

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



(Vol. VII contains Nos. 30 to 40)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 31, 1980/Sravana 9,
1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Amenities on Trivandrum-Kanyakumari Line

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the inconveniences experienced by passengers in the Tamil-Nadu part of the Trivandrum Division in the newly formed Trivandrum-Kanyakumari Railway line due to non-provision of platforms, lack of approach

2

roads, failure to fix up reservation quotas for important stations and failure in the fixation of important stations as halting stations for express trains; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove these difficulties to the passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) & (b). At all the stations in the Tamil Nadu portion of the new BG line from Trivandrum to Kanyakumari facilities such as platforms, approach roads etc. have been provided to meet the expected traffic.

Kanniyakumari and Nagarcoil Jn. falling in Tamil Nadu State on Trivandrum Central-Kanniyakumari section have been allotted the following quotas in second class in trains starting from Trivandrum Central station:—

Train Nos	Quotas of 2nd class sleeper berths allotted to	
	Kanyakumari	Nagarcoil Jn.
82. Trivandrum-Bombay Janta Express . . .	4	2
125. Trivandrum-New Delhi K.K. Express . . .	4	2
20. Madras-Trivandrum Mail	6	4
25. Trivandrum-Bangalore Island Express . . .	2	2
29. Trivandrum Mangalore Malabar Express . . .	4	1
187. Trivandrum-Bangalore Link Express . . .	4	2
47. Trivandrum-Cannanore Express	4	2

An analysis of the utilisation of the above mentioned quotas has revealed that these quotas are adequate to cater to the demands for reservation at these stations. The position is, however, reviewed from time to time and quotas are allotted/enhanced based on the traffic justification.

SHRI N. DENNIS: The operation of train service commenced in this newly-formed Trivandrum-Kanyakumari Railway line about one year back. The passengers there are faced with lot of difficulties. Platforms are not provided in many important stations. Approach roads to important stations like Kuzhithurai and Nagercoil are also not formed in spite of repeated representations. Even in the allotment of reservation quotas and in the fixation of halting stations for the Express Trains, discrimination is shown to the Tamil Nadu portion of the Trivandrum Division. Such facilities are not given to important town stations like Kuzhithurai. Moreover there is delay in the execution of the Tirunelveli Kanyakumari railway work and its operations. Passengers are frustrated by this attitude of discrimination and inaction. An All Party agitation is going on there in this regard to bring to the notice of the Government the need for speedy removal of these difficulties. May I know from the Government whether Government will take speedy steps to solve these problems faced by the passengers?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It is not fair to say that there are no adequate facilities like platforms and approach roads. Because, this particular division consists of 15 stations out of which 11 stations are in Tamil Nadu alone. In these 11 stations the platforms have been constructed, approach roads have also been constructed and there is no difficulty for reservation also. The hon. Member no doubt made a representation that there should be some more reservation for Kuzhithurai. This has been exa-

mined. At present the demand at Kuzhithurai station for all trains during the last 3 months is 6 in first class and 37 in second class. Whenever it is feasible, Government will take into consideration the desire for more reservation.

SHRI N. DENNIS: The entire allotment of reservation quota for Kanyakumari district is given in the State-ment. Kanyakumari is the southernmost part of this land. Thousands of national and international tourists and pilgrims are pouring in this part daily. There is no express train connecting Kanyakumari. May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government would take immediate, speedy steps for the operation of express train from Kanyakumari?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: About this desire of the hon. Member, if he writes to me, I will get it examined.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: The Tirunelveli-Nagercoil meter gauge line is converted into broad gauge and it has been lying idle for the last 3 months due to some dispute. Will the hon. Minister take note of this and see that this line is functioning properly and used for service of passengers as well as for movement of goods?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I will take the suggestion into consideration.

India's Stand on Declaring Jerusalem as Capital of Israel

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*778. **SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD:**
SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT:

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

(a) whether Pakistan, on behalf of member states of the Islamic Conference, on 24 June, 1980 called on the

Security Council to impose mandatory sanctions against Israel if it made Jerusalem its capital; and

(b) if so, the stand of Indian Government thereon?

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

(b) Government of India has repeatedly stated that Jerusalem was part of the territories occupied by Israel which must be vacated in accordance with the relevant United Nations' resolutions. India is totally opposed to Israeli attempts to make Jerusalem their Capital.

I may also add, in this connection, that recently India has co-sponsored a resolution at the emergency session of the United Nations General Assembly on Palestine which calls for taking effective measures under Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter against Israel in the event of the latter's non-compliance with the United Nations' Resolution.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : जो मैंने सवाल किया है उसका यह उत्तर सही तो नहीं है फिर भी क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि यदि इसरायल ने यरुशलम को अपनी राजधानी बनाया तो उस समय गवर्नमेंट आफ इन्डिया क्या करेगी ?

श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव : मैंने अभी कहा है कि हमारी तरफ से एक करारदाद पेश की गयी है, यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में जिसमें यह मांग की गयी है कि अगर इसरायल ने यह काम किया, यूनाइटेड नेशन्स की नाफरमानी की, तो चैप्टर 7 के तहत कार्यवाही की जाए ।

श्री मोहम्मद असरार : क्या उस समय गवर्नमेंट आफ इन्डिया अपनी फौज को भी वहां पर भेजेगी ?

श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव : जी नहीं ।

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: In view of our relations with Pakistan and the

various attempts which we have made for improving these relations, may I know from the hon. Minister, if he is going to support the proposal of Pakistan in the United Nations Security Council in which they have proposed that mandatory sanctions should be imposed against Israel if it made Jerusalem its capital? What you have replied to this question is an independent action of yours. Are you going to support the proposal of Pakistan?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: We are in support of it and the resolution which has been tabled happens to be on the same lines, but India does not happen to be a member of the Security Council at present.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: There is a news item in to day's newspaper that Israel's Parliament has already passed a resolution by a big majority for making Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Since it had been in the offing, why did the Government of India wait for Pakistan to take the initiative and move to the Security Council? Why has the Government of India lagged behind? Will the Government of India press for mandatory sanctions being applied against Israel?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: There is no question of our lagging behind anyone. This was decided by the member States at the Islamic Conference; we had nothing to do with the Islamic Conference. We along with some other countries have co-sponsored a Resolution at the United Nations General Assembly. A number of other countries are also there. It is through the form of the United Nations that pressure could be applied or action could be taken. India has been second to none in doing this.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: While appreciating the stand of the Government of India in the United Nations recently, I have to ask that in view of the fact that we completely support

the cause of Palestine, whether the Government would consider closure of the Israel Consulate in Bombay which is a serious aberration of our policy and which is doing a lot of damaging work in Bombay and other places, and for the closure of which even a demand was made by various States here in the aide memoire and will the Government also in retaliation to the Israeli Parliament passing this Bill to have Jerusalem as their indivisible capital ask them to close the Israeli Consulate in Bombay and also issue a commemorative stamp in support of our Palestine cause?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The issue of a commemorative stamp could be considered. I shall certainly take it up with my colleague in the Communications Ministry. So far as the closure of the Israeli Consulate is concerned, that is a matter which has been noted.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: In spite of the forceful speech that the Minister made recently, Jerusalem has spurned the United Nations resolution and the Cabinet Committee on Jerusalem yesterday approved the transfer of the Agriculture and Housing Minister from their Tel Aviv offices after the Treasury withdrew its objection that it could not finance the move. Now, in view of the fact that Israel has spurned the United Nations Resolution, will the Government of India take the initiative for the expulsion of Israel from the General Assembly as was done in the case of South Africa some years ago?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: This matter will have to be considered in consultation with other countries who have co-sponsored the Resolution. The resolution has been passed by a massive majority in the United Nations. This is a suggestion which we will consider along with other countries.

Nhava-Sheva Project of Maharashtra

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***780. DR. VASANT KUMAR**

PANDIT:

SHRI BAPUSAHEB

PARULEKAR:

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

(a) whether the Nhava-Sheva Project of Maharashtra has been shelved;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) what are the salient points of objection to this project raised by the Bombay Environmentalists Action Committee (Save Bombay Committee); and

(d) what steps has the Government taken to expedite an early final decision on this vital important project?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There were some objections by the environmentalists against installation of ONGC for their supply base and fabrication of Drilling Platform of Mazagon Dock, on Nhava Island.

(d) Public Investment Board has cleared the proposal for preparation of Detailed Project Report. Further action is under consideration.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

[*MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.*]

was a press statement that in regard to the objections raised by the Bombay Environmentalists Action Committee (Save Bombay Committee), the former Prime Minister had issued instructions to stay the proposal. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the proposal has been stayed or since it has been passed on to the Shipping and Transport Ministry and also the Public

Investment Board, how long will it take for the Government to take final decision on this project?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It is not true that the action has been stayed on the complaints of these Environmentalists.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Did you say "it is not true"?

PROF. A. P. SHARMA: I have said that it is not true that the action has been stayed on the complaints made by the Environmentalists. The Minister of State for Defence Production has gone there to listen to the complaints of the Environmentalists and make an enquiry about it. The report of the Minister of the State for Defence Production in this respect is before the Government and after this has been considered, the clearance given by the P.I.B. for the proposal will be considered and the preparation of the D.P.R. will also be considered.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: We do not understand how the Minister for Defence was concerned as far as this proposal is concerned. The Minister may please throw more light on this.

As far as the capacity of the Nhava-Sheva project is concerned, the present capacity of the Bombay Port Trust is for handling 7.1 million tons only, while the projects capacity would be 13 million tons to be handled within a course of five to seven years. I would like to know whether the report is being presented now and being examined, and whether it covers the increase in the capacity of the Bombay Port Trust to be commensurate with the proposal.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: In consideration of this, as my Hon. friend has stated just now, the question of setting up of a Satellite Port at Nhava Sheva has been considered.

As I have said, the whole question is under consideration and the Minister of Defence Production went to enquire into this complaint of the Environmentalists, as I have already stated, because the fabrication of the Drilling Platform of the Mazgon Dock comes under the Ministry of Defence Production.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: That means it is stayed—that the entire proposal is stayed.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I have already stated in the main answer that action has not been stayed. The PIB has cleared the DPR Report and it is under the consideration of Government. Meanwhile, the complaint came, and the Report of the Minister of Defence Production is before us, and that is also under consideration.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Sir, before I put the supplementary, I would seek some guidance from you because I cannot raise a point of order in the Question Hour. I invite your kind attention to Direction 13 A which is many times disobeyed, but we cannot raise it because you say that we cannot raise a point of order now. But if there is a breach of the Direction, what should we do? The Direction is very clear that answers to questions given in the House shall be complete and, as far as possible, each part thereof shall be answered separately. And 13A (2) is more important. It says:

"If, on his attention" i.e. your kind attention "being drawn to an answer, the Speaker is satisfied that it does not fulfil this condition, he may direct the Minister to give a complete answer".

Kindly refer to part (c) of the question, asking what are the salient points of the objection of the Environmentalists' Committee. The answer is that 'there were some objections'. Are these the salient features of the

objection raised by the Environmentalists Committee? It is our stand that the elite rich of Bombay go there for a week-end and put impediments in the construction of the Nhava-Sheva Port, and therefore it is not possible for the Government to proceed. Therefore, before putting the supplementary, I would request you to direct the Hon. Minister to tell us the details of it so that I can put the supplementary—that is, what are the salient features, and not only one feature.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: If my hon. friend looks carefully into the answer to the question, the complaint of the Environmentalists is mentioned there, and the complaint is about the installation of ONGC for their supply base and fabrication of a drilling platform at Mazagon Dock. This is the complaint, and this complaint was received from the Environmentalists. On the basis of that complaint, the Minister of Defence Production has gone there, has listened to their complaint, has made an enquiry and has submitted a report.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I very well appreciate the answer given by the Hon. Minister, and I take it that the objection is only to the installation of ONGC's drilling platform, and there is no objection to the construction of the Nhava-Sheva Port. In view of this, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister, through you, whether it is not a fact that the report of the Working Group of the Planning Commission set up in 1959, the Survey Report of the Shipping Ministry and the Report of the NTP Committee headed by Shri P. D. Pande have suggested that the construction of the Nhava-Sheva Port is extremely important in order to relieve port congestion in the country—not only in Bombay—and should not be delayed even for a moment, and that the work should be taken up on priority basis. I would also like to know whether it has suggested that a

separate Nhava-Sheva Port Development Authority, aided by an Administrator-cum-Engineer, with proper powers and responsibilities, should be formed. What is the reaction of the Government with reference to the suggestions of these 4 committees appointed by it?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I have even gone ahead of what my hon. friend had suggested. I have said that after considering all these things we are now in a Position to commission a detailed project report. Therefore, we are much ahead of what the Member is asking for. The question of commissioning the detailed project report has been kept pending in view of the report submitted by the Minister of Defence Production, and as soon as that report is considered, we will proceed towards action in this direction.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The 'Save Bombay' agitation is just to save some of the big people who want to acquire that land for construction of their buildings. Is the Minister going to see that the monopoly interest of these big people do not come in the way?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I do not know who are the people who constitute the Save Bombay Committee. I can only say that this complaint was received by the environmentalists. But they are also perhaps members of this Save Bombay Committee. On the basis of that, the whole thing has been enquired into.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: While replying to the original question of Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit, the hon. Minister said that the Prime Minister had not issued instructions to stay the implementation of, or going ahead with the project. Let the Minister himself go through the reply that he has given, because there are observations recorded wherein, without using the words that the decision has been stayed. The Minister for Defence Production goes there. I do not want to say anything, but I think he is a confidant of the Prime Minister

also. He went there. He tried to find out what exactly are the objections of the environmentalists. These environmentalists are also the Save Bombay people. They are also the evolutionists. All of them are combined together, and they have been saying that the entire climate will be polluted and, therefore, this Port should not be developed.

Really speaking, there are 3 angles from which the Minister will have to give the answer. Firstly, the Planning Commission has given a clearance to this project. Secondly, he himself has clearly admitted in his written answer that the Public Investment Board has also cleared it. His only contention is that the environmentalists, whom he does not know, are identical with the Save Bombay people there.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I have not said that. I do not know whether they are also the members of that Save Bombay Committee.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: For that, you can rely on me. I am from Bombay. They are the same. They have been saying that there will be pollutions. There also, if the Minister goes through the answer he has given, he will see that one aspect of that Nhava Sheva port by ONGC has been mentioned. They are so many aspects of that port. Therefore, only for a small fraction of the development of that port, does he propose to stay the entire development of the Nhava Sheva port which is going to develop the hinterland of Bombay, and going to give a lot of job opportunities and so many other opportunities to the hinterland of Bombay? In view of this, will he re-consider his staying the present decision—though he has not said that he is staying it? But from his answer it appears so. Will he give an assurance that he will speedily go ahead with it? Saying that it is under consideration indirectly means

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The intention of the Government is quite clear from the answer, and the actions that have

been taken from time to time in this respect. There should not be any doubt about it. But whenever some difficulties come in our way, I hope my hon. friend does not suggest that they should not be examined, or that they should not be enquired into.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The intentions are very clear. But there is a saying that the road to Hell is paved with the best intentions. Please note it.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: From my answer, I do not know how he concludes that the action has been stayed. I have made it absolutely clear that the report of the Minister of State for Defence Production regarding the objections raised by the environmentalists is being considered by the Government, and that the whole question of setting up a port at Nhava Sheva is under the consideration of the Government. And I have explained the various steps that have been taken. It is true that the study group of the Planning Commission has cleared it. It is also correct that the PIB has cleared it, and that now we are commissioning a detailed project report. There this difficulty has come, and, therefore, the whole thing is under consideration.

Bidi Workers' Labour Welfare Fund

*781. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to drop the Bidi Workers' Labour Welfare Fund;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, what are the sources for the Bidi Workers' Labour Welfare Fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). No Sir.

(c) The Finance Act, 1979-80 exempted the unmanufactured tobacco

from the levy of Central excise duties. As a result the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976, became inoperative with effect from 1st March, 1979. Programmes for the welfare of Beedi Workers are being sustained from balances available in the Fund. The question of finding an alternative source of finance for the Fund is under consideration.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SHAH: Thousands of workers are involved in the Beedi industry, and Government is also earning foreign exchange from this industry. In view of this, what is the alternative source of finance for this Beedi Labour Welfare Fund, which the Government is considering?

श्री टी. अंजय्या: अभी इस सैस से पांच करोड़ रुपये वसूल हुए हैं एक्साइज ड्यूटी से जिस में से 1 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है वर्क्स के वेल्फेयर फंड में। अभी बीड़ी के ऊपर यह सैस रखना है ऐसा प्रॉपोजल हम लोगों ने फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री को भेजा है और उन से बातचीत कर रहे हैं। पिछली गवर्नमेंट में श्री चरण सिंह की फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री में इस सैस को एबालिश किया गया था। हमें 1 हजार से ऊपर बीड़ी के ऊपर कुछ सैल रखना है ऐसा प्रॉपोजल फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री को दिया है और हमारी बातचीत उन से हो रही है।

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: May I know what are the programmes under the bidi labour welfare fund and how many of the workers will be benefited from this fund?

श्री टी अंजय्या : इस में 55 डिस्पेंसरीज स्टेट-वाइज सेट अप की गई हैं। मद्रास में 5, महाराष्ट्र में 5, यू. पी. में 5, बिहार में 5, कर्नाटक में 4, तमिलनाडु में 4, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 4, वेस्ट बंगाल में 4, उड़ीसा में 8, राजस्थान में 3, केरल में और गुजरात में 1.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह सब खाली है।

श्री टी. अंजय्या : कहां खाली है ? अगर आप विजिट कीजिए तो आप को मालूम हो जायगा.....

श्री अजित कुमार साहा : खाली है, वहां कोई सामान नहीं जा रहा है, कोई फौसिलिटोज नहीं है।

श्री टी. अंजय्या : बंगाल में 4 लाख से ऊपर हाउसिंग स्कीम में दिया गया है। और मध्य प्रदेश को 4 लाख के ऊपर दिया गया है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश को 2 लाख रुपया दिया गया है। स्कालरशिप के लिए भी कुछ फंड दिया गया है। इलाहाबाद में स्कालरशिप 841 लोगों को दिया है, जबलपुर में 2204 को दिया है और भुवनेश्वर में (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य: बिहार में कितना दिया गया है?

श्री टी अंजय्या: अगर मांगेंगे तो दिया जायगा। पांच करोड़ रुपया है, आप मांगिए, हम देने का तैयार हैं।

PROF. N. G. RANGA: In view of the fact that these bidi workers are generally employed by a large number of employees who made huge profits and who are big enough to make contribution, have the government considered the advisability of levying a cess from the employees and at the same time offering from the State revenues contribution just as much for the welfare fund and also extending this benefit to tobacco workers also who are employed in all these re-drying factories and in grading workshops?

श्री टी. अंजय्या : बीड़ी, सिगार और टॉबको वर्क्स के बारे में जैसा श्री रंगा ने बताया, उन लोगों के लिये लागू करने के बारे में हम सोच रहे हैं।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Whether the government is contemplating to bring a comprehensive legislation for improving the working conditions of the bidi workers including guaranteeing minimum wage to them, if so, by what time?

श्री टी. अंजय्या: मिनिमम बोजेज के फिक्सेशन का मामला स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दिया गया है और वह फिक्सेशन कर रहे हैं। मगर हम सोच रहे हैं कि यूनिफार्मिटी आल इंडिया लेवल पर ला सकें तो अच्छा है, लेबर मिनिस्टर्स की कॉन्फरेंस में इस पर चर्चा हुई है।

श्रीमती गीता मुखर्जी: क्या सारे देश के लिये बीड़ी सिगार एक्ट है?

श्री टी. अंजय्या: बीड़ी एंड सिगार एक्ट है।

Budget Provision for Purchase of Medicines in CGHS and Shortage thereof

*782. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the budget provision for purchase of medicines of all systems of medicines for C.G.H.S. during 1980-81;

(b) how much actual expenditure has been incurred during the first quarter of this year;

(c) the reasons for short supply of medicines to CGHS beneficiaries; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to remedy such situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) A sum of Rs 488.37 lakhs has been provided for the purchase of materials and supplies, including medicines, for CGHS during 1980-81.

(b) The information is being collected

(c) There is no short supply of medicines in the CGHS except when there is scarcity of some medicine in general in the market.

(d) Suitable remedial action to augment the supply is taken as and when necessary.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: I would like to know whether CGHS is having a purchase committee for the selection of suppliers of medicine, if so, what is the composition of this committee and the procedure adopted by this committee for selection of these suppliers? Whether they invite tenders or quotations or arbitrarily they give order to somebody, and while fixing these contracts, whether any penal clause is inserted to punish or penalise these contractors for delay in supplying all these medicines, if so, whether there are any cases of delay in supplying these medicines by the contractors and whether any action to penalise them has been taken and with what result?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: We do not purchase medicines. It is the Director-General of Health Services who purchase these medicines and supply them through the Civil Supplies Ministry.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: I did not follow the answer.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: We do not purchase medicines. It is the Director-General of Health Services who purchases these medicines through the Civil Supplies Ministry.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Is there no committee? I wanted a specific answer. Whether there is a purchase committee for the purchase of these medicines, and if there is any committee, who are the members, that is, the composition of the committee, and what procedure this committee is adopting for the supply of medicine. There is no answer for that.

MR. SPEAKER: Please give him a specific answer, satisfying.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: This information is not with me. I can place it before the House. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I take exception to this (Interruptions) I rise on a point of order. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gowda, have you got a second supplementary or not? Are you satisfied with it?

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: No. I did not follow the answer. Neither he said, yes nor no. At least, if you say, there is no committee

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I have earlier stated very categorically that this has been purchased by the Director-General. They call for tenders and seek the approval of the DG. They invite some sort of tenders. So, there is a tender through which they have purchased these medicines.

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you say whether there is a committee?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: This information is not with me.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: The hon. Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals on 10th June, 1980 admitted the shortage of life saving drugs in the country as such. The answer given now is: there is no shortage of drugs. If the general shortage is there in the country, what is the effect of that shortage on CGHS. Are they trying to get timely supplies to CGHS?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I have clearly stated in my main answer that there is no short supply of medicines in the CGHS. When there are shortages we try to remedy them. In general there is no such shortage in the CGHS.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बतलाया कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वास्थ्य योजना के दवाखानों या डिस्पेंसरीज में दवाओं की कमी नहीं है। मैं अपने अनुभव से बता सकता हूँ कि पटना में भी इनकी योजना चल रही है और तीन डिस्पेंसरीज काम कर रही हैं, लेकिन वहाँ दवाओं की कमी है और खराब दवायें दी जाती हैं। अगर आप चाहें तो मैं उसका सैम्पल भी दे सकता हूँ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वहाँ के कर्मचारियों ने दवाओं की कमी के बारे में और वहाँ के

डाक्टरों के व्यवहार के बारे में आपको कोई शिकायत भेजी है? अगर भेजी है, तो आपने उसके ऊपर कौन-सी कार्यवाही की है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: क्या यह सवाल इसमें उठता है?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: जी हाँ यह प्रश्न सी. जी. एच. एस. के बारे में है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: यह आपने चुनाव क्षेत्र की सेवा कर रहे हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: मैंने भी शिकायत की है, लेकिन जवाब नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं जानता हूँ, वहाँ के इम्पलाइज ने शिकायत की है और उसकी कापी मेरे पास भेजी है। तो क्या इस संबंध में आपने कोई कार्यवाही की है? यह बहुत पुरानी शिकायत है।

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I have said that there is no such complaint all over the country. If there is any short supply we try to remedy the situation. No such complaint has come to our notice.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is a pertinent question. It is a complaint of serious nature because CGHS is not functioning properly. Our dynamic Health Minister, I would like to draw his attention that in the country most important drugs are not available, even if they are available the distribution system is not all right, even if the distribution system is all right, it does not reach the people. In the CGHS when a chit is given, even then certain categories of drugs are not available, when we approach them. Therefore, I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister. Let us not take a technical view of the matter: there is no answer, there is no information, information is being collected, etc. I want to know whether he will assure this House that CGHS supplies would be proper and if any shortcomings are there, he will have an overall examination of this aspect and see that drugs reach the common man. In the case of blood donations also, there are shortcomings. I want to know how exactly he is going to streamline to make

this department work, to have proper distribution of drugs so that there are no complaints.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The observation of the hon. Member is noted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: No observation. I have given a suggestion.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I can again put it: that the suggestion of the hon. Member is noted... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

उचित इलाज के अभाव में रोगियों की मृत्यु

*784. श्री मूल चन्द डागा: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में बड़े अस्पतालों में जूनियर डाक्टरों द्वारा हड़ताल किये जाने की अवधि में उचित इलाज न हो पाने के कारण कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई और कितने रोगियों को अस्पतालों से छुट्टी (डिस्चार्ज) दी गयी?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): No person has died in the strike-bound hospitals in Delhi for not getting proper treatment. 8524 patients were discharged from these hospitals during the strike period from 5th July, 1980 to 27th July, 1980, making an average of 371 persons per day, as against an average of 650 persons discharged per day in July 1978 and 659 persons per day in July, 1979.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, डाक्टरों ने 5 जून, 1980 को आप को ज्ञापन दिया, उस के बाद 20 जून को रिमाइण्डर दिया, 4 जुलाई को डायरेक्टर जनरल ने बात करने को कहा, लेकिन बात नहीं की, आज आप कहते हैं कि 8 हजार को करीब पेशेन्ट्स को डिस्चार्ज कर दिया गया। मेरे पास यह 16 जुलाई के पेपर की कटिंग है, इस से मालूम होता है-

"The present strike of 1400 junior doctors in Delhi reportedly caused the death of over 30 patients. It may not be easy to establish the veracity of the report but there is no denying the fact that the strike has put thousands of patients and other public in great inconvenience."

स्पीकर साहब, क्षमा करें, 1600 डाक्टर्स काम करते थे, उन्होंने ज्ञापन दिया, फिर भी आप ने कुछ नहीं किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप उस पर कोई कार्यवाही करने के लिये तैयार हैं या नहीं? आप उन डाक्टर्स के लिये क्या करने जा रहे हैं? आज भी वे सड़क पर हैं, हड़ताल कर रहे हैं और पेशेन्ट्स सफर कर रहे हैं।

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: The question does not flow from the main question. We know that the doctors are on strike since 5th July 1980. In the meantime our Minister has also assured them that if they withdrew their strike, he is ready to talk to them and solve the problem. In the meantime some of the doctors had met our officials in the Ministry and also the Secretary to the Prime Minister. We are fully seized of the situation and I hope within a short period things will be solved.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखिये, क्या जवाब आया है, इस बात को कह कर आप क्या कन्विन्स कराना चाहते हैं? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन की मांगों क्या हैं, उन में से आप किन-किन मांगों को मंजूर करना चाहते हैं, किन-किन को मंजूर नहीं करना चाहते हैं? कितने आदमियों की डेथ्स हो गई हैं, कितने आदमियों को अस्पताल से डिस्चार्ज कर दिया गया है? आज बड़े-बड़े अस्पतालों में इलाज नहीं हो रहा है, गरीब लोगों को वापस लाटना पड़ रहा है। आप ने 150 डाक्टर्स का एम्पाइन्टमेंट किया है। आपकी नीति के कारण पेशेन्ट्स का कितना नुकसान हो रहा है, क्या आप उन की मांगों पर विचार कर के उन की स्ट्राइक को तोड़ने के लिये कोई कान्क्रीट-स्टेप्स लेंगे?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Though this question does not directly flow from the main question, I will not be too technical and reject this question because the government is very much concerned with the situation arising out of the strike. The hon. Member who has put the question, he himself knows and he accompanied the representatives of the junior doctors for discussion with me; I spent a couple of hours with him. May I tell the House that the hon. Member himself was convinced about the stand the government was taking in front of the representatives of the junior doctors...

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: No, no... (Interruptions). They have submitted a memorandum making certain demands.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am glad that the hon. Member took interest in the affairs of the hospitals and the problems of the doctors. I am happy he is still taking interest in the strike-situation. But may I tell the House who are these junior doctors? These junior doctors, so-called, who are on strike also include students who are yet to become MBBS doctors.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: So what?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: They cannot be called doctors; they cannot claim the benefits of the doctors.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Who are junior doctors?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Jha, listen to me.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Mr. Minister, do not show your temper; I know you better.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Mr. Speaker, we know what he is doing with the junior doctors. I am keeping myself silent.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not be angry.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I have known things very well. I am keeping myself silent in the House. He need not teach me.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not get angry.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member claims to be more experienced. I have nothing to say.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Yes, I am, in any respect, compared to you.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: There is a Chinese saying, may I tell the House? 'A big man never says he is big. A small man never says he is small.'

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please complete the answer.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Junior doctors are there. They are there as students. Therefore, they are for training. They are there to shape their future for better prospects. The Government, during their training period takes service from them and they are paid for that.

There are two broad categories of the demands of the junior doctors. One is regarding their service conditions when they are working in the hospital as Resident Doctors. Secondly, they want to have equal rights as Government servants regarding their pay and their promotions in future. As far as Government is concerned, we are bound to create good conditions for these doctors when they are working in the hospital. We take such responsibility although we are giving training to them. For this,

Government is fully sympathetic. We are willing to do anything to alleviate their problems as far as these things are concerned. Their problems which they say are—after six months if they are thrown out, they have no employment guarantee; If they are employed, they must have promotions, double increments and all sorts of service conditions. There is a system of recruitment of Government servants through the Union Public Service Commission. If these doctors are recruited through the U.P.S.C., naturally they are governed by the Government rules and regulations. For this Government is not willing to do anything further. Since 1974 when this Resident Doctors Scheme came into force, the House may kindly know that they are on contractual basis. They are not Government servants and if there is any breach of contract, Government is willing to look into it. To-day I am willing to say that I am willing to give all the facilities that are conceded to the Resident Doctors of AIIMS. At that time when these Resident Doctors had given me notice, I said I was willing to give them the same facilities as I had extended to the Resident Doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. I requested the doctors when they were on strike.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो डाक्टरों का मामला है, लगता है कि सरकार शुरू से ही प्रीजूडिस्ड है, नहीं तो आज तक इस मामले का समाधान हो जाता। भारत के इतिहास में इतने डाक्टरों का इतना बड़ा मामला नहीं हुआ। इस ढंग से हड़ताल चल रही है और रोगियों की मृत्यु हो रही है और सरकार इस मामले को एक प्रेस्टिज इश्यू बना कर, इस को क्चल डालना चाहती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: सवाल कीजिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं सवाल ही कर रहा हूँ। इसी हाउस में इस के बारे में मेरा कॉलिंग एटेंशन आया था और आप विराजमान हैं आप जानते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय ने उस समय रिपीटेटली कहा था कि सारा सम-

झाँता हो गया है और आप लोगों को जानकारी नहीं है। यहां पर वाजपेयी जी बैठे हुए हैं और श्री बनातवाला बैठे हुए हैं और वे जानते हैं कि मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि आप लोगों को जानकारी नहीं है और समस्या का समाधान हो गया है। हम ने उस दिन कहा था कि समस्या का समाधान कुछ नहीं हुआ है और आप रोगियों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि 5 जुलाई 1980 और 27 जुलाई 1980 के बीच एक भी व्यक्ति की मृत्यु नहीं हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जांच किस के द्वारा करवायी गयी है जिस ने कहा है कि अस्पतालों में एक भी मृत्यु नहीं हुई है? मेरी अपनी कांस्टीचुएन्सी, मेरे अपने क्षेत्र के दो आदमियों की मृत्यु हुई है जिनको कि मैंने दाखिल करवाया था। आपने किस के द्वारा यह जांच करवायी है जिस ने कहा है कि हड़ताल के कारण कोई मृत्यु नहीं हुई है? अभी तक जितने आदमियों की मृत्यु हुई है उनके बारे में आपने कैसे सोच लिया कि उनकी मृत्यु हड़ताल के कारण नहीं हुई है अन्य कारणों से हुई है?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I have full statistics with me. Death of indoor patients admitted in hospitals in a serious condition is a normal feature and I have the figures with me for 1978, 1979 and 1980. Let us take one hospital—Safdarjung. In July, 1978 there were 12 deaths and number discharged was 217. In July, 1979 deaths: 13, discharged 213. In July, 1980, deaths: 11, discharged 123. Likewise in other hospitals. There is nothing extraordinary here.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मैं मंत्री महोदय के इस आश्वासन का स्वागत करता हूँ कि आल इण्डिया इन्स्टीच्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसिज में रेजीडेंट डाक्टरों को जो सुविधाएं दी गयी हैं उन सुविधाओं को सरकार बाकी के अस्पतालों के जूनियर डाक्टरों को भी देने को तैयार है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक कदम आगे है। मंत्री महोदय से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब वे स्वयं स्वीकार करते हैं कि डाक्टरों की समस्याएं दूरगामी भी हैं और

तात्कालिक भी है तो क्या कारण है कि वे उनके सुझाव पर एक कमेटी बनाना स्वीकार नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: There are various demands of junior doctors and they feel that these demands can be met by appointing a committee. But when I am myself willing to sit with the junior doctors and discuss with them all the problems, where is the question of appointing a committee? I do not understand.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके द्वारा मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो ठीक है कि मंत्री महोदय उनकी बात को सुनते हैं लेकिन इस समस्या का हल क्या है ? आखिर डाक्टर हमारे देश की दौलत हैं, इन डाक्टरों को बनाने पर देश का लाखों रुपया खर्च होता है । ये डाक्टर हड़ताल करने पर मजबूर क्यों होते हैं, इसमें कसूर किस का है ? हमारे डाक्टरों को भी मिल-मजदूरों की तरह से हड़ताल करने की नौबत क्यों आने दी जाती है ? इस से हमारे देश की सरकार की कमजोरी नजर आती है । क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि क्यों नहीं उनकी बात पहले ही सुनी गयी जिससे कि हड़ताल की यह नौबत हो नहीं आती ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: May I repeat it? When this Junior Doctors' Federation gave me notice, at that time the resident doctors of All India Medical Institute were on strike and I was busy in solving their problems. Fortunately, the problems were solved and the strike was called off. During that period, this notice was given. I thought that since the junior doctors in the All India Medical Institute were a part and parcel of this federation, when they were convinced about their demands being fulfilled, the other doctors also would follow suit. But unfortunately, they did not follow suit and went on strike. Even after they went on strike, I sat with these junior doctors three times and I spent a total of about 6 to 7 hours with them. Every

time they met me they have said that they were convinced, but when they went away. I do not know what happened; the strike is continuing!

Uniformity in Minimum Wages

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*785. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED:**

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he is working on a proposal that there should be uniformity in minimum wages in all the industries throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been arrived at;

(c) whether, under the proposal, agricultural, rural and industrial workers will also be covered;

(d) whether Government have also considered the views and recommendations of National Commission of Labour in this regard;

(e) if so, whether the Central Government are also considering to take the employers' view into consideration, and

(f) whether any legislation in this regard is likely to be introduced during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) to (f). It was the view of the National Commission on Labour that "national minimum wages in the sense of a uniform minimum monetary remuneration for the country as a whole is neither feasible nor desirable." It has been the endeavour of Central Government to reduce, through persuasion, disparities in the minimum wages fixed by the various Governments, so as to bring about uniformity to the extent possible. No legislation is contemplated in this regard.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Our labour policy even after 39 years of planned development has two major flaws. Firstly, there is no connection between the work done and wage earned. The capacity of the employer to pay is more important than the input of a worker. We see a non-matriculate entering in a nationalised bank earning more than a double graduate teacher.

Secondly, even within one industry, there is no relationship between work done and wages earned. It varies from state to state and even employer to employer. Both these aspects have led to social tension. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he has contemplated a national wage policy by which the anomalies in the society will be reduced?

श्री टी. अंजय्या : नेशनल वेज पालिसी के बारे में कहना तो मुश्किल है लेकिन इंडस्ट्री वाइज मिनिमम वेजिज के बारे में हम सोच रहे हैं। नेशनल वेज पालिसी के बारे में आप जानते ही हैं कि भूथलिंगम कमिटी का रिपोर्ट आई थी जिस में सिर्फ सौ रुपये को सिफारिश हुई थी। इसलिए हम सोच रहे हैं कि सारे देश में एक नेशनल वेज पालिसी के बजाय नेशनल इंडस्ट्रीज वाइज मिनिमम वेज पालिसी का होना जरूरी है। हमारे देश में वेजिज जो मजदूरों की है उनको अगर आप देखें तो एक तो अभी स्टेट टू स्टेट में बहुत डिमपैरिटी है और उसकी वजह से बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज एक जगह बंद हो कर किसी दूसरी स्टेट में चली जाती हैं। इसलिए सोच रहे हैं कि नेशनल मिनिमम वेज का इंडस्ट्री वाइज कुछ हो सकता है या नहीं। दूसरे इम्प्लेमेंटेशन का भी सवाल आता है। जितनी वेज हम कर रहे हैं उसके इम्प्लेमेंटेशन का जहां तक सवाल है वह मशीनरी बहुत कमजोर है। स्टेट गवर्मेंट्स को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये। हमारे देश में रूरल लेबर की और एग्रिकल्चरल लेबर की और दूसरी वेजिज लो-एस्ट है, इस में शक नहीं है। मिल मालिक बहुत सी बातें करते हैं। लेकिन पूरी दुनिया के दूसरे मालकों को अगर हम देखें तो हमारे देश में वेजिज बहुत ही कम है। हम देख रहे हैं कि ये जो डिमपैरिटीज हैं इनको किस तरीके से दूर किया जा

सकता है। लेबर मिनिस्टर्स कान्फ्रेंस में इस पर विचार किया गया था और एक स्टैंडिंग कमिटी उसके ऊपर विचार कर रही है। जहां तक हो सकेगा वेजिज बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जाएगी लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम इंडस्ट्रीज को नुकसान पहुंचाना चाहते हैं या पहुंचाएं। इंडस्ट्रीज वाले जो काफी नफा कमाते हैं उस में उनको कहना पड़ेगा कि जितनी वेजिज नेबरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज में मिल रही है, उस लेवल पर वे भी इन वेजिज को लाएं। इसकी पूरी कोशिश हम करेंगे।

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: The hon. Minister himself is a trade unionist. He must be aware that the lack of uniform minimum wages has resulted in an unhealthy competition by States to attract industries by keeping the wages lower. Now, the capital will come to a State only if the wages are kept low. Rapid industrialisation is possible only if labour is paid lower. This is the position now. I would like to know: why should we not have a common uniform wages, prices and income structure in the country?

श्री टी अंजय्या : प्राइस-इन्कम की पालिसी तो नहीं हो सकती है लेकिन यह हम कर सकते हैं कि मिनिमम वेजिज इंडस्ट्री-वाइज के बारे में कुछ गाइड-लाइज गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की तरफ से जाएं। एक एडवाइजरी कमिटी भी बनी थी। उसको बहुत साल हो गए हैं। लेकिन उसकी कोई मीटिंग नहीं हुई और कोई डिस्मिशन वहां नहीं लिया गया। इसको मैं कहना नहीं चाहता था। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब इसको रिक्स्टीट्यूट करने की बात हम सोच रहे हैं और आशा है कि स्टेट टू स्टेट जो डिमपैरिटीज है वे कम की जा सकेंगी।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू: मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी होगी कि महिलाएं भी श्रमिकों का काम करती हैं। खेतों तथा ओढ़ा-गिक संस्थानों में जहां मजदूर काम करते हैं, वहां महिलाएं भी काम करती हैं, लेकिन समान काम करने के लिये जो मर्दानों की मजदूरी मिलती है, वह महिलाओं को नहीं मिलती है। क्या इस बारे में मंत्री

महोदय होने वाली लेबर कांफरेंस में विचार करेंगे और कोई नीति निर्धारित करेंगे ?

श्री टी अंजय्या : इक्वल रैमनरेशन के लिये जो बोर्ड बनाये जा रहे हैं, उसमें जितने एम पीज हैं, महिला एम. पीज हैं और ट्रेड-यूनियन लीडर्स हैं, उनकी कमंटी बनाई जा रही है, उसमें इस पर विचार होगा। कहीं पर अगर डिस्पैरिटी है तो इक्वल वर्क एंड इक्वल वेजेज की बात पर विचार किया जायेगा और जहां तक हो सकेगा उसमें डिस्पैरिटी कम करने की कोशिश की जायेगी।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Diseases among Labourers

*779. **SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that labourers in steel and coal mining industries suffer from numerous diseases affecting the liver and reproductive organs and digestive disorders due to the disposal of toxic effluents such as askarel and other trade names containing P.C.B.;

(b) if so, how many such cases have been registered; and

(c) what steps are being taken to safeguard the health of the labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Vacancies in SMs/ASMs Category

*786. **SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exist many vacancies in Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters category;

(b) whether it is a fact that 50 per cent of the candidates selected and appointed to this category relinquish their jobs before they start working; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Some vacancies exist in the category of Assistant Station Masters only.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

National Goods Permits

*787. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Goods Permits issued to the applicants in the Northern Zone;

(b) whether any more such permits would be issued in the current financial year;

(c) if so, the number of National Goods Permits likely to be sanctioned to each of the States in this Zone; and

(d) the criteria/procedure for the sanction of National Goods Permits?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). In terms of the States Re-organisation Act of 1956, the North Zone covers Haryana, Punjab, J&K, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh. According to the information furnished by these State Governments/U.T. Administrations, the number of national permits issued by them till 1-6-80 is 2047, as against the allocation of 2250 in their favour. There are thus 203 National

Permits still available for issue by them. The National Permits are issued by the State/Regional Transport Authorities keeping in view the matters specified in Sections 55 and sub-section 11 to 14 of Section 63 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and also the following matters as prescribed in the Motor Vehicles (National Permit) Rules, 1975 namely:—

- (i) The contribution of the applicants to movement of goods between the States in the interest of the public.
- (ii) The experience of the applicants in the movement of goods on the basis of Regional, State and inter-State region permits.

The total number of national permits is fixed by the Central Govt. and out of this ceiling, the allocation is made to the State Govts./Union Territories for issue of permits, in accordance with the procedure.

The question of further increase in the number of national permits will be discussed in the forth-coming Meeting of the Transport Development Council on the 2nd August, 1980.

Guaranteed Stations for Wagon Supply

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

(a) how many stations are guaranteed stations for wagon supply bet-

ween Ajmer-Khandwa Section of the Western Railway;

(b) whether these guaranteed stations are being regularly supplied wagons as per the guarantee; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to make arrangements for fulfilling the requirement of the guaranteed stations?

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

(a) Only one.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Names of Indian Missions Abroad which are Publishing Weekly News Journals

*789. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of the Indian Missions abroad, other than the High Commission in U.K., which are publishing weekly news journals or other periodicals; and

(b) what is the annual cost of publication of these journals?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) A Statement containing the required information is laid on the table of the House.

(b) The annual cost of publication is Rs. 37,97,202/-.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Mission	Name of Publication	Language	Periodicity	Circulation	Amount Cost
1	E/I, Moscow	INDIA (Print)	Russian	Quarterly	40,600	327,000
2	" Mexico City	INDIA NEWS (Cyclo)	"	Once/twice a month.	250	small expenses
3	HCI, Ottawa	INDIA NEWS (Cyclo)	English	Weekly	1,800	92,150
4	E/I, Suva	INDIA NEWS (Cyclo)	"	Twice a month	1,325	35,000
4	E/I, Suva	INDIA NEWS BULLETIN (Not mention)	"	Monthly	1,350	11,000
5	HCI, Kuala Lumpur	INDIA NEWS (Printed)	"	"	1,200	29,797.82
6	E/I, Tehran	INDIA NEWS (Printed) AIN-E-HIND	Persian	Weekly Once in 2 months	80 500	39,000
7	E/I, Bonn Vienna & Bera	INDIAN	German	Once in 2 months	5,000	1,00,000
8	E/I, Paris	NOUVELLES-de-L'INDE	French	Two so far	6,000	44,440
9	E/I, Helsinki	INDIA NEWS	Finnish	Twice a month	250-750	28,000
10	E/I, Washington	INDIA NEWS— INDIA NEWS— India Dynamic Progress through democracy	English "	Weekly Spl. pamphlet	— —	6,24,272 (Printing 3,22,694)
		Spl. Booklet in honour of eminent Indian in U.S.A.	"	"	—	2,23,664
11	HCI, London	INDIA NEWS (Printed)	English & Hindi	Weekly	3,000	5,360 6,82,128

12	E/I, Manila	.	.	.	INDIA NEWS (Cyclo)	English	Fortnightly	600	14,610
13	E/I, Bahrain	.	.	.	INDIAN NEWS	"	"	119	1,200
14	E/I, Muscat	.	.	.	INDIA NEWS	"	Weekly		Negligible
15	E/I, Peking	.	.	.	INDIA NEWS (Cycle)	"	"	200	1,500
16	E/I, Vientiane	.	.	.	Press release	—	Time to time	—	1,000
17	HCI, Colombo	.	.	.	INDIA NEWS	English/Sonhala	Time to time		350
18	E/I, Sofia	.	.	.	INDIA NEWS (Cyclo)	English	Fortnightly	85	1,200
19	HCI, Lagos	.	.	.	INDIA NEWS (Cyclo)	"	Monthly	500	3,000
20	E/I, Belgrade	.	.	.	INDIA NEWS	"	Weekly	200	4,000
21	E/I, Ulan Bator	.	.	.	INDIA NEWS (Cyclo)	"	Monthly	8	1,000
22	E/I, Cairo	.	.	.	SAWTUL SHABK	Arabic	"	1,000	1,32,912 50
23	E/I, Bangkok	.	.	.	INDIA NEWS	English & Thai	—	500	1,464 88
					INDIAN JOINT VENTURES Technologies from India	Thai	Spl. Issue	1,000	4,065 00
					INDIA-ECONOMIC BULLETIN	—	Quarterly	1,000	4,878 00
24	E/I, Lima	.	.	.	INDIA-ECONOMIC BULLETIN	—	Quarterly	250	3,500
25	E/I, Damascus	.	.	.	AL-HINDI	Arabic	Monthly	1,500	1,30,000
26	CGI, New York	.	.	.	INDIAN NEWS (Cyclo)	English	Weekly	550	80,000
27	E/I, Kabul	.	.	.	INDIA NEWS	"	Time to time	700	10,500
28	HCI, Nairobi	.	.	.	Halcariza India	Swahili	Monthly	2,000	20,788
29	E/I, Rabat	.	.	.	INDIA NEWS	French	Twice a week	90	3,235.59
30	H/I, Tripoli	.	.	.	INDIA NEWS	English	Fortnightly	600	20,000
31	E/I, Jakarta	.	.	.	WARTA INDIA	"	,	625	12,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			English	6/8 times in a year	100	Negligible
32	E/I, Prague	INDIA NEWS	English			
33	COMIND, Hongkong	INDIA NEWS	"	Occasionally	250	2,500
34	HCI, Port of Spain	INDIAGRAM	"	Fortnightly	—	50,000
35	HCI, Lilongwe	INDIA NEWS WEEKLY FEATURE	"	Weekly	432 } 152 }	15,000
36	E/I, Panama	Notices-de-La INDIA REVISTA-INDIA	Spanish	Weekly Annual	300 450	3,400 5,861 52
37	HCI, Accra	INDIA NEWS	English	Monthly	3000	58,110*28
38	HCI, Singapore	INDIA NEWS INDIA NEWS	" Turkish	Fortnightly	1000 450	20,000 2,700
39	E/I, Ankara	Magazine (Print)	"	Once in a year	600	9,000
40	HCI, Port Louis	INDIA NEWS (CYCLO)	English	Twice in a week	270	4,550
41	HCI, Thimphu	INDIA NEWS JAI-OMF-LONG	" "	Monthly Bi-Weekly	800 —	10,500 1,200
42	E/I, Kathmandu	BHARAT SAMACHAR	Nepali	Fortnightly	5,000	70,610
43	HCI, Dacca	Bharat Bichitra	Bengali	Monthly	15,000	1,98,201
44	Brussels	{ Indian Economic Bullitin Indian News	{ English French German	Monthly Fortnightly	3,640	2,77,863
45	Lu-aka	INDIA NEWS	English	Weekly	65c	52,000 Approx)

Chain Pulling in Bihar

*790. SHRI ZAINUL BASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trains coming from Bihar are usually late due to regular chain pulling;

(b) the names of the trains of Northern Railway and North-Eastern Railway which are most affected;

(c) what action Government have taken so far to check the habit of chain pulling; and

(d) if no result has come out of this, what further steps Government are contemplating to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):
(a) Punctuality of some trains coming from Bihar is affected by alarm chain pulling.

