर उसको जमोत जायदाद नीलाम हो जाए। इसके बारे में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूँगा।

प्रथम सुझाव तो यह है कि जब हम यह देखते हैं और यह लिटरेचर में है कि एक एकड़ जमीन में 50 मन अनाज पैदा होना चाहिए और जब सरकार की सारी मशीनरी है, सब स्तरों पर कृषि और बैंक के सारे अधिकारी हैं और सब साधन किसानों को दिए जाते हैं, तो निःसन्देह एक एकड़ में 50 मन अनाज पैदा होना चाहिए। अगर उतना अनाज पैदा नहीं होता है, तो किसान को क्रृष्ण

का भुगतान करने के लिए अपनी जमीन नीलाम में देनी पड़ती है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जिस प्रकार से अन्य चीजों का भकान, बिलिंग, मोटर साईकिल, मोटर आदि का बैंक के द्वारा इंसोरेंस किया जाता है, उसी प्रकार से जब हम सब तरफ से आस्वस्त हैं कि एक एकड़ में 50 मन अनाज होना चाहिए, तो उस फसल के लिए जो विसानों को क्रृष्ण दिया जाता है, जो खेतों के लिए कर्ज दिया जाता है, तो उस फसल का बीमा कर दिया जाय ताकि अगर उतना अनाज खेत में पैदा न हो तो किसान नुकसान से बच जाय। जब फसल का बीमा हो जाएगा तो किसान क्रृष्ण की आदायगी भी कर देगा और जो किसान का परिश्रम होगा, उसका फत उसको मिलेगा। इस तरह तरीके से अगर हमारे बैंक कार्य करेंगे, तो इससे किसानों को भी फायदा होगा और हमारे देश को भी फायदा होगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो हो सकता है कि किसान फिर से क्रृष्ण-ग्रस्त हो जाए।

दूसरे इन बैंकों के माध्यम से वहां पर जो शिल्प कला और हस्त-कला के छोटे छोटे उद्योग हैं, उनके लिए भी क्रृष्ण देने की व्यवस्था है। बास्तविक अनुभव हमें भावों में यह मिलता है और हम यह देखते हैं कि किसान कर्ज लेने के बाद उसका सही उपयोग नहीं कर पाता और ऐसा शिक्षा की कमी के कारण भी है। जो शिक्षित लोग होते हैं, वे उसका फायदा उठा ले जाते हैं और गरीब किसान उसका सही उपयोग न करने के कारण क्रृष्ण ग्रसित रहता है। इससे उसको मानसिक, आर्थिक शारीरिक दृष्टि से परेशानी हो जाती है। कर्ज के भार में वह इनना दब जाता है कि वह अपने जीवन को सही दिशा देने में लांचार होता है और

[श्री चक्रधार्म सिंह]

ठीक से अपना जीवन-यापन नहीं कर पाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा सुझाव यह था कि उपकरणों के लिए छोटे-छोटे लघु उद्योग लगाने के लिए, शिल्प कला आदि के लिए उनको अगर बैंक के साध्यम से कर्ज दिया जाता है, तो सरकार को यह भी देखना चाहिए कि जो कच्चा माल है, उसको उनको उपलब्ध कराया जाए। इसके लिए उनको आश्वासन या गारेन्टी देनी चाहिए क्योंकि एक बार जब छोटा सा उद्योग-धंधा स्थापित किया जाता है, तो उसमें 10—20 हजार रुपया उन लोगों का लग जाता है। इसके लिए किसान अपने ग्रनाज को बेच कर पैसा उस काम में लगाएगा। मान लीजिए उसको कोई रा-मैट्रीरियल नहीं मिलता, कच्चा माल नहीं मिलता, जिसके कारण उसके उद्योग में कोई प्रोडक्शन नहीं होता है या कुछ प्रोडक्शन हुआ भी तो उसका माल सही जगह पर जाकर नहीं बिका, तो इससे किसान फिर से निराश हो सकता है। उसने जो ऋण लिया है, उसकी राशि बढ़ती जाएगी और वह उसकी अदायगी नहीं कर पाएगा। इस से उसका जीवन दुखी हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इन सारी बातों को देखा जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैंने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, उनको माना जाए और यह जो विल लाया गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और अपने जो मुझे समय दिया उसके लिए आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री कमला मिश्र भद्रुकर (मोतीहारी): सभार्पित जी, सिद्धांत रूप से मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। जब देश में बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ था उनका समर्थन करते