(b) B.G. 1. 85 Up Assam Mail.

2. 155 Up Tinsukia Mail.

3. 103 Up Howrah-New Delhi A.C. Express.

4. 153 Up Muzaffarpur-Delhi Jyanti Janata Express..

5. 11 Up Howrah-Delhi Express.

6. 7 Up Toofan Express.

7. 13. Up Upper India Express.

8. 161 Up Tatanagar Express.

9. 175 Up Puri-New-Delhi Neelachal Express.

10. 5 Up Howrah-Amritsar Mail.

11. 9 Up Howrah-Dehradun Express.

12. 51 Up Sealdah Jammu Tawi Express.

M.G.: 1. 9 Up Kanpur Express.

2. 15 Up Lucknow Express.

3. 17 Up Vaishali Express.

4. 37 Up Prayag Express.

(c) The following steps have been taken to curb the evil of alarm chain pulling:—

(i) Posting of plain clothed TTEs and Railway Protection Force/Government Railway Police personnel in trains.

(ii) Conducting surprise checks by anti-alarm chain pulling squads consisting of TTEs and Railway Protection Force personnel;

(i) Surprise ambush at places noted for unauthorised chain pulling;

(iv) Blanking off of alarm chain apparatus on selected trains in vulnerable areas.

(v) Educative campaigns in press through posters, cinema slides, etc. and by announcement on the Public Address System at important stations;

(vi) Creating consciousness among the young about the evil of alarm chain pulling through talks in educational Institutions by serving and retired railway officers;

(vii) Offering of rewards to those who help in apprehending chain pullers.

(d) The checks are being intensified. The Zonal Railways have been asked to maintain better coordination with the State Governments to curb the incidents of alarm chain pulling. This apart, State Governments have been addressed for eliciting their fullest cooperation in tackling this menace.

Unemployment among Indian Seamen

*791. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp decline in the job availability to Indian seamen in recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received a memorandum on the subject

from the National Union of seafarers of India; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Figures of jobs in relation to registered seamen for the last three years at the ports of Bombay and Calcutta are indicated below:—

As on	Bombay		Calcutta	
	No. of jobs available	No. of registered seamen	No. of jobs available	No. of registered seamen
1-1-78	16605	28037	6335	11,156
1-1-79	16962	27663	5503	11,101
1-1-80	16668	26900	4996	10,845

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A proposal to appoint an expert committee to study the question of Unemployment among Indian seamen is under consideration.

Cochin-Madurai Line

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the people of Kerala are demanding a railway link between Cochin and Madurai; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). A number of representations have been received for the

construction of a railwayline from Cochin to Madurai. It has not been possible to take up this project due to limited availability of funds.

परिवार नियोजन के लिए विज्ञापनों का दिया जाना

*793. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विज्ञापन तथा दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा परिवार नियोजन के लिये रिलीज किये जाने वाले विज्ञापन केवल अंग्रेजी के दैनिक समाचार पत्रों में ही प्रकाशित होते हैं ;

(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय समाचार-पत्रों में उक्त विज्ञापन न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम का लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम संबंधी विज्ञापन देहाती इलाकों के समाचार-पत्रों को भी दिए जाते हैं।

(ग) 1980-81 के परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लक्ष्य पहले ही निर्धारित किए जा चुके हैं।

Medical Graduates produced by Indian Medical Institutes

*794. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Medical Graduates produced by Indian Medical Institutes during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain imbalance between the number of physicians and that of the support-staff produced annually leads many of the physicians to emigrate abroad; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures which Government propose to adopt in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) According to the information available with the Medical Council of India 38043 medical graduates passed out from 1976-77 to 1978-79.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

उदयपुर के लिए रेलवे डिब्बीजन

*795. श्री भीष्म भाई: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे में उदयपुर के लिए एक पृथक डिब्बीजन बनाये जाने की आवश्यकता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब बनाया जायेगा;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या यह डिब्बीजन बनाये जाने की आवश्यकता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई अध्ययन किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बरैली-कासगंज लाइन पर चलने वाली गाड़ियों को फिर से चलाया जाना

*796. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में बरैली-कासगंज रेल लाइन पर तीन वर्ष पूर्व कितनी अप और डाउन गाड़ियां चलती थीं और इस समय कितनी अप और डाउन गाड़ियां चल रही हैं तथा कितनी बंद कर दी गई हैं;

(ख) शेष को कब तक पुनः चलाया जायेगा;

(ग) क्या बदायूं-बरैली लाइन पर चलने वाले हजारों छात्रों तथा सरकारी कर्मचारियों और अन्य दैनिक यात्रियों को इन गाड़ियों के बन्द कर दिये जाने के कारण बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है और उनकी यात्रा को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रबंध किये जाने का विचार है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उन छात्रों और सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सुविधा के लिये जिनके पास वहां पर कोई अन्य वैकल्पिक परिवहन साधन नहीं है, बरैली-कासगंज लाइन पर कोई नई रेलगाड़ी चलाने का है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. जे. चाकर बरोक): (क) और (ख). तीन वर्ष पूर्व बरेली और कासगंज के बीच पांच जोड़ी यात्री गाड़ियां चलती थीं। अब भी वहां से पांच जोड़ी गाड़ियां चल रही हैं। परन्तु दो जोड़ी गाड़ियां अर्थात् 61/62 और 105/106 यात्री गाड़ियां, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा बिजली की भारी कटौती के कारण 12-3-80 और 14-5-80 से बंद रहीं जिसका दुष्प्रभाव कासगंज और बरेली सिटी स्टेशनों से रेल इंजनों की उपलब्धता पर पड़ा।

बिजली की स्थिति में मामूली सुधार होने और डीजल जनित्र सट लगाये जाने से 15-7-80 से एक जोड़ी गाड़ियों को फिर से चलाया जाना संभव हो गया। जैसे ही स्थिति में आगे सुधार होगा दूसरी जोड़ी गाड़ियों को भी फिर से चालू कर दिया जायेगा।

(ग) 61/62 कानपुर-वनवरगंज-कासगंज फास्ट पैसेंजर को फिर से चलाये जाने से, बरेली-बदायूं खंड पर विद्यार्थियों और अन्य दैनिक यात्रियों की आवश्यकता पहले से ही पूरी की जा रही है।

(घ) जी नहीं।

Shifting of Railway Service Commission

6212. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Orissa have submitted a proposal for shifting Railway Service Commission to Orissa and proposal was turned down on financial consideration;

(b) if so, when;

(c) if the Union Government have given indication to the State Government of Orissa for setting up a Railway Service Commission's Sub-Office in Orissa;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Union Government so far; and

(e) the expenditure to be incurred?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). A proposal for shifting the Railway Service Commission at Calcutta to a place in Orissa was received in 1971, but was not accepted. A proposal for setting up a Sub-office was also considered but was kept in abeyance due to difficult financial position. It will be reviewed again now.

(e) Approximately Rs. 45,000 per year.

Railway quarters at Kosi-Kalan station

6213. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of railway quarters at Kosi-Kalan station on New Delhi-Mathura line had been declared abandoned; and

(b) if so, why railway employees are allowed to live in these quarters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Sixteen units of quarters at this station were not considered fit for residence on account of their age and condition. Notices were, therefore, served on the railway employees residing therein to vacate the same and temporary accommodation was offered to them in lieu. They, however, refused to vacate the old quarters and are continuing to reside therein. Replacement of the old quarters by new ones will be taken up on a programmed basis. Meanwhile, action is being taken for temporary strengthening of the old quarters.

Activities of Zionist Organisation

6214. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's stand on Zionism;

(b) whether there are any Zionist Organisation working within the country especially in Bombay, Poona and such other cities; and

(c) if so, their general activities and the names of such organisations with their office bearers?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) India supported the solution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly No. 3379 on 18th November, 1975, entitled "Elimination of forms of racial discrimination". This U.N. General Assembly Resolution determined that Zionism was a form of racism and racial discrimination. This Resolution

was a sequel to Resolutions/ Declarations to the same effect made at the World Conference of the International Women's Year held in Mexico City from 19th June to 2nd July, 1975 and the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned countries held at Lima from 25th to 30th August 1975. India's stand on Zionism remained consistent in all these Forums.

(b) and (c). There are a few organisations in Bombay run by people belonging to the Jewish faith. Their activities are of social, cultural and religious character. These organisations have not come to any adverse notice of the Government. The Jewish religion in India has been practised for centuries and in secular India, those of the Jewish faith enjoy the same rights and privileges as Indian Nationals of other faiths provided they conduct themselves within the framework of our Constitution.

The names of the Jewish organisation are attached.

Names of Zionist/Jewish organisations in Bombay

1. Jewish Relief Association	President : Mr. Eric Ellis
2. B'Nai B'Rith Lodge of India	President : Mr. Sam Gubbay
3. Bombay Zionist Association	President : Capt. J.P. Sampson
4. The Central Jewish Board of India	President : Mr. H. Cynowicz
5. Bene-Israel Stree Mandal	President : Mrs. Daniels Rachel Isac
6. Jewish Youth Association	President : Mr. John Perry
7. The Indian Zionist Organisation	President : Mr. M.D. Japeth
8. The Jewish Religious Union	President : Dr. Samuel J. Antenai
9. Jewish Agency Bombay.	Director : Mr. Simon Abraham

संसद सदस्यों के अटेंडन्टों को सदस्य के डिब्बे के नजदीक आरक्षण प्रदान करना

6215. श्री मोतीभाई आर. चौधरी: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को संसद सदस्यों से इस आशय का कोई अभ्या वेदन प्राप्त हुआ है कि मंत्रालय के ऐसे अनुदेशों का जिसमें कहा गया है कि संसद सदस्य के साथ यात्रा

करने वाले व्यक्ति को संसद सदस्य के नजदीक डिब्बे में आरक्षण किया जाये, पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली और अहमदाबाद के बीच चल रही सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस में ऐसा नहीं किया जा रहा है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि संसद सदस्य ऐसे डिब्बों में यात्रा करते हैं जो इजन के बिल्कुल

साथ अथवा उसके निकट का डिब्बा होता है लेकिन संसद सदस्य के साथ यात्रा करने वाले व्यक्ति को 13वें डिब्बे में आरक्षण दिया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो साथ यात्रा करने वाले व्यक्ति का निकटतम डिब्बे में आरक्षण के लिये क्या प्रबंध किये गये हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन):

(क) और (ख) : जी हां।

(ग) जी हां। संसद सदस्य वातानुकूल शयन-यानों में यात्रा करते हैं जो नयी दिल्ली से रवाना होने वाली सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस में इंजन से दूसरे और तीसरे नम्बर पर लगाये जाते हैं, जबकि उनके साथ यात्रा करने वालों को तेरहवें सवारी डिब्बे में स्थान दिया जाता रहा है जिसमें कि संसद भवन के लिए दूसरे दर्जे की शायिकाओं का कोटा निर्धारित किया जाता था।

(घ) संसद सदस्यों के साथ यात्रा करने वालों के लिए अब इंजन से पांचवें डिब्बे में दूसरे दर्जे की शायिकाएं निर्धारित की गयी हैं और अब वातानुकूल शयनयान और इस डिब्बे के बीच केवल पेंट्री कार रहती है।

Setting up of employment exchanges

6216. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state as to how many employment exchanges have been newly opened since 1-1-1980 in various States and Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): The information is being collected.

Maladministration in Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER)

6217. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to serious allegation published in

the "New Times Observer", Pondicherry, about the maladministration of the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER);

(b) whether JIPMER was conceived of by Pandit Nehru as a centre for co-operation in medical and allied sciences between India and France; and

(c) whether a thorough inquiry will be held with a view to giving JIPMER autonomous status similar to that enjoyed by the Medical Research Institutes of Chandigarh, Delhi and Bangalore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The Ministry is aware of the publications in the 'New Times Observer' Pondicherry about the functioning of the Jawaharlal Institute of Medical Education and Research (JIPMER).

(b) At the time of the take-over of Pondicherry by the Government of India, in 1956, 'Ecole de Medicine' was a medical school maintained by the French Government. It was upgraded as a Regional Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research Centre in 1965.

(c) A committee has been constituted to consider the question of pros and cons of conversion of the Institute into an autonomous body for its more effective functioning.

Rajendra Puri Halt

6218. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there were repeated assurances in Parliament by former Railway Ministers regarding making improvements in Rajendra Puri Halt Station near Patna Junction Railway Station;

(b) whether in the Rajendra Puri Railway Station near Patna, there is no parking space, no building, no book-

ing counter, no waiting room, no shed and no stoppage of any important train;

(c) whether the said Railway Station is in memory of Dr. Rajendra Prasad but even the fringe of the promise has not been fulfilled; and

(d) whether Government propose to initiate crash programme to bring wide scale improvement of the Station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Rajendra Puri Bihar is a contractor operated halt station and not a full fledged station, hence minimum facilities/amenities have been provided at this halt. This station was named as per extant rules on the recommendation of Bihar Government. The facilities and amenities like parking space, waiting room, platform shed etc. are not provided on account of low volume of traffic dealt with at halt stations. Four Up and four Dn passenger trains are stopping at this halt station. As this is only a halt station, important Mail and Express trains are not permitted to stop here. This Ministry is not aware of any assurance given in the past. However, more facilities as admissible at a halt station will be provided at this station also on a programmed basis subject to availability of funds.

लेखा विभाग में अपने वेतनमानों पर अवरोध कर्मचारी

6219. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रेलवे के लेखा तथा अन्य विभागों के श्रेणी तीन और चार के अनेक कर्मचारी अपने वेतनमानों के अंतिम छोर पर रुके हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या यह प्रश्न लम्बी अवधि से संयुक्त परामर्शदायी तंत्र (जे. सी. एम.) के विचाराधीन है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ऐसे कर्मचारियों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ब) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा; और

(ड) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) से (ड). रेलों के विभिन्न विभागों में कार्य कर रहे तीर्थ और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न कोटियों में रूद्धता की सही-सही संख्या तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। लेकिन, रूद्धता की यह समस्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी विभागों के लिए आम बात है। उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, जो अपने वेतनमान के अधिकतम पर रुके हुए हैं, राहत देने के तरीके के प्रश्न पर संयुक्त परामर्श समिति के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय परिषद् की एक समिति द्वारा अलग से जांच की जा रही है। इस संबंध में कब तक निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा यह इस समय बतलाना सम्भव नहीं है।

Fixation of reservation berths

6220. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the principles on the basis of which quota of reservation of berths is fixed on Western Railways;

(b) whether it is a fact that District quarters, Head quarters of Central Reserve Police, Sub-Divisional Headquarters in Mandsaur Parliamentary Constituency have not been considered for reservation of quota of berths in different trains, whereas innumerable berths reservation is done in other stations; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken by his Ministry in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Reservation quotas in trains are allotted to intermediate stations after taking into account the total accommodation available on the train, demands from train originating stations as well as other important stations from where the traffic is sizeable and regular.

(b) Mandasor the District Headquarters, Neemuch Sub-Divisional Headquarters of Central Reserve Police and Jaora station in Manda-

sor Parliament Constituency have been allotted reservation quotas in various trains as under:—

Station	Train	Details of quotas allotted		
		First Class Berths	Second class Berths	Seats
Mandasor	72 Dn Fast Passenger	—	3	—
	74 Dn Fast Passenger	—	2	—
	581 Up Fast Passenger	—	1	—
Neemuch	72 Dn Fast Passenger	..	4	..
	74 Dn Fast Passenger	3	8	..
	69 Up Kacheguda Exp.	..	2	2
Jaora	69 Up Kacheguda Exp.	.	2	2

' These quotas are adequate to cater to the present level of traffic at these stations. In regard to the requests for reserved accommodation over and above the quotas available and those by other trains for which no quotas for reservation have been earmarked to these stations, messages are sent to the train originating stations to provide reserved accommodation.

(c) Does not arise.

Calcutta underground Rail

6221. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Calcutta underground railway will be commissioned in part shortly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the whole project is going to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The work on the underground railway in Calcutta is being done in two Phases.

Phase I is from Dum Dum to Shyambazar and Esplanade to Tollyganj and Phase II is from Shyambazar to Esplanade. The first Phase of the Project totalling 11.53 kms. is scheduled for completion in 1984-85 and the entire Project by 1986-87, subject to the availability of funds.

Fast Passenger Train between Samastipur and Jaynagar and back

6222. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to start a fast passenger train from Samastipur to Jaynagar and back on the North-Eastern Railway to bring down the time spent on journey to a reasonable level;

(b) if so, from when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Introduction of an additional train on Samastipur-Jaynagar section is not feasible for want of requisite resources.

Opening of dispensaries under Homoeopathic system

6223. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Homoeopathic system of medicine is becoming more popular;

(b) if so, the number of homoeopathic dispensaries functioning in Delhi at present;

(c) whether Government propose to open dispensaries in Delhi during 1980; and

(d) if so, the names of places where these will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) There are 46 dispensaries functioning under various Government Organisations.

(c) and (d). While the MCD has a proposal to open two Homoeopathic dispensaries one each at Bangalow Road and Nehru Nagar, New Delhi Municipal Committee propose to open four dispensaries in the area inhabited by weaker sections of the society.

Widening and doubling of Road from C-I terminus to railway crossing at Nangal Raya

6224. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present carriage capacity of Pankha Road, the main artery for Janakpuri and other West Delhi colonies is far from adequate to cope with heavy traffic especially between railway cross-

sing (Nangal Raya) and C-I Terminus, Janakpuri;

(b) whether the road because of its narrowness has become a traffic hazard causing several accidents;

(c) the reasons for stopping the work of widening the road with a double channel and leaving the major part of the road incomplete; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to complete the widening and doubling the road from C-I terminus to railway crossing at Nangal Raya after removing encroachments and obstacles etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) to (d). Keeping in view the traffic requirements, the Municipal Corporation propose to widen Pankha Road in the entire reach from Nangal Raya crossing to C-I Terminus Janakpuri. The road has already been widened to 36' from the railway crossing to Maya Puri Road junction. In the remaining reach, the work could not be completed as the contractor suspended the work. The original contract has been rescinded and work can now be restarted after the finalisation of fresh tenders. There had been, however, no report of any serious accidents taking place on the road due to the non-completion of the widening work.

Financial and technical assistance from World Bank for Indian Population project

6225. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of financial and technical assistance received from the world Bank for the Indian Population Project;

(b) the achievements made under the Project and whether it is proposed to extend the Project activities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) For the first India Population Project, financial assistance of S 21.2 million was received from the World Bank.

For the Second India Population Project, the World Bank is expected to provide assistance to the tune of \$46 million.

No technical Assistance has been received from the World Bank for either of these Projects as none has been sought or is required.

(b) The physical, financial and programme results as envisaged in the Project have largely been attained in respect of the First India, India Population Project. This project came to a class on 31-3-80.

The 2nd IPP has started during 1980-81.

(c) In the Second India Population Project 6 districts of Uttar Pradesh and 3 districts of Andhra Pradesh are being covered. The Project is designed to increase and strengthen, in about five years, facilities and manpower for delivery of Health and Family Welfare services, in an integrated manner in the selected districts, to reach a level that, over a longer period, will be ultimately reached in the entire country. The Project includes Information, Education and Communication activities, including Opinion Leaders camps and other mass media activities, management training for staff, Monitoring and Evaluation, some amount for innovative activities, etc.

Extension of train No. 95 Up upto Ahmedabad

6226. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a representation

dated 29th April, 1980 from "the Bombay Ahmedabad Ratangarh Commuters Association" of Bhayandar of District Thana (Maharashtra) in regard to extension of the journey of train No. 95UP (N.R. Time Table) upto Ahmedabad; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take soon in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALILKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Proposal has been examined and not found feasible due to lack of terminal facilities at Ahmedabad and due to line capacity constraints on Marwar-Ahmedabad section.

Amount given for organising Youth Parliament

6227. **SMT. SANYOGITA RANE:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to various States and Union territories for organising "Youth Parliament" in schools last year, State-wise;

(b) the amount given to educational institutes in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for this purpose; and

(c) The measures proposed for making the scheme more effective and popular?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). In pursuance of one of the recommendations adopted by the Seventh All-India Whips' Conference, a scheme of financial assistance had been drawn up by this Department by which each State/Union Territory will, on its request, be reimbursed by the Government of India the actual expenditure incurred by them for the annual competition subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1,000/-. During the year 1979-80

no request had been received from any State Government for such financial assistance for organising the Youth Parliament Competition.

For making the scheme more effective and popular, training is imparted by this Department to representatives from the States which seek for such help. Necessary literature required for the purpose is also distributed freely. Assistance is also given to such of the States, as need it by deputing our officers for training.

New Railway Station

6228. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Eastern Railway has examined the proposal of new railway station at Sarthili between the Bisam-Cuttack and Maniguda Railway Station;

(b) if so, whether it has been found feasible to open the new Railway Station on that place;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) the policy adopted by his Ministry to open new stations on this line; and

(e) whether the said station will be re-considered by his Ministry as the station will cater to the needs of the tribal population?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). The proposal for opening a passenger halt at Surteli (Sartheli) between Bissam-Cuttack and Muniguda stations has been examined but not found operationally feasible and there is no financial justification also. Apart from this, the area has been reported to be conveniently served by bus service.

A passenger halt is normally opened when the distance between two adjoining stations is substantial, there

is sufficient passenger traffic and the opening of a passenger halt is feasible operationally and from engineering point of view and is financially justified. A halt station is also opened on passenger amenity grounds, even if there is a marginal recurring loss, provided the area is economically backward and there are no other suitable modes of transport.

Revenue from passport applications

6229. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passport applications received during 1979 and the number of passports issued during the same period; and

(b) the total revenue earned by Passport Offices therefrom during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) During 1979, the number of passport applications received was 8,74,175 and the number of passports issued during the same period was 8,51,288.

(b) Rs. 528.50 Lakhs.

Berthing Delay at Madras Port

6230. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as many as eight oil tankers carrying several thousand tonnes of kerosene, high speed diesel and other sensitive petroleum products had to wait for berths at Madras port in June-July for periods ranging from more than 10 to 15 days;

(b) whether it is due to Madras having just one berths available for tankers requiring deeper draft;

(c) if so, whether delayed unloading results in not only payment of waiting charges and demurrage in case of foreign ships but also dislocates the supply

of kerosene and other cargo to some of the Southern States; and

(d) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to tackle the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Four to six tankers handling petroleum products waited for an average of 7 days in June and 10 days in July 1980 (upto 23 July 1980).

(b) The Madras Port has one oil jetty with 46 ft. draught and 2 moorings with 30 ft. draught.

(c) and (d). The demurrage charges to be paid as a result of waiting depend upon the terms and conditions of charter party. Steps are taken to meet the product demands of the areas fed from Madras by utilising the available stocks on by bringing the products from alternative sources in case there is any hold up of tankers.

Staff Selection

6231. **SHRI RANJIT SINGH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an employee belonging to one cadre, subsequently confirmed on an ex-cadre post can be allowed to retain his seniority in the same cadre on the Railways as well as in the Railway Board's cadre;

(b) whether one post once declared as a cadre post for one employee can be declared as an ex-cadre for another employee in the same Department of Railways as well as Railway Board's office;

(c) whether, under the rules, the persons initially belonging to Railways, once confirmed in the Railway Board's office and on their confirmation, their lien on the Railways having been terminated, can be asked to appear for selection and further promotion on the Railways; and

(d) if so, what are the rules, under which such staff are directed to appear for selection when they have no *locus standi* on the Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) If the ex-cadre post is a tenure post, on the confirmation against such a post, the lien of the individual on the cadre post cannot be terminated.

(b) Whether a given post is a cadre post or an ex-cadre post for an individual depends on the cadre from which the incumbent of the post is drawn and the rules governing the recruitment to the post in question.

(c) and (d). Once confirmation is made in another post and lien is terminated on the post in the original cadre, the employee ceases to have claim for advancement in the original cadre. However, if the new post is a tenure post, the individual, even on confirmation against the post, will continue to retain his lien in the original cadre on his parent Railway and is to be considered for promotions to the higher posts in his cadre.

Etawah-Gwalior Line

6232. **SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to construct a railway line between Etawah and Gwalior and Etawah to Farrukhabad;

(b) the estimated period by which the proposal is likely to be finalised and taken up in hand for execution;

(c) if so, whether any survey has been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). There is no proposal to construct a new railway line from Etawah to

Farrukhabad. A preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey for the construction of a new BG line from Guna to Etawah via Shivpuri, Gwalior and Bhind has been included in the current year's budget at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs with an initial outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs. This proposal envisages the conversion of the existing narrow-gauge line between Gwalior and Bhind.

कोटा-नीमच रेल लाइन

6233. प्रो. निर्मला कुमारी शेषावत:

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चित्तौड़गढ़ होकर कांटा-नीमच लाइन, जो दक्षिणी राजस्थान को मिलाने वाली पहली बड़ी लाइन होगी, का प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सर्वेक्षण प्रतिवेदन की प्रती सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी;

(ग) क्या यह लाइन कोटा से चित्तौड़गढ़ और चित्तौड़गढ़ से नीमच तक होगी, और

(घ) इन स्थानों के बीच पड़ने वाले स्टेशनों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनसे किन-किन क्षेत्रों को जोड़ा जायेगा और इस बारे में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन):

(क) कोटा से चित्तौड़गढ़ तक नयी बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण और चित्तौड़गढ़ से नीमच तक एक समानान्तर बड़ी लाइन बिछाने के लिए अंतिम मार्ग-निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी नहीं, क्योंकि सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट केवल प्रशासनिक उपयोग के लिए होती।

(ग) और (घ). केवल अंतिम मार्ग-निर्धारण से पता चलेगा कि यह लाइन किस

मार्ग पर बिछायी जायेगी और मार्ग में कौन-कौन से स्टेशन पड़ेंगे।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना दिल्ली के औषधालयों में तदर्थ डाक्टर

6234. श्री सुन्दर शर्मा: क्या धन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना, दिल्ली के अंतर्गत चल रहे औषधालयों में 30 जून, 1980 को तदर्थ आधार पर कितने डाक्टर कार्य कर रहे थे;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उनकी सेवाओं को नियमित करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उन्हें स्थायी कब तक कर दिया जायेगा?

धन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री टी. अजय): (क) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने सूचित किया है कि दिल्ली में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत चल रहे औषधालयों और अस्पतालों में सदर्थ आधार पर 188 चिकित्सा अधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग). कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम में चिकित्सा अधिकारियों के पदों पर सभी नियमित नियुक्तियां संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा की जाती हैं। आयोग ने हाल ही में एक विज्ञापन जारी करके वर्तमान रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए आवेदन-पत्र मांगे थे। आशा है कि नियमित नियुक्ति के लिए उम्मीदवारों का चयन शीघ्र ही किया जाएगा।

Opening of a Biological Laboratory in Government Medical Store Depot Madras

6235. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) how many drug testing laboratories are functioning in India under his Ministry and the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether Government have passed orders about two decades ago to start the Biological Laboratory in Government Medical Store Depot, Madras;

(c) whether, in spite of heavy investment on construction of the building and appointment of Senior Class I Officers, the same has not been commissioned so far;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the loss incurred to Government on account of the undue delay and on account of investment of huge amount and what action has been taken to compensate this loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) There are 3 laboratories under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare which are entrusted with the statutory testing of samples of drugs under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules thereunder. The particulars regarding the names of these laboratories and the States in which they are situated are as under:—

1. The Central Drugs Laboratory, 3-Kyd Street, Calcutta—West Bengal.

2. The Central India Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Raj Nagar, Ghaziabad—Uttar Pradesh.

3. The Central Research Institute, Kasauli—Himachal Pradesh.

(b) The Biological Laboratory was sanctioned at Government Medical Store Depot, Madras during 1972 and necessary posts connected therewith created during that year. It was decided that the ancillary post would be filled only after the Director, Biological Laboratory joins.

(c) to (e). The Director of the Laboratory joined the service on 1-11-1978. The selection for all the

senior posts has since been finalised and the ancillary staff also sanctioned in December, 1979. The Biological testing of the Laboratory will start functioning as soon as the staff is appointed. In the absence of functioning of Biological Laboratory, the building has been partially utilised by the Depot as well as by the B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy.

Cancellation of Trains on Southern Railway

6236. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many passenger trains were cancelled on the Southern Railway in this month;

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

(c) what steps Government have taken to avoid such cancellation in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). During the month of July, 1980, a number of passenger carrying train had to be cancelled. The maximum number of trains cancelled on Southern Railway was on 13th July, when 101 trains stood cancelled (75 fully and 26 partially) on account of temporary shortage in the availability of loco coal, caused by a drop in the movement by rail-cum-sea route. The position has since improved and as on 28-7-80, only 31 trains (20 fully and 11 partially) stood cancelled on Southern Railway. Efforts are being made to restore these services as well.

Prescribed Guidelines for Indian Diplomats for dealing with Gifts

6237. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guide lines have been prescribed by Government for

the Indian diplomats, how to deal with gifts and presentations given to them in Foreign Countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. These guidelines are meant for all Government servants including those posted abroad in our diplomatic missions.

(b) Government servants are allowed to retain such gifts received from a foreign Government, international agency or foreign company, whose market value in India does not exceed Rs. 1000.

Gifts, whose market value in India exceeds Rs. 1000/- may also be retained by the Government servant provided these were received by him as a member of a delegation and he pays to the Government the difference between Rs. 1000/- and the market value of the gift as determined by the Ministry of External Affairs with the assistance of the Customs Department.

Settlement of Demands of Junior Doctors

6238. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to refer to his statement on July 8, 1980 and state:

(a) whether any steps have since been taken to ensure that the Junior Doctors' strike in Government hospitals in Delhi is called off and the issues involved resolved;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the settlement made as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The Junior Doctors have been advised to call off the strike so that their demands could be discussed.

ए. टी. पी. स्कूलों को प्राइमरी स्कूलों में बदलना

6239. **श्री चतुर्भुज:** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड के अधीन ए. टी. पी. स्कूलों को प्राइमरी स्कूलों में बदलने के बारे में निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो 15 जुलाई, 1980 तक प्राइमरी स्कूलों में बदले गये ए. टी. पी. स्कूलों की डिबीजन-वार संख्या कितनी है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन):

(क) और (ख). रेलों से कहा गया है कि इस समय रेलों पर जो ए. टी. पी. स्कूल हैं, उन्हें पूर्णरूपेण प्राइमरी स्कूलों में बदल दिया जाय, बशर्ते कि इस के लिए धन उपलब्ध हो, और साथ ही इस बदलाव कार्य को रेल मंत्रालय के पूर्व अनुमोदन से चरणबद्ध तरीके से शुरू किया जाय। ए. टी. पी. स्कूलों के इस बदलाव कार्य के लिए रेलें अभी अपनी योजनायें तैयार कर रही हैं।

Over-Bridge at Railway Crossing at Morena

6240. **SHRI BABU LAL SOLANKI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been received from public, M.Ps. and the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for the construction of an over-bridge on Railway crossing in Morena;

(b) whether Government are aware that great inconvenience is caused to the people due to the closure of traffic on this road;

(c) if so, whether there is a proposal to construct an over-bridge at the Railway crossing at Morena; and

(d) if so, by which time, the over-bridge would be constructed and how much amount is likely to be spent on this work and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) and (d). The proposal for construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 450 at Morena is already included in the Railways Works Programme at an estimated cost of Rs. 119.18 lakhs of which the Railway's share is about Rs. 59.59 lakhs. The work is expected to be taken up shortly and is likely to be completed in 3 years time. The work is being synchronised with the construction of approaches which is to be done by the State Government.

Newly Built Quarters in Dhanbad Division

6241. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed cases of unauthorised occupation on newly built quarters in Dhanbad Division, Eastern Railway and the action taken by the administration to evict the unauthorised persons; and

(b) the action taken by Government to evict the large number of outsiders forcibly living in the Out-houses attached to the Bungalow of Officers, Inspectors, etc. on Indian Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) One hundred newly-built quarters are occupied unauthorisedly by the railway staff in Dhanbad Division. Action has already been initiated to get the quarters vacated.

(b) Action for eviction in such cases is taken under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act 1971 and/or assistance of local police or authorities taken to have the premises vacated.

अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों का आरक्षण

6242. श्री आर एन. रावेल: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रेल मंत्रालय में विभागीय पदोन्नतियों में अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों का आरक्षण बन्द कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार को सर्वत्र जाति कर्मचारी संगठन द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों को परेशान किये जाने की जानकारी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का इस संगठन के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) से (घ). विभागीय पदोन्नतियों में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति के लिए आम आरक्षण नियमों के पालन को उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा स्थगन आदेश दिये जाने के कारण कुछ समय के लिए स्थगित कर दिया गया था। किन्तु, स्थगन के परित्याग करने पर उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेशों के अनुसार तदर्थ आधार पर पदोन्नतियां की जा रही हैं। बशर्ते कि उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा अन्तिम निर्णय दे दिया जाये। अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति के कर्मचारियों को परेशान नहीं किया जाता।

चिकित्सा सेवाओं के संबंध में किये गये अध्ययन पर विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन का प्रतिवेदन

6243. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन द्वारा भारत में चिकित्सा सेवाओं के बारे में किए गए अध्ययन पर प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्राप्त हो गया है;

(ख) सरकार ने किन सिफारिशों को स्वीकार किया है और उन्हें कहां तक क्रियान्वित किया जा सकता है; और

(ग) अन्य सुझावों को स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लस्कर): (क) विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने "फिजिशियन एण्ड नर्स माइग्रेशन-एनेलिसिस एण्ड पालिसी इम्प्लीकेशन्ज" नामक रिपोर्ट सन् 1979 में प्रकाशित की थी। इस रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति सरकार को जून, 1980 में मिली है।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार ने इस रिपोर्ट की पूरी जांच अभी करनी है।

Construction of a Bridge at Drain No. 1 near Vishwas Nagar

6244. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the bridge being constructed on drain No. 1 for Blocks 31, 32 and 33 of Vishwas Nagar, Delhi by the Flood Control Department, Delhi has been left incomplete and the people of the locality are likely to be affected by rain and flood this monsoon; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to protect the people there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. The residents of the area are however, not likely to be affected as an alternative crossing exists.

(b) Construction of bridges on trunk drains No. I and II is already in hand and is likely to be completed by June 1981. In addition, remodelling of Kasturba Nagar drain has also been taken up by the Municipal Corporation. With the completion of these works, no drainage problem is expected for the area.

Promotion of P.F.I. (Gr. II) as Superintendent

6245. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Provident Fund Inspector (Gr. II) cannot be promoted/appointed as Superintendent in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation as the existing rules do not provide for such promotion/appointment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such promotions/appointments have been made in the Central Office of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation; and

(c) the number of such appointments made last year, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to set the things right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Provident Fund Inspector (Gr. II) and Superintendent in the Central Office are appointed on the basis of a common examination. Hence there is no question of promotion of Provident Fund Inspector (Gr. II) as Superintendent. Some of the qualified candidates are posted as Superintendents in the Central Office and others as Provident Fund Inspectors in Regional Offices, depending upon vacancies/administrative requirements.

(b) & (c). Out of eleven candidates who passed the examination held in December, 1979, seven persons were offered posting as Superintendents in Central Office. Six of them have joined. The joining of duty by one more candidate who was on leave, is awaited. The remaining four candidates are being considered, at their own request, for appointment as Provident Fund Inspector (Gr. II) against examination quota vacancies in the Regional Offices.

Medical Facilities for Central Government Employees

6246. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Central Government employees are not provided good facilities for comprehensive clinical check up and are facing difficulties due to the unsatisfactory arrangements of X-Ray, Orthopedic and Cardio check-up facilities in hospitals at Bangalore and some time they come back without any further instruction in this regard; and

(b) if so, what arrangements Government propose to make for the convenience of Central Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) & (b): No such complaint has been brought to the notice of Government. The clinical check-up, X-ray, Orthopedic and Cardio check-up facilities to the Central Government servants at Bangalore, covered under Central Government Health Scheme are provided at Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries and at thirteen State Government and one private hospitals recognised under the Scheme.

The Central Government Servants who are not covered under the Central Government Health Scheme avail of the medical facilities under C.S. (M.A.) Rules from the State Government and State aided hospitals.

Sanction of Conveyance Advance in D.T. and T.E., Delhi

6247 SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Directorate of Training and Techni-

cal Education, Delhi especially in the ITI's permanent driving licences are required/demanded to be submitted before conveyance advances are sanctioned to the employees;

(b) if so, what are the orders in this regard issued by the Department; and

(c) how many applications for loans have been rejected on this account during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) & (b). The Directorate of Training and Technical Education, Delhi had issued administrative instructions in December 1977 to all the Heads of Offices under its control that while recommending loan applications for Conveyance advances details of the permanent driving licences should be furnished to the Directorate.

(c) No loan application was rejected on account of non-production of the driving licence during the last one year.

Summoning of Indian High Commissioner by Bangladesh foreign Secretary

6248. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian High Commissioner was summoned on June 23, by Bangladesh Foreign Secretary to explain the Statement of the External Affairs Ministry regarding the conditions of minorities in Bangladesh; and

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

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

(b) It was pointed out to the Bangladesh authorities that the statement was entirely unexceptionable.

Second Bridge on River Krishna

6249. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh requested to sanction a four lane second bridge on river Krishna; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI (BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal for a four lane bridge across the Krishna river on NH-5 near Vijayawada was received from the Andhra Pradesh Government.

(b) Keeping in view the traffic data and the financial constraints, provision for a new two lane road bridge has been made in the 6th Plan in addition to the existing two lane regulator-cum-road bridge. Estimate for a two lane bridge received from the State is being processed for being taken up after technical and financial clearances subject to financial resources position and inter-se priority for National Highway works in the country as a whole.

Inadequate Facilities in EMU Coaches in Sealdah South Section

6250. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inadequacy or sometimes absence of fans, light and cleanliness in the EMU Coaches in the Sealdah Division, particularly in the Sealdah South Section;

(b) if so, the full facts thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government for providing them in the EMU coaches and what is their outcome?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Fans, lights and cleanliness in the EMU coaches working in Sealdah Division are adequate. However, there are instances of fans, lights and other amenities being tampered with by miscreants which adversely affect availability of fans and lights.

(c) The deficient amenity fittings are replaced and the coaches cleaned regularly in sheds, at out-stations, stabling points and platforms. To arrest theft of fittings, complete liaison is maintained with State Authorities

Recognition to Hindi as language of U. N. O.

6251. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken fresh initiative and consulted other countries in its endeavour to seek recognition for the Hindi language at the United Nations;

(b) if so, the latest position in this regard;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to seek introduction of Hindi at smaller conferences and committees of the U.N. and translation of documents and use of the language at different levels of its Secretariat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Consultations held in New York are still inconclusive.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Hindi cannot be introduced even at smaller U.N. conferences or meetings unless it has been accepted as an official language by the U.N. General Assembly.

Facilities for Nepalese

6252. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepalese citizens had been free to come to India, settle and acquire properties as also Indian citizenship;

(b) whether similar rights were used to be made available by the Nepalese Government to Indians going to Nepal; and

(c) whether any changes have taken place recently in the above mentioned position; if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). Nepalese citizens can come to India freely and stay here. Indian citizens can, likewise, go to Nepal freely and stay there. However, the citizens of the two countries can acquire immovable property in, and citizenship of, each other's country only in accordance with the provisions of local laws/orders in force for these purposes. The position in this regard is summarised below:

CITIZENSHIP

NEPAL: An Indian can qualify for Nepalese citizenship after 15 years' stay in Nepal.

INDIA: A Nepalese can qualify for Indian citizenship after five years' stay in India.

ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

NEPAL: Up to 1958, Indians could freely acquire immovable property in Nepal. However, Nepal's Civil Rights Act (1958) repealed the existing provision in Nepalese law which gave Indians rights similar to Nepalese nationals in the matter of acquisition and disposal of property, employment, and business and industry. Since 1958 Indian citizens are subject to the same restrictions as other foreigners in Nepal.

INDIA: Acquisition of immovable property by foreigners in India is regulated by the Foreign Exchange Re-

gulation Act (FERA) 1973. According to Section 31 of this Act, foreigners (including Nepalese) are required to obtain prior permission from the Reserve Bank of India to acquire, hold, transfer or to sell any immovable property in India.

French Test of Neutron Bomb

6253. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether France has tested a neutron bomb;

(b) if so, whether Government has protested to France about this test in view of the bomb being more destructive of only civilian lives than any other nuclear weapon;

(c) if so, with what result; and

(d) if not, the reason for not protesting against neutron bomb test?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) President Giscard d'Estaing in a press conference on 26th June stated that France had tested the neutron bomb and that a decision on its production and development would be taken in 1982 or 1983.

(b) to (d). India's principled stand of opposition to all nuclear weapons including neutron bombs, which are weapons of mass destruction, needs no reiteration. Our views are known to the Government of France to whom our concern has been suitably conveyed.

एशियाई देशों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के लिए एक राजपथ का प्रस्ताव

6254. श्री डी. पी. यादव: क्या नौ-बहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या एशियाई देशों के साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के लिए एक राजपथ के बनावे जाने का प्रस्ताव था,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की प्रमुख बातें क्या हैं और इस प्रस्ताव के कार्यान्वयन के लिए भागीदार/लाभग्राही देशों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित योजना का कोई संभावित सर्वेक्षण किया गया है?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बृटा सिंह): (क) से (ग). संभवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय उस एशिया राजमार्ग योजना से है जो इस क्षेत्र में विभिन्न देशों में स्थित मौजूदा सड़कों के द्वारा इन देशों के आपस में मिला देने के बारे में एशिया और सुदूर पूर्व देशों के लिए आयोग ('इकाफे' जिसे अब 'एस्काप' कहते हैं) द्वारा कुछ समय पहले प्रस्तावित की गई थी। इस योजना में यह विधान किया गया था कि संबंधित देश इस योजना के अंतर्गत आने वाली सड़कों को अपने-अपने यहां राष्ट्रीय योजना के अंग के रूप में विकसित करेंगे जिससे इन्हें आपस में जोड़ा जा सके। इस योजना के अंतर्गत आने वाली जो भी सड़कें भारत में हैं, आमतौर पर सभी राजमार्ग हैं। इसलिए इस संबंध में संभावना संबंधी किसी प्रकार के सर्वेक्षण करने का प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Training of Hindi Stenography in I.T.Is.

6255. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in all the Industrial Training Institutes being run under the Delhi Administration, arrangements for teaching of Hindi Stenography do not exist;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether adequate number of trainees are not available in this regard; and

(d) the percentage of marks prescribed for admission to the Hindi stenography training and the number of candidates admitted to the course annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. Arrangements for training in Hindi Stenography exist in three out of the ten industrial Training Institutes under the Delhi Administration.

(b) Training facilities in Hindi Stenography have been provided keeping in view the requirements of the Employment market which is limited mostly to Government, Semi-Government and Autonomous bodies.

(c) Adequate number of trainees are available for this trade.

(d) The minimum percentage prescribed for admission is 40 per cent marks in Hindi in Matriculation examination or 10th pass of 10 plus 2 pattern. The total number of seats in the trade in the three Industrial Training Institutes are 96 and trainees are admitted once a year.

Railway Canteen Employees

6256. SHRI BASUDEV ACHARYA: Will the Minister for RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of Supreme Court decision in regard to the employees of Railway Canteen; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Arguments in Civil Appeal No. 368 of 1978 filed by South Eastern Railway in Supreme Court against the judgement of Calcutta High Court holding that the staff of the statutory canteen appointed by the Canteen Committee are to be deemed as Railway employees have commenced and the case is part-heard and has not been decided. On April 2, 1980 an order was passed by the Court in the aforesaid appeal proposing the Constitution of a railway catering service. The reference is perhaps to this order of the Supreme Court.

(b) The proposal made by the Supreme Court in the order dated April 2, 1980 is engaging the attention of this Ministry.

ऊपरि पुलों का निर्माण

6257. श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या शहरों में से होकर गुजरने वाली रेल लाइनों द्वारा प्रभावित होने वाले यातायात में सुधार करने के लिये 'ऊपरि पुलों' का निर्माण करने की नीति है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) अजमेर खंडवा मीटर लाइन के उन शहरों के नाम क्या हैं जहां ऊपरि पुल बनाये गये हैं/बनाये जा रहे हैं और बनाये जायेंगे तथा इनमें से प्रत्येक शहर में ऐसे कितने पुल होंगे;

(ग) बम्बई-दिल्ली बरास्ता रतलाम बड़ी लाइन पर नागदा मंडी और नागदा स्थित बिडलाग्राम औद्योगिक नगर के बीच यातायात के लिये 'ऊपरि पुल' के निर्माण की अनुमानित लागत क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मीस्ल-काजून): (क) भारतीय रेल अधिनियम, 1890 के अनुसार किसी रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के समय या उसके बाद 10 वर्ष के भीतर ऊपरि/निचले सड़क पुल और समपार जैसे अपेक्षित समायोजन कार्य रेलों द्वारा अपने खर्च पर किये जाते हैं। उसके बाद यदि कोई नया ऊपरि/निचला सड़क पुल बनाना पड़ता है (किसी वर्तमान समपार के बदले में नहीं) तो उसकी पूरी लागत राज्य सरकार/स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा वहन की जानी अपेक्षित है।

व्यस्त समपारों पर दुर्घटनाओं से बचने और सड़क/रेल यातायात को रोकने न देने के लिए रेलों की नीति यह है कि वर्तमान समपारों के बदले ऊपरि/निचले सड़क पुलों का एक निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार और राज्य सरकार/सड़क प्राधिकरण की हिस्सेदारी के आधार पर निर्माण किया जाए। इस प्रकार की परियोजनाओं का रेलों और राज्य सरकार/सड़क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा संयुक्त

रूप से कार्यान्वयन किया जाता है और अपने हिस्से की लागत वहन करने के आश्वासन के साथ इस तरह के कार्यों के प्रस्ताव भी राज्य सरकार/सड़क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा प्रायोजित किये जाने अपेक्षित हैं।

(ख) इन्दौर में दो पुलों का निर्माण किया गया था। कोई नया पुल नहीं बनाया जा रहा है और इस लाइन के किसी स्थान पर ऊपरि सड़क पुल के निर्माण के लिए राज्य सरकार/स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों की ओर से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) 35.00 लाख रुपये।

Employment to persons who have become overage

6258. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that registration in the Employment Exchanges has been on increase for the last two years;

(b) if so, whether inspite of number of projects undertaken by the State Governments, the vast majority of the unemployed youth is still out of job;

(c) whether this has resulted unrest among the large number of youths;

(d) whether the Central Government have taken any initiative to help those who have become overage and are ineligible to get Government employment; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to remove this class of age and when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st May,

1980 was 149.48 lakhs. As per a survey conducted in 1972-73, it was found that 65.7 per cent of the registrants were actually unemployed, 27.0 per cent already employed and 7.3 per cent students. Creation of employment opportunities is one of the objectives of the 1980-85 Plan which is in the formulation stage.

(d) and (e). The question of revising the age limits for entry to Central Government service including posts filled through Employment Exchanges is under consideration.

Opening of Family Welfare Centres in Gujarat

6259. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Family Welfare Centres which are likely to be opened in Gujarat State during the next Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of Family Welfare Centres functioning at present;

(c) the details of facilities provided in these centres;

(d) whether any special attention is being given to Adivasi area of Gujarat State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) As the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85) is still to be finalised the number of Rural and Urban Family Welfare Centres proposed to be established in the country during this period is still to be determined. The allocation of these Centres to States including Gujarat State during this period will be decided each year. During 1980-81, 17 additional Urban Family Welfare Centres have been sanctioned to the State Government for being setting up.

(b) Number of Family Welfare Centres functioning in Gujarat State at present is as under:

Rural Family Welfare Centres 251

Urban Family Welfare Centres 158

(c) Details of facilities provided in these Centres are as under:—

(i) Information and Motivation by inter-personal talks.

(ii) Distribution of Contraceptives and insertions of IUDs.

(iii) Referral of persons seeking terminal methods to the nearest hospital after sterilisation.

(iv) M. C. H. Services by organising anti-natal clinics and well Baby Clinics.

(v) Distribution of Iron and Folic acid tablets to mothers and children.

(vi) Immunisation of children against Tetanus, Diphtheria and whooping Cough.

(vii) Administration of Vitamin 'A' to children for prevention of blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency.

(viii) Immunisation of expectant mothers against Tetanus.

(d) & (e) Information is being collected from State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha when received.

Railway Business

6260. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the share of each sector of the Indian Railways in the Railway business, during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Eastern Sector accounts for 60 per cent of the total business; and

(c) if so, how much money is ploughed back each year in the East-

ern Sector out of the income generated in this sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Indian railways are divided into nine-zones which are not necessarily confined to geographical sectors of the country. Accounts and other statistical data are maintained zone-wise.

Statement I showing the receipts, expenditure and surplus or deficit of the various zonal railways during the last three years is attached.

2. The two zonal railways headquartered in the Eastern Sector of the

country are Eastern and South Eastern Railways. The percentage of earnings, expenditure and surplus or deficit of these two railways over the totals for all the railways are given in Statement II.

3. Investments on the railways are made, not with reference to the financial performance of the railways, but with reference to the needs within the overall availability of resources and in accordance with the priorities of requirements. Thus there is no direct link between investments and the financial results achieved. The investments made on the two railways headquartered in the eastern sector during the last three years are as shown below:

(Rr. in crores)

Railway	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	Investment	Percentage to the total investment	Investment	Percentage to the total investment	Investment	Percentage to the total investment
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Eastern	36.74	8.77%	53.63	10.27%	99.15	14.18%
South Eastern	66.57	15.89%	81.77	15.67%	80.37	11.49%
Total:	103.31	24.66%	135.40	25.94%	179.52	25.67%

(A): These are provisional figures as the Accounts for the year have yet to close finally.

Statement-1

Receipts, expenditure and the surplus/deficit of the each of the 9 zonal Railways for the year 1977-78, 1978-79 & 1979-80.

Railway	1977-78						1978-79						1979-80(B)					
	Total Receipts			Total Expenditure			Total Receipts			Total Expenditure			Total Receipts			Total Expenditure		
Central	.	.	.	.	.	.	360.06	281.84	(+)	78.22	367.34	301.13	(+)	66.21	419.05	351.36	(+)	67.69
Eastern	.	.	.	.	.	.	249.42	274.86	(-)	25.44	242.02	297.34	(-)	55.32	263.51	336.49	(-)	72.98
Northern	.	.	.	.	.	.	336.92	308.74	(+)	28.18	336.83	332.11	(+)	4.72	372.25	382.91	(-)	10.66
North Eastern	.	.	.	.	.	.	88.76	110.88	(-)	22.12	89.61	115.59	(-)	25.98	96.60	131.05	(-)	34.45
Northeast Frontier	.	.	.	.	.	.	64.84	85.49	(-)	20.65	65.90	89.97	(-)	24.07	77.75	106.47	(-)	28.72
Southern	.	.	.	.	.	.	149.97	192.51	(-)	42.54	156.23	201.09	(-)	44.86	178.71	106.66	(-)	57.95
South Central	.	.	.	.	.	.	190.42	167.46	(+)	22.96	199.61	180.13	(+)	19.48	222.56	214.01	(+)	8.55
South Eastern	.	.	.	.	.	.	375.64	295.45	(+)	80.19	360.85	297.75	(+)	63.10	382.60	356.00	(+)	26.60
Western	.	.	.	.	.	.	317.52	269.98	(+)	47.54	342.62	287.04	(+)	55.58	391.19	328.59	(+)	62.60
Misc. units	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.28	20.39	(+)	20.11	0.29	22.49	(+)	22.20	0.20	23.01	(+)	22.81
Total for the Indian Railways	.	.	.	.	.	.	2133.83	2007.60	(+)	126.23	2161.30	2124.64	(+)	36.66	2405.42	2466.55	(-)	61.13
							(A)	(A)			(A)	(A)				(A)		

(A) Includes payment of dividend to general revenues and the Misc. expenditure of the Railway Board, Research Design and Standards Organisation and Audit etc.

(B) Figures for the year 1979-80 are provisional as the Accounts for the year have yet to close finally.

Statement-II

Percentages of receipts, expenditure and surplus deficit of Eastern & South Eastern Railways for the years 1977-78, 1978-79 & 1979-80

Railway	1977-78			1978-79			1979-80(A)		
	Receipt	Expendi- ture	Surplus/ Deficit	Receipt	Expendi- ture	Surplus/ deficit	Receipt	Expendi- ture	Surplus/ Deficit
Eastern	11.69%	13.69%	-20.15%	11.20%	13.99%	-150.90%	10.95%	13.64%	-119.38%
South Eastern	17.61%	14.72%	+63.53%	16.70%	14.01%	+172.12%	15.91%	14.43%	+43.51%
Total	29.30%	28.41%	+43.38%	27.90%	28.00%	+21.22%	26.86%	28.07%	-75.87%

(A) Figures for the year 1979-80 are provisional, as the accounts for the year have yet to close finally.

Catering in Main Stations

6261. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the departmental catering on all main junction stations has been discontinued;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the number of contracts to private contractors on the Railways/ Stations;

(c) the number of new contracts given to private contractors since January, 1980; and

(d) the reasons for the increase in the number of private contractors on the Railway Stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

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

पटना के समीप राजेन्द्र नगर में ऊपरी पुल

6262. श्री चन्द्रबन्धे प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पटना स्टेशन के निकट राजेन्द्र नगर में और पूर्व रेलवे में मीठापुर तथा आराह स्टेशनों पर ऊपरी पुलों का निर्माण करने की अत्यधिक जरूरत है;

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिये कुछ योजनाएँ पहले ही तैयार की जा चुकी हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) से (ग). इन स्टेशनों पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल सम्बन्धी योजनाओं के बारे में स्थिति इस प्रकार है :---

राजेन्द्रनगर--राज्य सरकार से समपार संख्या 76 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है और उनके परामर्श से रेलवे इस पर विचार कर रही है। वारंछण अभिकल्प और अनुमान तैयार करने और लागत में हिस्सेदारी के बारे में अन्तिम

निर्णय हो जाने और उस पर रेलवे और राज्य सरकार की परस्पर सहमति हो जाने के बाद इस प्रस्ताव को रेलों के भावी निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया जायेगा।

मीठापुर--जनता में प्राप्त अभ्यावेदनों को देखते हुए, राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वह समपार संख्या 79 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण करने के लिए एक निश्चित प्रस्ताव प्रायोजित करे। अभी तक राज्य सरकार से कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

आरा--आरा में 35.51 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण का काम रेलों के 1980-81 के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में पहले ही शामिल किया जा चुका है जिसमें रेलवे का हिस्सा 16.39 लाख रुपये है।

Railway Catering Service

6263. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Catering service in Central and South Central Railway are patronised by the South-bound passengers;

(b) whether Government are aware that the standard of food served in the important express trains is deteriorating day by day; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the standard of Railway catering?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The quality of food served on the Railways is fairly satisfactory, though there is room for further improvement and suggestions are welcome. Railways have taken a number of steps to further improve the quality of food and services, such as adoption of modern culinary techniques, use of modern kitchen gadgets and equipments, setting up of base kitchens to provide 'Ready to Serve'

meals on trains, procurement of raw materials and ingredients from standard sources, training of catering staff in suitable institutes etc. Checks and surprise inspections are carried out regularly by the Inspectors and Officers to ensure service of good quality of food to the passengers.

Action against Government Doctors in Delhi

6264. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) how many Government doctors in Delhi have been taken to task for their indifferent attitude towards patients during the last 3 years; and

(b) how many surprise visits were made and by whom to various Government hospitals in Delhi during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Beds in Railway Hospitals

6265. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beds in hospitals on the Railways in the years 1955, 1965, 1975 and 1980;

(b) the number of out door patients who have received treatment during the above period;

(c) the number of operations performed during the above period; and

(d) the number of doctors, nurses, and para medical staff on the Railways during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). The in-

formation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 12

6266. श्री भानु प्रताप शर्मा : क्या नावहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 12 का निर्माण इस बीच पूरा हो चुका है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो अभी कितने किलोमीटर राजमार्ग पर निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया जाना है और किये जाने वाले कार्य का स्वरूप क्या है ; और

(ग) शेष कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ?

नावहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) से (ग). 91.2 किलोमीटर की कुल लम्बाई में से 43.8 किलोमीटर तक का निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया जाना बाकी है और यह विभिन्न चरणों में पूरा हो रहा है जैसा कि नीचे दिखाया गया है:-

4.65 किलोमीटर दूर तक के भाग पर काम हो रहा है। इस भाग पर मिट्टी का काम पूरे होने पर सड़क पर फर्श बिछाने का काम शुरू होगा।

लगभग 39 किलोमीटर के बाकी भाग पर सड़क का फर्श बिछाने का काम हो रहा है जो विभिन्न चरणों में है।

इस भाग पर फर्श बिछाने का काम पूरा होते ही तारकोल बिछाने का काम शुरू किया जायगा।

बड़े पांच पुलों में से दो पुलों पर और 29 छोटे पुलों में से 6 पुलों पर निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है।

निर्माण कार्य के अगले मौसम - 1981 के मध्य तक इस निर्माण कार्य के पूरे हो जाने की संभावना है।

Steps to Popularise Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy under CGHS and Opening of New Dispensaries

6267. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian system of Medicine and Homoeopathy are recognised systems of medicine under the CGHS and treatment under these systems is significantly cheaper as compared to allopathic system;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to popularise these systems; and

(c) the number of allopathic dispensaries vis-a-vis dispensaries under Indian system of Medicine and Homoeopathy sanctioned and actually established during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The Indian system of Medicine and Homoeopathy are recognised systems of medicine under the CGHS. However, except Homoeopathy other indigenous systems of medicine are not cheaper than Allopathic system.

(b) Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic, Unani and Siddha units are being established in Allopathic dispensaries in a phased programme in order to popularize the indigenous system among the CGHS beneficiaries by providing equal opportunity to them to take treatment in the indigenous system in such composite dispensaries.

(c) The number of dispensaries/units sanctioned and actually established during the last three years are as under:—

	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	Sanctioned	Opened	Sanctioned	Opened	Sanctioned	Opened
Allopathic	12	12	26	12	..	9*
Homoeopathic	2	2	4	..	..	4*
Ayurvedic	2	2	4	4	..	..
Unani	1	1	2	..	..	..

*Opened on the basis of the carried over sanction of 1978-79.

Railway Catering

6268. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether catering of food and drinks in Railway trains and platforms is profitable at present;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to ensure high standard of hygiene in Railway Catering; and

(c) whether food and drinks, sold by Railways in trains are subjected to checks by food analysts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) To ensure high standard of hygiene in catering service, the Railways take various steps, like cleaning of utensils, crockery, etc. with detergent and washing in running hot water, cleaning and washing in electrically operated geysers and gas operated sinks wherever provided, cooking of food under hygienic conditions under strict supervision, service of meals in covered thalis, ensuring personal hygiene of the staff engaged in cooking.

handling and service of meals, use of neat and clean uniforms, annual medical examination of the staff. The aspect of hygiene is regularly checked by Officers and Inspectors of Commercial and Medical departments, both in departmental as well as contractor managed catering establishments and defaulters are severely taken up.

(c) Yes.

Steps to eradicate Malaria from Patna, Gaya, Bihar Sharief and Nawada

6269. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to eradicate the ever increasing malaria menace in the towns of Patna, Gaya, Bihar Sharief and Nawada, where the eradication of mosquitoes programme has failed; and

(b) if not, whether any proposal is under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The incidence of malaria in these towns is so low that these have not been covered by the National Malaria Eradication Programme (Urban). These towns are, however, covered by the National Filaria Control Programme, under which Anti-larval measures to reduce the mosquito population are being carried out.

(b) Does not arise.

Mid Year Growth of Population of the Country

6270. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any machinery to assess the mid year growth of population of the country;

(b) if so, what is the rate of growth of population in 1980 during the last six months as compared to 1979 and 1978 and their State-wise break-up; and

(c) if no such machinery is available, how Government propose to monitor the information to take corrective measures in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Sample Registration System (SRS) instituted by the Office of the Registrar General, India, is a machinery which provides annual Birth and Death rates and consequently the growth rate at the national level obtained as the difference between the birth and death rates. The growth rate of the population is also provided by the Expert Committee on Population Projection set up by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of the Registrar General of India.

(b) The rate of growth of population is estimated on annual basis. The SRS figures for the year 1979 and 1980 are not yet available. However, according to the projected estimates of the Expert Committee on Population Projection the annual growth rates of

Population (not six monthly basis) at national level and by States/UTs for the year 1980-81 as compared to 1978-

79 and 1979-80 are given in the Statement.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Annual rates of growth (%) India, States and Union Territories

States/Union Territories	Years		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4
India	1.98	1.95	1.91
1. Andhra Pradesh	1.61	1.59	1.59
2. Assam	3.07	3.04	3.01
3. Bihar	1.89	1.85	1.82
4. Gujarat	2.14	2.09	2.03
5. Haryana	2.27	2.24	2.17
6. Karnataka	1.93	1.89	1.84
7. Kerala	1.79	1.75	1.75
8. Madhya Pradesh	2.13	2.10	2.14
9. Maharashtra	1.79	1.74	1.70
10. Orissa	2.07	2.01	1.93
11. Punjab	1.78	1.75	1.68
12. Rajasthan	2.55	2.51	2.47
13. Tamil Nadu	1.35	1.30	1.24
14. Uttar Pradesh	1.83	1.81	1.76
15. West Bengal	2.17	2.12	2.09
16. Himachal Pradesh	1.96	1.92	1.87
17. Jammu & Kashmir	2.56	2.53	2.49
18. Manipur	3.09	3.05	3.01
19. Meghalaya	2.70	2.64	2.55
20. Nagaland	3.22	3.18	3.14
21. Sikkim	1.64	1.54	1.43
22. Tripura	2.99	2.95	2.91
1. A. & N Islands	4.75	4.60	4.47

1	2	3	4
2. Arunchal Pradesh	3.01	2.96	2.91
3. Chandigarh	6.97	6.88	6.80
4. D. & N. Haveli	1.76	1.74	1.73
5. Delhi a	4.22	4.16	4.14
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	2.98	2.94	2.91
7. Lakshadweep a	1.21	1.20	1.20
8. Pondicherry	2.21	2.17	2.13

Source : Series No. I Paper I of 1979 ; Report of the Expert Committee on population Projections.

Deaths due to Mosquito Borne Diseases

6271. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) how many people died in India of Mosquito borne diseases such as Japanese Encephalitis and Malaria during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to formulate and implement a National Mosquito Abatement policy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The deaths reported due to Japanese Encephalitis and Malaria during the last 3 years are as follows:

Year	Deaths due to	
	Japanese Encephalitis	Malaria
1977.	Nil	55
1978.	2692	74
1979.	893	197
1980.	157	100
	(as reported up to 22-7-80)	(as reported up to 22-7-80),

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Family Quarters to Staff Nurses at Delhi

6272. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether staff nurses posted at Delhi are allotted family quarters and if so, how many and in which hospitals such quarters are allotted; and

(b) if not, whether Government have plans to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, a statement is attached herewith.

(b) Does not arise.

Statement

Central Govt. Hospitals	No. of Quarters allotted
1. Safdarjang Hospital	32
2. Dr. R. M. L. Hospital	70
3. Smt. SK & KS Hospital	59
Delhi Admn. Hospitals	
4. Swami Dayanand Hospital	8
5. L.N. J. P. Hospital and G. B. Pant Hospital	54

4-Wheeler Wagons

6273. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many four wheeler wagons were procured by Railways from various plants during the last three years year-wise;

(b) how much the Railways fell short of target, year-wise;

(c) what is the target for 1980-81 and how many are expected to be procured; and

(d) what steps are being taken to meet the shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The targets for procurement of wagons from the Industry and Railway Workshops, the actual production achieved and the shortfall in production with reference to the targets are indicated in the Table below:—

(Figure in terms
4-wheeler wagons)

Year	Target (Revised)	Actual production	Shortfall
1977-78	13,000	12,166	8,34
1978-79	12,475	12,022	4,53
1979-80	13,100	10,827	2,273

(c) The target for procurement of wagons for 1980-81 from the Industry and Railway Workshops has been fixed at 13,000 wagons in terms of four wheelers. Although there has been slippage in production in the first 3 months, it is expected that this will be made good in the coming months and the target will be achieved.

(d) Some of the wagon builders are installing captive diesel generating power plants with a view to improve wagon production levels. Also Ministry of Railways have now placed wagon orders on an additional manufacturing unit (M/s Jessop who had diversified to other lines of production) so that wagon production can be maximised.

Split in Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy

6274. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Council for Research in Indian Medi-

cine and Homoeopathy has been split into various Councils;

(b) if so, what are their names and addresses;

(c) whether all these Councils are housed in rented buildings and if so, the amount of rent paid by each annually; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to house all these newly formed Councils in a single building owned by Government and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has been split into four Councils.

(b) The names and addresses of these four Councils are given below:—

1. Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, Dharma Bhawan, S-10, Green Park Extension Market, New Delhi-110016.

2. Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, Navyug Market, Ghabziabad-201001.

3. Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, 5, Panchsheel Shopping Centre, New Delhi-110017.

4. Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy, 68-Ashok Road, New Delhi-110001.

(c) All these Councils excepting Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy are housed in rented buildings and the amount of rent paid by the three Councils for their headquarters office located in Delhi is given below:—

<i>Name of the Council</i>	<i>Rent paid per annum Rupees</i>
1. Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha	1,88,700.00
2. Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy	58,644.00
3. Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine	1,38,000.00

Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy has been housed in the premises of the Vishwayathan Yogashram at New Delhi and it does not pay any rent for it.

(d) The erstwhile Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy was allotted by D.D.A. a piece of land measuring 2.25 acres in Janakpuri Institutional Area, New Delhi, for the construction of office complex. A proposal to construct a building on the said land for accommodating all the aforesaid four Councils is under consideration.

Effectiveness of BCG Vaccination Against T.B.

6275. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether specialists are divided so far as effectiveness of BCG vaccination against TB is concerned;

(b) if so, what are the names and designations of the specialists of each school of thought,

(c) whether Government have been laying great emphasis on BCG vaccination as a preventive measure against TB and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether any alternative and full proof measure for prevention of TB has been discovered and are sought to be put into use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The question regarding effectiveness of BCG vaccination against TB has been considered by the various specialists who were consulted by the Indian Council of Medical Research (Annexure I) who unanimously felt that "It would seem prudent not to disrupt the existing practice of BCG Vaccination in infancy and early childhood, so as not to deprive this vulnerable population of the possible benefits of BCG vaccine". The members of the Standing Technical Committee of T.B. Association of India (Annexure II) also have unanimously taken the following decision:—

"The Committee expressed the opinion that BCG vaccination of infants and young children should continue as heretofore and reiterated the views expressed in the statement already issued by the Association in the matter."

A copy of the above referred statement is enclosed at Annexure III.

(c) BCG Vaccination is known to prevent the incidence of other types of tuberculosis disease, which follow soon after primary infection like meningeal, miliary, bone and joint tuberculosis etc. and so it is being continued as a part of the Expanded Programme of Immunization.

(d) No alternative and fool-proof measure for prevention of TB has been discovered and is sought to be put into use.

Annexure-I

MINUTES OF THE EXPERT GROUP MEETING FOR EVALUATION OF THE FIRST REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION TRIAL HELD ON 17TH JULY, 1979 AT 10.30 A.M. IN THE ICMR HQS. OFFICE, NEW DELHI.

Members present

Chairman

1. Dr. S. P. Pamra,
Director,
New Delhi T.B. Centre,
New Delhi.
2. Dr. B. N. M. Barua,
Adviser in Tuberculosis
Directorate General of Health
Services
New Delhi.

Rapporteur

3. Dr. S. P. Tripathy,
Director,
Tuberculosis Research Centre,
Madras-600031.

Rapporteur

4. Dr. G. V. J. Baily,
Project Director,
T.B. Prevention Trial,
Madras.
5. Dr. S. Mayurnath,
Assistant Project Director,
TB Prevention Trial, Madras.

6. Dr. S. Radhakrishna,
Deputy Director,
Institute for Research in
Medical Statistics,
(Madras Chapter), Tuberculosis
Research Centre,
Spur Tank Road, Chetput,
Madras-600031.

7. Dr. N. P. Gupta,
Sr. Dy. Director-General,
Indian Council of Medical Re-
search, Ansari Nagar,
New Delhi-110016.

8. Dr. A. D. Taskar,
Deputy Director,
Institute for Research in
Medical Statistics,
(Delhi Chapter),
Indian Council of Medical Re-
search, Ansari Nagar,
New Delhi-110016.

9. Dr. N. D. Datta Banik,
Assistant Director-General,
Indian Council of Medical Re-
search, Ansari Nagar,
New Delhi-110016.

Annexure-II

THE TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

List of persons who attended the meeting of the Standing Technical Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of India held on 18th April, 1980.

Technical Committee Members

1. Dr. M. M. Singh,
(Chairman, S.T.C.)
Medical Superintendent,
Rajen Babu TB Hospital,
Delhi.
2. Dr. M. L. Mehrotra,
Director-Professor,
TB Demonstration Training
Centre & Chest Institute,
Agra (Uttar Pradesh).

3. Dr. R. Viswanathan,
Emeritus Scientist,
Vallabhai Patel Chest Institute,
Delhi.
4. Dr. S. P. Pamra,
Honorary Technical Adviser,
TAI, & Editor,
Indian Journal of Tuberculosis,
New Delhi.
5. Dr. Tahir Mirza,
State TB Officer & Honorary
Secretary,
TB Association of Jammu and
Kashmir,
Municipal Health Centre,
Karan Nagar,
Srinagar, (Kashmir).
6. Dr. K. V. Krishnaswami,
Prof. & Head Dept. of TB &
Chest Diseases,
Madras Medical College &
Consultant,
I.C.M.R. Tuberculosis Research
Centre & Director,
Institute of TB and Chest
Diseases, Madras-31.
7. Dr. S. Sivaraman,
State TB Officer & Director, TB
Centre & Honorary Secretary,
T.B. Association of Kerala,
T.B. Centre,
Trivandrum.
8. Dr. S. P. Tripathy,
Director,
TB Research Centre,
Spur Tank Road,
Madras-31.
9. Dr. A. G. Patel,
Medical Superintendent,
S. P. Sanatorium,
Baroda.
10. Dr. Jaswant Singh,
Professor of Chest Diseases
(Retd.)
In-Charge Chest Diseases Hos-
pital.
Patiala.
11. Dr. P. A. Deshmukh,
Chest Physician,
Tata Main Hospital,
Jamshedpur.

Special Invitees

12. Dr. K. N. Rao,
Ex-Director-General of Health
Services,
Government of India,
New Delhi.
13. Dr. P. K. Sen,
Director,
B. C. Roy TB & Chest Research
Institute, & Emeritus Editor,
Indian Journal of Tuberculosis,
99/5/4, Ballyganj Place,
Calcutta-19.
14. Dr. N. L. Bordia,
Emeritus Professor of Tuber-
culosis & Tuberculosis Adviser,
Government of Madhya Pra-
desh, & Ex-TB Adviser to the
Government of India,
20, Yashwant Colony,
Indore-452 003 (Madhya Pra-
desh).
15. Dr. M. D. Deshmukh,
Honorary Secretary,
Maharashtra State Anti-TB
Association,
O.H.T. Clinic,
Sewree,
Bombay-15.
16. Dr. H. B. Dingley,
Medical Superintendent,
Lala Ram Sarup TB Hospital,
Mehrauli,
New Delhi.
17. Dr. G. V. J. Baily,
Project Director,
Tuberculosis Prevention Trial,
Spur Tank Road,
Chetput,
Madras-600 031.
18. Dr. T. Manickam,
Honorary Secretary,
Karnataka State TB Association
3, Union Street,
Bangalore.
19. Dr. D. Umapathy Rao,
Honorary General Secretary,
TB Association of Andhra Pra-
desh
3-4-760, Barkatpura,
Hyderabad.

20. Dr. M. S. Chadha,
Director-General of Health Services (Retd.),
Government of India and Vice-Chairman, Tuberculosis Association of India,
3 Red Cross Road,
New Delhi.

Annexure-III

THE TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA B.C.G. VACCINATION

BCG vaccination was introduced in 1921 as a protective measure against tuberculosis. Since then, millions of children have been vaccinated in many countries of the world including India. The protective effect of B.C.G. depends on a number of factors such as the degree of endemicity of infection and the size of infector pool in the community; extent of non-specific sensitization induced by atypical (usually non-pathogenic) mycobacteria in the environment; epidemiological situation in any country or community etc. A number of controlled studies to determine the protective effect of BCG have been carried out in different parts of the world and because of the variation in the factors mentioned above, there has been considerable disparity in the findings of the various studies.

A scientifically controlled study was started in a population of approximately 360,000 in Chingleput District of Tamil Nadu in 1968. The findings of this study have shown that BCG did not protect against the bacillary form of pulmonary tuberculosis during the first 7 1/2 years of the follow up of the population. This factor has been given a lot of publicity in the lay press. Views expressed have often been inaccurate and incomplete. It may be pointed out that the applicability of these findings to other situations even within the country needs careful assessment of the epidemiological factors involved. Furthermore, the study does not provide evidence, one way or the other, regard-

ing the effectiveness of BCG vaccination in reducing the incidence of other types of tuberculous disease which follow soon after primary infection more particularly the meningeal type and the bone and joint type of disease etc. Since many studies carried out elsewhere have shown adequate protection by BCG vaccination against these types of disease, it would be imprudent to deprive the vulnerable population of infants and young children of this protection.

Under the revised strategy adopted by the Government of India, BCG vaccination is being integrated with the expanded programme of immunization in rural areas so that all infants are vaccinated within 3 to 9 months of their birth. Vaccination of new borns and infants are being continued in urban areas in the maternity and other institutions as heretofore.

दानापुर डिब्बीजन के लेखा अधिकारी को
मांग पत्र दिया जाना

6276. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आल इंडिया रेलवे एकाउन्ट्स एम्पलाइज एसोसिएशन की दानापुर ब्रांच ने 14 दिसम्बर, 1979 को पूर्व रेलवे के दानापुर डिब्बीजन के लेखा अधिकारी को एक चाँदह-सूत्री मांग पत्र दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

आल इंडिया रेलवे एकाउन्ट्स एम्पलाइज एसोसिएशन, पूर्व रेलवे, दानापुर शाखा द्वारा अपने 14-12-1979 के पत्र के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत मांगों के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति

(1) पंचवर्षीय संशोधन के परिणाम-

स्वरूप 1-4-78 से रेलवे क्वार्टरों के किराये की दरों में 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि औचित्यपूर्ण नहीं है और इस वृद्धि को रेलवे क्वार्टरों के अनुरक्षण की दयनीय स्थिति जैसे यथा उल्लिखित विभिन्न कारणों से वापस ले लिया जाये क्योंकि कर्मचारी सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं।

रेलवे क्वार्टरों के किराये में संशोधन सरकार की नीति के अनुरूप है। निर्माण एवं आवास मंत्रालय द्वारा रेलवे से भिन्न अन्य केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में ऐसी ही प्रक्रिया अपनायी जाती है।

सफेदी, रंग-रोगन, दरवाजों और खिड़कियों की मरम्मत जैसी आवधिक सरकार की नीति के अनुरूप है। निर्माण की उपलब्धता को देखते हुए काम की कुल मात्रा को वर्ष दर वर्ष के आधार पर विनियमित किया जाता है। आम तौर पर चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों की वर्ष में एक बार और श्रेणी 3 के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों की लगभग 2 वर्ष में एक बार देखभाल की जाती है।

शाँचालयों को एक निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के आधार पर सफाईयुक्त बनाया जा रहा है। दानापुर के सभी क्वार्टरों में इस से संबंधित काम 1980-81 तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

बरामदा रसोई जैसी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था भी एक निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के आधार पर की जाती है 'वी' टाइप जैसे कुछ किस्म के क्वार्टरों में बरामदे की व्यवस्था करना सम्भव नहीं है।

यह सही है कि दानापुर में ईस्टर्न कालोनी के क्वार्टर नं. - 468, 469 और 467 में पानी की सप्लाई के सम्बन्ध में अस्थायी तौर पर कुछ कठिनाई पैदा हो गयी थी क्योंकि नल-कूप से कम पानी निकल रहा था। एक नया नलकूप बनाया जा चुका है और पानी की सप्लाई की स्थिति सुधर गयी है।

(2) रेलवे कालोनी में सफाई की स्थिति अत्यंत असंतोषजनक है क्योंकि नालियों की सफाई नहीं की जाती

है और कूड़े के ढेर जमा होने दिये जाते हैं। इन कालोनियों का स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षक द्वारा निरीक्षण नहीं किया जाता।

रेलवे क्वार्टरों और उनके आसपास की छोटी नालियों की लगभग रोजाना सफाई कर्मचारियों द्वारा सफाई की जाती है जबकि बड़ी नालियों की सफाई सप्ताह में एक बार की जाती है। मुख्यालय के मलेरिया निरोधक दल द्वारा एक निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के आधार पर समय-समय पर मच्छरों के अण्डे नष्ट करने के लिए तेल का छिड़काव किया जाता है ताकि मच्छर न पनपने पायें। निकटवर्ती पेड़ों के सूखे पत्तों के नियमित रूप से और प्रायः गिरते रहने से नालियों में पानी के बहाव में बाधा पड़ती है परन्तु उन्हें शीघ्र साफ कर दिया जाता है। दानापुर में रेलवे की कालोनियां पांच मील की परिधि में फैली हुई है। स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षक को विभिन्न कालोनियों में तैनात सफाई कर्मचारियों के काम का बारी-बारी से पर्यवेक्षण करना होता है। यह सम्भव नहीं है कि वह प्रत्येक कालोनी में रोजाना जांच के लिए चक्कर लगाये।

(3) कार्य के विश्लेषण के आधार पर काम और उसका मापदण्ड निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिए। इन मापदण्डों के आधार पर कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ायी जानी चाहिए।

क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर कार्यभार के आधार पर कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था करने के मानदण्ड मौजूद हैं। समय-समय पर प्रस्तुत औचित्य के सन्दर्भ में तथा पदों के सृजन पर प्रतिबन्ध से सम्बन्धित सरकार के आदेशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि के प्रस्तावों की जांच की जाती है।

(4) 3 या 4 वर्ष के भीतर सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों के पदोन्नति पर मण्डल से बाहर नहीं भेजा जाना चाहिए और उन्हें वहां ही पदोन्नति दे दी जानी चाहिए।

लेखा विभाग, पूर्व रेलवे को यह एक सामान्य नीति है कि 50 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के कर्मचारी को, जहां तक व्यवहारिक हो, पदोन्नत होने पर उसी स्टेशन पर रहने दिया जाये। यदि उसी स्टेशन पर खाली

जगह उपलब्ध न हो तो सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति को पदोन्नत करके साथ के निकटतम स्टेशन पर तैनात कर दिया जाता है। यदि कोई कर्मचारी पदोन्नति पर उस स्टेशन से बाहर जाने से इन्कार करता है तो इस तरह से इनकार को लिए उसे कोई दण्ड नहीं दिया जाता और जब भी उसके पुराने स्टेशन पर कोई जगह खाली होती है, तो उसे वहाँ पदोन्नति देने के बारे में विचार किया जाता है। मांग पत्र में जिस व्यक्ति का उल्लेख किया गया है उसे उसी स्टेशन पर तैनात करने के लिए कोई खाली जगह उपलब्ध नहीं थी।

- (5) लेखा कर्मचारी इस सूचना से सन्तुष्ट नहीं है कि सब-हैड के पद बोर्ड द्वारा समाप्त किये जा रहे हैं। बल्कि ग्रेड 1 के चार क्लर्कों पर एक सबहैड की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

रेल कर्मचारियों के दोनों महासंघों के परामर्श से 1-4-80 से लागू संशोधित ढांचे के अनुसार अब जब भी सामान्य प्रक्रिया में सबहैड की कोटि में जगह खाली होंगी, उन पर सबहैड के बदले प्रवरण ग्रेड के क्लर्क तैनात किये जायेंगे।

- (6) क्लर्क ग्रेड 1 और ग्रेड 2 के वेतन-मानों को मिला दिया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि इन दोनों कोटियों के कर्मचारियों को ड्यूटी में नाममात्र का अन्तर है। वर्तमान वेतनमान इस प्रकार के होने चाहिए कि श्रेणी 3 और 4 का कोई भी कर्मचारी अपने अधिकतम वेतन पर रुकने न पाये जैसी कि इस समय स्थिति है।

क्लर्कों के दोनों ग्रेडों को मिलाने और एक वर्तमान वेतनमान लागू करने के प्रश्न पर वेतन आयोग द्वारा विगत में कई बार विचार किया गया है परन्तु इस अनुरोध को स्वीकार करना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि प्रशासन के हित में दोनों ग्रेडों को बनाये रखना अनिवार्य है।

- (7) विभिन्न ग्रेडों में वेतनमानों के अधिकतम पर रुके सभी कर्मचारियों को राहत दी जाये।

वेतनमानों के अधिकतम पर रुके कर्मचारियों को राहत देने के प्रश्न पर रेल

अपनी ओर से कोई निर्णय नहीं ले सकती, क्योंकि यह प्रश्न सभी केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित है। आशा है, हाल में किये गये संवर्गों के पुनर्गठन से कर्मचारियों को पर्याप्त राहत मिलेगी।

- (8) कर्मचारियों का हर 3 या 4 वर्ष बाद अन्तर-अनुभागीय स्थानान्तरण किया जाना चाहिए ताकि वे सभी अनुभागों का काम सीख सकें।

अनुभागों की कार्यकुशलता पर विपरीत प्रभाव डाले बिना सामान्यतः एक निश्चित आधार पर कर्मचारियों का अन्तर-अनुभागीय स्थानान्तरण किया जाता है। वास्तव में, पिछले एक वर्ष में काफी संख्या में कर्मचारियों और अनुभागीय अधिकारी (लेखा) का विभिन्न अनुभागों में स्थानान्तरण किया गया है। शेष कर्मचारियों का भी चरणबद्ध आधार पर स्थानान्तरण किया जायेगा।

- (9) श्रेणी 2 में पदोन्नति के लिए श्रेणी 3 के कर्मचारियों की परीक्षा समाप्त कर दी जानी चाहिए और पदोन्नतियों वरिष्ठता के अनुसार विनियमित की जानी चाहिए।

सभी भारतीय रेलों पर अपनायी जा रही नीति के अनुसार न केवल लेखा विभाग के लिए बल्कि विभिन्न विभागों के लिए लिखित परीक्षाएं आयोजित की जाती हैं।

- (10) अनुभागीय अधिकारी (लेखा) के पद पर पदोन्नति सबहैड और अपेंडिक्स 3 की परीक्षा में अर्हता प्राप्त कर्मचारियों में से 50 प्रतिशत के अनुपालन में की जानी चाहिए। लेखा विभाग में अपेंडिक्स 3-ए की केवल एक परीक्षा होनी चाहिए और उसमें प्रवेश वरिष्ठता के आधार पर दिया जाना चाहिए।

अनुभागीय अधिकारी (लेखा) के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए अपेंडिक्स 3 (आई आर ई एम) की परीक्षा में सफलता प्राप्त करना एक पूर्व शर्त है। इसलिए केवल वरिष्ठता के आधार पर सबहैड की अ. अ. (लेखा) के रूप में पदोन्नत करने के लिए कोई कोटा निर्धारित करने का औचित्य नहीं है। सभी पात्र कर्मचारियों को अपेंडिक्स 3 की परीक्षा

में बैठने की अनुमति दी जाती है। इसलिए वरिष्ठता के आधार पर प्रवेश को सीमित करने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है।

(11) जैसा कि दानापुर मंडल के कर्मचारियों द्वारा अनुरोध किया गया है, जुलाई, 1979 में आयोजित अपेंडिक्स 2-ए की परीक्षा में असफल रहने वाले उम्मीदवारों की उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की फिर से जांच की जाये और जो पास हों, उन्हें सफल घोषित किया जाये। इस पर विचार किया गया है और यह पाया गया है कि उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं को फिर से जांच करवाने का कोई औचित्य या आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(12) पिछले 15 वर्षों से नैमित्तिक मजदूर के रूप में कार्यरत श्री बनारसी को सी.पी.सी. वेतन मान दिया जाये और उन्हें किसी उपयुक्त पद पर तैनात किया जाये।

श्री बनारसी को जब वह 25 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के थे, गंगा प्ल परियोजना के लेखा विभाग में नैमित्तिक श्रमिक के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था। रेलवे से कहा गया है कि नियमानुसार उनके मामले को जांच की जाये और इस सम्बन्ध में बोर्ड को सूचित किया जाये। इस सम्बन्ध में बाद में उत्तर दिया जायेगा।

(13) रेलवे अस्पताल, दानापुर में रोगियों की अस्पताल से छुट्टी देने पर और नये रोगियों को भर्ती करने पर बिस्तरों की चद्दरें तत्काल बदली जायें। पहले से ऐसा किया जा रहा है और यह शिकायत तथ्यों पर आधारित नहीं है।

(15) लेखा कर्मचारियों को कार्मिक शाखा के कर्मचारियों के समान वेतन पर्सियां दी जाये।

उन कर्मचारियों को वेतन पर्सियां दी जा रही हैं जिनके वेतन बिल कम्प्यूटर द्वारा तैयार किये जाते हैं। दीर्घकालिक उद्देश्य यही है कि इस तरह का विवरण सभी कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध कराया जाय परन्तु इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति तभी होगी जब अधिक से अधिक वेतन बिलों को कम्प्यूटर की मदद से तैयार किया जायेगा।

रेलवे बोर्ड के लेखा विभाग में पदों का समाप्त किया जाना

6277, श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड के लेखा विभाग में क्लर्क ग्रेड एक के 80 प्रतिशत, क्लर्क ग्रेड दो के 20 प्रतिशत और सलैक्शन ग्रेड तथा सब-हैंड के 20 प्रतिशत पद समाप्त करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) क्या रेलवे के लेखा विभाग के वे कर्मचारी जो परिशिष्ट-2 की परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण नहीं कर पाते उसी ग्रेड में सेवा निवृत्त हो जाते हैं और यदि किसी कर्मचारी को ग्रेड एक में पदोन्नत किया जाता है तो ऐसा केवल तभी किया जाता है जब वह सेवा निवृत्त होने वाला होता है;

(ग) क्या राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर बढ़ाने हेतु जोनल और डिवीजनल स्तर पर नये पद बनाये जाते हैं और समाप्त पदों को लटायें जाने के नाम पर श्रेणी तीन और चार के कर्मचारियों की संस्था घटाई जा रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या औचित्य है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) क्लर्क ग्रेड 1 के 25 प्रतिशत पद वरिष्ठता एवं उपयुक्तता के आधार पर क्लर्क ग्रेड 2 के उन कर्मचारियों में से पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाने के लिए निर्धारित है जो अपेंडिक्स 2 परीक्षा में अर्हता प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते। साधारणतया इस बात की संभावना नहीं रहती कि ऐसे कर्मचारी की सेवा निवृत्ति का समय निकट आने पर पदोन्नति मिले।

(ग) और (घ). राजपत्रित संवर्ग में नये पदों का सृजन मुख्यतः कार्यभार की अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार किया जाता है न कि राजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति-सरणि को व्यापक बनाने की दृष्टि से। ग्रुप 'सी' और ग्रुप 'डी' के समतुल्य पदों का अभ्यर्पण करके राजपत्रित पदों का सृजन करना स्वीकार्य नहीं है।

Firms having scheme of workers' participation in Management

6278. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the number of major industrial undertakings, State-wise, in private and public sectors which have implemented the scheme of participation of workers in management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): A Statement giving the figures so far made available by the State Government is attached.

Statement

Number of Industrial Undertakings which have implemented the scheme of workers' participation of October, 1975 (as Supplied by the State Governments).

Name of the State	Public Sector	Private Sector
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh .	25	102
2. Andaman & Nicobar Islands .	2	2
3. Assam . . .	5	15
*4. Bihar . . .	42	77
5. Chandigarh .	1	2
6. Delhi . . .	1	6
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .	—	—
8. Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	1	4
*9. Gujarat . . .	19	103
*10. Haryana . . .	4	40
11. Jammu & Kashmir . . .	—	1
12. Karnataka . . .	6	19
13. Kerala . . .	26	12
14. Lakshadweep . . .	—	—
15. Maharashtra . . .	61	137
*16. Madhya Pradesh . . .	8	38
17. Meghalaya . . .	2	—

1	2	3
18. Nagaland . . .	—	—
19. Orissa . . .	14	45
20. Punjab . . .	5	53
21. Pondicherry . . .	2	3
*22. Rajasthan . . .	11	22
*23. Tamil Nadu . . .	34	162
24. Uttar Pradesh . . .	47	105
25. West Bengal . . .	36	79

*Figures given in columns (2) and (3) in respect of 6 States (at Sl Nos. 4, 9, 10, 16, 22 and 23) relate to March 1980 while those in respect of other States relate to November 1977.

Rajasthan Railway Platforms without sheds

6279. SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of railway platforms in Rajasthan which have no shed and drinking water facilities;

(b) what allocations have been made for providing these two items in the Budget and the allocation earmarked for Rajasthan; and

(c) what plans and programmes have been formulated for providing these facilities at railway station in Rajasthan and by what time they will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Drinking water facilities are available at all regular stations. However these facilities are not available at some halt stations of Western Railway listed in Annexure 'A'. A list of stations without platform sheds is enclosed as Annexure 'B'.

(b) and (c). Plans and programmes for works are drawn up Zone-wise and not state-wise. Similarly allo-

cation of funds for works is also made on zone-wise basis. A sum of Rs. 145 lakhs has been allotted to Western and Northern Railways during 1980-81 for Passenger Amenities Works which includes facilities for provision of drinking water and platform sheds. Augmentation/improvement of the facilities at the stations is done on a programme basis in consultation with Railway Users' Amenities Committee, taking into account the relative needs of various stations and availability of funds. This is a continuing process and no targets have been laid down for this purpose.