हुए उस बैंक भी मैंने कुछ शंका एं व्यक्त की थीं कि इसमें क्या क्या खामियां हैं या होने वाली हैं। जिन खामियों के बारे में मैंने शंका एं व्यक्त की थीं व सही साबित हुई हैं।

अभी रिजर्व बैंक के कर्मचारियों ने अपना मांग पत्र दिया कि दो हजार कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति रुक रही है और चार हजार कर्मचारी और प्रभावित होंगे। उन लोगों को जो कठिनाइयां आ रही हैं वे इस विषय के माथ जुड़ी हुई हैं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जो इसका जवाब देते हुए इन कर्मचारियों की स्थिति पर भी प्रकाश डालें।

आपके जो ग्रामीण बैंक हैं, उनके बारे में लोक सभा में कई बार जानकारी की गयी है और आपको जानकारी दी गयी है। ग्रामीण बैंक आजकल भ्रष्टाचार का अखाड़ा बने हुए हैं। दो हजार रुपये का कर्ज लेने के लिए आपके एक गरोव और मझौले किसान को चार सौ रुपये धूस के देने पड़ते हैं। यह बात मैं जानता हूँ कि क्यों कि मैं अपने क्षेत्र में जब जाता हूँ तो ये सारी बातें हमारे सामने आती हैं। अगर एक भूमिहीन किसान दो हजार का कर्ज लेने पर चार सौ रुपया धूस का दे तो उसे सोलह सौ रुपये ही कर्ज का मिलेगा। उस भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने की दिशा में आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं यह बताइए? अपना जबाब देते हुए इस बात की सफाई दीजिए।

मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। हमारे चम्पारण जिले के मोतीहारी में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक का चेयरमैन है। वह कहता है कि मैंने इन्दिरा गांधी को कुछ समझता हूँ और न किसी और को कुछ समझता हूँ। वह यूनियन को

भी कुछ नहीं समझता। वहां के कर्मचारियों के बारे में कोई सुनवाई करने वाला नहीं है। अब उनका केस मुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा रहा है। इस बारे में हमने यहां पर ध्यान दिलाने की कोशिश की है। वहां के चेमरमेन ने कर्मचारियों को विकिटमाइज किया है। इसको आपको दुर करना है।

क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि बैंकों के ऋण देने से ही किसानों गरीब लोगों की समस्या हल हो जाएगी? इस से ही यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं। जब तक आप भूमिसुधार नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। अगर गांवों का किसान दिव्य न हो और उस के पास भूमि नहीं है तो वह ऋण लेकर क्या करेगा? आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उस के समग्र जीवन में परिवर्तन लाया जाए। आपको करना यह चाहिए कि कैसे ग्रामीण जनता का सुधार हो। अगर उनका समग्र जीवन बदलेगा तभी वे ऋण का भी सही उपयोग कर सकेंगे। किसी किसान को ऋण दे दिया जाए लेकिन उस किसान को फसल का दाम नहीं मिले तो वह ऋण कैसे चुकाएगा। एक चमार या मौसी है। अगर वह जूता बनाता है और ऋण लेकर अपना काम करता है लेकिन उसका बनाया हुआ माल बाटा के सामने कम्पीटीशन में नहीं ठहरता है तो वह आपका रुपया कैसे वापस कर सकेगा? आपका रुपया डूब, जाएगा। आप ग्रामीणों का समग्र विकास करने की दिशा में क्या सोच रहे हैं? यह समस्या केवल ऋण दे देने से हल नहीं होगी।

रिजर्व बैंक ने अपनी सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण होने के बाद बैंकों द्वारा जो ऋण दिए गए वे ऋण छोटे किसानों को या मझौले किसानों को

बहुत कम मिले हैं। गांवों के जो भूमिपति, सेट लोग एवं देही अधिकारी ऋण ले गए। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का जमा किया है और करण कर्मशाल सेक्टर में गया, वह कमज़ोर वर्गों के लाभ के लिए नहीं गया। इसके लिए भी आपको कोई व्यवस्था करनी होगी। किसान अपनी गाड़ी कमाई का रुपया जमा कराएं और वह दूसरों के काम आये।

इसी प्रकार ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा दिए जाने वाले ऋण पर 13-14 प्रतिशत व्याज लिया जाता है, जिस से ऋण चुकाने में गरीब लोगों को कठिनाई होती है। इस समस्या को हल किया जाए।