Annerure 'A'

- (1) Kandip
- (2) Phindhora Hikmikheda
- (3) Jaicholi
- (4) Ranikund Rarah
- (5) Birambad
- (6) Nagla Tula
- (7) Bijora
- (8) Chhajawa
- (9) Pipda-Road
- (10) Bhulon
- (11) Motipura Chawki

RE-BKI Section

- (12) Khanpur Ahir
- (13) Ghatla

JP-FL

- (14) Dhindha
- (15) Bindayaka

AF-BKI

- (16) Paprera
- (17) Tarchhera Barodli Ran
- (18) Bentia
- (19) Bhanjera
- (20) Shri Ghasinagar

Rewari Fulera Section

- (21) Sanodiya
- (22) Mindha
- (23) Paohar Malikpura
- (24) Kathuwas

Sawaimadhopur Jaipur Slection

- (25) Surehi
- (26) Goner Road

Jaipur Rewari Section

- (27) Goriyan
- (28) Sonthaliya
- (29) Bhaton-ki-Gali

Sikar-Churu

- (30) Rashidpura Kheri
- (31) Kaymsar

Sanganer Teda Rai Singh

- (32) Baiawala
- (33) Madnorajpura
- (34) Ninera
- (35) Chosla
- (36) Avikanagar
- (37) Bhojras
- (38) Gambhiri Road
- (39) Lachipura

Annexure "B"

Talaoli, Punch Pahar, Jhalawar Road Kanwalpura, Darah, Gopal Road Raotha Road, Dhanikasar, Alnia, Dhadevi, Dakaniya Talab, Kota city, Gurla, Keshorai Patan, Arnetha, Kapren, Ghata-ka-baran, Laban, Lakheri, Ambli, Rawanjana Dungar, Kushtala, Ran Thombhore, Makholi, Malarna, Nimoda, Narainpur Tatwara, Lalpur Bruri, Chholi oodai, Pilauda, Khandip, Phindhora Hukuni Kheda, Fatehsingpura, Dumariya, Keladevi, Pingora, Jaicholi, Sewar, Dhaurmai Jaghina, Ranikund Rarah, Birambad, Bandh Baretha, Nagla Tula, Bansi Paharpur, Dhana Kherli, Ruplas, Digod, Bhonra, Anta, Nathu Kheri, Chhajawa, Pipalda Road, Atru, Salpura, Bhulon, Motipura Choki, Ladpura, Kishangarh, Mandawariya, Tiloniya, Gahlota, Sali, Sakun, Dantara, Naraina, Bhanwsa, Malpura, Todi Sagar, Kukar, Toda Rai Singh, Getor Jagatpura, Khatpura, Kanauta, Bassi, Jhir, Jatwara, Bhandana, Khan Bhan-kri, Bhankari, Koivagram, Arniya, Kanakpura, Dhanakya, Asalpur Jobner, Dhindha, Hirnoda, Baswa, Dhigaware, Malakhera, Mahwa, Parisat, Harsauli, Ajarka, Majri, Nangal,

Biwai, Karanpura, Mandawar Mahwa Road, Ghosrana, Kherli, Nabdai, Helak, Ikran, Chiksana, Khandel, Bheslana, Badhal, Kishan Manpura, Kachera, Bhagega, Maonda, Ateli, Bhavdhari, Surajgarh, Nari Khetri, Ratanshahr, Goriyan, Palsana, Chhota Gudha, Bhutan ki gali, Nindhar Benar, Dahar-ka-Balaji, Bais Godam, Durgapura, Sanganeer Jn., Goner Road, Sheodaspura Padampura, Chaksu, Channani, Siras, Devpura, Balawala, Chitora Rerwal, Madhorajpura, Phagi, Nimer. Chosla, Diggi, Avikanagar, Dholipal, Budhsingwala, Banwali, Chakwaharaka, Prithirajpur, Dalapatsinghpur, Zorawarpura, Mohannagar, Jetsar, Sarupsar, Sardargarh, Raghunathgarh, Kalyankot, Sribijaynagar, Keshvnagar, Ramsinghpur, Baror, Anupgarh, Kanasar, Jamsar, Jagdeewala, Dhirera, Dalmera, Lunkaransar, Nathwana, Malkisar, Mahajan, Arjansar, Rajiasar, Birdhwal, Rangmahal, Dabhli, Manaksar, Bringkhera, Gajner. Gadhwal, Napsar, Belsar, Bigga, Berisar, Parasneu, Ratangarh West. Molisar, Juharpura, Depalsar, Aslu, Dudhwakhara, Hadyal, Harpalu Rampura Beri, Parvezpur, Jhumpo. Suratpura, Narwasi, Hansiawas, Sidhmukh, Anupshahr, Kalana, Gogameri. Ramgarhujalpas, Diplana, Bhukarka, Khanania, Tulwaraghil, Tibi, Sherekan, Sardarshahr, Dulrasar, Ajit, Alai, Asaranda, Ashapura Gomat, Badubra, Badwasi, Bayto, Bakra Road, Balsamand, Balwara, Banain, Banar, Banlya Sanda-Dhora, Basni, Basrauli, Bhachbhar. Bhakat-ki-kothi, Bhawi, Bhimpura, Bheekhumkor, Bhimarlai, Bidiyad, Bilara, Bishangarh, Bomadra, Bone Siding, Borawar, Chilo, Daijar Halt, Deshnoke, Deswal, Dhelana, Dudia, Dundara, Foduser, Foduser Quarry/Siding, Gachipura, Gadra Road, Gagariya, Gole, Gottan, Govindi Marwar, Gypsum Halt, Gudha, Hanwant, Jagnath Ji Road Halt, Jaisingder, Jajiwai, Jalsu, Jalsu Nanak, Janiyana, Jasai, Jaswantgarh, Jethantri Halt, Jetha Chandan, Jogi Magra, Kagmala Halt, Kairla, Kavas, Khadeen, Khajwana, Kharia-Khangarh, Khatu, Kheduli, Khed Temple, Kheri Salwa, Khinchan

Halt, Khunkhuna, Kiroda, Kuchman City, Ladnun, Ledamer, Lilma, Loha, Mahamandir, Malwara, Manaklao, Mandor, Marwar Bagra, Marwar Balia, Marwar-Bhinmal, Marwar Bithri, Chhapri, Marwar Khara, Marwar Lohawat, Marwar Kori, Marwar Masura, Marwar-Mathaniya, Marwar Mundwa, Marwar Ratanpura, Merta City, Miyan ka-Bara Modran, Mokalsar, Munabao, Nagaur Mela, Nawa City, Naya Khadia, Nokha, Odania Chacha, Osian, Pachpadra City, Pachpara Salt-Depot, Palana, Parbatsar City, Parbatsar Mela, Parihara, Parlu, Pipar City, Pipar Road, Pirwa, Pokaran, Rajkiawas, Rakhi, Ramdevra, Ramaniya Halt, Ramsar, Raniwara, Ren, Rohat, Saitan Singh-Nagar, Salawas, Samrau, Senvrad, Sathin Road, Shri Balaji, Shri Bhadriya Lathi, Silari, Satlana, Surpura, Talchhappar, Thathana Mithari, Tilwara, Thaiyat, Hamra, Tiwari. Tamlor Halt, Umed, Utarlai, Udramsar, Orki, Fatuhi, Khtlabana, Mohanpura and Kotha Pakki.

Goods carried by Road Transport

6280. **SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a great bulk of goods are now being carried by road transport from Rajasthan to other States which could have been carried by rail;

(b) if so, whether an indepth study has been made in this regard;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to augment goods traffic from Rajasthan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Despite imposition of operating restrictions, reduced production of cement and loco running staff agitation, there was only a marginal drop in the originating rail traffic from Rajasthan, as such, indepth study was not considered necessary.

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

Second Class berth reservation facility

6281. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is provision for Second Class berth reservation for passengers from District Headquarters of Madhubani in Jayanti Janata, North Bihar, Mithila Express trains under Samastipur Division of the North Eastern Railways;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide for the facility; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Madhubani station has been provided with the reservation quotas of six second class sleeper berths by 153 Up Jayanti

Janata Express, 2 second class sleeper berths each by 20 Dn Mithila Express and 22 Dn North Bihar Express trains.

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

Reservation quotas

6282. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the quotas of reservation of all types of berths and seating accommodation fixed in each of the cities on the Western Railway for various trains via Ajmer, Nasirabad, Bhilwara, Chittoragarh, Neemuch, Mandsaur, Jaora, Ratlam, Indore, Mhow and Khandwa served by metre gauge and from these cities on the Broad-gauge trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): A statement is attached.

Statement

The Reservation quotas allotted to the stations in various trains are as under :—

S. No.	Name of Station	Trains	No. of berths/seats allotted					
			ACC	1st	AC	II Class		
						2-tier	Chair Car	B S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Ajmer	(MG) 1 Up Ahmedabad Mail	..	..	..	..	6	..
		2 Dn Delhi Mail	..	18	..	..	6	33
		3 Up Ahmedabad Exp.	..	25	..	..	64	48
		4 Dn Delhi Exp.	..	..	..	..	26	..
		5 Up Fast Pass/Express	..	..	..	..	16	48
		6 Dn -do	..	4	..	..	16	48
		31 Up Jayanti Janata Exp	..	..	..	..	..	64
		32 Dn Do.	..	..	..	..	28	64
		69 UP Kecheguda Exp.	..	..	..	..	..	4
		(BG) 6 Up Saurashtra Mail	..	..	..	..	6	..
		8 Up Ahmedabad Janata Exp.	..	..	..	..	23	..
2.	Nasirabad	16 Dn Chetak Exp. ¹	..	1	..	..	2	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		69 Up Kacheguda Exp	—	—	—	—	—	2
3. Bhilwara		71 Up Ajmer Khandwa Exp.	—	2	—	—	4	—
		16 Dn Chetak Exp.	—	3	—	—	14	—
		69 Up Kacheguda Exp.	—	—	—	—	2	2
4. Chittourgarh		71 Up Ajmer-Khandwa Exp.	—	2	—	—	6	—
		16 Dn Chetak Exp.	—	6	—	—	12	—
		69 Up Kacheguda Exp.	—	—	—	—	2	2
		217 Up Chittorgarh- Udaipur Pass.	—	—	—	—	2	4
5. Nimach		72 Dn Khandwa- Ajmer Exp.	—	—	—	—	4	—
		74 Dn Fast Pass.	—	3	—	—	8	—
		69 Up Kacheguda Exp.	—	—	—	—	2	2
6. Mandasor		72 Dn Khandwa- Ajmer Express	—	—	—	—	2	—
		74 Dn Fast Pass.	—	—	—	—	2	—
		581 Up Kacheguda Fast Pass.	—	—	—	—	1	—
7. Jaora		69 Up Kacheguda Express	—	—	—	—	2	2
8. Ratlam (MG)		72 Dn Khandwa- Ajmer Express	—	7	—	—	20	6
		74 Dn Fast Pass.	—	2	—	—	10	—
		581 Up Kacheguda Fast Passenger.	—	4	—	—	8	—
		582 Dn -do	—	—	—	—	2	4
		69 Up Kacheguda Express	—	—	—	—	5	6
	(BG)	3 Dn Frontier Mail	—	6	—	—	14	—
		4 Up -do-	—	4	—	—	10	—
		25 Dn A.C. Exp.	1	—	2	2	6	6
		25 Dn Paschim Exp.	1	2	2	—	12	—
		26 Up -do-	—	—	—	2	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rat'am (BG)— <i>contd.</i>		19 Dn Dehradun Exp.	—	2	—	—	26	—
		20 Up -do-	—	10	—	—	35	—
		23 Dn Janata Exp.	—	—	—	—	42	—
		24 Up -do-	—	—	—	—	—	60
		171 Dn Bombay-Jammu Super-fast	—	3	—	3	8	—
		172 Up -do-	—	—	—	2	—	—
		165 Dn Sabarmati Exp. 4	—	1	—	—	31	45
		166 Up -do-	—	—	—	—	—	12
		151 Dn Rajdhani Exp.	—	—	—	4	—	—
		152 Up -do-	—	—	—	2	—	—
		181 Dn Sarvodaya Exp.	—	—	4	—	20	—
9. Indore (MG)		72 Dn Khandwa-Ajmer Express	—	6	—	—	36	—
		73 Up Fast Pass.	—	4	—	—	6	—
		74 Dn -do-	—	2	—	—	15	—
		581 Up Kacheguda Fast Pass.	—	2	—	—	10	—
		582 Dn -do-	—	2	—	—	8	4
		69 Up Kacheguda Exp.	—	—	—	—	14	15
		70 Dn do-	—	—	—	—	9	—
Indore (BG)		3 Dn Frontier Mail	—	—	—	—	26	—
		4 Up -do-	—	7	—	—	22	—
		25 Dn A.C. Express	—	2	2	2	6	2
		25 Dn Paschim Exp.	—	2	1	—	8	—
		19 Dn Dehradun Exp.	—	1	—	—	48	—
		20 Up -do-	—	3	—	—	36	—
		23 Dn Janata Exp.	—	—	—	—	25	—
		24 Up -do-	—	—	—	—	—	10
		171 Dn Bombay-Jammu Super Fast Exp.	—	2	—	—	6	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Indore (B.G.)— <i>contd.</i>	165 Dn Sabarmati Exp.	—	1	—	—	—	39	—
	166 Up -do-	—	—	—	—	—	22	54
	181 Dn Sarvodaya Exp.	—	—	6	—	—	30	—
	33 Dn Indore-Bilaspur Express	—	12	—	—	—	65	42
	89 Dn Indore-Bhopal Pass.	—	18	—	—	—	58	—
	4 Dn Calcutta Mail	—	1	—	—	—	4	—
	3 Up -do-	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
	58 Up Amritsar-Dadar Exp.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	27 Dn Varanasi Exp.	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
	41 Dn Howarah-Janata Exp.	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
	42 Up -do-	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
	178 Up Jhelum Exp.	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
	169 Up Bhagalpur-Janata Express	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
	170 Dn -do-	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
	16 Up G.T. Express	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	138 Up Chhatisgarh Express	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
	115 Dn Bombay-Lucknow Express	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	132 Up Jayanthi-Janata Express	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	22 Up Dakshin Exp.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	126 Up K.K. Exp.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	57 Dn Dadra-Amritsar Express	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
	177 Dn Jhelum Exp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
10. Mhow (MG)	72 Dn Khandwa-Ajmer Pass.	—	2	—	—	—	8	—
	74 Dn Fast Pass.	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
	581 Up Kacheguda Fast pass	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	69 Up Kacheguda Exp.	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
	70 Dn -do-	—	—	—	—	—	6	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mhow (MG)		72 Dn Khandwa—						
—contd.		Ajmer Passen-	—	6	—	—	—	—
		ger						
(BG)		25 Dn Paschim Exp.	—	—	—	—	2	—
		19 Dn Dehradun Exp.	—	—	—	—	9	—
		20 Up -do-	—	—	—	—	8	—
		23 Dn Janata Exp.	—	—	—	—	6	—
		177 Dn Bombay-						
		Jammu Super-	—	—	—	—	4	—
		fast Exp.						
		89 Dn Indore-Bhopal	—	—	—	—	2	—
		Pass.						
		6 Up Punjab Mail	—	—	—	—	4	—
		178 Up Jhelum Exp.	—	—	—	—	6	—
		177 Dn -do-	—	—	—	—	—	2
		58 Up Amritsar-						
		Dadra Express	—	2	—	—	2	—
		72 Dn Khandwa-	—	6	—	—	23	—
		Ajmer Express						
			—	—	—	—	16	36
		74 Dn Fast Pass.	—	4	—	—	(for Jodhpur) 23	—
		582 Dn Kacheguda Fast						
		Pass.	—	16	—	—	42	—
11. Khandwa		3 Up Calcutta Mail	—	1	—	—	2	—
		4 Dn -do-	—	1	—	—	5	—
		6 Up Punjab Mail	—	2	—	—	2	—
		115 Dn Lucknow Exp.	—	2	—	—	8	—
		27 Dn Varanasi Exp.	—	—	—	—	4	2
		41 Dn Janata Exp.	—	—	—	—	2	—
		170 Dn Janata Exp.	—	—	—	—	2	—
		57 Dn Amritsar Exp.	—	—	—	—	6	—
		58 Up -do-	—	6	—	—	2	—
		29 Dn Howrah Exp.	—	—	—	—	2	—
		177 Dn Jhelum Exp.	—	—	—	—	6	—
		178 Up Jhelum Exp.	—	—	—	—	10	—
		138 Up Chhatisgarh						
		Exp.	—	—	—	—	2	—

Clinical facilities in CGHS Dispensary, Janakpuri, New Delhi

6283. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Janakpuri has only one CGHS Dispensary;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this dispensary is ill-equipped and is without any clinical facilities and patients have to go miles before they get these facilities at Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and other hospitals; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to open a well-equipped CGHS Poli-clinic in the colony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No. There are two CGHS dispensaries in Janakpuri. One is located at 'A' Block and the other in 'D' Block.

(b) No. The beneficiaries attached to the CGHS dispensaries functioning in Janakpuri are provided Clinical Laboratory facilities from the CGHS Dispensary at Tilak Nagar.

(c) Does not rise.

New Passport Offices

6284. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to open new passport offices in the current financial year;

(b) if so, the names of places where Government propose to open new Passport Offices; and

(c) the likely date by which Passport Offices would be opened?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The Government have under consideration a proposal to open a passport office in Himachal Pradesh.

(c) No definite date has been fixed as yet.

Pune-Kolhapur area in Central Railway Zone

6285. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand has been made by the Deputy Mayor of Kolhapur on behalf of Kolhapur people to include Pune-Kolhapur area in the Central Railway Zone;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) On receipt of a few letters in the recent past from some M.Ps. etc., suggesting transfer of Pune-Kolhapur section to Central Railway and many others pleading for maintenance of status-quo, the matter has been examined but it had not been found feasible to disturb the existing system. Organisational set-up in the Railways is how-ever under constant review and suggestion will be kept in mind whenever any reorganisation becomes necessary as a result of future developments.

Railway Division at Rourkela

6286. SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa had submitted a proposal for establishing a Railway Division at Rourkela in Western Orissa;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the proposal; and

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal to establish a division?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal in question has been considered on several occasions but it has not been found feasible to establish a Railway division at Rourkela. At present, there is no proposal under consideration in this regard.

**Provident Fund dues outstanding
against National Textile
Corporation**

6287. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the provident fund contributions of workmen which were not deposited by the previous managements of textile mills taken over by the National Textile Corporation and the dues not deposited by the National Textile Corporation with the Provident Fund authorities after the takeover; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to realise the dues from the previous management and whether, in case of failure to realise the dues, the National Textile Corporation propose to make alternative arrangements in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) The Provident Fund authorities have reported that an amount of Rs 783.58 lakhs is outstanding on account of provident fund contributions (both employees' and employers' share), administrative charges and damages from the erstwhile owners of the sick mills taken over by the National Textile Corporation. Another sum of Rs. 342.77 lakhs is outstanding against the said mills for the period when they were under authorised Controllers/State Textile Corporations. However, no dues are now outstanding against the N.T.C. for the post-nationalisation period.

(b) Claims have been filed by the provident fund authorities with the Commissioner of Payments appointed under the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974. The National Textile Corporation have also agreed to make lump sum payments in respect of outgoing members and in cases of death in service for the period after the mills were taken over but prior to nationalisation.

• Provident Fund Accounts

6288. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no reconciliation of bank/cash branches and that of consolidated ledger balances of the employees' provident fund of members whose accounts are alive has taken place since the inception of the Scheme in 1952; and

(b) if so, how the balances are certified in the Receipt and Payment Accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Reconciliation is to be effected at two stages in the process of maintenance of Provident Fund Accounts under the Employees' Pro-

vident Fund Scheme, 1952. These are as under:—

(i) reconciliation of the total amount posted in the ledger accounts of the subscribers of each establishment with the amounts received from the employers and credited to the concerned Contribution Account in the concerned bank; and

(ii) reconciliation between the total ledger balances of the subscribers in all the establishments and the amounts exhibited in the Balance Sheets of the Regional Offices.

The reconciliation mentioned at (i) above takes place at the time of issue of Annual Statements of Accounts. As regards reconciliation mentioned at (ii) above instructions were issued in 1976 for carrying out the same commencing from the Accounting year 1971-72 and the position of the work done in this regard is being reported periodically by the Regional Offices.

(b) The Regional Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet are compiled on the basis of the entries made in the various Cash Books and registers maintained by the Regional Offices and the accounts are certified by the concerned Accountant General after scrutiny of the figures with reference to the Cash Books and registers.

Cases pending with Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Jaipur

6289. SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending for settlement with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Jaipur, for the last 3 months, one year and more than one year;

(b) the names of persons and amount involved in respect of the above categories;

(c) whether responsibilities have been fixed for non disposal of such cases which is causing immense hardship to the people; and

(d) whether Government propose to fix definite targets for the disposal of each category of cases mentioned above and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) 83 cases are reported to be pending for less than three months for settlement for want of requisite information/documents. The Regional Commissioner is taking action to get these settled as early as possible.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

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

(d) Government continue to stress, from time to time, the need for expeditious settlement of all claims. The position is reviewed by the Board of Trustees also. Instructions exist for expeditious disposal of all claims.

Sl. No.	Name of the Claimant	Approximate amount involved
1	2	3
1	Shri Chotmal . . .	4,000.00
2	Shri Banshi . . .	3,500.00
3	Shri Ram Singh . . .	3,700.00
4	Shri Onkar Mal . . .	2,500.00
5	Shri Takhat Singh . . .	1,500.00
6	Shri Bhaza . . .	4,000.00
7	Shri Keshar Singh . . .	4,000.00
8	Shri Shankar . . .	11,500.00
9	Smt. Hira Bai . . .	9,800.00
10	Smt. Banu . . .	7,700.00
11	Smt. Supyarkanwa . . .	10,000.00

I	2	3
12 Smt. Kamla Bai .	10,000.00	
13 Smt. Jadav . . .	1,000.00	
14 Smt. Phool Kanwar .	2,500.00	
15 Shri Daleshar Khan] .	75.00	
16 Shri Bhairu Lal .	698.00	
17 Shri Shiv Narain .	3,470.00	
18 Shri Kishan Chand .	3,906.00	
19 Shri Amar Lal .	1,450.00	
20 Shri Guru Bachan Singh	110.00	
21 Shri Ramesh Chand .	115.00	
22 Shri Lal Singh .	65.00	
23 Shri Kanhiya Lal .	55.00	
24 Shri S. S. Yadav .	150.00	
25 Shri Babu Lal .	1,500.00	
26 Shri R. R. Singh .	255.00	
27 Shri S. K. Bindish .	840.00	
28 Shri Gopal Prasad . .	50.00	
29 Shri Badri Lal . .	44.00	
30 Shri Damodar Dayal .	3,800.00	
31 Shri Satyanarain . .	4,050.00	
32 Shri Babban Khan .	142.80	
33 Shri Babu Singh . .	740.00	
34 Shri Gori Lal . .	621.00	
35 Shri Panna Lal .	95.00	
36 Shri Safi Mohamed .	80.00	
37 Shri Shabbir Mohamed	45.00	
38 Shri Bhagwan Singh .	25.00	
39 Shri Shankar Lal . .	195.00	
40 Shri Onkar Das . .	450.00	
41 Shri Banshi Lal . .	1,650.00	
42 Shri Oma Prakash Mathur	2,999.00	
43 Late Shri Nanaga Gujar	750.00	
44 Shri Surendra Pande	82.00	

I	2	3
45 Late Shri Shankar Lal .	1,000.00	
46 Shri Nahnya Meena .	3,000.00	
47 Shri Bhoriya Nayak .	2,200.00	
48 Shri Ram Swaroop Joshi	1,315.00	
49 Shri Laxmi Narain . .	700.00	
50 Shri Satya Narain . .	600.00	
51 Shri Phool Chand . .	2,885.00	
52 Shri Ashok Kumar . .	3,000.00	
53 Shri Ram Chandra .	1,500.00	
54 Shri Babu Lal . .	500.00	
55 Shri Kashmiri Lal Arora	1,625.00	
56 Shri Nathu . . .	12,000.00	
57 Shri Tota Ram . .	50.00	
58 Shri Subhas Chand .	350.00	
59 Shri Phool Chand . .	300.00	
60 Shri Ram Swaroop .	300.00	
61 Shri Ratan Singh . .	1,250.00	
62 Shri Shiv Charan . .	175.00	
63 Shri Nandu Kachan .	1,000.00	
64 Shri Quddius Khand .	1,000.00	
65 Shri Ahamada . .	4,000.00	
66 Shri Chaggan . .	4,000.00	
67 Shri Kallu . . .	1,500.00	
68 Shri Dalla . . .	3,000.00	
69 Shri Harji . . .	1,000.00	
70 Shri Ali . . .	3,500.00	
71 Shri Ismile . . .	4,500.00	
72 Shri Krishna . . .	3,000.00	
73 Shri Chhitar . . .	2,600.00	
74 Shri Narbedeshwar . .	4,000.00	
75 Shri Bhoop Singh . .	7,000.00	
76 Shri Hoti Lal . .	3,000.00	
77 Shri Moti Lal . . .	1,500.00	

1	2	3
78 Shri Kumpa . . .		2,000.00
79 Shri Noor Mohamed .		8,000.00
80 Shri Dali . . .		4,000.00
81 Shri Nectu . . .		4,000.00
82 Shri Ram Lal . . .		7,000.00
83 Shri Surcah Prasad .		1,500.00

Indian Foreign Service Officers who married Foreign Nationals

6290. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons employed in Indian Foreign Service including Branch B who have married foreign nationals;

(b) besides Foreign Marriage Act, 1909, whether Government have prescribed any restrictions for our diplomats to marry foreign nationals and if so, what are the restrictions; and

(c) whether there is any person under the said service employed in a foreign country who had negotiated a marriage with a national of that country during the period of his service and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it has been collected and compiled.

Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters in Eastern Railway

6291. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters

in Eastern Railway, Division-wise and Grade-wise;

(b) the total number of Leave Reserves for Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters in Eastern Railway, Division-wise and Grade-wise;

(c) whether the trainee reserved posts for Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters, as per Railway Board's letter No. P(P)135/IX/RSET of 19-5-1971, have been created;

(d) if so, the total number of trainee reserved posts in each Division of Eastern Railway; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Wagon shortage in Railways

6292. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wagon shortage in Railways (Gauge-wise);

(b) the total requirement of wagons as on date (Gauge-wise)

(c) the expected requirements of wagons (Gauge-wise) within the next three years;

(d) how Government propose to meet this shortage and the steps taken so far; and

(e) whether wagon manufacturing units are not manufacturing required number of wagons; if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Railways are experiencing some difficulty in meeting the requirement of wagons for

movement of various commodities on a current basis due to increase in turn round of wagons on the railways in the last few years due to a variety of factors, most of which are not under Railway's control.

(b) Railways require to load approximately 24,000 empty wagons on the Broad Gauge and 5,000 empty wagons on the Metre Gauge per day to meet the current demands.

(c) Projections of traffic for the VIth Plan period 1980-85 are still to be finalised by the Planning Commission.

(d) In order to meet the increasing needs, Railways have planned for procurement of 18,000 wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) during the current year i.e. 1980-81. In 1981-82 the procurement of wagons is proposed to be increased to 18,000. As regards the next two years, the procurement targets will be finalised after the plan allocations have been decided upon for these two years.

(e) Although there has been slippage in the production of wagons in the first three months of the current year with respect to the pro-rata target for 1980-81, it is expected that this shortage will be made good by the wagon building units in the coming months and the target of 13,000 4-wheelers for 1980-81 is likely to be achieved.

D.T.C. Service from Pitampura Residential Colony

6293. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been received by Government for plying direct bus services from Pitampura residential colony to (i) Central Secretariat, (ii) Regal (Connaught Place), (iii) Lajpat Nagar, (iv) New Delhi Railway Station, (v) Inter-State Bus Terminal, (vi) Kalkaji and (vii) Safdarjang Hospital;

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

(c) if not, the likely date by which the decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) to (c). The Delhi Transport Corporation have received a demand for direct bus service from Pitampura Residential Colony to Central Secretariat & Regal. (Connaught Place) which is under its active consideration. Such demands are considered in totality keeping in view the additions to fleet strength of the Corporation. Decision in the matter is, therefore, likely to take some time.

No demand has been received, till date, by the Delhi Transport Corporation for direct bus service from the Colony to other parts of the city, as mentioned in the question. However, the Colony is already connected to Inter State Bus Terminal by route 901 operating between Kamla Market to Mangolpuri. The residents of the Colony can also reach Lajpat Nagar, Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi Railway Station and Kalkaji with one change.

Flag Station at Lunsu

6294. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of village Lunsu and the surrounding villages in Dehra Tehsil of Kangra District in Himachal Pradesh have demanded the opening of a Flag Station at village Lunsu on K.V.R.;

(b) if so, whether the Railway Administration asked the villagers for land and made some other demands for opening the station;

(c) if so, whether the villagers have since fulfilled or promised to fulfil all the demands; and

(d) the likely date by which the station would be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Railway Administration neither asked the villagers for land nor made any other demand for opening of this station but the villagers on their own through the local panchayat have offered to donate land and construct a small room for the booking office on Shramdan basis.

(c) and (d). This proposal is, at present, under examination of Northern Railway and necessary action in the matter will be taken in due course.

Railway Accident in Kangra Valley

6295. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 477 on the 10th July, 1980 regarding railway accident in Kangra Valley and state:

(a) the names of eight persons killed in the accident on the 12th May, 1979 alongwith their addresses;

(b) the names of those whose heirs sent applications to claim compensation alongwith the dates on which they were sent and received by the Railway Administration separately;

(c) the action taken by Government on these representations, with dates on which the claim was paid or would be paid, in case it is being finalised; and

(d) the likely date by which all the cases for the payment of compensation would be finalised and the amount paid to the heirs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Of the 8 persons killed in the accident, only 6 were

identified. The names and addresses of the persons are as under:—

S. No.	Name & Address
1.	Shri Kalmi Ram, s/o Shri Babu Ram, Village: Palathi, P.O., Jawanwala Ladhu, Tehsil: Nurpur, Distt. Kangra.
2.	Shri Dhayan Singh, s/o Shri Nathu Ram, Village: Palathi, P.O. Jawanwala Ladhu, Tehsil: Nurpur, Distt. Kangra.
3.	Shri Amin Chand, s/o Shri Mansa Ram, Village & P.O. Takoli, Tehsil: Nurpur, Distt. Kangra.
4.	Shri Babu Ram, s/o Shri Charku, Village: Ludhian, P.O. Phalada, Tehsil: Nurpur, Distt. Kangra.
5.	Shri Gorkhu Ram, s/o Shri Udai Ram, Village & P.O. Harsar Dehri, Tehsil: Nurpur, Distt. Kangra.
6.	Shri Karam Singh, s/o Shri Basant Singh, Village & P.O. Harsar Dehri, Tehsil: Nurpur, Distt. Kangra.

(b) The details of such claim applications are given in Annexure.

(c) The claimants were advised to file their claim applications before the District Magistrate, Kangra at Dharamsala-cum-Ex-Officio Claims Commissioner as the claims arising out of this accident are to be settled by him.

(d) The admissibility of the claims and the quantum of compensation has to be determined by the Ex-Officio Claims Commissioner. He has to deal with the claims in addition to his own duties. The likely date by which the claims will be decided and the amount of compensation, however, cannot be foreseen as only the said court is competent to decide

the claims. Full co-operation is being extended by the Railway Officers to the court for expeditious disposal of claims.

One of the claimants, Smt. Vidya Devi widow of late Shri Gorkhu Ram,

who had applied for interim relief, has been paid Rs. 15,000/- as interim compensation in respect of her husband killed in the accident; no compensation has yet been paid to other claimants.

ANNXURE

Sl. No.	Name	Date on which application was sent to the Railway Administration	Date of receipt in Railway's office	Name of applicant
1	Shri Kalmi Ram	Not received in this office but filed in the court.	—	Shri Rattan Lal
2	Shri Dhayan Singh	Nil	18-12-79	Smt. Resho Devi
3	Shri Amin Chand	-12-79	2-01-80	Smt. Gayatri Devi
4	Shri Babu Ram	20-03-80	5-04-80	Smt. Mohni Devi
5	Shri Gorkhu Ram	5-04 80 18-05-79	31-05-79	Smt. Vidya Devi
6	Shri Karan Singh	22-12-79	26-12-79	Smt. Rajinder Kumari

House keepers in Sucheta Kripalani Medical College and Hospital

6296. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether the House keepers in the Sucheta Kripalani Medical College and Hospital were previously entitled to free boarding and lodging facility;

(b) if so, whether this facility was later on withdrawn without any compensation by way of increase in their remunerations and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to restore this facility to the house keepers or to compensate them by way of increasing their emoluments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI

NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). Posts of House Keepers are provided for the Resident Doctors, Students and Nurses' Hostels of the Lady Harding Medical College and Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi. These House Keepers were entitled only to the facility of rent-free accommodation in their respective hostels and not free boarding prior to the take-over of these institutions by the Government, with effect from 1st February, 1978. The facility of free accommodation continues to be provided to these House Keepers.

5 Gangmen on Hunger Strike

6297. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 5 medically decategorised gangmen (CPC) under P.W.I.,

Hazaribagh Road along with their families including little children were on indefinite hunger strike before D.R.M./Dhanbad from 27-5-80 after several appeals and ultimate notice for providing them alternate jobs being futile;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) total numbers of substitutes appointed in different Departments of Railway, Dhanbad Division, Eastern Railway till May 1980;

(d) details of medically decategorised gangmen (CPC) and their absorption in alternate jobs; and

(e) the reasons for not providing alternate jobs to these gangmen?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, but the hunger strike was called off on 3-6-1980.

(b), (d) and (e). On their becoming eligible for regular scale, the gangmen were sent for medical examination, but were declared medically unfit for Gangman's post. They were, however, found fit for categories with lower medical specifications. As no such posts were available at that time they were discharged. Out of a total of 87 involved, 80 have already been provided with alternate jobs and the other 7 will be absorbed as and when more vacancies become available.

(c) 322.

Indian Seamen working on Foreign Vessels

6298. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian seamen working on foreign vessels are in a quandary because of the insistence by the International Transport Workers Federation that all sea-

men working on board "flag of convenience" vessels should be paid wages as per international rates;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that seamen recruited in India for foreign flag vessels join under terms and conditions; different from those applicable to seamen of other countries;

(c) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Indian seamen are getting the wages much below the international rates; and

(e) whether the Central Government have taken up this matter with the International Agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) For the past sometime the International Transport Workers Federation has been insisting that wages to the crew on board flag of convenience vessels should be paid as per ITF wage rate.

(b) Indian seamen joining Indian, Foreign or flag of convenience vessels recruited through Director, Seamen's Employment Offices sign on Indian Articles of Agreement. The Agreement provides for payment of wages as determined by the National Maritime Board (India). This Board consisting of the representatives of the shipowners and the Indian seamen is the main negotiating body which lays down the wage rates and other service conditions for the seamen.

(c) Indian wage rate is determined taking into consideration the manning scales, the wage rate applicable to workers of comparable skill in other Indian industries and the socio-economic conditions in this country.

(d) It is true that Indian seamen get wages much below the ITF wage rates which are based on North European Wage Rate.

(e) As explained at (b) above, the Wages of Indian Seamen are negotiated and settled by National Maritime Board. The Central Government has no role in National Maritime Board negotiations which is a bipartite arrangement. As a purely bipartite machinery this has worked well over the last several years and given satisfaction to the Shipping Industry and the Seamen's Unions. Government does not interfere in this machinery. The NMB has revised the wages of Indian Seamen in March, 1980. However, the Seamen's Unions of India i.e. NUSI Bombay and Calcutta have taken up this question with the International Transport Workers Federation. It is reported that the Fair Practices Committee of the International Transport Workers Federation which met in London in May, 80, reviewed its flags of convenience policy and campaign. It is understood that the Fair Practices Committee has agreed that the question of an approved wage rate exclusively for the Asian Seamen serving on flag of convenience vessels should be considered favourably. The Committee is also understood to have decided to evolve a new system under which the seamen would be paid the locally settled wage rates and the differences between these wages and the ITF wage would be funded separately in respective countries of seamen.

श्रमिकों के अधिकारों और कर्तव्यों से संबंधित साहित्य

6299. श्री मूल सवाल क्या : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी जिससे कि श्रमिक लोग आसानी से अपने कार्यों और अधिकारों को जान सकें;

(ख) क्या सरकार श्रमिकों के लिए क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में ऐसा साहित्य प्रकाशित करेगी जिससे कि वे अपने अधिकारों के अंतर्गत रहते हुए अपने हितों की रक्षा कर सकें; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी. मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) श्रमिकों की शिक्षा के बारे में पहले से ही एक स्कीम विद्यमान है। यह स्कीम 1958 में शुरू की गई थी और इसे केन्द्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा, जो एक स्वायत्त संगठन है, कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। श्रमिक शिक्षा योजना का एक उद्देश्य श्रमिकों में उनकी सामाजिक और आर्थिक पर्यावरण से संबंध समस्याओं, परिवार के सदस्यों के प्रति उत्तरदायित्व और नागरिकों, उद्योग के श्रमिकों तथा अपनी ट्रेड यूनियनों के सदस्यों व पदाधिकारियों के रूप में अपने कर्तव्यों तथा अधिकारों के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करना है।

(ख) तथा (ग). केन्द्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड ने श्रमिकों के हित के विभिन्न विषयों के बारे में, विशेषकर ट्रेड संघवाद, यूनियन प्रबंध संबंधों, श्रमिक कल्याण और श्रमिक अर्थव्यवस्था के बारे में 13 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में साहित्य प्रकाशित किया है।

Capital Contribution to Kerala State Road Transport Corporation

6300. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that major portions of the capital contribution fixed by the Government to Kerala State Road Transport Corporation has not been released so far;

(b) the amount fixed by Government for 1979-80 as the capital contribution;

(c) from that, how much has been released and what is the balance amount; and

(d) when this will be released?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. Out of Central Government (Railways) total liability of Rs. 162.80 lakhs during the year 1978-79, an amount of Rs. 161.80 lakhs has already been released.

(b) and (c). Rs.100 lakhs of which an amount of Rs. 42.50 lakhs was released last year, leaving a balance of Rs. 58.50 lakhs.

(d) An amount of Rs. 58.50 lakhs will be released during the current year.

All India Station Masters' Association

6301 SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Station Masters' Association has submitted a charter of demands after its Annual Conference at Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government in regard to their demands and whether any negotiation has been initiated with the Association?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The Association held their Annual Conference at Trivandrum on 24-5-1980 and 25-5-1980 and adopted a number of resolutions. The main demands are, as follows:—

(1) Vacate victimisations of SMs/ASMs for having participated in trade union activities etc.

(2) Integrate SMs/ASMs into single class station masters: in 4 grades viz 425-700, 435-750, 750-990 and 840-1040.

(3) Ensure time bound promotion.

(4) Supply terrycot cloth and stitching charges to the SMs/ASMs.

(5) Ensure avenue of promotion in all railways dispensing with all interpolation from other categories etc.

In accordance with Government's policy, staff representations received from any source are given due consideration and such action as considered necessary is taken. The demands

put forward by the All India Station Masters' Association are also dealt with within the framework of this policy.

Audit of I.T.Is., Delhi

6302. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no audit has been carried out for the last many years in the various Industrial Training Institute of the Delhi Administration;

(b) whether it is also a fact that inspite of numerous observations by the previous audit reports, no physical verifications have been done, in the Industrial Training Institute especially in Arab-ki-Sarai, Delhi;

(c) if so, whether machine, equipment and furniture worth lakhs of rupees is either missing or has been rendered as useless;

(d) whether any investigations in the matter has been carried out and responsibility fixed and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what other corrective and positive steps have been taken/are being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) It is not a fact that no audit has been done for the past many years in the various Industrial Training Institutes of Delhi Administration. Audit of all the I.T.Is. of Delhi is being done by the Internal Audit of Delhi Administration as also by Director of Audit Central Revenues, according to a phased programme.

(b) to (d). Physical verification of ITIs is also being done. As regards ITI Arab-ki-Sarai, this was done, in 1979. According to this report no machine or equipment was found missing or made unserviceable due to negligence of non-use. However,

consequent on the closure of ITI Darya Ganj, some observations made by Audit are being looked into by the Delhi Administration. Committees have been set up by the Delhi Administration for the condemnation and disposal of unserviceable machinery and other stores in accordance with the rules laid down by the Government.

(e) Directorate of Technical Education, Delhi has issued necessary orders for carrying out inspections as per norms laid down by the Directorate General of Employment and Training.

Puri Konark Marine Drive

6303. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received a proposal from the Government of Orissa regarding the construction of Marine drive from Konark to Puri for the development of tourism; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry for early completion of the incomplete marine drive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, It is, however, a State Road and its development is the concern of Orissa Government. According to them the development of this road is estimated to cost Rs. 174.60 lacs. In order to assist the State Government financially in the development of this road, the Government of India have agreed to the utilisation by the State Government for meeting a part of the cost of this road the grant-in-aid of Rs. 40 lacs already made to them from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve, the balance being met by the State Government from their own resources. The State Government have yet to communicate their concurrence.

Popularization of Indian Culture Abroad

6304. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a considerable interest abroad in Indian culture; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to popularise Indian culture abroad?

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

(b) The Government have taken various measures to popularise Indian culture abroad. the important ones being as follows:

(i) India has entered into Cultural Agreements with 55 countries of which active bilateral Cultural Exchange Programmes are in operation with over 30 countries. A wide spectrum of activities covered by the Cultural Exchange programmes include exchange/visits of performing troupes, artists, art critics, films, arts exhibitions etc.

(ii) Government provides financial assistance not exceeding 50 per cent of expenditure on economy class air fare to well known artists, scholars, writers etc. in the field of performing arts, creative arts and humanities for participation in cultural events abroad.

(iii) Government provides financial assistance to Indo-Foreign Friendship Societies/Associations abroad through the Indian Missions for organising cultural activities.

(iv) In respect of many countries with whom India does not have any Cultural Exchange Programme, exchange of scholars/experts is arranged under various reciprocal scholarship schemes.

(v) Government have established Indian Cultural Centres in Suva (Fiji), Georgetown (Guyana) and

Paramaribo (Surinam), which undertake variety of Programmes of activities including maintenance of libraries, reading rooms, films, slides, records, tapes, teaching of Indian dance and music, organisation of lectures, lectures demonstrations, symposia, exhibitions, essay competitions on subjects relating to India, staging of Hindi plays and screening films, teaching of yoga and culinary classes etc.

(vi) Dance & Music teachers have been deputed to work with National Council of Indian Culture in Trinidad and Tobago and Mahatma Gandhi Institute, Mauritius for teaching and popularising Indian dance and music through presentation of public performances.

(vii) Chairs/Centres of Indian Studies have been set up in universities abroad and at present visiting professors and lecturers have been posted in 14 countries. Proposals are under consideration for deputation of visiting Professors/Lecturers to some more countries.

Increase in birth rate during Janata and Lok Dal Party Regime

6305 SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the regime of the Janata Party and Lok Dal Party, the birth-rate of India went up;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India was the only developing coun-

try experiencing this phenomena during 1977-79; and

(c) whether as a result of such adverse conditions, the family planning programme has received a set-back and if so, for how many years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) According to the Sample Registration System of Registrar General of India, the estimated annual birth rate at the national level for the years 1975 to 1978 are given below:

Year	Birth rate (per 1000 Population)
1975	35.2
1976	34.4
1977	33.0
1978	33.2

The birth rate for India for the year 1979 is not yet available.

There was a considerable drop in the performance of Family Planning methods in the year 1977. The performance did not improve much in the subsequent two years. This the last 3 years' poor performance will have its adverse effect on reducing the birth rate.

(b) No According to the United Nations Demographic year-book, 1978 (latest available in the series), some of the developing countries which have shown increase in the birth rate during 1977 and 1978 as compared to previous years are given below:—

Country	Year	Birth rate (per 1000 population)	Year	Birth rate (per 1000 population)
1 Egypt	1978	35.8	1978	37.6*
2 Mauritius Islands of Mauritius	1976	25.7	1978	27.0*
3 Rodrigues	1976	38.6	1977	41.7
4 Guyana	1976	26.6	1978	28.3*
5 Afghanistan	1974	43.0	1978	45.2

*Provisional.

However, for some of the important developing countries relevant information regarding birth rate for the years 1974 to 1978 is not available in United Nations Demographic Year Book, 1978. These countries are Indonesia, Philippines, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

(c) The Fifth Five Year Plan had adopted the demographic objective of reducing the birth rate from 35 to 30 per thousand population by 1978-79. As a result of the set-back in performance in 1977-78 the former Government shifted the objective of reducing the birth-rate to 30 per thousand population to 1982-83. However, in view of the continued poor performance in 1978-79 and 1979-80, the prospects of achieving this goal by 81-83 are not very bright.

Setting up of early Cancer Detection Centres

6306. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started a new scheme called "setting up of Early Cancer Detection Centres" under the Cancer Research and Treatment Programme;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) in how many States and by which Institutions such Centres have been started;

(d) whether Government would sponsor mobile units under this scheme in backward districts by attaching this Centre to the district hospitals; and

(e) the manner in which Government propose to tap early cancer detection in backward areas which are totally neglected and contribute to higher percentage of cancer cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI

NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) Under the scheme non-recurring Central assistance of not more than Rs. 50,000 per centre for the purchase of equipment is given to State Governments/institutions for setting up of Early Cancer Detection Centres in hospitals having a bed strength of 500 or more. Applications from the smaller States which do not have Medical College hospitals with 500 or more beds are also considered on merits.

The release of Central assistance, limited to 3 centres for the bigger States, 2 for medium sized States and 1 for the smaller States is subject to the condition that the recipient State Government/institution agrees to provide the trained staff, accommodation and other facilities.

(c) At present these facilities exist at the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, Cancer Institute, Madras, Retary Cancer Hospital attached to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay. Under the new scheme of 'Setting up of Early Cancer Detection Centres', introduced during 1980, Central assistance has been given to the Government of Sikkim for establishing a Centre at S.T.N.M. Hospital, Gangtok, so far.

(d) There is no such proposal.

(e) Personnel at the Primary Health Centres will be trained and they, in turn, would visit the remote areas and educate the public about the hazards and injurious effects of smoking, chewing of pan and tobacco etc. and advise them to visit cancer detection centres attached to the nearest hospital on the slightest doubt or appearance of symptoms of cancer. The Detection Centres will develop linkages with the Primary Health Centres and also the Regional Centres.

Unilateral freight hikes by Conference Lines

6307. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exports by shippers from East Coast to USA ports have been badly hit by unsatisfactory service and frequent unilateral freight hikes by Conference Lines;

(b) whether the Eastern India Shipper Association has started a shipping service on cooperative basis; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to this proposal and encouragement by the Government to this new venture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) It would not be correct to say that exports from the East Coast of India to US ports have been badly hit because of unsatisfactory service even though the shippers from the East Coast have been representing about the manner in which the American-based Conferences impose freight rates without adequate consultation with Indian shippers.

(b) and (c). Government have seen some reports about the Eastern India Shippers Association starting a shipping service on cooperative basis from Calcutta for US Ports. Government have not been specifically approached for any assistance by any agency in this regard.

Scholarships to Wards and other benefits to Bidi Workers

6308. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that scholarships to the wards and other amenities given to the Bidi

workers are not reaching to them because the owners of Bidi factories are not signing the identification certificates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Complaints to this effect have come to notice of Government.

(b) Instructions have been issued for acceptance of identification certificates issued under Rule 40 of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Rules by the concerned Municipal Board, Zila Parishad, Panchayat Board, Panchayat Samiti, etc. This would obviate to a large extent the difficulties being experienced by some bidi workers in taking benefits of welfare schemes.

Mejhia-Haldia Line

6309. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to construct a new railway line from Mejhia to Haldia via Bankura;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) when Government propose to start the construction work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Haldia is already connected with Bankura by a BG line. The engineering-cum-traffic survey undertaken at the instance and cost of the West Bengal Government for Bankura-Mejhia-Raniganj BG rail link completed in 1977 revealed that the financial justification for this line depends basically on the movement of coal from Mejhia Coalfield to Kolagha Thermal Power Station. So far there have been no firm indications from

the Ministry of Steel and Mines regarding substantial development of the coalfields and the linkages therefore offering substantial traffic, justifying this link at a huge capital investment.

Different Pay Scales for Allopathic and Homoeopathic Doctors under CGHS

6310 SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are different pay scales for Allopathic and Homoeopathic Doctors working under the CGHS;

(b) if so, the reasons for different pay scales when the duties of both Allopathic and Homoeopathic Doctors are similar; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Allopathic and Homoeopathic Doctors employed under the CGHS draw salary in the different scales of pay which were recommended by the Third Pay Commission taking into consideration, the diversity in their qualifications, training and experience etc.

Shortage of medicines in CGHS Unani and Homoeopathic dispensaries

6311. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of medicines in CGHS, Unani and Homoeopathic dispensaries for the last six months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Demand of CGHS beneficiaries to open a Homoeopathic Hospital in Delhi

6312. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand from CGHS beneficiaries to open a Homoeopathic hospital in Delhi for indoor treatment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The Government is not aware of such a demand.

(d) Does not arise.

Homoeopathic dispensaries and Units functioning under CGHS

6313. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Homoeopathic dispensaries and units functioning under the Central Government Health Scheme;

(b) the difference in pattern of staff in a dispensary and a unit;

(c) whether Homoeopathic units are placed under the charge of Medical Officers Incharge of allopathic dispensaries; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) There are 3 Homoeopathic dispensaries and 17 Homoeopathic units under the Central Government Health Scheme.

(b) The staffing pattern generally adopted for Homoeopathic dispensary and Homoeopathic units is given below:—

	Dispensary	Units
Homoeopathic Physician	2 or 3	2
Pharmacist	2	—
Store-keeper-cum-clerk	1	1
L.D.C.	1	—
Peon	1	—
Sweeper	1	—
Chowkidar	1	—
Nursing Orderly	1	1
Female Attendant	1	1

(c) and (d). Homoeopathic Unit is an attached wing of the Allopathic dispensary and the functioning of such a composite dispensary is supervised overall by the Medical Officer-incharge of the Allopathic dispensary to exercise effective administrative control.

Parity in pay of SMs/ASMs

6314. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Pay Commission in its report in chapter 36, para 141 has recommended total parity in pay scales, grade structure and percentage distribution of higher grades, between the cadres of AMs/AYMs and SMs/ASMs; and

(b) if so, whether this parity is kept according to the recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Third Pay Commission have recommended uniformity in pay scales, grade structure and percentage distribution of posts, as between Yard Staff and Station Masters cadre only to the maximum extent possible and not total parity.

(b) Does not arise.

Percentage distribution of higher grades

6315. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage distribution of higher grades has been given for all cadres in the Indian Railways on the total strength of each cadre; and

(b) the reasons why it is prescribed separately for SMs/ASMs depriving them equal opportunity with other cadres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Generally percentage distribution of posts is given separately for each cadre. Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters form separate cadres having regard to the duties performed by them. As such percentage distribution of posts in different grades has been prescribed separately for Station/Assistant Station Masters.

Leave Reserves

6316. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Station Masters' Association has pointed out that by providing grade-wise leave reserves and rest givers, the Railway administration will gain financially; and

(b) if so, reasons why grade-wise rest givers/leave reserves are not provided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The question of provision of leave reserve in the same grade for Station Masters was raised by the All India Railway Employees Confederation to which Organisation of the All India SMs and ASMs Association is a constituent body.

Already for SMs and ASMs in Grade Rs. 425—640, leave reserve to the extent of 25 per cent is to be provided in the grade itself and the balance in Grade Rs. 330—560.

For SMs/ASMs in Grade Rs. 455—700 and above, the leave reserve is to be provided either in the scale Rs. 425—640 or Rs. 455—700 depending upon the pattern adopted by the Railway for which the General Managers are fully competent.

The provision of leave reserves in all grades of SMs/ASMs will not yield any financial savings to the Railways as mentioned in the question but would entail more expenditure.

Indian Nationals representing Foreign Governments

6317, SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals representing foreign Governments in the diplomatic corps;

(b) the procedure adopted for giving such permission; and

(c) the privileges and other facilities enjoyed by them?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Diplomatic Corps in India does not include any Indian nationals.

(b) Indian nationals cannot ordinarily represent a foreign government in India through its diplomatic mission in terms of Article 8(2) of the

Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961) which reads as follows:—

“2. Members of the diplomatic staff of the Mission may not be appointed from among persons having the nationality of the receiving State, except with the consent of the State, which may be withdrawn at any time.”

No such permission has been given in recent times.

(c) Does not arise.

Opening of a big hospital at Varanasi

6318, SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Varanasi is flooded by the patients coming from different parts of U.P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the Medical College Hospital of Banaras University and Shiv Prasad Gupta Hospital of Varanasi are overcrowded and cannot attend to the patients satisfactorily; and

(c) in view of these facts whether Government are contemplating to establish a big hospital at Varanasi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

युवकों को संसदीय पद्धति का प्रशिक्षण

6319. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उन के विभाग में संसदीय पद्धति के कार्यकरण पर विद्यार्थी और गैर-विद्यार्थी युवा वर्ग को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) क्या संसदीय पद्धति के संवर्धन और विकास में आम आदमी को प्रशिक्षित करने

के गैर-सरकारी एजेंसियों के प्रयास में उन की सहायता करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . लोकतन्त्र की जड़ों को मजबूत करने, अनुशासन की सवस्थ आदतों को डालने और दूसरों के विचारों के प्रति सहनशीलता तथा विद्यार्थी वर्ग को संसदीय तंत्र के कार्यकरण के संबंध में कुछ जानकारी करवाने के उद्देश्य से संसदीय कार्य विभाग दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में मान्यता प्राप्त उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में प्रतिवर्ष "युवा संसद्" प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित करता है । केन्द्रीय सरकार समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों को राज्यों में मान्यता प्राप्त विद्यालयों में दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में मान्यता प्राप्त शैक्षिक संस्थानों के लिए युवा संसद योजना के नमूने पर, युवा संसद प्रतियोगिता आयोजित करने की सलाह देता रहा है ।

जहां तक "गैर-विद्यार्थी युवकों" को शिक्षित करने का संबंध है, इस विभाग ने इस संबंध में कोई योजना तैयार नहीं की है । तथापि, सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालयों को इन प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेने की अनुमति है

रेलवे प्रयोक्ता समिति

6320. श्री भीष्म भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय रेलवे प्रयोक्ता समितियों का गठन किया है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पश्चिम रेलवे की समिति के सदस्यों की सूची सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) . इस मामले पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है और शीघ्र ही कोई निर्णय लिये जाने की आशा है ।

डूंगरपुर-रतलाम लाइन

6321. श्री भीष्म भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) क्या डूंगरपुर-बांसवाड़ा-रतलाम रेलवे लाइन के सम्बन्ध में दो प्रकार के सर्वेक्षण दो बार किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सर्वेक्षण प्रतिवेदनों की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) रतलाम और बांसवाड़ा के बीच बड़ी लाइन बिछाने और उसे आगे डूंगरपुर तक बढ़ाने की संभावना के लिए प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण 1977 में पूरे कर लिये गये थे । सर्वेक्षण दल ने दो सर्वेक्षण नहीं बल्कि निम्नलिखित दो सर्वेक्षणों का सर्वेक्षण किया था :--

(1) 78.76 कि. मी. लम्बाई में शिवगढ़, बाजना के रास्ते रतलाम से बांसवाड़ा तक ; अनुमानित लागत 24.55 करोड़ रुपये ; और

(2) 95.13 कि. मी. लम्बाई में सैलाना, दानापुर, सरवन के रास्ते रतलाम से बांसवाड़ा तक ; अनुमानित लागत 34.26 करोड़ रुपये ।

(ख) जी नहीं, क्योंकि ये केवल प्रशासनिक उपयोग के लिए हैं ।

राजस्थान के लिये रेलवे जोन

6322. श्री भीष्म भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाड़मेर-बीकानेर, जोधपुर, जैसलमेर, आबू रोड, कोटा, भरतपुर, सवाई माधोपुर, उदयपुर तथा अजमेर के लिए एक पृथक रेलवे जोन मनाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने ऐसा एक जोन बनाने की संभावनाओं का पता लगाया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड को इस बारे में एक सर्वेक्षण करने तथा आंकड़े एकत्रित करने के लिये कहा जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (घ). उत्तर और पश्चिम रेलों से भारी कार्यभार के कुछ भाग को ले कर एक अलग मीटर लाइन रेलवे बनाये जाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है और संबंधित रेलों के साथ विचा-विमर्श करके विस्तृत विवरण तैयार किया जा रहा है। जैसे ही यह पता चलेगा कि उक्त रेलवे का बनाया जाना प्रशासनिक तथा परिचालनिक दृष्टि से वांछनीय तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से व्यावहार्य है, तो इस मामले में अन्तिम निर्णय कर दिया जायेगा। कोटा, सवाई माधोपुर और भरतपुर की बड़ी लाइन प्रणाली पर होने के कारण इन्हें प्रस्तावित मीटर लाइन रेलवे में सम्मिलित नहीं किया जा सकता।

दिल्ली और उदयपुर के बीच प्रथम श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बे के चलाये जाने को समाप्त करना

6323. श्री भीष्मा भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उदयपुर और दिल्ली के बीच चल रही एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी से प्रथम श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बे को हटा देने के कारण यात्रियों को असुविधा हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बे को हटाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उदयपुर और जयपुर के बीच प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बे में स्थान प्राप्त करना कठिन हो गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (घ). दिल्ली और उदयपुर के बीच 15/16 चेतक एक्सप्रेस के साथ लगने वाला आंशिक वातानुकूल एवं पहले दर्जे का एक सवारी डिब्बा हटा लिया गया था क्योंकि इसका पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो रहा था। बहरहाल उदयपुर और जयपुर के बीच के ऊंचे दर्जे के यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए उदयपुर और अजमेर के बीच चलने वाले पहले एवं दूसरे दर्जे के मिले-जुले सवारी डिब्बे का चालन क्षेत्र जयपुर तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

Samastipur-Darbhanga Line

6324. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3705 on the 10th July, 1980 regarding Darbhanga-Jayanagar line and state:

(a) the time schedule for completing the conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga metre gauge line into broad gauge line and of the survey of Darbhanga-Jayanagar and Muzaffarpur-Raxaul lines;

(b) whether, in order to connect the district of Sitamarhi and important trading centres of Janakpur road and Baigania, it is proposed to survey the conversion of Darbhanga-Sitamarhi-Raxaul metre gauge line into broad gauge line; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No target date has been fixed for the conversion of the Samastipur-Darbhanga MG section into BG. The survey for the conversion of Darbhanga-Jayanagar section has just now been included in the Budget and will be taken up in due course. Sanction to a revised survey estimate for the conversion of Muzaffarpur-Sagauli-Raxaul section is under consideration.

(b) No.

(c) In view of the survey being done for the same section via Sagauli no need is felt to survey the same section via Sitamarhi.

Provision of Crossing Lines at Mathurapur and Dhapdhapi Stations

6325. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for providing crossing lines at Mathurapur and Dhapdhapi stations at Sealdah South Section has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether construction work has been taken up, if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Yes. The two flag stations Mathurapur Road and Dhaphdapi are proposed to be converted into crossing stations at a cost of Rs. 44.05 lakhs. Plans, estimates and tender schedules are under preparation and the work is expected to be taken up after the monsoon season.

Dakshin Barasat Station

6326. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for the construction of a shade over the Eastern Platform of Dakshin Barasat Station at Sealdah South Section has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and progress of work done; and

(c) if construction work has not started, when Government propose to start and complete the construction work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A proposal to construct a platform shade with an area of 1250 Sq. ft. on the Dn platform of this station has been approved and is already included in the Railway's Works Programme. The contractor has failed to start the work so far. The Railway are therefore taking steps to execute the work through an alternative agency as soon as possible and the work is expected to be completed by about the end of June, 1981.

कैंसर और हृदय रोगों की घटनाओं में वृद्धि

6327. श्री राम विलास पासवान: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कैंसर और हृदय रोग की घटनाओं में काफी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) कैंसर और हृदय रोग से हर साल कितने व्यक्ति मरते हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कैंसर और हृदय रोग के उपचार के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार अखिल भारतीय आयु-विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली की तरह की ही चिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्थानों की स्थापना सभी राज्य मुख्यालयों में करेंगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर): (क) और (ख): हृदय रोग और कैंसर के रोगियों तथा इनके कारण होने वाली मौतों के बारे में कोई भी देशव्यापी सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। चूंकि ये दोनों बीमारियां न तो अधिसूचनीय हैं और न ही पंजीकरणीय हैं, इसलिए देश में हृदय रोगों तथा कैंसर से होने वाली मौतों की संख्या के कोई प्रमाणित आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि, अनुमान है कि हृदय और कैंसर के रोग बढ़ रहे हैं क्योंकि पिछले दिनों हृदय रोग विभागों और उपचार गृहों में देखे गए रोगियों की संख्या बढ़ी है। अस्पताल में रोगियों की संख्या में वृद्धि होने के ये कारण हो सकते हैं कि एक तो लोगों की जानकारी बढ़ी है, दूसरे निदान की बेहतर सुविधाएं उपलब्ध होती हैं तथा लोगों का जीवन काल बढ़ा है।

(ग) हृदय रोगों और कैंसर के उपचार की सुविधाएं अधिकांश बड़े-बड़े अस्पतालों, चिकित्सा कालेज अस्पतालों तथा विशेष संस्थाओं में उपलब्ध हैं। 1975 में भारत सरकार ने कैंसर पर काबू पाने के लिए एक 'कैंसर अनुसंधान तथा उपचार कार्यक्रम' आरंभ किया था। इस कार्यक्रम के मुख्य-कार्य हैं--(1) देश में कुछ कैंसर संस्थाओं को क्षेत्रीय कैंसर अनुसंधान तथा उपचार केन्द्रों के रूप में विकसित करना, (2) कोबाल्ट थेरेपी यूनिट स्थापित करने के लिए राज्य

सरकारों/संस्थाओं को केन्द्रीय सहायता की व्यवस्था करना, और (3) कैंसर का भारंभ में पता लगाने वाले केन्द्रों को खोलने के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की व्यवस्था करना।

(ब) ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है।

उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों में रेल सेवाएँ

6328. श्री राम विलास पासवान: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या निकट भविष्य में रेल सेवा का विस्तार बिहार के उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों तक करने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार दरभंगा से कुशेश्वरस्थान शहरबानी होकर मानसी तक एक नई रेल सेवा का विस्तार करने का है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) फिलहाल ऐसा करने की कोई योजना नहीं है क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय परिवहन नीति समिति की रिपोर्ट पर सरकार को निर्णय अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) समस्तीपुर के रास्ते दरभंगा से मानसी तक रेलवे लाइन पहले से मौजूद है और जब सकरी-हसनपुर रोड नयी लाइन का अनुमोदित निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो जायेगा तो सकरी और हसनपुर के रास्ते दरभंगा से मानसी तक एक और लाइन उपलब्ध हो जायेगी।

Payment of Gratuity to Retiring Officers

6329. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some representations have been received from the retiring officers of his Ministry whom higher amount of gratuity admissible under

the proviso to Rule 50(5) of the C.C.S. (Pension) Rules, 1972 has been denied; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not granting the higher amounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). A retired Under Secretary of this Ministry had represented for calculation of the amount of gratuity admissible to him under the proviso to Rule 50 (5) of the C.C.S. (Pension) Rules, 1972. His request has been acceded to.

Workers' Education Scheme

6330. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to educate the workers under the National Adult Education Programme of the Ministry of Education;

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

(c) whether Government are aware that Workers' Education Scheme is not functioning properly; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps Government are taking to improve its performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). The Central Board for Workers Education, an autonomous organisation under the Government of India, has undertaken an Adult Education Programme in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education. This scheme was started on 2nd October, 1978 and it is being implemented intensively in plantation and mining areas where illiteracy is comparatively more. As on 31st March, 1980, 15043 workers were participating in 607 adult literacy classes in 41 regional centres.

(c) and (d). The Workers Education Review Committee appointed by the Government to review the working of the scheme has made recommendations for improvement in the scheme. These are being implemented.

Labour Disputes

6331. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases relating to labour disputes pending before the Labour Tribunal Courts, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for delay in their disposal; and

(c) whether Government have issued instructions that the labour disputes should invariably be disposed of within a specified period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) A State-wise statement showing the number of cases relating to labour disputes where the Central Government is the appropriate authority, pending before the various Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts, as on 31-5-1980 is at Annexure I.

(b) The main reasons for delay in the disposal of cases are:—

(i) stay orders in some of the cases.

(ii) the parties seeking adjournments.

At times, vacancy in the Tribunals also causes some delay.

(c) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 does not provide for a specified period within which the awards should be made. However, the position of cases is reviewed from time to time and Presiding Officers are requested to expedite disposal.

Statement

ANNEXURE I

Number of cases relating to labour disputes pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts as on 31-5-80.

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of cases pending
1.	Assam	11
2.	Bihar	217
3.	Chandigarh	24
4.	Delhi	80
5.	Gujarat	7
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	41
7.	Haryana	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	23
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4
10.	Karnataka	2
11.	Kerala	3
12.	Maharashtra	70
13.	Madhya Pradesh	47
14.	Orissa	2
15.	Punjab	9
16.	Rajasthan	12
17.	Tamil Nadu	2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	47
19.	West Bengal	197

Deaths in Hospitals due to Doctors' Strike

6332. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHACK:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKHARA MURTHY.

Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths occurred in various hospitals on the 7th and 8th July, 1980 due to the doctors strike;

(b) if so, whether large number of patients had to suffer due to this strike;

(c) whether in May and June, 1980 also such strike took place and at that time also the same situation arose;

(d) whether any agreement was reached but its implementation failed;

(e) what permanent solution of the doctors demands have been found; and

(f) whether Government propose to ban strikes in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) None.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Only the resident doctors of AIIMS were on strike from 21st April, 1980 to 15th June, 1980. The resident doctors of some other hospitals observed token strikes in June, 1980 in sympathy with the AIIMS strike. But no deaths occurred due to these strikes.

(d) The resident doctors of the AIIMS called off their strike after an agreement regarding the consideration of some of their demands.

(e) The resident doctors of the six major strike-bound hospitals have been advised to call off their strike so that their demands could be discussed.

(f) This Ministry has no such proposal at present.

Polling and Rationalisation Scheme of Indo-Pak-Bangladesh, U.K. Continent Shipping Conference

6333. SHRI N. DENNIS:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether the polling and rationalisation scheme of the Indo-Pak-Bangladesh, U. K. Continent Shipping Conference has run into serious trouble with its British members resigning from the pool;

(b) if so, whether India-U.K. Shipping Conference has been cancelled;

(c) if not, when the same is likely to be held; and

(d) what are the subjects to be discussed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) to (d). It is understood that the British members of the India-Pakistan-Bangladesh-U.K./Continent Conference have given notice of their intention to withdraw from the pooling arrangements of the Conference. They have not resigned from the Conference and it is not correct to presume that the Conference has run into serious trouble. It is understood that a meeting of the Conference is likely to be held soon to discuss the matter.

Assistance by W.H.O. to Eradicate Leprosy

6334. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state the amount of assistance provided by the World Health Organisation to eradicate leprosy from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): The amount of assistance provided by World Health Organisation to eradicate Leprosy from India is as follows:—

1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
£ 2,30,800	3,24,800	3,43,300

Rs. (18,46,400) (25,98,400) (27,46,400)

Reported Secret Pact between Mizo National Front and Bangladesh

6335. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported Secret Pact between Mizo National Front and Bangladesh authorities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Government have seen newspaper reports alleging the existence of a secret agreement between the Mizo National Front and the Bangladesh authorities.

(b) Some elements of the Mizo National Front have been operating from the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh. The Government of India have taken up this matter with the Bangladesh Government on several occasions. The Bangladesh Government have told us that they

are not providing any assistance to the Mizo National Front.

Enquiry into working of ICCR

6336. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of control in the administrative and financial matters over the Indian Council for Cultural Relations by the Government of India; and

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a high-powered Committee to enquire into the working of the Council or is considering to forward the cases of corruption brought to the CBI for proper investigation?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Indian Council for Cultural Relations is an autonomous corporate body under the administrative control of the Ministry of External Affairs and is fully financed by the Government.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration. Reports of corruption brought to the notice of the ICCR and the Government are dealt with in consultation with the Departmental Vigilance Officer and the Central Vigilance Commission.

Complaints by Foreign Students who attended International Students Summer Camps

6337. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Foreign students who attended the International Students' Summer Camps in May-June, 1980 in Kashmir, Darjeeling and South India have sent complaints to the authorities of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations;

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

(c) what action has been taken thereon and against the defaulting officials?

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

(b) The complaints are against the organisation and arrangements at some of the camps.

(c) The complaints are being looked into and remedial action where necessary will be taken by the ICCR.

New U.S. Law for Curbing Immigration of Coloured Doctors

6338. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New US Law is intended to curb immigration of coloured doctors; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Government are not aware of any new U.S. legislation in this area that is of a racially discriminatory nature. In case the law referred to in the question is the "Health Professions Educational Assistance Act", which came into effect from 10th January, 1977, in our understanding it intends to impose controls on all foreign medical graduates seeking entry into the U.S. on immigrant visa.

(b) This is an internal matter of the United States and the question of any action by the Government of India does not arise.

Arrears of Licence Fees

6339. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that in North Frontier Railway, huge arrears of licence fees, water-electric charges are lying unpaid against many catering contractors; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The amounts outstanding against various catering/vending contractors working at the following stations on North Frontier Railway, are as under:—

Station	Rs.
Katihar	.. 20367.43
Barsoi	.. 767.43
Kurseong	.. 1315.15
Kishanganj	.. 21334.00
Malda Town	.. 500.99
New Bongaigong	.. 2650.00
Alipurduar	.. 595.44
Bongaigaon	.. 1520.65
Saliguri	.. 33486.12
..Tinsukia	.. 23400.00
Dimapur	.. 2693.66

Notices have been served to all defaulting contractors and in some cases permission has been granted to the contractors to pay the arrears dues in instalments with the stipulation that any default in the payment of instalments would result in termination of contract.

Loss of Railway Revenue

6340. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that widespread fraud was prevalent and the Railways were losing revenue on high-freighted cargoes inscribed as low freighted; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No. such allegation has been received from any quarter. However some Hon'ble Members raised this issue in the House and the Railway is taking all preventive measures as per extant Rules according to which cases of misdeclaration of goods, whenever detected, are promptly dealt with under the Rules to guard against such malpractices. A penalty of charging at double the highest class rate is leviable under the rules on goods detected as misdeclared. There is also a statutory provision that any person who gives such materially false account and if he is not the owner, the owner also, on conviction by a Magistrate, is liable to pay a fine upto one hundred and fifty rupees per quintal of the goods, in addition to the rate at which the freight is liable to be paid.

Criteria for Revival of Indian Labour Conference

6341. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided to revive the Indian Labour Conference;

(b) if so, whether the criteria laid down earlier for the representation on the Indian Labour Conference will be continued; and

(c) if not, what is the proposed new criteria for equal and adequate representation for organised labour on the Indian Labour Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) to (c). The pattern of representation of labour and employers in the Indian Labour Conference is that decided by the Conference itself. So far as workers' representation is concerned, it is based on the verified membership figures of the central organisations of workers. There are now additional organisations claiming to be of an All-India character and seeking representation on the conference. It has not been possible to undertake a fresh verification of membership as some of the organisations have raised certain doubts in regard to the verification procedure. Efforts are being made to sort them out. It is also proposed to convene a broad-based tripartite Labour Conference which could inter-alia discuss the future composition of the Indian Labour Conference.

आरा सासाराम रेलवे लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित किया जाना

6342. श्री चन्द्र बंके प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार में आरा सासाराम छोटी रेल लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने हेतु सर्वोक्षण कार्य के संबंध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति की जा चुकी है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) में 7 जुलाई, 1980 को संसद् द्वारा पारित 1980-81 के बजट (जून, 1980) में शामिल सर्वोक्षण, पहले आरा-सासाराम लाइट रेलवे जो फरवरी, 1978 में परिसमाप्त हो गयी थी, द्वारा सेवित क्षेत्र

में आरा और सासाराम के बीच नयी बड़ी लाइन बिछाने के लिए है। अब पूर्व रेलवे सर्वेक्षण कार्य को शुरू करेंगे।

Double line between Chunar and Ranchi

6343. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lay the double railway lines between Chunar Junction in Northern Railway to Ranchi via Barwadih Junction in Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). On the route between Chunar Junction and Ranchi via Barwadih, double line exists in the sections, Garhwa Road—Patratu and Muri-Ranchi.

There is no proposal at present for doubling the balance portion. However, as and when, traffic picks up, doubling will be undertaken subject to availability of resources.

Number of Journalists came to India

6344. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Journalists who came to India during 1979 and 1980; and

(b) the names of their newspapers?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) During the year 1979 (1-1-1979 to 31-12-1979) and 1980 (1-1-1980 to 25-7-1980) a total number of 639 foreign journalists and cameramen visited India for professional work. Out of these, 164 journa-

lists were extended either full or partial hospitality by the External Publicity Division of the Ministry of External Affairs. The remaining 475 were granted accreditation facilities either temporary or permanent, by the Press Information Bureau on the recommendation of the Ministry of External Affairs. The particulars of these journalists are given in the statement in two parts—Part I containing names of journalists given accreditation and Part II relating to journalists given full or partial hospitality during the period (Statement laid on the Table of the House) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1200/80].

(b) The name of newspaper/agency represented by the journalist/camera-man is given against his/her name.

Staffing Pattern of Accounts Department

6345. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have issued orders recently reorganised the staffing pattern of the accounts department of the Railways;

(b) what are the main points in this scheme;

(c) what are the points of difference from the present pattern of staffing in the Department;

(d) whether as a result of this new scheme, there will be stagnation of clerks grade II in this Department;

(e) whether Government have any proposal to introduce third and fourth gestation computers in Railway Accounts Departments; and

(f) if so, what are the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The main points in this scheme are as under:

(i) The ratio of the posts of Clerks Grade I to Grade II will be improved from 60:40 to 80:20 in a phased manner by 1-4-1982.

(ii) There will be direct recruitment of Graduates as Clerks Grade I to the extent of 80 per cent of posts in that Grade.

(iii) 50 per cent of the posts of Clerks Grade I generated as a result of improved ratios, will be filled up by promotion of Clerks Grade II till the ratio of 80:20 between Clerks Grade I and Clerks Grade II is established.

(iv) The cadre of Clerks Grade I will have a Selection Grade of Rs. 425—700 to the extent of 20 per cent of posts of Clerks Grade I; these Selection Grade Posts will replace the posts of Sub Heads which will fall vacant in course of time due to promotion/normal wastage and attrition.

(v) The ratio of Section Officers (Accounts) to Clerks will be improved in a phased manner from 1:12 to 1:7 in General Accounts and from 1:37 to 1:10 in Traffic Accounts, by 1-4-1982.

(c) The points of difference between the new pattern introduced keeping also in view the demand of the Federations that the pattern of staffing should be the same as that obtaining in the Comptroller and Auditor General's Organisation, and the present staffing pattern are:—

(i) There will be direct recruitment of Graduates to the posts of Clerks Grade I to the extent of 80 per cent of posts instead of 20 per cent as at present.

(ii) The posts of Sub Heads will be phased out and replaced by the non-functional Selection Grade of Rs. 425—700 for Clerks Grade I.

(iii) Promotional opportunities to staff will improve.

(d) No.

(e) and (f). The proposals are for establishing computer based integrated management information systems to serve the needs of all departments including Accounts Department. The proposals are made inter-alia, in the context of replacement of existing computer systems with the advanced computer systems.

Casual Labourers in Kharagpur Division

6346. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many casual labourers are working in Kharagpur Division at present with sanction against T.L.R.;

(b) how many of them are working continuously for more than 10 years;

(c) whether the decasualisation Committee appointed by Government have made any recommendation in this regard and if so, what are the main points; and

(d) while regularisation of casual labourers is done, whether this long service as casual labourers will be taken into consideration for such benefits as pension, gratuity, etc.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN). (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Exodus of workers to West Asia and North Africa

6347. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exodus of Indian workers to the countries of West Asia and North Africa for employment continued unabated during 1979;

(b) if so, the number of workers emigrated to the countries in West Asia, country-wise, and North Africa during 1979; and

(c) what steps were taken by Government to facilitate their smooth emigration and protection from exploitation?

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

(b) A statement showing the number of workers who emigrated to countries in West Asia and North Africa during 1979 is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) All arrangements with regard to emigration of workers are made by the foreign employers through their authorised recruiting agents in India. The Protector of Emigrants ensures smooth emigration by granting expeditious emigration clearance and registration of the emigrants. Employment agreements are filed with the Protector of Emigrants. If any case of exploitation or harassment of Indian workers is brought to the notice of any Indian Mission abroad, the concerned Mission takes suitable remedial measures to redress the grievances of the affected workers.

Statement

NUMBER OF WORKERS WHO EMIGRATED TO COUNTRIES IN WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA DURING 1979,

Country	Number of Workers Emigrated
1. Bahrain	8,735
2. Iran	48
3. Irak	13,257
4. Jordan	481
5. Kuwait	5,570
6. Lebanon	134

1	2
7. Qatar	8,178
8. Saudi Arabia;	55,674
9. Sultanate of Oman	16,450
10. Syria	172
11. United Arab Emirates	37,503
12. Yemen Arab Republic	3,280
13. Egypt	7
14. Libya	8,589
	<u>1,58,078</u>

Improving service of Central Passport and Emigration Department

6348. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to improve the quality of services rendered by the Central Passport and Emigration Organisation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The proposals under consideration are:

(i) The introduction of a new passport booklet of better quality and smaller size.

(ii) The introduction of Passport Postal Fee Stamp that could be purchased from Post Offices. This would make payment and accounting Procedures simpler.

(iii) Computerisation of storage/retrieval of factual information relating to passports issued and warning cards maintained by this Organisation.

(iv) Proposal to introduce new legislation on Emigration.

भोपाल में नया रेल मंडल

6349. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भोपाल में मध्य रेलवे के नये मंडल का निर्माण कार्य के कब तक आरंभ हो जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) यह मंडल कब काम करना शुरू कर देगा; और

(ग) इसकी स्थापना और निर्माण पर कितना व्यय किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिका-र्जुन): (क) से (ग). भोपाल में नया रेल मंडल स्थापित करने के लिए परियोजना रिपोर्ट पर दृढ़ता से विचार किया जा रहा है। परियोजना रिपोर्ट पूरा होने पर ही मंडल की शुरू करने की तारीख और उसकी स्थापना पर लागू बाढ़ि उपलब्ध हो सकेगी।

मलेरिया का यद्ध स्तर पर उन्मूलन करने के लिए योजना

6350. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने 1980-81 के दौरान मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम को यद्ध स्तर पर क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कोई समय-बद्ध योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जिन कीटनाशी औषधियों के छिड़के जाने का विचार

है उनके नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक राज्य को उसकी कितनी मात्रा आवंटित की गई है ;

(ग) क्या इन कीटनाशी औषधियों की खरीद के बारे में व्यवस्था कर ली गई है; और

(घ) इन कीटनाशी औषधियों की खरीद के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जायेगी?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर): (क) विभिन्न तकनीकी तथा अन्य कारणों से मलेरिया उन्मूलन की समयबद्ध योजना को कार्यान्वित करना सम्भव नहीं है। तथापि, भारत सरकार इस रोग की रोकथाम करने के लिए एक संशोधित कार्य योजना चला रही है।

(ख) 1980-81 की अपेक्षित सूचना सलग्न विवरण (परिशिष्ट-1) में दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ). वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए कुछ डी. डी. टी. आयात के जरिये और कुछ देश में ही खरीदने की व्यवस्था की गई है। बी. एच. सी. देश में उपलब्ध है। सीमित मात्रा में यह कीटनाशक औषधि मुख्यतया हिन्दुस्तान इन्सैक्टोसाइड लिमिटेड के जरिए तथा बांशिक रूप से केन्द्रीय ऋय संगठन के जरिए प्राप्त की जा रही है। राज्यों को भी अधिकार दे दिए गए हैं कि वे देश के निर्माताओं और फार्मा-सूटर्स से यह औषधि सीधे ही खरीद लें। जहां तक मलेरिया का सम्बन्ध है, दो राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए पूरा कर दिया गया है तथा अन्य दो राज्यों को इसे देश के स्रोतों से खरीदने का अधिकार दे दिया गया है।

परिशिष्ट—1

राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत छिड़के जाने वाली कीटनाशी औषधियों के नामों और राज्यों को नियत की गई मात्रा का विवरण।

(मात्रा मीट्रिक टन में)

1980-81

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	डी०डी०टी० 75 प्रतिशत	बी०एच०सी० 50 प्रतिशत	मलेरिया 25 प्रतिशत
1	2	3	4	5
1	असम	1240.000	--	--
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	91.400	--	--

1	2	3	4	5
3	मणिपुर	1 34. 000	—	—
4	मेवालय	11 5. 000	—	—
5	नागालैण्ड	52. 530	—	—
6	त्रिपुरा	1 90. 000	—	—
7	पश्चिम बंगाल	500. 000	500. 000	—
8	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1 360. 000	—	—
9	बिहार	1 500. 000	—	—
10	गुजरात	23 220	6939 600	5000. 00
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	300. 00	20. 000	—
12	हरियाणा	—	3775. 000	—
13	केरल	21 8. 904	—	—
14	जम्मू व काश्मीर	1 24. 000	396. 000	—
15	मध्य प्रदेश	2260 625	7583 500	—
16	महाराष्ट्र	1 029. 735	3225. 000	6892. 00
17	उड़ीसा	1 81 9. 250	757. 1 50	—
18	राजस्थान	2900 00	2321. 000	—
19	कर्नाटक	11 07. 000	1 880. 000	2083. 00
20	पंजाब	820. 000	2000 000	—
21	सिक्किम	4 300	—	—
22	तमिलनाडु	35 000	—	675. 00
23	उत्तर प्रदेश	2240. 000	6720. 000	—
24	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	40. 000	—	—
25	बंगालकोल्हस	42. 000	—	—
26	दिल्ली	—	600 000	—
27	मिजोरम	—	90 000	—
28	गोआ	1 5. 000	25. 000	—
29	लक्षद्वीप	5. 300	—	—
30	चण्डीगढ़	5. 300	—	—
31	पांडिचेरी	6. 725	—	—
योग		1 81 79. 289	36832. 250	1 4653. 00

कीटनाशकों की जनसम्बन्धिता

6351. श्री प्रताप भानू शर्मा: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गत ठाई वर्षों के दौरान कीटनाशक पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध न होने के कारण राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम को अप्रभर ढंग से लागू नहीं किया जा सकता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे राज्य कौन-कौन से हैं जहाँ कीटनाशकों का छिड़काव उतनी मात्रा में नहीं किया गया जितनी मात्रा में केन्द्र द्वारा निर्धारित की गई थी और उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार इस राष्ट्रीय महत्व के इस स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम को और अधिक सक्रियता से लागू कराने के लिए क्या प्रयास कर रही है। ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन सक्कर): (क) जी नहीं। वास्तव में पिछले तीन वर्षों में मलेरिया की घटनाओं में जो कमी आई है, वह इस प्रकार है:--

श्री मलेरिया के पार्जेंटिव रोगियों की संख्या

1976	6467215
1977	4740900
1978	4144385
1979	2808222 (अनन्तिम)

कुछ के कीटनाशक दवाओं की कमी होने के बावजूद मलेरिया की घटनाओं में कमी आई है।

(ख) गुजरात, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, राजस्थान, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में कीटनाशक दवाओं का यथेष्ट छिड़काव नहीं किया जा सका। ऐसा कुछ तो कीटनाशक दवाओं की कमी के कारण हुआ है और कुछ प्रशासनिक और अन्य कठिनाइयों के कारण हुआ है।

(ग) 1980 के दौरान कुछ कीटनाशक दवाओं का आयात करके उन्हें उचित मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराने के प्रबन्ध कर दिये गये हैं। राज्य सरकारों से आग्रह किया गया है कि वे

सभी चरणों में पर्यवेक्षण और निगरानी कार्यों में तेजी लाएं तथा रोग को फैलने से रोकने के लिए एकजुट होकर प्रयास करें और यह सुनिश्चित करें कि मलेरिया की घटनाओं और उससे होने वाली मृतियों में यथेष्ट कमी आए। उनसे यह भी आग्रह किया गया है कि वे देखें कि 1980 के दौरान मलेरिया की घटनाओं में कम से कम 30 प्रतिशत कमी अवश्य आ जाए।

Welfare Schemes for Agricultural Labour in Karnataka

6352. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the major welfare schemes so far approved by the Central Government for the Welfare of Agricultural labour in Karnataka during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): The major welfare schemes approved by the Central Government for the welfare of rural labour in Karnataka include the rehabilitation programme for bonded labour, the rural health scheme, the Integrated Rural Development Programmes, the small farmers development programmes, the food for work programme and training programmes for the rural youth. These programmes benefit the rural labour, of which agricultural labour forms a part.

From the details available, under the rehabilitation programme for Bonded Labour, the following amounts were released to the Government of Karnataka:—

1978-79	Rs. 10.28 lakhs
1979-80	Rs. 6.00 lakhs
1980-81	Rs. 5.82 lakhs

Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme administered by the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, the following amounts were released to Karnataka:

1978-79	Rs. 256.30 lakhs
1979-80	Rs. 215.65 lakhs

Withdrawal of DTC Buses provided for Schools in Delhi

6353. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any 'social burden' on the Delhi Transport Corporation to provide buses for schools in the Capital even at the cost of inconvenience caused to the daily commuters;

(b) if so, what and to what extent;

(c) the average earnings from these buses during the schooling period month-wise;

(d) whether due to this diversion of buses in the capital, the daily commuters are hard hit; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken to withdraw these services and utilise the fleet for the benefit of daily commuters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Average earning per month is Rs. 4.88 lakhs.

(d) No, Sir, as buses are provided during lean traffic period.

(e) Does not arise.

Leprosy Patients in the Country

6354. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of Tenculmari leprosy hospital in leprosy prone area of Dhanbad (Bihar) decaying for want of financial help; and

(b) if so, the steps taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The institution was taken over from the Dhanbad Mines Board of Health by the Government of Bihar and is run by them. The Government of India has not received any request from the Government of Bihar for financial help for this Hospital.

Works undertaken in District Thana

6355. SHRI R. K. MHALGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the outlay included in the Budget of 1979-80 on the schemes of works undertaken in the district of Thana (Maharashtra) as new works and works in progress on Central and Western Railways;

(b) the actual expenditure incurred up to 31st March, 1980;

(c) whether the outlay has been completely utilised during the financial year to physical target achieved;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and authorities responsible for the same; and

(e) how much more money will have to be spent because of delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) An outlay of Rs. 545 lakhs by Central Railway and 47 lakhs by Western Railway has been included in the Budget for 1979-80 for new works and works-in-progress in the district of Thana (Maharashtra).

(b) An amount of Rs. 650 lakhs has been incurred by Central Railway and Rs. 96 lakhs by Western Railway upto 31-3-80.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

Private Catering Contractors on Railways

6356. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of private catering contractors are operating on Railways for continuously over 20 years;

(b) if so, the number of such contractors and the places where they are operating (stations); and

(c) the reasons prevailed upon Government for continuing these contracts over 20 years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

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

(c) The basic and primary aim of the Railways is to provide satisfactory catering service to the passengers. This is why the rules provide that when the performance of a contractor is satisfactory, on the completion of a tenure, his contract should be renewed for a fresh term. Unless the contractor is assured of stability and continuity of his contract, he cannot be expected to make the required investments in his business and take active interest in providing satisfactory service to the passengers. This is why a number of good contractors have association with the Railways for over 20 years. It is also not desirable to render such contractors jobless when their performance is to the satisfaction of Railway Administration. Further, catering is a specialised

work and parties with long experience render better quality of service.

Safety measures for human life and property lost by Railway accidents

6357. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Research Designs and Standards Organisation, Lucknow is doing any work on ensuring safety of human life and property lost by Railway accidents; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the R.D.S.O. has not so far been able to invent any design and equipment which can effectively prevent derailments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Derailments are caused by a variety of factors acting either independently of each other or collectively. Efforts are made by R.D.S.O. and all other Organisations connected with improvement of railway working to minimise the incidence of accidents, including derailments, but to the best of knowledge no equipment has been developed anywhere in the World which can effectively prevent derailments.

Loss of human life and property during Railway accidents

6358. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway accidents and damages by them are in the decrease or increase during the last three years; and

(b) what are the total losses of human lives and property during the above period?

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

number of train accidents which occurred on the Indian Government Railways during the last 3 years together with loss of human life and

with loss of human life and cost of damage to railway property involved therein, is as under:—

Year	No. of train accidents	No. of persons killed	Cost of damage to railway property
1977-78	866	303	Rs. 3,63,94,017
1978-79	931	172	Rs. 5,17,62,983
1979-80	900	282	Rs. 5,82,27,000

Bakhtiarpur-Rajgir line

6359. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway authorities have sanctioned survey of new railway line to link Bakhtiarpur-Rajgir line with Gaya; and

(b) if so, whether the railways will examine the proposal for linking the said line to Gaya via Nabada on Gaya-Kiul line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) No such proposal is presently under consideration.

Venereal diseases in tribal areas

6360. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that venereal disease is rampant among some of the tribal areas of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that because of lack of facilities for early detection and follow up medical at-

tention these diseases are continuing; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to identify these regions and to undertake a Central Scheme to deal with the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Separate data regarding the incidence of venereal diseases (now called sexually transmitted diseases) amongst the tribal areas of the country is not available.

(b) No. Up till now, 239 sexually transmitted diseases clinics have been established in the country at the district level where diagnostic and therapeutic services are adequately available. The State Governments have been requested to subject all pregnant women to serological screening for syphilis and if found to be reactive to be provided immediate anti-syphilitic treatment.

(c) The State Governments have been requested time and again to open more S.T.D. Clinics in the tribal areas. Some of the States have also been requested to conduct surveys in the tribal areas to find out the magnitude of sexually transmitted diseases amongst the tribal population.

Declaration of Ganga as National Waterways

6361. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided in the past to declare the river Ganga as National Waterways as per unanimous recommendations of various commissions;

(b) whether in the past detailed technical and statistical data was worked out to implement the above decision by setting up a net work of regular steamer services from Gangapur (U.P.) to Shantipur (Bengal) covering the States of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal;

(c) whether a proposal is currently mooted to transfer all the fleets and staff, etc. of the Inland Water Transport Directorate at Patna to the State Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) and (b). No, Sir. The question of declaration of Ganga Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system as a National waterway is proposed to be considered after hydrographic surveys of the river and techno-economic studies on the feasibility of introducing navigation by mechanised crafts are completed. Steps for conducting hydrographic surveys as well as techno-economic studies of the Allahabad-Farakka stretch are under consideration, such studies having been done for the Farakka-Haldia reach.

Till the completion of the upstream-lock at Farakka Barrage, no steamer service from Ghazipur to Shantipur is possible. The lock is expected to be completed by mid 1981 according to present indications. The question of steamer service can be considered on this stretch thereafter depending upon the results of the above mentioned studies.

(c) & (d). Currently a criss-cross longitudinal river service between Patna and Ghazipur/Shunar is being operated by the Regional Office of the I. W. T. Directorate at Patna. Ferry Services on the river Ganga between Colgong and Karagola and Colgong and Tintanga are also being operated by the above Regional Office. As the State Government of Bihar is in a better position to have an effective control on the services, the question of transferring the vessels and the concerned staff to the above State Government is under correspondence with them.