इसी प्रकार से इन बैंकों के कर्मचारियों और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारियों के बैंकों में असमानता नहीं होनी चाहिए, ताकि ये लोग ठीक प्रकार से कार्य कर सकें। कर्मचारियों की यूनियनों की गतिविधियों पर रोक भी नहीं लगानी चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से आप ये जो बैंक खोलने जा रहे हैं, इस में जितना भी पैसा होगा, उस सबका ग्रामीण विकास के लिए ही उपयोग किया जाए, इसकी भी गारंटी होनी चाहिए। दूसरे क्षेत्रों में इस राशि को नहीं लगाया जाना चाहिए।

इस बैंक में 5 अरब रुपये कैपिटल रखा गया है जब कि सर्वे के अनुसार 1985 तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ऋण की मांग 1600 करोड़ रुपया होने की सम्भावना है। यह राशि और बढ़ेगी कम नहीं हो सकती। तो इस 1600 करोड़ को देखते हुए 5 अरब रुपये की राशि बहुत कम है, इसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

## [श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर]

एडवाइजरी बोर्ड में एडवाइर्स रखने का प्रावधान है, इन पदों पर अपने चहेतों की भर्ती न हो, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए नहीं तो इन बैंकों का काम सुचारू रूप से नहीं चल सकेगा। इसी प्रकार से जिस प्रकार अन्य मित्रों ने कहा कि इनको सिर्फ किताबी हीं नहीं बल्कि कृषि के बारे में व्यवहारिक अनुभव भी होना चाहिए। अनुभव की बात की गई है, लेकिन कितने समय का अनुभव होगा, यह बात साफ नहीं की गई है। इसे स्पष्ट किया जाना चाहिए।

ऋण की अदायगी का समय सात वर्ष बताया गया है, लेकिन अगर कोई दैवी विपत्ति आ जाती है, सूखा पड़ जाता है, बाढ़ आ जाती है तो उस ऋण की अदायगी इतने समय के अन्दर कैसे हो सकती है, इसलिए इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के बारे में विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

इस बैंक में पहले की तरह भ्रष्टाचार की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, इस बात का प्रारंभ ख्याल रखा जाना चाहिए, ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का सुचारू रूप से विकास हो सके।

इन सब सुझावों के साथ मोतिहारी के क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण विकास बैंक के चेप्ररमेन के विस्तृद्ध जांच बैठाई जानी चाहिए, ताकि उस क्षेत्र के ग्रामीणों को राहत मिल सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि मेरे सुझावों और शंकाओं की ओर ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : Sir, none of the opposition members have accused the hon. Finance Minister by stating that this Bills is also dictated by IMF. On the other hand, unanimously this House has acclaimed and praised the Finance Minister and the Government for bringing this Bill.

India is a rural country and I am happy to see that both the Finance Minister and the Agriculture Minister are present here at this moment. After nationalisation of banks, as far as credit is concerned, this Bill is a milestone for many reasons, which I shall deal with later.

You may recall that in 1976 a Working group was set up. In 1977 a decision was taken to extend the credit facilities to the rural areas. Therefore, it is but natural that in the year 1979 the Reserve Bank of India should enquire into the institutional arrangements for rural credit and consider the creation of the Agricultural Development Bank.

This is a prelude to this milestone of uplifting the village economy as far as the rural credit system is concerned. At the same time, we may recall that the Congress Party, wedded to the rural uplift, evolved the 20-Point Programme. All those programmes were aimed at the uplift of the rural areas. Schemes like SFVA, Drought Prone Area Programme, Command Area Development Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Khadi and Village Industries Programme and so on were evolved, and more and more funds were allotted and manpower was given to these areas. As a result of these endeavours of the Government, we have come to a stage where proper institutionalised centralised credit facilities can be channelised to these areas. I wish the late Dr. John Mathai is here now, because he advocated the same thing in his early days.

If you look into the Budget Speech of the hon. Finance Minister for 1981, you will notice that he has made two attempts to tackle two important aspects of our economy. One is the establishment of the Export and Import Bank, which is not a small achievement. Now he has come up with this Bill to create this Bank for agricultural sector. In para 47 of the same budget speech he has very clearly enunciated the philosophy, the concept and programme of this Government. He says :

“Agriculture has a preponderant role in our economy and its development sets the pace for the economy as a whole.”

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** He may continue his speech tomorrow.

—  
**18 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 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Amendment Bill, 1981, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th November, 1981.”

—  
**SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS  
(TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) AMENDMENT BILL**

(AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA)

**SECRETARY :** Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Amendment Bill, 1981, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

—  
**18.01 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on November 27, 1981/Agrahayana 6, 1903 (Saka).*