अम्बाला और करनाल जिलों में पीलिया के कारण मृत्यु

6362. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हरियाणा के अम्बाला और करनाल जिलों में पीलिया के कारण 24 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गई है।

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पीलिया बहुत से अन्य राज्यों तथा स्थानों पर फैल गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यापार क्या है; और

(घ) इस भयानक रोग को फैलने से रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या-क्या निवारक उपाय किए हैं?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर): (क) राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के एक दल ने 16 मई से 23 मई, 80 तक अम्बाला और करनाल जिलों में पीलिया के फैलने की जांच की। जांच के दौरान, दल को बतलाया गया कि पीलिया के कारण करनाल जिले में केवल एक मौत हुई है।

(ख) और (ग). स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय के केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य आसूचना ब्यूरो में उप-

लब्ध आंकड़ों से यह आभास नहीं मिलता है कि अन्य राज्यों में पीलिया के रोगियों में वसाधारण वृद्धि हुई है। इस व्यूरा का एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें 1979 और 1980 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में पीलिया से हुई मौतों और रोगियों की उपलब्ध संख्या दी गई है।

(घ) चूंकि स्वास्थ्य राज्य का विषय है, इसलिए रोगों के निवारण और नियंत्रण के लिए कदम उठाना राज्य सरकारों की पहली जिम्मेदारी है। वैसे राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के अनुरोध पर केन्द्र सरकार रोग का प्रभावकारी ढंग से निवारण कर उस

पर काबू करने के लिए निम्नलिखित सहायता प्रदान करती है :--

(1) जब रोग महामारी के रूप में फूट पड़ता है तो वैज्ञानिक ढंग से उसकी जांच-पड़ताल करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान, दिल्ली, अखिल भारतीय स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान और जन स्वास्थ्य संस्थान, कलकत्ता, तथा अन्य संस्थानों को दल भेज कर सहायता दी जाती है। ये दल राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को इस रोग के निवारण और नियंत्रण में भी सहायता प्रदान करते हैं।

(11) अन्य सप्लाइयों के साथ-साथ निदान के लिए बाँधीयों और रि-एजेंट प्राप्त करने में सहायता प्रदान करना।

1979-80 के दौरान राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों द्वारा सूचित किए गए पीलिया (इन्फेक्शंसहेपेटाइटिस) के रोगी और उसके कारण हुई मौतें

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	रोगी	मौतें	रोगी	मौतें	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		1979		1980		
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	8796	27	1348	45	मार्च, 1980 तक
2	असम	+	+	+	+	
3	बिहार	+	+	+	+	
4	गुजरात	2010	87	457	15	"
5	हरियाणा	2210	10	+	+	
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2273	14	+	+	"
7	जम्मू व कश्मीर	+	+	117	18	"
8	कर्नाटक	18268	245	4897	62	"
9	केरल	16453	44	+	+	
10	मध्य प्रदेश	33758	268	2802	21	जनवरी, 1980 तक
11	महाराष्ट्र	40465	894	7303	153	मार्च, 1980 तक
12	मणिपुर	+	+	+	+	
13	मेघालय	+	+	+	+	
14	नागालैण्ड	+	+	+	+	
15	उड़ीसा	12851	157	+	+	
16	पंजाब	2362	8	243	4	फरवरी, 1980 तक
17	राजस्थान	687	3	1682	3	मार्च, 1980 तक
18	सिक्किम	1063	4	+	+	
19	तमिलनाडु	928	25	+	+	
20	त्रिपुरा	680	+	+	+	
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	3267	238	+	+	
22	पश्चिम बंगाल	+	+	+	+	

1	2	3	4	5	6
संघ शासित क्षेत्र					
23	मण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	807	6	+	+
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	+	+	+	+
25.	चंडीगढ़	1810	—	+	+
26.	दादर व नगर हवेली	108	1	31	— जून, 1980 तक
27.	दिल्ली	2078	27	467	5 अप्रैल, 1980 तक
28.	पोन्ना, दमन व दीव	500	2	311	1 मार्च, 1980 तक
29.	लक्षद्वीप	38	—	+	+
30.	मिजोरम	2046	20	+	+
31.	पांडिचेरी	3597	3	712	3 " "
योग आंध्र प्रदेश भारत		157113	2083	21169	330
वे आकड़े अपूर्ण और अनन्तिम हैं तथा केवल अस्पतालों से ही सम्बन्धित हैं।					
— = शून्य		+ = अनुपलब्ध		स्रोत :— केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य आसूचना ब्यूरो स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय।	

Help to Indian residents of USA by Indian Mission

6363. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort has been made by our mission in Washington to help Indian residents in USA to organise and solve their racial and other day to day problems; and

(b, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Racial discrimination is not one of the active problems faced by Indians in the United States which relate rather to acclimatisation and adjustment to American social and cultural environments. Every effort is made by our Embassy in Washington and the Consulates General to keep in touch with the Indians both individually and through their various associations and to assist them in all possible manner. Apart from assistance in consular, economic and commercial fields, our missions maintain close contacts with Indian associations for social and cultural activities.

The Embassy of India supplies its weekly journal free of cost to all Indian associations in the United States and encourages locally settled Indians to air their views and discuss the problems of their community in the columns of the journal.

Public Sector units

6364. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the public sector units under his Ministry which are incurring loss and which units earn profits;

(b) the details of loss and profits during the last three years;

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE CHARGE): (c) the reasons evaluated for loss and profit for each different unit; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the functioning?

MALLIKARJUN): (a) & (b). There are only two public sector undertakings under the aegis of the Ministry of Railways, viz. Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. (RITES) and Indian Railway Construction Company

Ltd. (IRCON) and their profits for the last three years are as under:

(Figures in Lakhs of Rupees)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 (Prov.)
BITES .	29.00	55.00	200.00
IRCON .	1.68	10.10	5.79

(c) and (d). Profit/loss of these undertakings largely depend on the quantum of contracts secured and performance of the two Companies. Steps continue to be taken to secure more and more assignments as also to improve the performance of the undertakings.

'Life Saving Drug'

6365. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) how many medicines in India have been earmarked by Government as 'Life Saving Drugs'; and

(b) the criteria of determining 'Life Saving Drug'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIKHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The Ministry of Health have not adopted the categorisation of drugs as 'Life Saving Drugs' and others.

(b) Does not arise.

'Covering' of Platforms in Kota-Ratlam Section

6366. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many platforms on the Metre Gauge and Broad Gauge on Western Railway in Kota-Ratlam Section of the Broad Gauge and Chittorgarh-Ratlam Section of the Metre Gauge have been covered; and

(b) the action which is being taken by Railways to cover these platforms and to provide public conveniences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Platform covering (Sheds) have been provided at 12 stations on Kota-Ratlam (B.G.) Section and 9 stations on Chittorgarh-Ratlam (M.G.) Section of Western Railway. Work on the provision of platform covering on one more station (Shamgarh) on Kota-Ratlam Section is in progress. Provision of sheds at other stations, as also augmentation/improvement of the existing facilities at various stations, as necessary, will be taken up in the future, in consultation with Railway Users' Amenities Committee taking into account the needs of traffic and the availability of funds.

Appointment of Hindi Officers in Indian Embassies abroad

6367. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Indian Embassies abroad where Hindi Officers have been appointed;

(b) the other countries where Hindi Officers are proposed to be appointed next year; and

(c) the outlines of the comprehensive programme to be chalked out for the propagation of Hindi abroad?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Hindi Officers have been appointed in our Missions in Mauritius, Fiji and Trinidad. The creation of posts of Hindi Officers in our Missions in Burma, Nepal, Thailand, Malaysia, Kenya, Bhutan, Surinam and Guyana is being considered.

(c) The broad outlines of the Scheme for the propagation of Hindi abroad are to promote Hindi writing locally and for this purpose teaching, training and library facilities are provided to foreign nationals. Fellowships are also given for studying Hindi and Hindi teaching methods in India, and through greater cultural contacts the scheme aims at creating a favourable atmosphere for greater worldwide acceptance of Hindi.

कोटा-लखनऊ रेल सेवा को वाराणसी तक बढ़ाना

6368. प्रो. निर्मला कुमारी ब्रह्मावतः क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार निम्नांकित कार्य प्रारम्भ करने का है (एक) अजमेर-काशीगुडा साप्ताहिक रेल गाड़ी को जयपुर से बंगलौर तक चलाना (दो) कोटा-लखनऊ रेल सेवा को वाराणसी तक बढ़ाना (तीन) जोधपुर-जयपुर-आगरा रेल सेवा में सीधे जोधपुर-गाँहाटी के लिए एक बोगी जोड़ना, और (चार) कोटा से सीधे हावड़ा और मद्रास के लिए बोगी जोड़ना; और

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

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिका-जून): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Purchase made by I.C.C.R. without inviting Tenders

6369. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that furniture, furnishing and costly equipments

were purchased by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations without inviting tenders during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any attempt was made to purchase such articles through the Director General, Supplies and Disposals; and

(d) what is the break-up of such purchases during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No Sir. The purchases of furniture, furnishing and other equipments have invariably been made by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations after inviting tenders from various dealers except in the case of purchases from Government Undertakings and reputed manufacturing suppliers which have special rates chargeable from Government Departments on rate contracts.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Council being an autonomous body is not entitled to place tenders for its requirements through the Director General, Supplies and Disposals.

(d) The break-up of such purchases during the last years is as follows:

Year	Office furniture and equipments	Furnishing
1977-78	Rs. 43,885.00	Rs. Nil
1978-79	Rs. 1,55,210.00	Rs. 6,820.00
1979-80	Rs. 97,400.00	Rs. 41,460.00

Categories of posts created by Indian Council for Cultural Relations

6370. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of posts created during the last three years and the

methods adopted by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations to fill them up;

(b) whether any representations have been received from the existing staff for making appointments during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) A statement giving the details of posts created by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations during the last three years is placed on the Table of the House.

The posts were filled in accordance with the methods laid down in the ICCR Service Rules. In accordance with Clause 7(2) of the ICCR Rules "The appointing authority shall lay down method or methods by which various vacancies shall be filled". The method of recruitment as per clause 7(1) of the ICCR Service Rules is

(a) by promotion

(b) by direct recruitment, or

(c) by appointment of a borrowed employee.

(b) Yes, Sir. A few representations were received from staff members against appointment by direct recruitment and appointment of deputations.

(c) The representations were not found maintainable as decisions were taken by the Competent Authority about the method of recruitment in each case as required under Rule 7(2) of the ICCR Rules. However, where deemed fit, vacancies were filled in by promotion also.

Statement

Category of post	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Grade II	..	9	..
Grade III	3	20	1
Grade IV	2	8	4
Grade V	2	14	..
Grade VI	..	6	..

GRADE II : Under Secretary; Officer on Special Duty (Hindi); P.S. to Secretary; Exhibition Officer, Regional Director and Assistant Editor (Sub).

GRADE III : Publication Assistant; Senior Technical Assistant; Superintendent; Welfare Officer; Programme Organiser; Assistant; Senior Steno; Staff Artist.

GRADE IV : Junior Steno; Upper Division Clerk.

GRADE V : Lower Division Clerk; Staff Car Driver; Despatch Rider.

GRADE VI : Store Attendant; Daftry; Peon.

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा के डाक्टरों को भत्ता

6371. श्री मन्मथ नर्मा: क्या धन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा के डाक्टरों को भत्ता देने के लिये कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम की स्थायी समिति द्वारा 19 जून, 1980 को कोई निर्णय किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या डाक्टरों को तद्नुसार भत्ता दिया जा रहा है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त निर्णय कार्यान्वित करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक?

धन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डॉ. जयशंकर): (क) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने

फरवरी, 1974 में यह निर्णय किया था कि ई. एस. आई. चिकित्सीय पदों का अलग कोडर बनाया जाय और 20 मई, 1974 को या इसके बाद नियुक्त किए गए डाक्टरों को ई. एस. आई. भत्ते का भुगतान करना बन्द कर दिया जाए। स्थायी समिति ने जून, 1978 में सिफारिश की कि 20 मई, 1974 को या इसके बाद नियुक्त डाक्टरों को भी भत्ता दिया जाय।

(ख) और (ग): इस सिफारिश पर विचार किया जा रहा है और शीघ्र ही निर्णय लिए जाने की आशा है।

Working of Shipping Companies

6372. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had constituted a high level Committee to study the working of Shipping Companies and Indian National Ship-owners Association had made some suggestions in regard to grant of financial assistance to these Companies; and

(b) if so, the number of suggestions implemented so far as also the number of suggestions not yet implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report submitted by the High Level Committee is under examination of the Government.

सर्वोच्च एक्सप्रेस में प्रायः होने वाली चोरों की घटनाएं

6373. श्री मोती भाई आर. चांधरी: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:-

(क) क्या सरकार को दिल्ली और बहमदाबाद के बीच चलने वाली 'सर्वोच्च एक्सप्रेस' में प्रायः होने वाली चोरियों के बारे में कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस गाड़ी में बारंबार की जा रही चोरियां रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं अथवा किए जा रहे हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मन्मोहन बार्न): (क) जनवरी, 1980 से जून, 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान राजकोय रेलवे पुलिस के पास यात्री सामान की चोरी के 6 मामलों की शिकायतें दर्ज हुई थीं।

(ख) इस गाड़ी में चोरियों की रोकथाम के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं:-

1. नयी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन, जहां से यह गाड़ी छूटती है, के प्लेटफार्मों पर राजकोय रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा गश्त बढ़ा दी गयी है। इसके अतिरिक्त सादे कपड़ों में पुलिस वाले असामाजिक तत्वों की गतिविधियों पर निगरानी रखते हैं।

2. इस गाड़ी के साथ राजकोय रेलवे पुलिस के 4 सिपाही तैनात किये जाते हैं।

कलाल बीजापुर लाइन पर रेल गाड़ियों का बंदी से चलना

6374. मोती भाई आर. चांधरी: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:-

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि पश्चिम रेलवे की कलील-बीजापुर है लाइन पर गाड़ियां बहुत दिनों से लट चल रही हैं;

(ख) क्या रात की गाड़ियां विशेषकर बहुत देर से चलती हैं, जिससे यात्रियों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है और इस स्थिति में शीघ्र सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्य-वाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कारगर उपाय किए जाएंगे कि इस मंडल में गाड़ियां स्थायी रूप से समय पर चलाई जाएं और क्या उसके लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के बिरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाएगी ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि गाड़ियां समय पर चलें?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) से (ग) . कलोल और बिजापुर के बीच चलने वाली यात्री गाड़ियों का मासिक समय-पालन 67 प्रतिशत से 100 प्रतिशत के बीच रहा है, जिसमें से रात्री गाड़ी, अर्थात् 88 डाउन कलोल-बिजापुर यात्री गाड़ी, का समय-पालन असंतोषजनक रहा। गाड़ियों के चलने पर सूक्ष्म दृष्टि रखने के लिए निर्देश जारी कर दिये गये हैं तथा इस खण्ड पर गाड़ियों के चलाने में सुधार लाने हेतु सभी अपरिहार्य स्कैनियों के मामलों में कार्रवाई करने को कहा गया है।

Request of Gujarat Government to increase allocation of funds for T.B.

6375. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received a request from Gujarat Government to increase the allocation of funds for treatment of T.B. from Rs. 4.95 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs and to expedite import of cobalt unit; and

(b) if so, what is the response of Government and the steps taken to satisfy Gujarat Government's demand so as to enable them to treat large number of T.B. patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No such request has come to the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness

6376. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from Gujarat Government to release Rs. 10,38,000 for training of technologists, books and equipments under the National Pro-

gramme for prevention of visual impairment and control of blindness; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government to meet this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No such request has been received from the Government of Gujarat.

(b) Does not arise.

Robbery in Ernakulam-Bombay 'Jayanti Janta Express'

6377. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the armed men pulled the chain of Ernakulam-Bombay Jayanti Janta Express near Dadar Station (Bombay) recently and robbed the women passengers at knife-point—the third incident of its kind during last three months in Bombay area; and

(b) if so, the action taken and the immediate preventive measures contemplated to stop such instances hereafter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) On 15th July, 1980 some culprits stopped 82 Dn. Jayanti Janata Express between Kurla and Sion railway stations at about 0420 hrs. by pulling alarm chain from the unreserved 2nd class ladies compartment. The culprits did not rob the ladies in the compartment. So far no occupant of the ladies compartment has reported about any robbery in the compartment. Further investigations are in progress.

(b) Police Armed Guard of one head constable and two constables escorting No. 82, Dn. Jayanti Janata Express have been placed under suspension by the Police authorities for not assisting the Guard. The following preventive mea-

asures are being taken to prevent such incidents in Bombay area:

1. Armed escorting of night passenger trains is being done by the Government Railway Police.
2. A squad of one Sub-Inspector and 20 other ranks has been raised in the Government Railway Police for carrying out raids to apprehend criminals operating on trains in Bombay.
3. The escorting parties have been instructed to particularly ensure security of lady passengers.
4. Special watch is being kept by the Police on crime prone areas particularly Vikhroli-Bhandup and Sion; and
5. Frequent Nakabandi is done by the Police in Bombay area for arrest of criminals.

Conversion of Laboratory Building for office use at Jaipur

6378. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a building in Jaipur for setting up a combined State Food and Drug Laboratory with Central assistance is being used as Offices of the Medical and Health Directorate;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a World Health Organisation Consultant has mentioned that conversion of the laboratory building for office use would be a set back for the laboratory services; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI

1769 LS—8.

.NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The W.H.O. Consultant with Rajasthan Government had mentioned in his report that conversion of the laboratory building for administrative purposes will be a set-back for the laboratory services. The State Government who was consulted in the matter have reported that the new building has 85000 sq. ft. of space. The present requirement of the laboratory is estimated at about 1500 sq. ft. This space is being allotted by the Government of Rajasthan immediately to the laboratory. The State Government has assured that as and when the proposed expansion of the laboratory takes place the remaining area will also be made available.

Overbridge at Rayagada

6379. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Eastern Railway authority sent a proposal to Government of Orissa for the construction of road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing at Rayagada;

(b) if so, when the proposal was sent and the main points of the proposal;

(c) the decision taken thereon and the reasons thereof;

(d) whether any indication has been made by that State regarding the inclusion of the said over-bridge in the budget of the next financial year; and

(e) the measures taken by the Railways in case the State Government does not respond to make available the funds therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). A scheme for construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of existing level crossing near Rayagada was considered in the past by S.E. Railway. The Govt. of Orissa were also to finalise the scheme and provide matching funds in

their budget in the year 1976-77. The scheme was not included in the State Government's Five Year Plan and no provision for matching funds in their budget was made. The State Government advised that the scheme had been dropped due to paucity of funds. No further communication has been received from the State Govt. on the subject. The Railway will take further action only on receipt of acceptance of the proposal and provision of matching funds in State Govt.'s budget.

Loco Staff to go on Strike on 22-7-1980

6380. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Loco staff at Delhi of Northern Railway and their Union had given a notice that if their demands were not reconsidered and a decision was not taken thereon before 22nd July, 1980, they would bring the work at a stand still and go on strike; and

(b) the demands of these employees and what difficulty Government have in accepting these demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) & (b). The work stoppage by a section of the Loco Running Staff of Delhi Division of the Northern Railway was the subject matter of a suo-moto statement by the Minister for Railways in Parliament on 9-6-1980. Later on a Calling Attention Notice was also dealt with in the Lok Sabha on 11-6-1980 on which a statement was made by the Minister of State for Railways.

2. As stated in these statements, there was some altercation between the passengers and crew of Tilak Bridge-Rohtak Shuttle train at Sampla Station situated on Delhi-Rohtak Section on the evening of the 6th June 1980. The passengers alleged that the train was detained to enable some

persons to buy liquor from nearby Liquor Shop. The crew alleged that the commuters had misbehaved with the Engine Crew and the Station House Officer, G.R.P., Rohtak had also threatened the Engine Crew. The Railway authorities met the representatives of the Loco Running Staff on the same day and assured them that the matter would be taken up with the State Government. The Minister for Railways had also requested the Chief Minister of Haryana to institute a Magisterial Enquiry into the above incident.

3. In spite of appeal made by the Minister for Railways and the administration, the staff continued agitation till 16-6-80. Several misguided staff indulged in acts of sabotage, violence, assaults etc. They criminally assaulted the loyal workers causing grievous injuries. Worst still, there were several cases of acid throwing causing burn injuries. Locomotives were deliberately damaged.

4. On 16-6-1980 discussions were held by the General Manager, Northern Railway with the representatives of the Loco Running Staff Association and the following decisions were arrived at:—

- (i) The magisterial enquiry ordered by the Haryana Government is a welcome step to find the truth about the incident at Sampla Station on 6-6-1980. To enable an impartial enquiry being held, the Haryana Government will be approached to consider temporary shifting of SHO/GRP/Rohtak at least during the pendency of the enquiry.
- (ii) The break in service will not be imposed.
- (iii) In cases where FIRs have been lodged and departmental action has not simultaneously been taken so far, the staff will be taken back on duty pending decision of the Court.

(iv) All other cases where departmental action has been taken will be reviewed by a Committee of officers sympathetically in five days.

(v) Absence of all staff during strike period will be treated as 'No work, no pay'.

(vi) Escorts on selected commuter trains will be provided for next few days.

(vii) As an experimental measure, a C & W Khallasi will be provided on 3 selected commuter trains where chronic alarm chain pulling cases exist.

(viii) All loco running staff abstaining from duty on account of this agitation will resume duty by 24 hrs. on 16-6-80.

5. The Northern Railway Administration have implemented the agreement both in letter and spirit. The staff arrested for cognizable offences have been released by the Police on Court's bail. No break in service has been imposed. There were 196 employees who were removed or dismissed from service for the charges of violences, assault, intimidation and causing damage to property and locomotives etc. All these cases have been reviewed by a High Powered Committee of three Senior Administrative Officers. As a result of this review, all have been taken back to duty except 56 employees who were held guilty of acid throwing, assault, intimidation and causing wilful damage to public property etc. Even in these cases the employees have also a right to appeal further under the Discipline & Appeal Rules, and it is understood that appeals are being received from staff.

6. In so far as the present question is concerned, the Loco Staff at Delhi had sent a letter on 7-7-80 that if the demands are not acceded to and the victimisation/punishments were not withdrawn within 15 days, the Association might be forced to resort to any

agitation which may cause even dislocation of train services.

7. As has been pointed out earlier, the agreement has been implemented in letter and spirit and seriatim the following is the position with regard to the terms of agreement referred to in para 4.

(i) *Magisterial Enquiry.* The enquiry has been ordered by the Haryana Government but due to the non-cooperation of the representatives of the Loco Running Staff Association no progress could be made. The SHO/Rohtak had been shifted temporarily and an opportunity was given to the staff to come forward to help the enquiry.

(ii) In so far as the break in service is concerned, as has already been decided, this was not imposed.

(iii) All those employees who have been prosecuted have been released on bail.

(iv) All cases of departmental action have been reviewed by a Committee as already indicated.

(v) The principle of 'No work, no pay' has been imposed which was a part of the terms of agreement.

(vi) Escorts on selected commuter trains have already been provided as agreed to.

8. The present position is that the Loco Running Staff have not resorted to any agitation on 22-7-80 as originally contemplated by them.

Transfer of Emigration Work from External Affairs to Labour

6381. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to transfer the

work relating to emigrants from the Ministry of External Affairs to the Ministry of Labour; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) & (b). Transfer of emigration work from the Ministry of External Affairs to the Ministry of Labour is one of the possibilities under consideration of the Government. No concrete proposal has, so far, been formulated in this regard.

Chairman Railway Service Commission

6382. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the selection and appointment of Chairmen of Railway Service Commission during 1977 and 1978, during Janata rule, was made;

(b) whether these posts were advertised or names called for from the Railway administrations or other Ministries/Departments of Government; and

(c) the experience of these incumbents in the sphere of Railway personnel selection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) & (b). The selection and appointment of Chairmen in Railway Service Commissions is made in accordance with the provisions contained in the Railway Service Commission (Chairman, Member Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries) Recruitment Rules, 1970. The vacancies are not advertised. However, while filling these posts, besides retired Railway Officers, nominations received from various quarters are also taken into account for forming the panel, since ex-Members of Parliament, Educationists, eminent Lawyers etc. are included in the field of choice, as per the Recruitment Rules.

This method was followed in respect of appointments made during 1977 and 1978 also.

(c) During the period, five vacancies were filled by persons whose qualifications were in accordance with the Recruitment Rules. The experience of these incumbents is given in the statement attached. (Annexure).

Statement

Experience of the incumbents of the Chairman, Railway Service Commissions, whose appointments were made during the years 1977 and 1978.

S. No.	Name	Post to which appointed	Date of appointment	Experience
1	2	3	4	5
1	Sh. K. S. Tilak Ex-M.P.	Chairman, R.S. C., Madras and later transferred to R.S.C., Secunderabad.	7-10-77 6-2-78 (A.N.)	ex-Member of Parliament.
2	Sh. P. K. Patnaik Retd. Addl. Secy. Lok Sabha Secretariat.	Chairman R.S.C., Calcutta.	13-3-78 (afternoon)	Had administrative experience in the Orissa Legislative Assembly as also in Lok Sabha Secretariat for over two decades.

1	2	3	4	5
3	Sh. M.P.K. Menon Retd. Addl. Director Railway Board.	Chairman, R.S.C., Madras.	1-6-78	Had vast experience in the Railways particularly in the realm of recruitment, cadre planning etc. for over two decades.
4	Sh. S. R. Kharat ex- Vice Chancellor Marathwada University.	Chairman, R.S.C. Bombay.	2-9-1978	Eminent education - ist.
5	Dr. B. N. Saikia, ex-Secretary coordination committee for production of Text Books in Regional Languages, Gauhati University.	Chairman, R.S.C. Gauhati.	6-1-79	Eminent educationist

Restrictions on Indian Doctors in Iran

6383. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian doctors working in Iran had complained of imposition by the Iran Government of restrictions which were not mentioned in the contract;

(b) whether specialists are being forced to work as generalists and at a lower pay than was promised in the contract; and

(c) whether Government had taken this up with the Government of Iran?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). While no complaints of imposition of any restrictions which were not mentioned in the contract or of specialists being forced to work as general-duty doctors have been received by us, there have, however, been some localised problems. There have been occasions when specialists have been requested to attend to work normally to be handled by general-duty doctors because of shortage of doctors and also because of confidence in our doctors. Whenever such problems have been brought to the notice of our Embassy, these have been taken up with the Iranian authorities and all efforts made to get them resolved.

जवाई बांध में रेलवे भूमि

6384. श्री मूलचंद डागा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:-

(क) क्या दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद मुख्य लाइन पर जवाई बांध (पश्चिम रेलवे) में रेलवे भूमि विक्रेताओं को पट्टे पर दी गई है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और यह किसे दी गई है और इसकी शर्तें क्या हैं,

(ग) क्या यह भूमि उन व्यक्तियों के कब्जे में है जिन्हें किराया आधार पर यह आवंटित की गई थी,

(घ) क्या इन व्यक्तियों ने इसे आगे किराये पर दे दिया है, और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही का विचार है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) (क) रेलवे की सामान्य शर्तों के अनुसार इस स्टेशन की फालतू भूमि को लाइसेंस पर दिया गया है न कि पट्टे पर।

(ख) बीस व्यक्तियों को रेलवे की भूमि लाइसेंस पर आवंटित की गयी है। उनके नाम और भूमि के कब्जे की तारीख तथा शर्तें संलग्न विवरण में दी गयी हैं।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) रेलवे को ऐसी किसी रिपोर्ट की जानकारी नहीं है।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	छावटी का नाम	तारीख जिसको भूमि पर कब्जा किया गया
1	2	3
1	सर्व श्री भगवान दास	13-6-1977
2	राधा किशन	13-6-1977
3	शेर खान	13-6-1977
4	रमेश एल०	13-6-1977
5	अशोक एल०	13-6-1977
6	केवल दाम	13-6-1977
7	गणेश दाम	13-6-1977
8	टीकम दाम	13-6-1977
9	पुकराज	13-6-1977
10	मरदार मल	13-6-1977
11	रमेश बी०	13-6-1977
12	मीमा राम	13-6-1977
13	मोहन नाई	13-6-1977
14	कपूर खान	13-6-1977
15	नसू खान	13-6-1977
16	तुलसा राम	13-6-1977
17	राउली रेवाड़ी	15-10-1977
18	प्रभू रेवाड़ी	13-10-1977
19	डेविड इब्राहीम	15-10-1977
20	पुकराज नाई	15-10-1977

लाइसेंस पर देने के लिए मुख्य शर्तें निम्न प्रकार हैं —

- (1) प्रत्येक दुकानदार को 3 मी० × 2 मी० भूमि का टुकड़ा आवंटित किया गया है जहाँ हथ-ठेले पर वे अपना कारोबार कर सकते हैं।
- (2) प्रत्येक दुकान के लिए लाइसेंस फीस के 30 रु० प्रतिमाह अग्रिम रूप में देय होंगे। इसके अलावा प्रत्येक दुकानदार को जमानत राशि के रूप में दो माह की लाइसेंस फीस के बराबर अर्थात् 60 रु० का भुगतान करना पड़ेगा।

(3) लाइसेंस पर दी गई भूमि के लिए प्रत्येक लाइसेंसधारी को एक करारनामा करना होगा।

(4) करारनामा तैयार करने के लिए लाइसेंसधारी को 10 रु० की राशि तथा उसके पंजीकरण के लिए 25 रु० की राशि का भुगतान करना होगा जो उस हालत में वापस हो जायेगा जब रेडवे की बजाय लाइसेंसधारी द्वारा उस करारनामे को पंजीकृत करा लिया गया हो।

(5) लाइसेंस फीस का देर से भुगतान करने पर लाइसेंसधारी को एक प्रतिशत प्रतिमाह व्याज का भुगतान करना पड़ेगा।

DTC Service from Moti Bagh II to New Delhi Station

6385. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not been able to link New Delhi Transport Corporation buses the Government colony of Moti Bagh II with New Delhi station in spite of the representations from Registered Welfare Association from such Government colonies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how long it will take to start a new route from Moti Bagh II to New Delhi station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Moti Bagh II is already well connected with New Delhi Railway Station via Connaught Circus/Central Secretariat where adequate changeover facilities are available to commuters for reaching New Delhi Station. Further a number of routes are already terminating at New Delhi Railway Station. There is shortage of space required for parking buses and therefore, new routes terminating at New Delhi Station cannot be introduced.

(c) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

CONVICTION AND RELEASE OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram dated 30th July 1980 from the District Magistrate, Moradabad:

"Shri Ghulam Mohd. Khan, M.P., who was arrested on 25-7-1980 u/s. 188 IPC has been convicted u/s 188 IPC for five days S.I. by 4th Additional Munsif Magistrate, Moradabad, on 29-7-1980. He has been released from jail on 29-7-1980 afternoon."

अध्यक्ष महोदय: श्री नागडा ।

श्री मनोराम बागडी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक काम रोज़ों पर रात अब भी दिया है जो कि आज को टाइमस आफ इंडिया में छपी खबर कि 3 लड़कियाँ, किशोरी, सरोजिनी नगर से सोमवार से ग़ुप्त हैं, के बारे में है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मनोराम जी, ऐसा है मैंने आपका एडजर्नमेंट मोशन तो एक्सेप्ट नहीं किया है, लेकिन नियम 377 में उसे तब शामिल करूंगा जब मुझे पता लग जाये कि फ़ैक्ट्स क्या हैं। यह बड़ी सीरियस बात है, इसी लिये मैं फ़ैक्ट्स का पता कर रहा हूँ ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): In Malappuram in Kerala at about 12 O'Clock some Muslim League youth demonstration clashed with the police, resulting in the death of three people. A Calling Attention has been given on this. We would like to have a statement on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INDIAN MEDICINE CENTRAL COUNCIL (ELECTION) AMENDMENT RULES, 1980

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Medicine Central Council (Election) Amendment Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English version) published in Notification No. S.O. 495(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1980, under sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1183/80.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF WORKING OF SECTION 15-A OF PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS Act, 1955 FOR PERIOD ENDED 31.12.78.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH). On behalf of Shri Yogendra Makwana. I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of section 15-A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, for the year ending 31st December, 1978, under sub-section (4) of section 15-A of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1184/80.]

NOTIFICATIONS re AGREEMENT WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA ON COOPERATION IN SHIPPING, EXEMPTION OF PARTS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS FROM CUSTOM DUTY, EXEMPTION OF TAX OF LABELS FROM DUTIES OF CUSTOMS IN PART OR WHOLE.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 286(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the

5th June, 1980 containing Agreement between the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Government of the Republic of India on Cooperation in Shipping and providing for the avoidance of double taxation in respect of taxes on income derived from the freight earnings of Czechoslovak Vessels on the basis of reciprocity, issued under section 90 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and section 24A of the Companies (Profits) Sur-Tax Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1185/80.]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:

- (i) G.S.R. 443(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption of parts of photographic cameras from basic customs duty in excess of 40 per cent *ad valorem*.
- (ii) G.S.R. 444(E) and 445(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to tags or labels (whether made of paper, cloth or plastic) or printed polythene bags, when imported into India for fixing on articles for export or for packaging of such articles, from the whole of basic, auxiliary and additional duties of customs leviable thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1186/80.]

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 provision of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th July, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha regard to the said Bill."

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

PRESS REPORTS ABOUT CHINA DIS-
PUTING INDIA'S STAND ON McMOHAN
LINE

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Sir, I want to make a submission or seek a clarification before you take up the Calling Attention. Though my name is not there, I want to make a submission on this Calling Attention. This has been admitted on the basis of a report in the press of a statement by Mr. Wang Bing-Na, Chairman of the Chinese Foreign Relations Committee, who has made some suggestions about the Mac Mohan Line. At the same time, the Vice-Premier of China has given out a different idea in another authoritative interview on the same border question. These two statements contradict each other. This is a matter that concerns the relationship between the two countries. Is it right for us to discuss this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the Minister will clarify this.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: A similar question was raised in this vary

house on 12th September 1958 in regard to an agreement between India and Pakistan, when some hon. Members sought to raise the discussion on the proposed border adjustment between India and Pakistan, as the matter sought to be raised was subject to further negotiations between the two countries. That was disallowed. When a particular item that is, a matter reported in a particular paper, comes before the House, we do not know whether it is correct or not and the House should not discuss all these matters.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I know your view point and I hope the Minister will clarify.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the difficulty in the Government clarifying the whole thing?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you must have consulted the Minister for External Affairs before admitting this Call Attention motion. We would like to know if he has to say something on this. Before raising the question in the form of Call Attention, I am inclined to agree with the hon. Member that such delicate questions should not be raised in the House just on the basis of press reports. But I would like to hear the Minister for External Affairs...

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Once you have agreed, let the Minister say whether he has got any difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him clarify. He will clarify the whole position for what it is worth,

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Speaker, Sir, after 18 years or 20 years some initiative has been taken to normalise relations with the great neighbour with

1000 million population. And, Sir, at this moment there are a lot of people who are interested to throw a spanner into the wheel....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. Minister is intelligent enough not to let it happen. Now we take up the Call Attention. *(Interruptions)*. He will clarify everything. He is intelligent enough.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Sir, I have given a Call Attention.... *(Interruptions)*. I ask the Minister to clarify.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I say. He will clarify. I am not clarifying anything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, you disallow the whole thing. Why do you ask the Minister to make a statement? We are responding to the people's diplomacy of China. They talk to us through press reports, Why not China talk to us through diplomatic channels?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He will clarify everything. Now, Mr. Kochack. *(Interruptions)*. I think he can treat them for what they are worth.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Sir, it is very improper that Parliament should get engaged itself on a statement made by foreign dignitaries, based on press reports. All the time....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, he will clarify and he will treat it for what it is worth.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, this is an important matter and this should be taken up in the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It is below the dignity of this House to respond to such press statements. *(Interruptions)*. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you should disallow the whole thing.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot at this stage.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Let the Minister make a statement. *(Interruptions)*. Once it is on the agenda. *(Interruptions)*. Let the Minister make a statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have to take action against them for publishing press reports.

MR. SPEAKER: He will take appropriate action. He will do it

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): We don't agree with you. Let the Minister reply. What is wrong with it? Let the Minister reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK (Anantnag): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Press reports to the effect that Peking appears to be backsliding by disputing India's stand on McMahon Line as boundary between India and China and reaction of Government thereto."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): According to press reports, the concerned Indian journalist has issued a clarification to the effect that his

interview with Mr. Wang Bingnan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with other Countries, took place on 19 June 1980, two days before his interview with Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping at which Mr. Wang was also present.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the later and more authoritative interview with Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping has already been the subject of a calling attention notice in Lok Sabha on 2-7-80. According to the report of that interview carried by the official Chinese news agency, Zinhua, it was said "Ever since negotiations on boundary question began, China has never asked for the return of all the territory illegally incorporated into India by the old colonialists" This, by necessary implication, reiterates the well-known Chinese view about the legal status of the McMahon Line. Therefore, there is no essential difference in this regard between the two interviews. While dealing with this aspect, I had in my statement of 2-7-80, clearly stated that the Government of India has never accepted this premise.

Sir, I would like to submit to the House that my statement in response to the earlier calling attention notice thus covers both the interviews. Therefore, I have nothing more to add to that statement substantively, except to say that the Government, who keep abreast of all important research on the subject, are fully convinced that the alignment shown in our maps conforms to the true international border

Sir, the Government with the support of the Parliament is engaged in the task of seeking to improve our relations with China. While assuring the House once again that I would always be prepared to take the Parliament into confidence on any matter relating to this process, I would respectfully submit that a delicate question like the boundary question does not lend itself to examination, and

much less to solution through repeated recourse to the medium of newspaper interviews.

May I, in conclusion, note that even the interview of Mr. Wang Bingnan read as a whole does indicate Chinese desire to have friendly relations with India and this sentiment we fully reciprocate.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I am aware that the subject matter of the calling attention is a very delicate one, but the reason why it was given is that because of the publication of this news, a lot of misunderstanding has been created in the minds of the citizens of the country, and I am happy that this particular statement of the hon. Minister has cleared some of them. The statement mentions that the interview of Mr. Wang was on 19th while that of the Vice Premier was on the 21st and that was the latter. But while giving reports in the press, we were made to believe that this interview of Mr. Wang was subsequent to that of Mr. Ping and, therefore, there is a lot of misunderstanding. I very well appreciate your effort in getting this matter solved. But it seems from this that there is an agency working in our country who wants to put impediments in normalising our relations. I would request you to find out as to how, while making this particular report, these dates of 19th and 21st did not come to be mentioned in this particular news items.

The second and a very important point to which I would like to make a reference is, in all this matter, our hon. Minister for External Affairs has been involved. The report mentions that this McMahon Line was a fraud, fiction and imagination of Mr. McMahon and there was a document, which was found out by an Indian, to whom some political respectability was given by a member of Parliament of our country. This creates more misunderstanding in the minds of the citizens. The Report further

mentions that this Member of Parliament of our country met the hon. Minister and he showed the document and that some reply was given to him. We would like to know whether this is true. If it is not, we will have to take some action against this particular report. There was also a reference in this particular report that this McMahon Line cannot be the McMahon Line because China was not a signatory to the Simla Agreement of 1914, but only Tibet signed it. It is a fact. But it will have to be clarified that after Tibet was incorporated into China, China is presumed to have accepted that particular line. I would respectfully request the hon. Minister to make a statement with a reference to the admission of Chou-en-lai in 1956, wherein he has said that he accepts the McMahon Line. It is on this background that I would like to put two questions: the first is, whether the Government of India will bring to the notice of the Government of China, they need not to speak about border settlement through press interviews any more as our relations have been normalised enough to talk directly and the second, whether this particular MP has raised this issue before the Minister and if so, the name of the MP and whether any reply was given to the MP and whether any investigation would be made as to how these dates, 19th and 21st, were not mentioned and whether there is any lobby working behind this.

That would solve all the misunderstanding in the minds of the people.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: In regard to the actual publication of the interviews, it is very difficult for me to say, why the latter interview was published first and the earlier interview followed. It is very difficult because it is a matter for the newspapers to publish, it is a matter for the agencies to give. So it would be well-nigh impossible for me to comment on that. But, if, as the hon. member seems to suggest, this has something to do with some kind of

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

design behind it, well, all I can say is, I shall try to find out the design.

The next one is a matter which pertains to the merits of the case, about the McMahon line. I have already stated quite categorically that we are fully convinced that the alignment shown in our maps conforms to the true International border. This takes care of all the material that was gone into and all the material that has appeared since. So, I would not, at this stage, like to go into a full discussion of the merits of the case. I would respectfully submit that no further probing be allowed on that at this stage.

So far as my involvement is concerned in the first place, the interview does not name any Member of Parliament. First, it said that I had said it in Parliament. When there was another question, then it was said, "I did not say it publicly in Parliament, but I said it in my letter to a Member of Parliament. Since the Member of Parliament has not been named, it would not be proper for me..."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wrote a letter. I did not get a reply.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: The name of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has been reported.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: It would not be proper on my part to make a roving survey of all the Members of Parliament to whom I have been writing letters and who have been writing letters to me. Because Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has just stood up and said that he wrote a letter, I am prepared to say that he did write a letter and he is still complaining that I have not sent a detailed reply to him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is true.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bheekhabhai.

SHRI BHEEKABHAI (Banswara): No question.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P. M. Sayeed.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): No question.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri B. V. Desai.

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): No question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have received numerous telephone calls and enquiries about it. I am trying to normalise relations between the two countries. I have been beseeching the Minister to apply his mind.

MR. SPEAKER: He will do his job.

12.21 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

INDIAN NURSING COUNCIL

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, 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 Indian Nursing Council."

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Sir, before you put the motion to the House, I would like to make a few observations.

We have been told that there is a great scarcity in the number of nurses that we should have in our country and that not as many people as are

needed are coming forward to be trained and such of them as are being trained are not just enough to serve the needs of the hospitals in our country. Therefore, I would like to suggest, as has happened in Madras State, the acceptance by the Government of the scheme of recruiting male nurses, giving them training and thus increasing the total number of nurses available.

Secondly, in regard to women nurses also, their conditions of work need quite a lot of improvement, more specially in regard to security to be provided for them. We have been having reports of how some of the nurses have come to be treated rather badly while in the hospitals and also in their hostels and as they were going between the hospitals and the nursing homes also. So, some improvement has got to be made in order to assure them sufficient security.

12.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

Thirdly, till now, these nurses have been coming from only one or two States or rather these young women hailing from one or two States only have been offering themselves to be trained as nurses and, afterwards, to be employed. Some special steps have to be taken by the Government to see that facilities are provided for men as well as women to be encouraged to offer themselves for being trained as nurses and for being employed as nurses also.

Lastly, some special steps will have to be taken to encourage the tribal people, tribal women specially, to come forward and offer themselves to be trained as nurses.

I hope, the hon. Minister will try to take steps in the direction suggested by me.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I take note of the suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, 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 Indian Nursing Council."

The motion was adopted.

12.25 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) STEPS TO PROTECT ANANDPUR SUB-DIVISION IN ORISSA FROM RECURRING FLOODS

*SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar): I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture regarding the extensive damage of crops in 30,000 acres of land in Anandpur sub-division of my constituency due to the recurring floods of river Baitarani. This area is very much prone to floods and almost every year there will be a loss of not only crops but cattle wealth as well. This loss will run into several lakhs of rupees. In addition, hundreds of lives are lost every year due to these floods.

It is predominantly, a backward area where the people are much below the poverty line. They are constantly demanding the construction of a barrage on river Baitarani at Anandpur, so that the recurring floods can be averted. It is a vital issue as it concerns the living of millions of people.

In view of this, I urge upon the Government to sanction required funds for constructing a barrage at

*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

[Shri Harihar Soren]

Anandpur, so that the entire area can once for all be protected from the recurring floods.

(ii) NEED FOR TIMELY SUPPLY OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY TO SCHOOL CHILDREN

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, अत्यन्त खेद से यह सूचित किया जाता है कि चोर-बाजारी और भ्रष्टाचार का शिकार आदमी ही नहीं, बल्कि स्कूल के छोटे-छोटे बच्चे भी हो रहे हैं, जो आनेवाले कल के राष्ट्र निर्माता हैं।

देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में स्कूल, कालेज, विद्यालय, महाविद्यालय, विश्वविद्यालय, खुल गये हैं। पढ़ाई का क्रम चालू हो गया है, किन्तु पाठ्य-पुस्तकें तथा कागिया बाजार में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। बार-बार पुस्तक तथा स्टेशनरी विक्रेताओं के यहां चक्कर लगाने पर हम एक ही नया-तला उत्तर मिलता है कि पुस्तक आ जायेगी तो मिल जायेगी, कागज उपलब्ध नहीं है। सम्पूर्ण शैक्षणिक जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त है। भारी संख्या में छात्र-छात्राये हताश हो कर कापी किताब के लिये इधर उधर भटक रहे हैं।

राज्य सरकारों ने सस्ते दामों पर विद्यार्थियों को कापियां तथा स्टेशनरी के अन्य सामान उपलब्ध कराने की योजना बनाई। सहकारी स्टोरों का निर्माण हुआ। खेद है कि पवित्र विद्या संस्थान में बने ये सहकारी स्टोर भी अपवित्र हो गये। इन में भी भ्रष्टाचार का मगरमच्छ प्रवेश कर गया। आज उन पर बिक रही कापियां विद्यार्थियों को नहीं मिल पा रही हैं। प्रायः उन का सारा माल बाजार में ब्लैक हो रहा है। 25 पैसे मूल्य की निर्धारित कापी 60 पैसे में बिक रही है। हर जगह दंगना-तिगना दाम बसूला जा रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, हरियाणा के देहातों के छात्रों की तो और दुर्दशा है। लाखों मासूम बच्चे हसरत भरी नजरों से अभिभावकों को देख रहे हैं कि आज उन की किताब जरूर बाजार से आ जायेगी। पर सब कुछ बेकार। दो माह

स्कूल खुले हो गया, कागज का एक टुकड़ा भी नहीं नसीब है कि बच्चा कुछ लिख सके। किताब कब छपेगी इसका पता नहीं। अध्यापक भी किंकर्तव्यविमूढ़ हैं।

खेद है कि ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण मामले पर राज्य सरकारें मौन हैं। कानून और व्यवस्था सामोश है। लूट, अन्यमनस्कता अपने स्थान पर बरकरार है। कोई पुलिस या उच्च शासनाधिकारी भी नहीं है, जो सहकारी स्टोर से ब्लैक हो रही इन कापियों की रोक-थाम कर और लाखों बच्चों के जीवन से मजाक करने वाले लोगों को दंडी सजा दे। यह एक बहुत बड़े लोक महत्व का प्रश्न है। मैं इस पर शीघ्र कार्यवाही करने की मांग करता हूँ।

(iii) THREATS TO WEAKER SECTIONS AND S.C. AND S.T.: PEOPLE TO JOIN AGITATION ABOUT BAGHPAT INCIDENT.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur):
I have to bring to Government's notice—

(1) that a group of political vested interests have threatened terrible consequences if the weaker sections, Scheduled Castes and Tribes of Kirthal, P.S. Chaprol District, Meerut did not join any agitation about Baghat incident;

(ii) that the poor residents of the villages have already been stopped from taking their cattle to water ponds, getting rations from the village ect;

(iii) that a fine of Rs. 25.00 and Rs. 10.00 each has been extracted from those who procured rations from the nearby villages;

(iv) that as such, this community of about 250 people of weaker sections is living in terror, a state of siege and stravation and is being compelled to participate in a political agitation against the Government at gun point.

(iv) **RAILWAY TRANSPORT FACILITIES FOR BLACK BETEL LEAVES FROM PALGHAR AND BASSEIN TALUKS OF MAHARASHTRA.**

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): The Palghar and Bassein Taluks of Maharashtra are areas that grow and export black betel leaves. Hundreds of baskets of these betel leaves are sent daily from these taluks to other countries and to Gujarat and U.P. Since betel leaves are perishable, the livelihood and income of the cultivators in this area depend entirely on the facilities that the Railways provide for the transport of these leaves. In the last two years, the demand for these leaves has increased, nearly doubled; but the facilities that were available in the Railways have not been increased, in fact, they have been drastically reduced. The goods bogie that used to be attached at Bassein; is no longer attached at Bassein; it has been reportedly diverted to Amalsad. The result is that the goods bogies in the Dehra Dun Express in which the baskets are sent to U.P. arrive full at Palghar, and sometimes even at Bassein, and the day's quota of baskets are not booked and carried on the train. Of late, this has been a frequent occurrence at Palghar—with the result that these perishable goods are not carried in the train, resulting in heavy losses and the refusal of merchants to buy the produce from the growers when they bring the leaves to the market. This has led to serious situations, of tension, and led to an unprovoked and brutal lathi charge on the cultivators at Kelve Mahim near Palghar. The difficulties of these cultivators can be met only if the Railway restores the goods bogie that used to be attached at Bassein or makes alternative arrangements for space in the bogies for goods to be loaded at Bassein and Palghar; revises the classification and classifies betel leaves (*pan*) as a perishable commodity in the tariff schedule; and provides tin sheds to

protect baskets of this perishable commodity that await loading at Palghar and Bassein. The gravity of the situation calls for the immediate attention of the Railway Ministry.

(v) **CENTRAL APPROVAL FOR KERALA LAND REFORMS BILL, 1979**

SHRI A. K. BALAN (Ottapalam): I would like to bring before the Government a grave and serious situation which has arisen in Kerala because the Government of Kerala could not distribute the surplus land to the agricultural labourers and poor peasants.

As per the legislation passed by the Legislative Assembly of Kerala, lakhs and lakhs of acres of land are to become surplus, which is now kept in the hands of land-owners on the strength of the previous Land Reforms Amendment Act, 1979.

It was considered that the new provision recognising a fresh class of tenancy created after 1st April, 1964 against the prohibition contained in section 74 of the Act is unnecessary and that the original position should be restored. The Kerala Assembly passed the Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1980 which deletes section 6C.

The Amendment Bill as passed was sent to the Government of India on April 30, 1980, with a request that their approval may be communicated early.

It is understood that the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Rural Reconstruction, and the Planning Commission have opposed the amendment.

The agricultural workers and poor peasants are going to demonstrate and stage a satyagraha before the Central Government offices in the first week of August.

Therefore, I pray that immediate steps be taken for giving assent to the Land Reforms Amendment Act, 1980.

(VI) REPORTED DISAPPEARANCE OF
THREE SCHOOL GIRLS FROM SARO-
JINI NAGAR, NEW DELHI.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्री का ध्यान टाइम्स आफ इंडिया दिनांक 31 जुलाई, 1980 में छपी इस खबर की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 3 किशोर छात्राएँ जो कक्षा 9 की विद्यार्थी थीं तथा गवर्नमेंट कन्या विद्यालय, सरोजिनी नगर, नई दिल्ली में पढ़ती हैं, सोमवार दिनांक 28-7-1980 से गुम हुईं और मिल नहीं रही हैं। पुलिस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक कुमारी सुषमा, निशा और आशा सबह साढ़े सात बजे स्कूल के लिए चली थीं किन्तु वापस घर नहीं पहुँचीं। और तीनों ही छात्राएँ स्कूल की वदी में थीं। उनके पास कोई विशेष पैसा व नकदी भी नहीं था। पुलिस अभी तक उनको तलाश करने में असमर्थ रही है। स्कूल के रिकार्ड के अनुसार वह स्कूल आई थी और इकट्ठी ही वापस घर के लिए निकली।

दिल्ली में आये दिन इस प्रकार की सनसनीखेज वारदातें हो रही हैं। लड़कियाँ और औरतें विशेष रूप से इसका शिकार हो रही हैं और पुलिस चैन की बंसी बजा रही है।

इस मामले में पुलिस बिल्कुल नाकारा साबित हुई है। गृह मंत्री कृपया इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे और दिलचस्पी लेकर लड़कियों को बरामद करेंगे और कसूरवारों को सजा दिलायेंगे।

12.37 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1980—
contd.

Clause 8—Amendment of section 35B
—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before we take up the further clause-by-clause consideration, I have the following announcement to make.

As the hon. Members are aware the House will continue to sit between 1 and 2 today. At that time clauses of the Finance (No. 2) Bill would be under discussion. In this connection some hon. Members have represented to me that it would be convenient if voting on clauses and amendments is held after 2 P.M. In that case the clauses and amendments may be discussed and the Minister may also reply. After the Minister's reply, subsequent clauses and amendments thereto may be taken up similarly and discussed. Voting on all these clauses and amendments may be held after 2 p.m.

I hope the House agrees.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Fully Sir.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir, we agree.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Satish Agarwal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these things will not go on record. He is speaking for himself.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: (New Delhi): 'Will not go on record' has become your Brahmastra.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only with regard to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): I have moved my amendment No. 96 to clause 8.

Under clause 8, an amendment to Section 35B of the Income-tax Act is being made. Now, Sir, this relates to withdrawing, deleting and omitting certain concessions which were hitherto being enjoyed in relation to exports.

My main important amendment is that a proviso should be added at the end of clause 8 to the effect that

these deductions shall continue to be allowed in respect of small scale exporters and (2) holder of export house licence. These are the two categories which should continue to enjoy the concessions under this particular clause. So, I want this particular proviso to be added at the end of sub-clause (1) whereby the hon. Minister wants to delete the provisions. Those provisions may be deleted if they have been misused. Then, so far as these two categories are concerned, viz., small-scale exporters and holder of an export house licence, they should continue to enjoy these benefits. That is my amendment with regard to this.

My other amendment is that instead of bringing into force this particular clause immediately, some time should be given to those people who have already taken advantage of these concessions so far. Now, they will be put to a great difficulty and either refunds will have to be given or some more realisations will have to be made from them because they will not be admissible.

So, I am prepared to leave my amendment No. 9 but I would press my amendment No. 96 and expect that in view of the increasing anxiety for promoting our exports, these two classes of exporters are to be given this particular concession. Otherwise, the whole emphasis of the hon. Finance Minister that we shall be laying greater emphasis on export development, I think, will be hit hard. Looking into all these aspects, I think he will consider my amendment.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have moved my amendment Number 53 to Clause 8. Clause 8 deals with certain deductions on certain items of expenditure relating to export promotion.

Now, Government seeks to delete certain items of expenditure and they are:

- (1) Expenditure on obtaining information regarding markets outside;

- (2) Expenditure on preparation and submission of tenders for supply outside India;
- (3) Expenditure on furnishing samples etc. to a person outside India; and
- (4) Expenditure on the performance of services outside India in connection with or incidental to the execution of any contract.

Now, you would very readily appreciate that these expenditures are very important in sales promotion policy. Several researches have taken place. Time will not permit me to refer to all those researches, as to the relative share of each of such expenditures. Now, the whole attempt at sales promotion is—it is an established fact—that these expenditures form a considerable part of our sales promotion. Therefore, I would oppose the move of the Government to disallow these expenditures and not to consider them for any deductions in the matter of sales promotion. There is an objection by the Government. Government says that there are certain abuses with respect to those items of expenditure. I can very well understand that particular stand taken by the Government. But, I have to ask the Government whether we should mend this system or end this system. Where mending should be done, let us not go to the extent of ending the whole thing. It will very much affect the whole of our sales promotion efforts.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Government that certain provisions may be made in order to see that there are no abuses. But, then, these expenditures form a considerable part of our sales promotion policy and, therefore, they should be continued to be admissible for deductions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will take the point raised by Shri Banatwalla first. He said that Government should only mend the law and not end it.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

It is in pursuance of that policy that I have amended a few clauses and I have kept the section. Otherwise, I would have actually abolished this particular section which has led to such a lot of abuse that even the employed as Sales Promotion Officer even the pay of the driver employed in India and even if the person—employed as Sales Promotion Officer in India, have been debited for the weighted deductions. It has led to such a lot of abuse and even we wondered whether this clause serves the purpose or not. (Interruptions) So, Sir, the position is that a number of these abuses come to the notice of Government when the assessments take place. If a person avoids or evades tax, it does not come to the notice of the Government immediately; it goes through a long process of assessment, appeal and then it comes to the Commissioner. Sometimes the Commissioner writes to us that this kind of abuse takes place in spite of the best tax efforts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Venkataraman, when a person is very serious, then only the doctor comes to his house.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Thank you for your assistance. Therefore, I have really taken the advice of Shri Banafwalla and I have not ended this section; I have not removed this section but I have only tried to avoid such of those abuses which have come to our notice.

The point raised by Shri Satish Agarwal is that in respect of export houses and in respect of small scale industries, this provision should continue. In respect of the small scale industries, this provision has not been of much great use because they could not afford any of the expenditures which they have made. Actually we have seen that this provision has been used by the bigger people, the larger industrial houses. They have taken

advantage of this provision and have abused it.

Therefore, I would earnestly appeal to my friends to withdraw their amendments and pass the Clause as it is.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: What about export houses?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The same applies to both houses. We cannot afford to give weighted deduction in respect of the persons for whom they are claiming such as export managers situated in India, drivers and employees employed in India under the guise that they are promoting exports.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 9.

Amendment No. 9 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 96 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 96 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 53 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 53 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8—(Amendment of section 36)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I beg to move: *

"Page 9, line 39,—

for "1981" substitute "1980" (10)

"Page 10, line 14,—

for "registered medical practitioner"

substitute—

"District Medical Health Officer or any Gazetted Medical Officer serving under the State" (11)

Sir, in this particular clause a provision has been made with regard to allowing certain deductions to persons who are employing, or paying salary upto Rs. 20,000/- to a blind person or a physically handicapped person. In that particular case it has been provided that a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner will be required and will be sufficient. Sir, I do not want to make any comment that it will be easy to procure a certificate from a registered medical practitioner. So, I have made an amendment that the words 'registered medical practitioner' should be substituted by "District Medical Health Officer or any Gazetted Medical Officer serving under the State". That is my first amendment. The second amendment is this. After all the Finance Minister got lot of applause in this House while announcing these concessions, deductions and all that. Now he has postponed these concessions to the next year. These provisions should come into effect from 1st of April 1981. I do not know why he should be postponing it. My approach and his approach are not much different excepting this. He says, assessment year 1981-82; I say, right now, from 1980-81. This will not have a very great effect in that case even if some amount had to be refunded. That is why I want 1981 to be substituted by 1980. That is all

that I want. These are my two amendments.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as the first amendment is concerned, normally the bureaucracy may say, we welcome it, that is, to bring it under the control of the Government servant. We are giving concession to blind people and to handicapped people. To drive them to Government Civil Assistant Surgeon or Civil Surgeon will be rather putting certain hardship on them. Therefore we decided that it is better if we say registered medical practitioner, so that, in that case, it will be easier for them to claim the benefit. Instead of making it more difficult for the handicapped people, we have made it really easier for them to claim the benefit. If his second amendment is accepted we will have to refund certain amounts which have been collected.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Not much.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am not worried so much about the amount involved, but the administrative work involved is really very much. I say it from the administrative angle. I want to give it as an inducement for those people who from now onwards employ these handicapped people. I want to give them opportunity for additional weightage for deduction. So, it will be an inducement. But if we do it from 1980-81 that amount will have to be assessed in the current assessment year and the administrative delay involved does not make it worthwhile.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: After all the taxes are paid 20 per cent less and the refund in any case will not be more than 20 per cent in any case.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is not a question of money as such. There is lot of administrative work

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which is involved and it is this which makes it cumbersome.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Since the arguments are not convincing I wish to press my amendments....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Both?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Regarding second amendment No. 11, regarding benefit to be given immediately, if he does not agree, I don't mind so much. But I wish to press my amendment No. 10.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. I will put amendment No. 10 to vote.

Amendment No. 10 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you withdrawing Amendment No. 11?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I beg to move* :
Page 11, for lines 7 to 20, substitute—

‘12. In the Income-tax Act,—

Insertion of new sections 80AA and 80AB. (a) after section 80A, the following section shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1968, namely :—

Computation of deduction under section 80M.

“80AA. Where any deduction is required to be allowed under section 80M in respect of any income by way of dividends from a domestic company which is included in the gross total income of the assessee, then, not with standing anything contained in that section, the deduction under that section shall be computed with reference to the income by way of such dividends as computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act (before making any deduction under this chapter) and not with reference to the gross amount of such dividends.”;

(b) after section 80AA as so inserted, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, namely:—

Deductions to be made with reference to the income included in the gross total income.

“80AB. Where any deduction is required to be made or allowed under any section (except section 80M) included in this Chapter under the heading “C—Deduction in respect of certain incomes” in respect of any income of the nature specified in that section which is included in the gross total income

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Yes, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 11 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“that Clause 9 stand part of Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clases 10 and 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 12. (Insertion of New Section to sub 80 AA)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I beg to move *

Page 11, lines 8 and 9—

omit “and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April 1968..” (12)

*Amendment moved with the re commendation of the President.

of the assessee, then, notwithstanding anything contained in that section, for the purpose of computing the deduction under that section, the amount of income of that nature as computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act (before making any deduction under this Chapter shall alone be deemed to be the amount of income of that nature which is derived or received by the assessee and which is included in the gross total income" (151).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
I beg to move*

Page 11, line 9,—

for "the 1st day of April, 1968"
substitute "the 1st day of April,
1981" (181)

Page 11,—

for lines 10 to 20 substitute—

"80AA. Where any deduction is required to be made or allowed under section 80M in respect of income which is included in that gross total income of the assessee, then, notwithstanding anything contained in that section, for the purpose of computing the deduction under that section, the amount of income by way of dividends as computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act (before making any deductions under Chapter VIA) shall alone be deemed to be the amount of income by way of dividends which is derived or received by the assessee and which is included in its gross total income." (182)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Mr. Agarwal, do you want to say anything on your amendment?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I have moved my amendment No. 151.

I think it will be advantageous if I explain first my amendment so that some of the points raised by the hon. Members may be covered afterwards.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Hon. Finance Minister may explain first.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, amendment No. 151 which I have moved really takes into account the general view expressed by a number of people in respect of the retro-active operation of Section 80AA. Now, in Section 80AA deductions for a number of things are given in the computation of the taxable income. The intention of Government has always been that the net income should be deducted, that is, the income minus the amount which was spent in earning that income should be eligible for that deduction. There are several clauses dealing with these deductions. One of them relates to inter-corporate dividends. There are sections 80 'N' and 80 'O' and others dealing with deductions in respect of those institutions which earn an income by way of sale of technological and scientific knowhow either in this country or outside and number of other smaller items. I have taken note of the general feeling not only in the House but also in the country and I have brought forward an amendment in which only the inter-corporate dividends will be subject to retro-active operation of law. In respect of others for which I have

*Amendments moved with the re commendation of the President.

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proposed amendments, there will be no retro-active operation of the section but there will be a prospective operation. I must now explain why in respect of inter-corporate dividends I have made this Section as retro-active.

Sir, you are aware that Company 'A' borrows a lakh of rupees and invests that money in Company 'B'. It earns dividends, let us say, of Rs. 2 lakhs or earns profits of Rs. 2 lakhs. Now, company 'A' pays interest to the company 'B' on the one lakh of rupees it borrowed. On that interest on one lakh of rupees paid to the Company 'B', company 'A', when it is assessed, is given a deduction on the amount paid as interest. Then in respect of Rs. 2 lakhs which it receives as dividend from Company 'B', it claims a deduction for the entire Rs. 2 lakhs, not Rs. 2 lakhs minus the interest which they have paid, on which they have claimed deduction. This is a sort of double benefit.

13 hrs.

That is not the intention at any time of the Government and it has been made clear that when you say 'income', it is net income, not the gross income. Therefore, in fairness and in equity, I have said that when one company, one corporation, makes an investment in another company, another corporation, in respect of those inter-corporate dividends, the expenses incurred in making that investment must be deducted and only the balance should be entitled to income tax deductions as income of the company A. This nobody can object to except that it has been in the past interpreted the other way and they have claimed double benefit.

As far as the other deductions are concerned, as I have said, we will

make the law prospective, for instance in Section 80, deductions in case of Indian companies in respect of royalties received from someone in India, royalties in respect of concerns received from abroad—all these things will not be subject to retro-active operation of this Section. Only the inter-corporate dividends will be subject to retro-active operation of the Section and the rest of it will be prospective. This is one point which I wanted to make clear. If this is understood, I think, the hon. Members may not have much objection to the amendment being accepted and withdrawing their amendments.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Though the hon. Minister has virtually accepted my amendment to clause 12, yet I am not very happy because I am basically opposed and I have expressed yesterday also, and you will also agree with me, Sir, that retrospective operation of certain taxation proposals for the years 1968 or 1969, thirteen years back, is not very desirable. When these provisions were being misused right from 1963-69 onwards, when these provisions were being misused right from 1962 onwards in certain cases, as expressed yesterday, when these provisions were being misused from 1972 onwards, why don't you have some machinery in the department which should bring these anomalies or aberrations to the notice of the Government at the earliest possible opportunity? This is something very fantastic and you take the House for a ride. You have a majority, you can get anything passed, but every Member of the House will be interested, you too will be interested, Sir, that there must be some inbuilt mechanism in the department to see to this so that this House has not to pass legislation retrospectively hereafter. With these words, I welcome the amendment moved by the hon. Minister, which incorporates my

amendment. I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: There is some procedural difficulty. My amendment is No. 32; I could not move it, because my amendment is the same as No. 12, moved by Shri Satish Agarwal. Now, he has come forward to withdraw his amendment. I am, however, not yet convinced by the arguments given by the hon. Minister. Therefore, if Shri Agarwal goes out of the field, I should be allowed to move my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already moved it.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: But he is withdrawing it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is left to the House. How do you know about the decision of the House? When his amendment is disposed of, your amendment will also be included in it.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: How is it? He seeks to withdraw. (*Interruption*) I cannot be following his intentions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When I put it to vote....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: May I suggest that the hon. Member may be allowed to say whatever he wants to say? That will save time, rather than....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, why do you insist on this amendment? You can speak on it.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The Finance Minister tries to find out a *via media*. I thank the Finance Minister because he has partially responded to the purpose of our amendments. But he has not fully responded. The question of retrospective effect with respect to inter-corporate dividend still continues, in spite of the amendment moved by the hon. Finance Minister. In principle, I concede that there is a double deduction, as the law stands,

as far as ven inter-corporate dividends are concerned. My objection is that we cannot have, in the case of the Finance Bill, provisions with retrospective effect—and retrospective since 1968, i.e. for 12 years. There are innocent citizens who have arranged their transactions on the basis of well-settled laws. You provided them the scope for double deduction. They took advantage of it. They arranged their transactions on the basis of well-settled laws. If some citizen acts according to the law and settles his transactions accordingly, you cannot later on come to punish such a citizen. I shall, therefore, welcome the move to have the provision with prospective effect. But it would be unfair and not in a sense of equity to try to punish those who have been going on as per the well-settled principle. Therefore, even in the case of inter-corporate dividend, I feel this retrospective effect should not be there, as a matter of principle.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am afraid as usually very well informed Member like Shri Banatwalla has got his facts wrong in this case. The departmental view—the Government's view—that only the 'net' is deductible, has been accepted by the High Court of Gujarat till as late as 1974. It is only when this case went up to the Supreme Court that it was reversed in 1979. I can come up only after the Supreme Court took a different decision. The departmental view, as it has always been and as it should be in every income-tax matter, is that income really means the net income, less the expenses incurred in earning that income. This you have accepted. And the Gujarat High Court confirmed it as late as in 1974. The same case went up to the Supreme Court; and it reversed it in 1979. That is why we have come now with this amendment and we make it retrospective, so that all other cases which may be pending in different areas, in different courts, in different stages and cases which have been re-opened, may be covered by

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this. We are not bringing in anything new, or anything drastic, as the Member said. This also meets Mr. Satish Agarwal's point, viz., why did the department act after such a long time? The department is in a great difficulty. Different Benches of tribunals sometimes give different judgements. And immediately we cannot rush to the Legislature for amendment. We wait till some High Court decision is there. And different High Courts give different decisions. It makes it very difficult to come forward with amendment every time. When we feel that some decision will be upheld upto the Supreme Court, we wait till that. In other cases, where we think that the process will take so long, that the uncertainty will be so great, then we come forward with the amendment. In this case, it is only because the judgement of the Supreme Court was given in 1979 that we have come forward with the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We come to the next clause 13. Mr. Satish Agarwal.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Amendment moved by Shri Venkataraman.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: His point has been met by this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Voting on the clauses will take place, as announced by me, after 2 P.M. (Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: They say, between 1 and 2, there will be no voting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have already announced about it. Some members have expressed their desire that voting should be after 2 p.m. I have already announced that. Now clause 13. Mr. Agarwal, do you want to move your amendments?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Yes, I have two amendments Nos. 13 and 14.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee—107.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: (Panskura): I am not moving it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Agarwal, you can speak on your amendments.

Clause 13 (Amendment of section 80(C).

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I beg to move*:

Page 11, line 22,—

for "1981" substitute "1980" (13)

Page 11,—

for lines 30 to 39, substitute—

“(a) where such aggregate does not exceed

Rs. 6,000

(b) where such aggregate exceeds Rs. 6,000 but does not exceed Rs. 12,000

(c) where such aggregate exceeds Rs. 12,000

The whole of such aggregate.

Rs 6000 plus 50 per cent of the amount by which such aggregate exceeds Rs. 6,000.

Rs. 9000, plus 80 per cent of the amount by which such aggregate exceeds Rs. 12,000.” ; (4).

Section 80 of the Income Tax Act is being amended by clause 13 whereby the deductions admissible with regard to long term investments in LIC. provident fund etc. are being restored to the 1978 level. There

were certain aberrations in this regard in the 1979 budget where the first Rs. 5,000 was fully exempt, but on the next Rs. 5,000 it was reduced to 40 per cent and balance, it was reduced to 35 per cent. Now the hon.

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

Finance Minister is restoring 1978 position, that is, the first Rs. 5,000 fully exempt, next Rs. 5,000, 50 per cent exempt and the rest, 40 per cent exempt. This is, of course, an improvement on the 1979 position. I am very happy to see that this particular aberration which crept into the budget in 1979 to which personally I myself was not very much reconciled, but where under certain compulsions. I had to reject the amendments moved then has been remedied. I am complimenting the Finance Minister to this extent partially that he has restored the position of 1978. But from 1979, it is now 1980. You are going back to 1978. Mr. Finance Minister, you are accustomed to going ahead. Why go backward to 1978? Come to 1980. And that is why looking to the inflation rate, the value of the money and the desirability of more investments in these long term savings, I have suggested a very innocent, useful, beneficial amendment to this provision and I think it is not going to either hurt the revenue of the government because I have also developed a revenue during the last two years, unfortunately. Then, my amendment is that instead of Rs. 5,000, you keep Rs. 6,000 totally exempt, cent per cent. Then instead of Rs. 5,000, I wish to make it Rs. 12,000 and let it be 50 per cent; and then on the rest, instead of 40 per cent, I have brought it down to 30 per cent. The first instead of Rs. 5,000 make it Rs. 6,000; the next Rs. 5,000 make it Rs. 6,000; 50 per cent, all right, whatever you say, but on the balance, instead of 40 per cent, I shall come only to 30 per cent. So, whatever revenue loss is there on account of this increase of Rs. 1,000 in the first slab and in the second slab, you will make good by reducing the permissible allowance under the third category of the balance. So, the small, the petty people, the middle class people shall be encouraged to invest more and they will get a better benefit; and those who

cross these limits, may be above Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 or anything, will get only 30 per cent benefit. That is the only amendment that I have moved. If the hon. Finance Minister accepts it, then I am sure, I am not going to move, press for the other amendments.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I thank the hon. Member for his very kind reference to me because the tables were turned. Last time I moved an amendment to restore the position to what it was in 1978 and he was not able to accept it. As far the amendment which seeks to change the deductions. I am not sure that my friend Agrawal's suggestions are more favourable than my own because if a person has a saving of Rs. 10,000 under my scheme, for the first 5,000 he will get full deduction of 5,000 and for the next 5,000 he will get 50 per cent deduction, that is 2,500 and the total deduction will be 7,500. In Mr. Agarwal's scheme, the first deduction will be 6,000 and for only next 4,000 deduction, it will be only 30 per cent, that means, 1,200 and the total deduction will only be 7,200. I do not want to reduce the benefit which I have already given.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It is only a mistake in certain calculation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On your part or on the part of the Minister?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: On the part of the Minister. But because he has restored the benefits to the 1978 level at least, I am sure he would look into this provision later on. I do not agree with this argument. Amendments Nos. 13 and 14 may be disposed of by voice vote.

Clause 14—(Omission of section 80FF)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up clause 14. Mr. Agarwal has an amendment No. 141.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I beg to move:

Page 12, line 2,—

for "1981" substitute "1982" (141)
This is with regard to section 80 FF. There is nothing more except that I want to seek one clarification from the hon. Finance Minister. He is going to omit section 80 (FF) from the Income-Tax Act with effect from 1st April, 1980. That means that for the accounting year 1980-81 and the assessment year 1981-82, expenses incurred on this head will not be made available to the person concerned. 80 (FF) relates to deduction in respect of expenses of higher education of specified, dependent relatives. The deduction will not therefore be available for the assessment year 1981-82 onwards. This particular deduction was available to persons whose specified dependent relatives had gone for higher studies and immediately to put a stop to it right from this accounting year will cause hardship. That is why I am bringing in this amendment. You do away with it and omit it if it has an adverse effect on the revenue; basically I do not oppose it but I simply say: Give those people a chance, only one year to complete their studies and be prepared to meet the challenges without deduction. Instead of bringing this into force from 1981, I plead to make it 1982 so that it will come into force from 1982 so that the dependent relatives who are specified by the government are able to complete their studies, if not complete, at least they will be able to reconcile themselves to the changed situation and make the necessary amendments with regard to their dependents as to how their education has to be managed. My amendment is that instead of bringing this particular provision into force from 1st April, 1981 it may be deferred for one year and may be brought into effect from 1st April 1982. This is my humble suggestion and amendment.

SHRI R. VENKATARMAN: Section 80 FF gives a benefit to an assessee in respect of expenses incurred on higher education and the assessee is eligible for this benefit only upto an income of Rs. 12,000/-. Since the income tax was leviable on Rs. 10,000 Section 80 FF was included so that the benefit may be available to a person who has income upto Rs. 12,000/-. Now, we have made assessment itself starting with Rs. 12,000/-. There is absolutely no need for this. May be, it may be possible for a person to say—you increase the limit as well as give other benefits. That is only asking for additional benefits. So, we are not making any change in the law because at the moment a person having more than Rs. 12,000 taxable income, assessable income, get the benefit. Since it is up to Rs. 12,000/- he will not draw it.

Another question is about the year. There is a lot of confusion about the Accounting Year, the Assessment Year and so on. We follow one practice, viz., the Assessment Year as far as possible. What we have made in this Section is that the Assessment Year and the exemption benefit will be coterminous. When the assessment takes place, he is given the benefit upto Rs. 12,000/-. It is from that year the benefit under 80 FF which the person gets will go. Therefore, there is no hardship caused. If there is any hardship, my friend may write to me on this subject.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: For a person who has received from 1st of April right now and before the introduction of your Budget and for this year, will you entitle him for this benefit under 80 FF? That is the problem. He has planned. He has spent for higher education. You said, you will not get it.

Please clarify that position—that they will not be disturbed or it will not cause any hardship. Then I am prepared to withdraw it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The position is that this provision will be from the Assessment Year 1981-82 i.e. from the next year.....

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It will not be allowed in the Assessment Year 1981-82 i.e. Accounting Year 1980-81. So these expenses will not be permitted for the Accounting Year 1980-81. That is the problem.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We can keep the clause pending. We will check on that.

Clause 15—Amendment of Section 80 G

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move*:

Page 12, lines 5 and 6,—

omit "and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1978". (33)

Page 12, lines 22 and 23,—

omit "and shall be deemed always to have been inserted". (34)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move*:

Page 12, for lines 5 and 6, substitute

"substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, namely:—". (152)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The tax payer is entitled to certain deductions on account of charitable donations. There are certain limits and now this Clause 15 wants to clarify these limits. Clause 15 now says that these limits refer to the aggregate donation and not to the entire quantum of deduction. I do not want to quarrel with the hon. Finance Minister as far as this clarification is concerned. In principle I welcome it. But once again he has developed a love for extensive use of this retrospective

effect. Now the clarification is coming to-day and it will have retrospective effect in certain cases from April 1968 and in certain cases from 1st April, 1978. This is what we are objecting to—that this fancy, this love, this attachment for retrospective effect in case of financial matters must not be there. I think the hon. Finance Minister should be large-hearted. He is large-hearted and he should accept and concede to this point of principle that we are taking up. The entire question of retrospective affect will again come up in other clauses also. Therefore, if the Minister accepts in principle to give up this retrospective business, I think it will save a lot of time of this House and save a lot of complications that might arise therefrom.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I should again explain the purpose of this. Under section 35 of the Income-tax Act, for any donation made for scientific research etc., they are entitled to benefit of tax deduction. Then again the same amount is claimed as deduction under section 80G. All that I have said is that this kind of double deduction under section 80 G. All that If he has claimed deduction under section 35, he cannot claim deduction under section 80 G. There can be objection to this on principle.

The next question is whether it should be retroactive. In these cases where there are assessments pending, we have got to make it retroactive so that we can clarify the law. Otherwise, upto a certain date, there will be one kind of decisions and afterwards, there will be another kind of decisions and this will make the law contradictory and confusing. As I said earlier, if anybody is called upon to pay back and if any difficulty arises, the Government will consider the case sympathetically and take it in instalments spread over a time. But the principle must be accepted.

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

Sir, I am very sorry; I apologise to the House. This matter is not made retrospective. The amendment which I am moving is to take it out of the retrospective effect. It is made prospective from 1980. I am sorry, I was reading the previous one. This is not retrospective.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: If it is not retrospective, I withdraw my amendments.

Clause 16—(Insertion of new section 80-I)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

*Page 15:—

omit lines 3 to 13 (54)

Page 12, line 36,—

for “twenty per cent” substitute—
“thirty per cent”. (103)

Page 12, line 40,—

for “‘twenty per cent.’, the words
“‘twenty-five per cent.’”

substitute—“‘thirty per cent’, the
words “‘forty per cent.’” (104)

Page 14, lines 33 to 36,—

for “in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or things, or to operate its cold storage plant or plants or the ship is first brought into use or the business of the hotel starts functioning”

substitute: “in which the industrial undertaking or the ship or the business of the hotel first makes taxable profits” (105).

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): I beg to move:

Page 12, line 36,—

for “twenty per cent.” substitute—
“ten per cent.” (108)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move*:

Page 14, line 3, for “Explanation 2”, substitute—

“Explanation 2—Where in the case of an industrial undertaking, any machinery or plant or any part thereof previously used for any purpose is transferred to a new business and the total value of the machinery or plant or part so transferred does not exceed twenty per cent of the total value of the machinery or plant used in the business, then, for the purposes of clause (ii) of this subsection, the condition specified therein shall be deemed to have been complied with.

Explanation 3”. (153)

Page 14, line 38, for “six”, substitute “seven”. (154)

Page 15, line 1, for “six”, substitute “seven”. (155)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I beg to move:

Page 16,—

omit lines 12 to 16. (144)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: This is a very important clause.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does it mean that the other clauses are not important?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Others are important, but this is very important. Clause 16 inserts a new section 80-I in our Income-tax Act. It deals with tax holiday concessions. I have moved four amendments to this particular clause. I most respectfully submit that this clause 16 inserting new section 80-I in the Income-Tax Act very much dilutes the tax holiday concessions that are made available. In the first place, there is a shift in the basis of the computation of this tax holiday concession. The basis has

*Amendment moved with the recommendation of the President.

changed from a specified percentage of capital employed to a specified percentage of taxable income. Here have an amendment. When you are changing the basis for tax holiday concession from a specified percentage of capital employed to a specified percentage of taxable income, it should be remembered that there are several industries in which we have a long gestation period. The income in the case of these new industries comes after a number of years—3 years or four years. Therefore, by saying that the tax concessions will hitherto be with respect to the taxable income you are simply depriving the industries of tax holiday concession for three years or four years when there will be no profits whatsoever. I appreciate that the hon. Finance Minister has come forward with an amendment in which case those industries where there will be a longer gestation period, are given a concession from a 7-year period to a 8 year period. But this concession is not going to serve the purpose. I have moved an amendment that if you want this particular principle i.e., tax holiday concessions should be related to taxable income, then in that case, the period of 7 years for which the new industries are entitled to tax holiday concession, should be computed from the year in which the particular industry starts making profit for the first time. How can you compute those years in which no profits were made and there were losses? If you want to give tax holiday concession, in that case the period of 7 year should start from the period when the industry starts making the necessary profit. That is the purport of my amendment number 105.

I have another amendment number 54. This is also a very important amendment. A great injustice is being done. It is a preposterous position that the Government wants to take. The tax holiday concessions are given but we are told that even if the losses of new undertakings are fully

set off against the other income of the assessee, still the losses so set off will be notionally carried forward and adjusted against the profit of the new undertaking in the later part of the 7 year. This is a preposterous position. There is an assessee. He makes losses against a new industry. His losses are totally set off from the profits that he makes from other sources. The matter then ends if his losses are so set off. But then the position taken is that notionally in spite of the fact that the losses have been so set off yet these losses of the new industry will be carried forward. Whenever that new industry makes gains, those losses will again be set off against those profits and, thereafter, the entire gains will be calculated. This is a very unfair principle that has come up. It dilutes, it defeats the very purpose of the tax holiday concession. Therefore, I have moved my amendment No. 54, to omit this particular proviso that has been added to the entire tax holiday concession.

I have two other amendments also, Nos. 103 and 104. Because of the fact that there is a shift from the basis of capital employed to income, as far as holidays are concerned, I have simply stated that the exemption should be 30 per cent and not 20 per cent, and in the case of companies it should be 40 per cent and not 25 per cent.

I have moved these amendments with the sincere desire to see that the tax holiday concessions remain not merely apparent concessions but real concessions and help our industries and our industrial growth.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): My amendment is to give just the opposite effect, because I feel that enough of concessions have already been given. Since the industrialists of our country have already been given enough concessions, our proposal is that it should be further reduced. The proposal is to have 20 per cent in respect of profit and gains

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

after a certain date. We feel that it is too much and the time has come when we should give less of concessions. I agree with him that it is not to be amended but it has to be ended. If you cannot end it, then amend it and have 10 per cent instead of 20 per cent.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: By clause 16, a new section 80-I is being added to the Income-tax Act. In this particular scheme of things, I strongly object to sub-clause (10). So, I have moved my amendment No. 144 for the deletion of sub-clause (10), which reads:

"The Central Government may, after making such inquiry as it may think fit, direct, by notification in the Official Gazette, that the exemption conferred by this section shall not apply to any class of industrial undertakings with effect from such date as it may specify in the notification."

When a particular concession has been announced by the Government and approved by the House after a full debate, authority should not be vested in the Government to do away with that concession in regard to any class of industry as such, because these powers are likely to be misused. Government have got ample powers under various laws. If any particular industry, or any class of industry, is not behaving properly, the heavens are not going to fall; Government can come before this House and get approval or they can take administrative action. There is no need for any authority under this Act. You can hold an enquiry and then stop that particular concessions, if it is being misused or if it is not in accordance with the spirit of the law. I think the sweeping powers to be exercised in any arbitrary manner by any future Finance Minister, who is not guided by his conscience as Shri Venkataraman is, will give scope for misuse out of even vindictiveness. If he is against

a particular industry or unit, he may institute an enquiry and then say "all right, these concessions will not be made applicable to you, unless you contribute substantially to the election fund of the ruling party." Unless you do this there is a likelihood of its being withdrawn. So, Sir, this sweeping power should not be given to Government once the concession has been announced.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Agarwal, fortunately you are not in the Ruling Party now.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: We never introduce such a provision.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You don't take it seriously. (*Interruptions*). Automatically it will come. It comes only to the Ruling Party. Therefore, he said that.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): Sir, Mr. Agarwal is speaking from his knowledge, not faith.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: What Mr. Mukhopadhyay says is true. We learn by experience and we learn by knowledge. I am aware of the fact that more and more powers, sweeping and arbitrary, are given by this Parliament to the executive. They are very much likely to be misused. There are 101 instances of your regime, of our regime, of any regime whatsoever. Don't go by the regimes. Please forget that. Now, six months are over. Don't build up arguments only on the basis of this Government or that Government, Janata Government or Lok Dal Government. It is not going to take us too far. Things are changing, things have changed, things will change in such a short span or period. Nobody knew that in the first week of July 1979 the days of the Janata Government were numbered. Nobody knew that your Government headed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi would go away in March 1977. Nobody knew

it. So, one should not feel proud and should not think that he going to rule this country for all times to come. Nobody knew what is going to happen after six months even of this period. I wish all well to everybody because there is no alternative, and your Party is the only Party at the moment. But nobody know what will happen. Your party may collapse within six months. So, don't feel proud of this. So, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was just submitting that....

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) : यह जो आप का सोचना है, आप की यह इच्छा पूरी नहीं हो सकती ।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : मैं चाहता भी नहीं हूँ । मैं आप से निवेदन करता हूँ कि ईमानदारी से मैं यह चाहता भी नहीं हूँ और वह इसलिए नहीं चाहता हूँ कि आज आप का कोई विकल्प नहीं है ।

I am least interested in pulling down this Government. And unfortunately there is no alternative. Pulling down this Government will lead to chaos. I am not interesting in that. I am interested in other matters, not so much in politics as in economy or economic matters.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the amendment.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: If you are not going to pay any heed to my advice, who else is going to do that? So, why should I bother my head? I am concerned with my chocolate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, that is why I pleaded with the Finance Minister yesterday that 'anyhow, please try to find out a way whereby the Parliament approves a certain rate of taxation and the Government exercise the powers under the customs and excise law to have an effective rate, which is much less than the rate prescribed by the Parliament. But the Government pleaded some difficulty, may be so. Do not have the

cover under the pretext that the Janata Government also did not agree. The Janata Government is not a Supreme Court for you, so that whatever they did you are going to follow all that. Whatever good they did, you follow it. Whatever bad they had, you discard it. So, I say, Sir, that these sweeping powers should not be given to the Government as they are likely to be misused. The Government have got ample powers under the law whereby they can proceed and see that in certain cases if there is any misuse, they come to the House. But now don't have the sweeping powers. You are giving so many sweeping powers under sub-clause (10) to the Government and under sub-clause (9) to the Income-tax officer. He has got the full discretion to assess the reasonable profits of the industrial undertakings. You are giving so many discretionary powers to the income-tax officer. Anyway, I am not criticising this at the moment, but I am drawing your attention, at least don't have these sweeping powers under sub-clause (10) and that should be deleted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you can speak on your amendments and also reply.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: First I will dispose of the point raised by Shri Agarwal and then go to my amendment. Shri Agarwal has made it appear as if I have introduced a new clause taking extraordinary powers.

But if he looks at section 80J, sub-clause (7), the same provision is there in the Act. It says:

"The Central Government may, after making such enquiry as it may think fit, direct by a notification in the Official Gazette, that the exemption conferred by this section shall not apply to any class of industrial undertakings with effect from such date as it may specify in the notification."

So, I have not done anything new. I have only incorporated the section which is already in the Act. It is al-

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

ready in the corresponding provision in section 80J. When you are substituting section 80J by section 80-I, you take the same provision, that is all.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Are you substituting section 80J by section 80-I? No, you are adding a new section, 80-I.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will explain it. Up till now the tax holiday benefit was given on the basis of capital employed. Hereafter, it will be given on the basis of the income earned. Therefore, after 1981 section 80J will go, and for the period 1981-85, section 80-I will be in operation. For industries which are established from 1981-82 the new provisions of section 80-I will apply, and in making those provisions we just incorporate all the provisions existing in respect of capital employed, since we are changing only the manner of computing the tax holiday. I suppose I have made myself clear.

There is a question of principle involved in this. The tax holiday benefit given on the basis of the capital employed has led to two abuses. Firstly it has led to capital-intensive industries, because, irrespective of the fact you have made a profit or not, whether you produce or not, by the mere fact that you have invested in heavy machinery, you are entitled to 7½ per cent of the return as tax holiday.

The Dandekar Committee went into this question, and they said that this was a wrong principle, and that the tax holiday provision should be so changed that it is related to production and profits rather than to mere investment.

The second abuse which arose was that some of the existing companies were able to expand and then write off the losses of the new companies in their existing companies' profit and loss account, and at the same time

claim the benefit of tax holiday on the basis of capital employed in the new industry, with the result that more and more concentration of industries took place in bigger houses. A new industry started by a new entrepreneur was at a comparatively greater disadvantage as against a new industry started by an established industrialist. Therefore it is that Government thought that we should now change the computation of the tax benefit, and we therefore linked it to productivity, profit and income rather than to the money that was put into machinery and equipment. Therefore, the principle cannot be objected to. It is true that some people, who have benefited, particularly, the existing industries, which would get a double benefit, will be affected. But we are committed to diversifying industries not only with regard to places, but with regard to persons also and if we want new entrepreneurs to develop, this is the kind of incentive that should be given and that is the kind of disincentive also which should be given in respect of established industries.

Now I come to Government amendments. First I will take up amendment No. 153. In the clause, as it originally stood, Government stated that if used machinery were employed, then it would not be entitled to any tax-holiday benefit. This, we thought, was very harsh since a small portion of used machinery, second-hand machinery can be used. Therefore, in amendment No. 153, we have said that the tax-holiday benefit will be available provided the machinery used is limited to 20 per cent of the total investment on machinery in the company. This is the liberalisation which has been given and I am sure it will be welcome.

Amendment Nos. 154 and 155 seek to extend the benefit by one year. In the clause as it stands, a person is entitled to....

श्री कलबन्धु वर्मा (शाजापुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The hon. member may not ask for quorum till two. He cannot raise the point of order on that once the House has agreed.

What I have stated in the clause is that in respect of income derived by new industries, they can get 20 per cent in respect of non-corporate tax payers and 25 per cent in respect of companies as tax reduction for a period of seven years. It was represented both in the House and elsewhere that the seven-year period is not enough. They thought that it will take about two to three years for a company or an industry or a unit to earn profit and therefore, at least five year tax benefit should be given after that three years. So, we extended it to eight years, allowing three years for no-profit period and a period of five years for tax-benefit, after that. This is also a liberalisation. Shri Banatwalla wanted more liberalisation. He said that it should be seven years from the date on which it makes profit. If a company goes on showing that it has made no profit at all, then the Government would not get any revenue. There must be certainly a time limit for any benefit that we are giving. He also said that 40 per cent should be given. If you calculate all the benefits that we are giving, you will find that in the first year, as much as 50 per cent of the income can be deducted in one form or another. I am sorry, I cannot go farther than that. I have already come under attack from my friends on the other side for giving greater concessions to industry. I have tried to strike a balance between the two views and I request the House to accept my amendments.

Clause 17— (Amendment of Section 80J).

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move*:

Page 16, lines 21 and 22,—

omit "and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972." (15).

Page 16, lines 24 and 25,—

omit "and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972" (17).

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to move*:

Page 16, lines 21 and 22,—

for "and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972" substitute—

"with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981" (16).

Page 16, line 25,—

for "the 1st day of April, 1972" substitute—

"the 1st day of April, 1981" (18).

Page 18,—

after line 20, insert—

"(c) in clause (iii) of sub-section (4) for the words "thirty-three years" the words "thirty-eight years" shall be substituted". (19).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I beg to move*:

Page 16, lines 21 and 22,—

for "and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpai]

from the 1st day of April, 1972"
substitute—

"with effect from the 1st day
of April, 1972" (183).

Page 16,—

after line 22, insert—

"(aa) in sub-section (1),
after the proviso the following
proviso shall be inserted, name-
ly—

Provided further that in re-
lation to the profits and gains
derived by an assessee being
a company, from an industrial
undertaking which begins to
manufacture or produce arti-
cles or to operate its cold
storage plant or plants after
the 31st day of March, 1981,
or from a ship which is first
brought into use after that
date, or from the business of
of a hotel which starts func-
tioning after that date, the
provisions of this sub-section
shall have effect as if, for the
words "six per cent.", the
words "ten per cent." had
been substituted. (184).

Page 18,—

after line 20, insert—

"(c) in sub-section (4), the
third proviso shall be omitted
with effect from the 1st day of
April, 1981." (187).

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr.
Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a very
serious thing. Clause 17 is with res-
pect to the modification of the provi-
sion relating to tax-holiday. The de-
finition of "capital employed" is
sought to be now changed, that is,
"capital employed" will not now in-
clude long-term borrowings, and the
whole clause is being given a retros-

pective effect from 1st April, 1972.
Since you want me to be brief, I will
not go into the entire history.

The objection is to the retrospective
effect—the term "capital employed"
shall not include long-term borrow-
ings not only prospectively but with
retrospective effect from 1st April,
1972. Our hon. Finance Minister has
made very extensive use of this idea
of "retrospective effect" irrespective
of the norms that should govern the
use of this provision, namely, the pro-
vision of retrospective effect. There
are several changes in tax-holiday,
taxation of inter-corporate dividends,
income and wealth of private trusts,
de-recognition of partial partition of
Hindu undivided families and so many
other things that will have a retros-
pective application. Amendments are
proposed in the Income-tax Act under
Clause 12 with retrospective effect
from April, 1968, under Clause 15,
with retrospective effect from April,
1968; under Clause 17, with retrospec-
tive effect from April, 1972, under
Clauses 28 and 39, with retrospective
effect from January, 1979 and so on.

My first submission is that such an
extensive use of the principle of "re-
trospective effect" provision militates
against the assurances that have been
given to this very House. There have
been assurances in the past that the
changes in the taxation laws would
be effective only prospectively. Even
in the Memorandum explaining the
tax provisions of the Financial Bill,
1980, we are told "Changes in the
rates of tax as also in the provisions
of tax laws should ordinarily be made
operative prospectively in relation to
current incomes and not in relation
to incomes of the past years". I,
therefore, submit that it is atrocious,
to say the least, to impose financial
obligations on a citizen which he
could not visualise earlier.

I can be very easily told that this
particular obligation could be visuali-
sed. The matter went to the courts

and it was on technical grounds that the courts have held that "capital employed" does not include longterm borrowings. But then what was the Government doing from the date of the decision of the courts? They have been sleeping over the whole matter. For their negligence now, all innocent citizens who have based their transactions on wellsettled laws have to suffer. That is not a proper policy to be adopted.

14 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one has therefore to see that the citizens are not penalised for the lapses and negligence on the part of the Government. They could have come earlier to this House, but they went on sleeping for three to five years after the decision of the court. They did not even choose to go to the Supreme Court but they are now here for the purpose of giving retrospective effect to all these particular provisions.

Now, the Government is adopting double standards also. Take the case of clause 12—inter-corporate dividends and others. It should be related to clause 44 and if we look at the Memorandum explaining the Finance Bill's provisions we are told that clause 44 has come up in order to give sanctity to certain court decisions. Now, Sir, at certain places the Government...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: To clause 44 also you have given some amendments. Please stick to this one now.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am pointing out the double standards—certain principle accepted in clause 44 not being accepted in clause 17. In the case of clause 44 the Government says that it is very anxious to give sanctity to court decisions, to maintain the sanctity of court decisions. But here, in the case of clause 17, no such sanctity is envisaged. However, I shall deal with clause 44, to which I have given some amendments, when the time comes.

Now, I want to make one last point about this distinction that 'capital employed' henceforth shall not include long-term borrowings and also the particular social tinge that is there. There is a discrimination being made between the more affluent who possess all the capital to invest and those weaker people who may not possess all the capital but have long-term borrowings from the banks. The capital employed, therefore, should mean capital whether owned or whether borrowed or any other kind of capital that may be envisaged.

With these words, I commend my amendments for the consideration of the House and I hope the Hon. Minister will respond positively to them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Amendments 15 and 17?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Yes, Nos. 15 and 17.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mool Chand Daga.

Your amendments are Nos. 16, 18 and 19.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कानून 1972-73 से लागू किया गया और 1972-73 के बाद जिन कम्पनीज के एससेमैंट केसेज तय हो चुके हैं, 1972 से ले कर 1980 तक जो केसेज तय हो चुके हैं, उन को फिर से री-ओपन किया जाएगा। जो कानून पहले बनाया गया था, उस के अनुसार जिन उद्योगों ने काम किया, जिन व्यापारियों ने काम किया और जिन कम्पनियों ने काम किया और सरकार ने जो घोषणा की थी, उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपने व्यापार में रुपया इन्वेस्ट किया और उस कानून के मुताबिक उन का एससेमैंट भी हो चुका है लेकिन इस एमेंडमेंट को लाने के बाद आप 8 साल के बाद फिर उन केसेज को री-ओपन करायेंगे।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोरम नहीं है। अब तो 2 भी बज चुके हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): There is no quorum in the House Sir. An Adjournment Motion can be admitted, Sir, there is no quorum. How are you going to conduct the proceedings?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the quorum bell be rung. Now there is quorum. Mr. Daga may continue.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यही कह रहा था कि कानून के अन्तर्गत जो असेसमेंट हो चुकी है, अगर वे कौंसिल अभी आप रि-ओपन करते हैं तो मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस क्लॉज के कारण कितने कौंसिल रिओपन हो जाएंगे और उनसे आपको कितना रवेन्यू मिल जाएगा, आपकी कितनी आमदनी बढ़ जाएगी ?

आखिर मैं यह सवाल पैदा होता हूँ कि आप यह कानून 1972 से बना रहे हैं और जो असेसमेंट हो चुकी है, उनकी इस कानून के अनुसार आप फिर से असेसमेंट करेंगे उन्हें फिर से रिओपन करेंगे तो क्या यह नियम विरुद्ध नहीं होगा। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह नियम विरुद्ध होगा। इसीलिए मैंने इसको पहली अप्रैल, 1980 से लागू करने के लिए रिकमण्ड किया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, on amendments Nos. 183 to 187.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, what about my amendments?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are the same. Amendment No. 145 is the same as No. 15 and 146 is the same as 17.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, I have a submission to make: Mr. Agarwal will speak on my behalf.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, will you be kind enough to get us one piece of information from the Hon. Finance Minister with regard to clause 17 whereby Sec. 18(J) is being retrospectively amended with effect from 1st April, 1972, if he is able to give the information? Suppose this Sec. 18(J)

is not amended retrospectively, what is the amount that Government has to pay and supposing this is amended, what is the revenue implication? How much more are you going to get for the public exchequer? Have you a rough calculation about these figures? If it is only a crore or so, why do it retrospectively? If it is a substantial sum which the Government will have to refund otherwise, let us see how much it is.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can reply to all the amendments.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If they have finished, I will reply to all the points.

First of all, Shri Banatwalla quoted the observations of Shri Morarji Desai, but if he himself looks into it more carefully, Shri Desai had said 'I propose, therefore, to apply several measures for making changes in the tax laws as also in the tax rates prospectively to current incomes which will fall due for assessment next year, except where it is felt that a particular measure calls for a retro-active application of the case'. Therefore, even the very 'Bible' which he has quoted contains exceptions. Nobody can say that no law can be retro-active: it will depend on the merits of the case. Therefore, I am defending it on the merits of the case: I am not merely saying that Government has the power to do it retro-actively and therefore I am doing it.

The second question asked by Shri Daga and a number of others is 'Why did you not do it when the first case was decided? Why did you wait for such a long time?'

14.09 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

There are several cases in the High Courts. One case which was decided by the Calcutta High Court gave a decision adverse to the Government on 29th April, 1976. There was another case which was decided in the

Madras High Court in 1977 adverse to the Government. A third case in Allahabad High Court—the date is not known, but about that time. And the fourth case is Andhra High Court case, favourable to the Government, in 1978....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): These are all High Court decisions. As far as the Supreme Court is concerned, there has been no decision at all.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You are supporting my argument. I will explain what the consequences will be.

There is the fourth judgment which is in favour of the Government from the Andhra High Court in 1978. If for another five years we allow this kind of a nebulous thing to continue and if the Supreme Court decides in favour of the Government later, there will be a long period over which they will have to repay, and greater confusion and greater hardship will be caused. It is not a question of the authority of the Government to levy the tax. If the legality of the tax or the right of the Government to levy the tax were in question, then we can say that we will wait till the decision of the Supreme Court. All that those three Courts said was, what you have put in the rules should have been in the Act and, therefore, this was *ultra vires* the Act. I will deal with this matter both on equity and in law.

In 1948, for the first time, the tax holiday benefit for new industries started, was given on the basis of the capital employed. At that time, a rule was framed saying that “‘capital employed’ means owned capital and reserves”; it did not include borrowed capital. The situation went on for 20 years, and the industry accepted it and there was no question about that rule. In 1968 somebody recommended—there is always a difficulty when you appoint experts, they recommend something and you pay for it—that ‘capital employed’ should include

longterm borrowings, and on the basis of that, Government again introduced a rule, not in the Act but again in the rule, that ‘capital employed’ would include long-term borrowings from financial institutions. By 1972—this was in 1969—, within about two years, the Department realised that a double benefit was accruing to the industry. In respect of the long-term borrowings they were paying interest, and on that interest, income-tax was deducted. Then again on the capital employed for long-term borrowings, they were getting a seven and a half per cent deduction which is not at all fair, reasonable and equitable. Therefore, government again reintroduced it in the rules in 1972 saying that capital employed would mean the owned capital and the reserves and that it will not include the long-term borrowings. It is not merely in the rule, but actually, a statement was made on the floor of the House by the then Finance Minister, Mr. Chavan, pointing out that these two double benefits were not intended, that it was never the intention of the Government to give both the benefits and, therefore, he was giving only the benefit of tax deduction in respect of owned capital as well as the reserves. This was done in the rules.

In 1975 or around 1976 a decision was given by the High Court saying that capital employed will include the long-term borrowings. Sir, many of us are lawyers and many of us have practised in the courts. I merely ask you to read this particular section and say whether it is not already provided in the very section itself. Sec. 80-J provides for the benefit at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the capital employed in the industrial undertaking or a ship or a business of a hotel, as the case may be, computed in the prescribed manner. Everybody knows ‘prescribed manner’ means prescribed in the rules. ‘Prescribed’ means prescribed by the rules. We have stated in the section itself that capital employed will be computed in the manner prescribed and in the prescribed rules, we have said that only the

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

owned capital and reserves will be treated as capital employed. But to give an etymological interpretation and to say, 'Therefore, capital employed should include the 'borrowed capital', in my humble opinion, runs counter and contrary to the section. In fact, if I were practising as I used to do in the courts, I would have said that the judgment of the learned Judge is contrary to law, weight of evidence and probabilities and circumstances of the case. So much for the law on the subject.

Now, I will deal with the equitable part of it. Many people, in spite of the decision, have continued to pay under protest the tax as computed by the Department. But some big assesseees who have recourse to tax consultants and who can challenge the Government, of course, have refused to pay and taken the risk of not paying. It is the latter class which is now fighting tooth and nail against the amendment. If the intention of the government had been from 1948 to allow a tax holiday benefit only in respect of capital employed in the sense that it is the owned capital and reserves and if the section itself says that it shall be computed in the manner prescribed, merely because some decisions have said that it is beyond the powers of the section, nobody can say that the Government was wrong in this. The Government was not at all wrong. It had put it in the rule in 1948 and in 1948 it has not been challenged and questioned. From 1969 to 1972 when it was in favour of the assessee it was not challenged. Again in 1972 when it was put, it was not challenged. But it is now challenged. My humble submission is this. It is only those who should have paid the tax and who have taken the risk of not paying the tax according to the rules will be affected. This tax is payable. There can be no two opinions about it. Nobody can get a double benefit at the cost of society, who is paying for all these benefits?

We have to take the other people to give this benefit to be a small class of industrialists and when we try to give them more assistance; they take advantage of it and then they try to exploit it if there is advantage for their own ends.

Sir, this is what will happen if the clause is passed. What will happen if the clause is not passed? If the clause is passed, such of those people who ought to have paid but who have not yet paid will have to pay now. If the Clause is not passed, those who have paid according to the law or according to the rules, can go to the Commissioner of Income-tax and say that the rule is *ab initio* void and ask for reopening of their entire assessment and then ask for their taxes to be re-adjusted in which case, we do not know, how much we will have to pay for the whole lot of the years; from 1972 cases will be reopened. People say that there is a limitation in respect of reopening of cases. There is only one limitation in respect of reopening of cases by Government. The assessee can always go and ask for the case to be reopened on the ground that there has been some mistake. And this is a quasi-judicial decision of the authority whether it should be reopened or not. I cannot give any instructions that he should not reopen the case; nor would I ever do that. Therefore, let us look at it from the point of view of country, the society and the Parliament. Are we prepared to give a further additional benefit to a small class of people who should have paid the tax according to the rules and regulations but who were merely exploiting the decision in their favour, for the purpose of depriving the society and the State of the revenue? Or, do you want it to be interpreted in such a way that those who have paid the tax according to the rules framed, according to the law framed, should be given this protection?

Therefore, Sir, there has been a meaningless objection, opposition and obstruction to this. I very strongly plead with the House that this House should accept it unanimously.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have a clarification to ask. You have pointed out the difficulty that all those past records will be gone through and people will be demanding readjustments to be made. So, it goes either way. Even when retrospective effect is given, there also, you are required to do a lot of administrative work. So the difficulties are on both sides.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No. Because, in those cases where the department has not accepted, they have filed the appeals.

Therefore, only those cases would be treated as if they are pending and, in those cases, there will be no difficulties. It will be in cases which have been closed, on the basis of the existing law, that the question of re-opening will come and then it will also require the calling back of the accounts of the past years.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Can you give us some rough, calculation of the amount I had asked for?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is not possible to quantify it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is Amendment No. 151 to Clause 12 by Government.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Just a minute. Are you going back to Clause 12?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am only putting the Government Amendment No. 151 to the vote of the House.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: In certain cases, the hon. Minister has moved amendments with retrospective effect and are accepted. Be careful about that. And go slow.

Clause 12—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am just taking up Clause 12, Amendment No. 151 moved by Government. And then I will take other amendments.

The question is:

“Page 11, for lines 7 to 20, substitute—

‘12. In the Income-tax Act,—

(a) *Insertion of new sections 80 AA and 80 AB.*—after section 80A, the following section shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1968, namely:—

“80AA. *Computation of deduction under section 80M.*—Where any deduction is required to be allowed under section 80M in respect of any income by way of dividends from a domestic company which is included in the gross total income of the assessee, then, notwithstanding anything contained in that section, the deduction under that section shall be computed with reference to the income by way of such dividends as computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act (before making any deduction under this Chapter) and not with reference to the gross amount of such dividends.”;

(b) after section 80AA as so inserted, the following section shall be

[Mr. Chairman]

inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, namely:—

'80AB. Deductions to be made with reference to the income included in the gross total income.—Where any deduction is required to be made or allowed (80M) included in this Chapter under the heading "C-Deductions in respect of certain incomes" in respect of any income of the nature specified in that section which is included in the gross total income of the assessee, then, notwithstanding anything contained in that section, for the purpose of computing the deduction under that section, the amount of income of that nature as computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act (before making any deduction under this Chapter) shall alone be deemed to be the amount of income of that nature which is derived or received by the assessee and which is included in his gross total income."... (151).

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up amendment No. 12 moved by Shri Agarwal. Do you want to withdraw it?

I shall now put amendment No. 12 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 12 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments No. 181 and 182 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 181 and 182 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 13

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments No. 13 and 14 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 13 and 14 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment No. 141 standing in the name of Shri Satish Agarwal.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, this is a very innocent amendment. The Minister wanted to explain.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The point really is that in respect of current year the year in which the new tax, that is, twelve thousand exemption limit will come into operation, the advance tax will be collected this year and will come into operation next year. But this will be shifted as from part III to part I at the next year with the result that it will take effect from the year 1980-81. People will not lose money which they spend on the education of children in the interim period.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Interim period means 1980-81.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Interim period means this year.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: See to your explanation at page 12.

It says 'Section 80FF of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981.' The notes on Clauses says this:

'Clause 14 seeks to omit, with effect from 1st April, 1981 section 80 FF of the Income-tax Act, relating to deduction in respect of expenses on higher education of specified dependent relatives. The deduction will not, therefore, be available for the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.'

That is, assessment year 1981-82 is accounting year 1980-81. If he spends on education in respect of specified relatives he will not get deduction for the assessment year 1981-82.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will explain it. The tax-exemption limit comes into operation from 1981-82. Until then the present law is in operation. Under the present law a person whose exemption is only up to 10,000 is entitled to this benefit. It is only when the exemption limit goes to 12,000,—it is from that year—the benefit does not apply to him. Because he has already reached the 12,000 rupees limit. So even under the old law he was not entitled to the benefit. I don't know whether I have made myself clear.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am sorry your explanation runs counter to what is written there in page 112. You have made this specifically clear that deduction will not be available for the assessment year 1981-82. Assessment year 1981-82 is based on the accounting year 1980-81. It is plain and simple. Is it not? It is not available for accounting year 1980-81. Your 10,000 will not help it. Your 12,000 will not help it. That is why I say, it is for higher education of certain specified dependent relatives, who are already undergoing higher education. It does not relate to big industrial houses, Tatas or Birlas. It is only for higher education.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The position which I have stated is correct. As long as the tax limit is only 10,000 the person will be entitled to the benefit of 80 FF. When the tax exemption goes to 12,000 thereafter he will not be entitled to the benefit. This is the position.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It means in the next assessment year he will not get it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is a matter for interpretation and I have already stated the position.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment No. 141 moved by Shri Satish Agarwal to Clause 14 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 141 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

"That Clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15

MR. CHAIRMAN: Government Amendment No. 152 has already been moved. I will put it to vote. The question is:

Page 12, for lines 5 and 6, substitute—

"substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, namely:—".
(152)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment Nos. 33 and 34 moved by Mr. Banatwalla to vote.

Amendments Nos. 33 and 34 were put and negatived.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I have got Amendment Nos. 142 and 143.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is the same as 33 and 34.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Your amendment covers my amendment No. 148 with regard to retrospective effect. You are going to enforce it from 1961-62. If your amendment is to this effect that it will not apply from 1961-62 then it is all right, but you said something there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments Nos. 142 and 143.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You put them to the vote of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It does not arise, because your amendments Nos. 142 and 143 are identical to the amendments Nos. 33 and 34 moved by Mr. Banatwalla and those amendments have been negatived by the House.

Now, the question is:

"That Clause 15, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 16

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendments Nos. 153, 154 and 155 moved by Shri R. Venkataraman.

The question is:

Page 14, line 3, for "Explanation 2", substitute—

"Explanation 2.—Where in the case of an industrial undertaking, any machinery or plant or any part thereof previously used for any purpose is transferred to a new business and the total value of the machinery or plant or part so transferred does

not exceed twenty per cent. of the total value of the machinery or plant used in the business, then, for the purpose of clause (ii) of this sub-section, the condition specified therein shall be deemed to have been complied with.

Explanation 3. (153)

Page 14, line 38, for "six" substitute "seven". (154)

Page 15, line 1, for "six" substitute "seven". (155)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments Nos. 54, 103, 104 and 105 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 54, 103, 104 and 105 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 108 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 108 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 144 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 144 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 17

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments Nos. 15 and 17 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 15 and 17 were put and negatived.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir, I seek permission of the House to withdraw my amendments Nos. 16, 18 and 19.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put Amendments Nos. 183, 184 and 187 by Shri Mool Chand Daga to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 16, 18 and 19 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments No. 183, 184 and 187 moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 183, 184 and 187 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 17 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clause 18. (Amendment of section 80 JJ)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move*:

Page 18, for lines 21 to 28, substitute—

"18. In section 80JJ of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981,—

(a) in clause (a), for the words "ten thousand rupees", the words "fifteen thousand rupees" shall be substituted;

(b) for clause (b), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(b) in any other case, one-fifth of the aggregate amount of such profits and gains or fifteen thousand rupees, whichever is higher:

Provided that in computing the aggregate amount of such profits and gains in a case where the profits and gains derived from a business of poultry farming exceed seventy-five thousand rupees, such excess shall be ignored." (156)

Originally, the tax concession given for poultry farming as well as live-stock breeding was maximum of Rs. 15,000 or one-third of the net profit, whichever was less. Several representations had come to Government thereafter and they said that larger deductions should be given. Government have considered this and come forward with an amendment under which poultry farming will be exempt from tax to the extent of Rs. 15,000 and they will be liable to tax on the income above Rs. 15,000.

So far as the live stock breeding is concerned, they would be entitled to tax deduction of Rs. 15,000 or one-fifth of the total income, whichever is higher. We have taken note of the horse and cattle breeding requirements and have, therefore, revised it in the manner I have presented.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: Page 18, for lines 21 to 28, substitute—

"18. In section 80JJ of the Income-tax Act, with effect from 1st day of April, 1981,—

(a) in clause (a), for the words "ten thousand rupees", the words "fifteen thousand rupees" shall be substituted;

(b) for clause (b), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(b) in any other case, one-fifth of the aggregate amount of such profits and gains or fifteen thousand rupees, whichever is higher:

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

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Provided that in computing the aggregate amount of such profits and gains in a case where the profits and gains derived from a business of poultry farming exceed seventy-five thousand rupees, such excess shall be ignored." ' (156)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment to insert a new clause. Mr. Daga.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am not moving it.

Clause 20. —(Amendment of section 80 RR)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

Page 18, lines 43 and 44,—

for "musician, actor or sportsman (including an athlete)"

substitute—

"artist (including musician and actor), sportsman (including an athlete) or author". (110)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put amendment No. 110 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 110 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 20 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill. Clauses 21 to 23 were added to the Bill.

Clause 24 (Amendment of Section 139)

Amendment made:

Page 20, line 17, for "individuals; or",

substitute "individuals;" (157)

(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 24, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Clause 26. (Amendment of Section 155)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move*:

Page 20, line 31, for "section 155"

substitute "section 155 of the Income-tax Act". (158)

It is only formulatary, i.e. it gives a clarification of words.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

Page 20, line 31, for "section 155"

substitute "section 155 of the Income-tax Act". (158)

The motion was adopted.

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 26, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 27, was added to the Bill.

Clause 28 (Amendment of Section 171)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I move amendments No. 20, 21 and 22 together, because they are all correlated. I beg to move*:

Page 23, line 20,—

for "31st day of December, 1978" substitute "18th day of June, 1980 being the date of introduction of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980" (20)

Page 23, lines 25 to 28,—

omit "and any finding recorded under sub-section (3) to that effect whether before or after the 18th day of June, 1980 being the date of introduction of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, shall be null and void" (21)

Page 23,—

after line 41, insert—

'(b) in the Explanation, in clause (b) the words "or both" shall be omitted' (22)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I beg to move:

Page 23, line 20—

for "1978" substitute "1980" (147)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga, are you interested in saying something on your amendment?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Yes, Sir.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If there are some points, I will reply at the end.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सभापति महोदय, ये जो एमैंडमेंट्स मैंने मूव किये हैं, इन के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि फाइनेंस बिल 18 जून, 1980 को इंट्रोड्यूस किया गया था और उस के पहले जो हिन्दू ज्वाइन्ट फैमिली थी, उस के अन्दर कई लोगों ने जो अपनी प्रॉपर्टी रखते थे, उस का पार्टिशन कर लिया था। अब अगर यह जो कानून बनता है, इस को पहले से लागू करते हैं, तो लोगों के ऊपर हार्डीशिप होगी। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इस को आप 1980 से लागू कीजिए। जिस दिन से आप ने फाइनेंस बिल इंट्रोड्यूस किया, उस दिन के पहले के जितने भी डीड्स हैं उन को सही मानना चाहिए क्योंकि ऐसा होता है कि जो हिन्दू ज्वाइन्ट फैमिली है, उस में कई आदमी अलग अलग आमदनी रखते हैं। इसलिए जिस दिन से आप यह कानून लाए हैं, उस दिन से लागू होना चाहिए और उस दिन से पहले जिन लोगों की प्रॉपर्टी का पार्टिशन हो गया है, उस को गलत नहीं मानना चाहिए क्योंकि अगर आप किसी पहली तारीख से इस कानून को लागू करेंगे, तो इस से बहुत से लोगों को कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Section 171 of the Income Tax is being amended through this clause 28, making a provision applicable with retrospective effect. I am sorry to say that in cases where retrospective operation should have been given as in the case of long term savings in approved schemes, the hon. Finance Minister did not agree to my suggestion. Now, in this particular case, the government is going to negative it or annul it or derecognise all partial partitions with

[Shri Satish Agarwal]
effect from 1-1-1979. I would like to ask the hon. Minister if an advance tax is to be paid in the month of March, somebody partitioned the property in the month, say of January 1979 or February 1979, all the different units paid an advance tax in the month of March. They filed their return in the month of April or May 1979 or later. Assessments have been finalised. Tax has been realised. Now, supposing everything is complete. Now comes 1980. In 1980 also, supposing some assessment has been taken place. You introduce your Finance Bill in this House on 18th of June, 1980 and then you say, partial partition after 31st of December 1979; it means with effect from 1st January 1979 shall be null and void, so far as the income tax is concerned; and those units who have been separated by registered deeds or otherwise, now, you will not recognise them for income tax purposes, and even if the assessment has been taken place, the income tax officer shall hold an enquiry again club them together and assess tax on the remaining HUF realising from the separating units and impose fine on this, realise from X or Y or Z or anybody else. Will it not lead to litigation? What is the sense in all this? This will lead to a lot of harassment and corruption in the department. How much difference does it make? Mr. Daga's suggestion is quite reasonable. After all, it is a partial partition. What is the total revenue involved? I agree some might have misused it; some people might have misused it. But some misuse here and there, the Government of India, does not take note of it retrospectively. I could very well understand the provision with regard to capital employed or capital borrowed; whether it should be included, because then the Government of India should have been made to pay Rs. 150 crores, you are saving Rs. 150 crores. You are going to realise more Rs. 50 crores. So, Rs. 200 crores is going to be added to the public exchequer; and that is why I was not

giving in my criticism with regard to that amendment. But here what you are going to do? You are going to reopen everything; you are going to club and derecognise and say.. Mr. Chairman, you are an eminent advocate of the Bombay High Court. You will appreciate my argument. They say, this amendment will take effect from the First of April 1980. Other beneficial amendments will give relief to the blind, a relief to the handicapped. You do not agree for First April 1980; you reject my contention. I said, blind people should be given benefit from First of April 1980, handicapped people should be given benefit from First of April 1980. Then LIC concession and all that should be given, exemption from First April 1980. The Finance Minister did not agree to any one. You either have in this particular Finance Bill provisions which are retrospective from 1961-62, to 1968-72, 18 years back or you have provisions from 1981 onwards. It is only this provision which you are practically having from the First of April 1980. What is the sense? How much misuse is there? How much defrauding the government? I agree that there might have been certain cases where partial partition might have taken place.

But I say, you yourself have admitted in the fine Budget speech, you have reduced the tax from 72 per cent to 66 per cent; and then you say, in your speech, that the revenue implication will be nil. It means you are giving a benefit of 8 per cent, reducing taxation by 8 per cent without any revenue implication. It means you have admitted indirectly that tax evasion is 8 per cent. I say, it is 20 per cent. How much difference does it make? It will lead to litigation it will lead to complications. For God's sake—my only amendment is this that in this particular clause 28—you have it prospective—You accept Mr. Daga's amendment, 18th June onwards. Do not reopen the past cases; do not say that they will be derecognised, they will be null and void. It will lead to litigation. Those

people are not going to pay anything to you. Your Department has got one section in the Income Tax Board which is writing off arrears. Every day, we are reading in the newspaper... Every day we are reading in the newspapers that Rs. 5 crores, Rs. 10 crores and Rs. 100 crores are written off like that; it is a continuous process. On the one hand the government is writing off arrears of income-tax against those people from whom you cannot realise. But those people who very much exist in this world and carry on business and get their licence from you, from the government in different names government cannot do anything whatsoever. So far as economic offenders are concerned, let the government take stringent action; put them behind the jail, I will not mind; special courts for them—I will not mind, black list them for all practical purposes and do not invite them to 15th August or 26th January functions—I will not mind. But I plead, for God's sake do not disturb the whole system, do not allow harassment, corruption and re-opening of those cases and give discretionary powers to the income-tax officers who will mint money like anything.

15 hrs.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Public memory is short and politician's memory is shorter still! It was my esteemed friend Satish Agarwal who last year moved an amendment in respect of donations made by Joint Hindu Families and made it retrospective from 1969..

AN HON.' MEMBER: Because of Charan Singh.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: I would have accepted many of your amendments had I been in your position then. I was not a full-fledged Minister, you know it very well. You can do that now. In fact I said then that I was very much in agreement with many amendments of the hon. Member but I was not in a position to

accept them. You know it very well, there is no hiding the fact."

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That is not my argument, on the Finance Bill let us have some fun. But that is not my argument certainly.

I have in this Finance Bill tried to plug a number of loopholes in tax administration. In fact for all the concessions which I have given in the direct taxes, I have said that I am not going to impose any additional taxation because I intended to recover it by better tax administration.

One of the ways in which tax evasion has been going on is to resort to the fiction of Hindu Undivided Family. That is not Joint Hindu Family under the Hindu law, this is Hindu undivided family under the income-tax law, under which people have evaded taxes to the maximum extent possible. My friend Satish Agrawal knows it because he has also read that report of the Wanchoo Committee which pointed out how one member became a member of 7 or 8 Hindu undivided families and thereby escaped the maximum rate of taxes which they would be liable to pay if they were assessed as individuals. If a person has an income of Rs. 1 lakh, he becomes a member of Hindu Undivided Family, HUF, with his wife. You are a lawyer, everybody is a lawyer. Can there be a Hindu joint family with the wife? But you could have a HUF with the wife under the income-tax law. Then he becomes a member of the HUF with his first son; then he becomes a member of the HUF with his brother, then if he gets a grandson, he becomes a member of the HUF with his grandson. If a man distributes his income of Rs. 1 lakh over five such HUF, it becomes Rs. 20,000 on which he pays tax at the rate which is applicable to 20,000 and not at the rate which is applicable to Rs. 1 lakh which will be the maximum rate.

This has been the loophole which has been going on. This is not the first time that I have said it. Right

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

from the time that I came into Parliament I have protested against it. In every one of my speeches, I have said that you must plug this whole H.U.F. When I got a chance, I did it. In fact if people had read my three speeches, on the Finance Bills, they could have even written my speech because it contains all the things which I have said in the House.

The point raised is: why did you make it retrospective from 1st January 1979? For H U F oral partition is enough, no registered partition deed is necessary. Therefore, if I give a prospective date as Mr. Oaga wants everybody would come forward with oral partition and say that they have decided to divide their families before 18th June, 1980. For generations to come, that will be recognised. There is no need for a written document.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY (Narasaraopet): Your argument can apply to 1979 date also.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In one more minute, I was coming to that point. Before April 1979, they would have filed their returns and there they would have declared themselves whether they were members of the H U F or not. That is why I have fixed an anterior date so that they cannot come forward with spurious oral partitions and then evade the law. This is a simple proposition and I am sure the House will accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments Nos. 20, 21 and 22 of Shri Daga to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 20, 21 and 22 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Shri Agrawal's amendment No. 147.

Amendment No. 147 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 28 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 28 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 29 to 35 were added to the Bill.

Clause 36.— (Amendment of section 2)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up clause 36. There are amendments.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 25, line 25,—

after "coffee," insert "sugarcane, jute, tobacco, cotton." (111)

Page 25, line 28,

after "coffee," insert "sugarcane, jute, tobacco, cotton," (112)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I beg to move:

Page 25,—

(i) line 18,—

for "1981" substitute "1980";

(ii) line 20, for "1981" substitute "1980" (148)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: सभापति महोदय, सरकार ने यह व्यवस्था की है कि चाय, काफी रबर और कार्डिमम प्लान्टेशन के लिए सम्पत्तिकर की छूट की सीमा को एक लाख से बढ़ा कर डेढ़ लाख कर दिया है। लेकिन अगर कपास, जूट गन्ना और तम्बाकू के काश्तकारों की आमदनी डेढ़ लाख है, तो उन पर टैक्स नहीं लगेगा। मैं अपने अनुभव से जानता हूँ कि गन्ना उपजाने वाले बड़े बड़े किसान होते हैं। जूट, तम्बाकू और कपास की भी यही स्थिति है। इन चीजों का उत्पादन करने वाले किसानों की सम्पत्ति भी डेढ़ लाख, बल्कि उससे भी ज्यादा होती है। इस विधेयक में उन्हें वैल्यू टैक्स की सीमा से बाहर रखा गया है। हमारे संशोधनों का आशय है कि उन्हें भी शामिल किया जाये। प्लान्टेशन वालों पर यह टैक्स लगा दिया, वह तो ठीक किया, लेकिन गन्ना, जूट, तम्बाकू और कपास की खेती करने वालों को नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए।

क्योंकि वे बड़े लोग होते हैं। जिन लोगों की आमदनी और सम्पत्ति बहुत अधिक हो, उन्हें छोड़ा जाये, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार ने शहरों में तो उद्योगपतियों को छोड़ दिया और देहात में अपने वर्ग के लोगों--धनी लोगों--को बह नहीं छूना चाहती है, यानी उनपर कर नहीं लगाना चाहती है। मेरे संशोधनों का उद्देश्य यही है कि गन्ना, जूट, तम्बाकू और कपास की खेती करने वाले काश्तकारों को भी सम्पत्ति-कर के दायरे में शामिल किया जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Satish Agarwal.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): May I move my amendments?

MR. CHAIRMAN: After this, as it will look a little awkward at this stage.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Section 2 of the Wealth Tax Act is being amended by Clause 36 whereby definition of word 'assets' is being modified so as not to include the agricultural land. When we are discussing Clause 28, the hon. Finance Minister referred to his speech in this House regarding partial partition of H U F. I would like to remind him of his speech, in this connection, in this very House which is on record that 15 per cent population of this country is controlling 60 per cent of the land and hence there is a case for taxing the rural rich. Is that not your speech on record, Mr. Finance Minister which you made by sitting over here and I sitting over there? Now I remind you of that speech and your commitment and your conviction. Why are you not taxing the rural capitals or the rural rich and why are you excluding them from the purview of the Wealth Tax Act and, particularly, those people who are living in cities having agricultural lands, adding to the pressure on the land? They are being given this benefit. The necessity was that of those people who are having income from other sources than the

agricultural land. They should be deprived of the agricultural land so as to make it available to the landless farmers in the rural sector. Instead of doing that, you are putting premium on having more holdings on the rural sector apart from different sources within the city.

In that particular background, I am saying that this is not well conceived of. I press my amendment.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Satish has levelled off, what I have said, he has replied to. The point which I want to place before the House is not that there is no case for taxing the rural rich, but as I said, this particular tax has not yielded sufficient return. There have been various difficulties of valuation and also complaints of harassment and so on and with all that, we have been able to get hardly about Rs. 80 lakhs. The cost of administration was higher than the revenue received. Therefore, I said, this is a matter in which we may give up the revenue. So far as taxing the rural rich is concerned, in spite of all your protests, we have increased the prices of fertilisers. Then you did not support us. The fertilisers are used by the richer farmers. It was in connection with the fertiliser prices that I said that 15 per cent of the people own 60 per cent of the land and you are giving the benefit of subsidy on fertiliser prices to that class of people. That is what I said last year. Now, I have done the same thing. Fertilisers will be charged at the commercial rate and the bigger and richer farmers will have to pay at that price. So far as the tax administration is concerned, we are governed by certain canons of taxation, equity, productivity of the tax, etc. The productivity of the tax in this case was so low that it was not worth having a tax whose cost of collection and harassment involved was much greater than the return on it. That is why we did it. On principle, I agree that the rich, whether they are in the agricultural, urban or industrial sector, should be taxed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment Nos. 111 and 112 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 111 and 112 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 148 moved by Shri Satish Agarwal to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 148 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 36 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 36 was added to the Bill.

Clause 37—(Amendment of section 5)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I beg to move*:

Page 25, omit lines 41 and 42 (88)

Page 26, omit lines 1 to 3 (89)

Page 26, omit lines 4 to 6 (90)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 25, line 41, after "coffee," insert "sugarcane, jute, tobacco, cotton," (113)

Page 26, line 2, after "coffee," insert "sugarcane, jute, tobacco, cotton," (114)

Page 26, line 5, after "coffee," insert "sugarcane, jute, tobacco, cotton," (115).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, direct taxes on agriculture have so far been only land revenue, cesses and surcharge, agricultural income-tax in a few States, etc. The total collection of all these categories in 1977 were only Rs. 136 crores. I understand

even now it is only Rs. 150 crores. It is only in Assam and Kerala that agricultural income-tax is being seriously collected and has a significant revenue impact. Land revenue and agricultural income-tax constitute, only 0.85 per cent of the national income, while income-tax and wealth tax from non-agricultural sources provide 2.6 to 2.7 per cent. I had also referred to the declining trend in this when I spoke on the Finance Bill.

So, the Wealth Tax Act, 1957 was amended as a result of many demands from our own undivided Party at that time and scope of expression of 'asset' was redefined and then no collections were made because the case went upto the Supreme Court, the constitutional validity was challenged in the case of Union of India Vs. Dhillon and the Supreme Court held that in the Residuary Entry in the Union List—Entry 97—in List I of Seventh Schedule, the Parliament was empowered to legislate for taxation of net wealth. Now, the Finance Minister, I am sure, knows that even when that was operative—he has just explained the administrative difficulties—there were a large number of exemptions and after the exemptions, it was only people with four lakhs and above who were caught in the net. But there was no attempt made even to tax them. Now, the Finance Minister wants to go back on the previous commitment. He talks of the resource mobilisation. He knows what has happened in this sector after green revolution. He knows the capacity of the agriculturists in the cash crop sector. In spite of all this, he is refusing to implement it and he wants it to be withdrawn. I do not want to say anything about the political motivations behind it except to say that in terms of equity, this is a retrogressive step. If there are difficulties, what he should have done was to have a special wing in the Income Tax Department itself. I know in terms of valuation—crop patterns vary from State to State and region to region—there are difficulties. But he

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

should have seen to it that the procedure was streamlined. Instead of that, it is disappointing to find that he is refusing to see the writing on the wall in terms of resource mobilisation. Therefore, I strongly urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to accept my amendment.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Why are you so soft towards such rich people who are engaged in such cultivation as cotton, etc.? This is what I have mentioned in my amendment. Why is it so?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I would straightway concede that the exemption of agricultural wealth from Wealth Tax does not stand the scrutiny of canon of equity of taxation but it does stand the scrutiny of the canon of convenience and the canon of productivity. It is an elementary principle of every tax administration that if you have to spend more money for collection of less tax, if you cause more harassment than any benefit, then the tax will be counter-productive. As Mr. Unnikrishnan himself has stated, we have seen the difficulties in making the valuation. Crop pattern is different, the value of land is different in different States. And the valuation of this causes such a lot of irritation and such a continuous litigation that considering the yield of about Rs. 80 lakhs, Government thought it fit not to continue it. Therefore, as I have said earlier, it is a matter of administrative principle.

Shri Shastri asked as to why we have excluded other crops like sugarcane, tobacco and so on. The crops I have excluded, are defined as plantation crops. They have statutory definition and they are generally coming under the valuation which is more or less, known because there are other companies which carry on this business of plantation and they have standard valuation for this area. It has not caused any trouble. On the other hand, the areas in which

tobacco or sugarcane is grown is almost like agricultural land.. That is why we have thought it is better it is included among agricultural land and excluded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "Page 25,—

omit lines 41 and 42." (28)

Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 9]

[15.25 hrs.

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
 Agarwal, Shri Satish
 Balanandan, Shri E.
 Barman, Shri Palas
 *Bhole, Shri R. R.
 Choubey, Shri Narayan
 Ghosh, Shri Niren
 Hannan Mollah, Shri
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Mahata, Shri Chitta
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Misra, Shri Satyagopal
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Negi, Shri T. S.
 Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
 Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
 Rakesh, Shri R. N.
 Roy, Shri A. K.
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Soren, Shri Shibu
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tirkey, Shri Pius
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Yadav, Shri R. P.

*Wrongly voted for 'AYES'.

NOES

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
 Anand Singh, Shri
 Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
 Arakal, Shri Xavier
 Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
 Barway, Shri J. C.
 Bhatia, Shri R. L.
 Bheekhabhai, Shri
 Birbal, Shri
 Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
 Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
 *Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
 Daga, Shri Mool Chand
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri A. C.
 Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
 Era Mohan, Shri
 Fernandes, Shri Oscar
 Gadgil, Shri V. N.
 Gehlot, Shri Asnok
 Ghufraan Azam, Shri
 Gireraj Singh, Shri
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gouzagin, Shri N.
 Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje
 Gulsher Ahmed, Shri
 Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jaideep Singh, Shri
 Jamilur Rahman, Shri
 Jena, Shri Chintamani
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Kamakshiah, Shri D.
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
 Krishan Dutt, Shri
 Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
 Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.
 Mahabir Prasad, Shri
 Mahala, Shri R. P.
 Makwana, Shri Narsinh

Mallick, Shri Lakshman
 Misra, Shri Nityananda
 Motilal Singh, Shri
 Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
 Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekara
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara
 Nagina Rai, Shri
 Nangyal, Shri P.
 Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
 Narayana, Shri K. S.
 Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
 Panday, Shri Kedar
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao
 Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Patel, Shri Uttambhai H.
 Patil, Shri A. T.
 Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
 Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S. B. P.
 Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Quadri, Shri S. T.
 Rane, Shrimati Sanyogita
 Ranga, Prof. N. G.
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
 Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
 Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
 Sebastian, Shri S. A. Dorai
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
 Sharma, Shri Mundar
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

*He voted by mistake from a wrong seat and later informed the Speaker accordingly.

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Subburaman, Shri A. G.
 Sunder Singh, Shri
 Tariq Anwar, Shri
 Tewary, Prof. K. K.
 Thakur, Shri Shivkumar Singh
 Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
 Venkataraman, Shri R.
 Virbhadr Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
 Yazdani, Dr. Golam
 Yusuf, Shri Mohmed
 Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result** of the division is:

Ayes 30; Noes 99.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment Nos. 89 and 90 moved by Shri Unnikrishnan to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 89 and 90 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendments Nos. 113, 114 and 115 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 113, 114 and 115 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put clause 37 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 37 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 37 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put clause 38 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 38 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 38 was added to the Bill.

Clause 39—(Insertion of new section 20A)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment to clause 39 by Shri Satish Agarwal.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 26, line 31,—

for "1978" substitute "1980". (169)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I will put amendment No. 169 moved by Shri Satish Agarwal to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 169 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put clause 39 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 39 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 39 was added to the Bill.

**The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvshri Phool Chand Verma, Ram Lal Rahi, Mohammed Ismail, Jaipal Singh Kashyap and Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee;
 NOES: Sarvshri Brajamohan Mohanty, D. L. Baitha, R. P. Gaekwad, Harihar Soren, Manmohan Tudu, K. Brahmananda Reddy, Nathu Ram Shakyawar, R. N. Tripathi, Syad Muzaffar Husain, Amarendra Singh, Acharya Bhagwan Dev, Virdhi Chander Jain, R. R. Bhola, K. T. Kosairam, and Shrimati Kailash Pati.

Clause 40—(Amendment of section 21)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are amendments to clause 40 from the Government.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I beg to move*:

Page 27, for lines 29 and 30, substitute—

‘(i) for the portion beginning with the words “as if the persons” and ending with the words “resident in India”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“, as the case may be, in the like manner and to the same extent as it would be leviable upon and recoverable from an individual who is a citizen of India and resident in India”;

(ii) in clause (b), for the words “one and one-half per cent”, the words “three per cent.” shall be substituted;”. (159)

Page 27, line 31, for “(ii)”, substitute “(iii)”. (160).

Page 28, line 4, for “(iii)”, substitute “(iv)”. (161).

Sir, the amendments are to prevent the abuse or avoidance of tax through trusts. I have already stated in the course of my Budget speech that people are resorting to the instrument of trusts called discretionary trusts and other trusts. We have now made amendments to this provision so that there is no evasion and also to see that the discretionary trusts are levied taxes at the maximum rate. It is to carry out this that the amendments have been moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

Page 27, for lines 29 and 30, substitute—

‘(i) for the portion beginning with the words “as if the persons”

and ending with the words “resident in India”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“, as the case may be, in the like manner and to the same extent as it would be leviable upon and recoverable from an individual who is a citizen of India and resident in India”;

(ii) in clause (b), for the words “one and one-half per cent.”, the words “three per cent.” shall be substituted;”. (159)

Page 27, line 31, for “(ii)”, substitute “(iii)”. (160).

Page 28, line 4, for “(iii)”, substitute “(iv)”. (161).

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That Clause 40, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 40, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 41— Amendment of

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I beg to move:

Page 28, line 19,—

for “Rs. 1,50,000” substitute—
“Rs. 2,00,000” (170).

Page 28, line 24,—

for “Rs. 1,50,000” substitute
“Rs. 2,00,000” (171).

Page 28, line 27,

for “Rs. 1,50,000” substitute
“Rs. 2,00,000” (172).

Under the Income-tax and Wealth Tax Acts, properties are valued at intervals, and a property which was worth Rs. 50,000 earlier has gone up to Rs. 2,00,000 merely by efflux of

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

time, without any additions or alterations. Therefore, the limit of Rs. 1,50,000 needs revision, looking to the practical problems of the people, and inflation by which the middle class are hard hit. The hon. Minister may accept it right now or take into consideration later on.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am unable to accept the amendments. Already there is criticism in the House that the exemption limit has been raised unnecessarily. We have taken a middle course in this matter between two extreme points of view, one that the limit should not be raised at all, and the other that it should be raised to Rs. 2 lakhs. We have really arrived at a compromise and raised it to Rs. 1.5 lakhs. Therefore, it should be accepted by all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—
ment Nos. 170 to 172 to the House.

Amendments Nos. 170, 171 and 172 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That Clause 41 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 41— was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That Clause 42 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 42 was added to the Bill.

Clause 43 (Amendment of Act 45 of 1974)

**Amendments made:*

Page 29, lines 6 and 7, omit—

“, with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980”. (162).

Page 29, for lines 10 to 14, substitute—

“(i) after sub-clause (i), the following sub-clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed always to have been inserted, namely:—

“(ia) interest referred to in subsection (1B) of section 42 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.”; (2 of 1934)

(ii) for sub-clause (iii), the following sub-clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980, namely:—

“(iii) interest on any term loan sanctioned before the 18th day of June, 1980 where the agreement under which such loan has been sanctioned provides for the repayment thereof during a period of not less than three years.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-clause, “term loan” means a loan which is not repayable on demand.”. (163).

Page 29, line 17, for “inserted” substitute—

“inserted with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980.” (164)

Page 29, line 23, for “Industrial Development Bank”, substitute—

“Industrial Development Bank of India”. (165)

Page 29, line 33, after “substituted”, insert—

“with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980”. (166)

(Shri R. Venkataraman)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 43, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 43, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 44— (Saving in certain cases).

**Amendments made:*

Page 29, line 37, for “an appeal”, substitute—

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

"an appeal or a reference". (167)

Page 30, for lines 2 to 4, substitute—

"the deduction under section 80M is to be allowed in a manner". (168)

(Shri R. Venkataraman)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 44, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 44, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 45 and 46 were added to the Bill.

Clause 47 (Amendment of Act, 13 of 1980).

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I beg to move*:

Page 30, line 24,—

for "ten per cent." substitute—

"seven and a half per cent." (38)

Our Finance Minister has actually raised the excise duty on all items in the category of special excise duties and general excise duties. All the categories of consumer items will come in it. That is why we do not want that this should be raised to ten per cent. At the same time, appreciating that some money has to come to the coffer, we have proposed that it should be reduced to seven and a half per cent. That is our amendment.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Regarding amendment No. 173 to Clause 47, whereby the special duty has been raised from five to ten per cent, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister without commenting much on the subject in this behalf that it is not so necessary to raise the duties as the tightening of the machinery for the collection of the same. Will he consider this sugges-

tion? The special excise duty is being raised from five to ten per cent on various items. He has extended his net to include many more items, which were exempted previously and on many items which were carrying a duty of five per cent, he has increased it to ten per cent, and on many items, where there was no levy of five per cent, he has included them for purpose of levying five per cent.

For the last ten years, if you look at the figures the indirect taxes constitute practically three-fourths of the total tax revenue of the Government of India. In this Budget also, the projection is near about that; the total tax revenue is Rs. 12,600 crores, out of which, three-fourth comes from the indirect taxes and one-fourth from the direct taxes. Looking to the conditions prevailing in the country at the moment, the Finance Minister himself has expressed in this House and there is no sense in repeating the various arguments on that score. With regard to levy of excise duties we have had a detailed discussion while participating in the debate on the General Discussion of the Budget. So, I would only say that the amendment is with regard to this, instead of making it ten per cent, let it be a little milder, you increase it from five to seven and a half per cent, and there are certain levies where I would suggest to the Finance Minister that he can make up the deficiency.

Particularly, I would like to refer, in this connection, to only one item where duty relief has been given by the Government, by the Finance Minister. You withdraw that relief; you withdraw that exemption and you will make good partially some loss on this account. There may be many more such items.

In this particular connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget of the Central Government for 1980-81,

*Amendment moved with the recommendation of the President.

p. 21, where dutywise details of revenue from Union Excise are given. It is common knowledge which is known to the Finance Minister also that, normally, the Government of India assumes 10 per cent growth in the excise duties automatically without any increase on account of increased production. So, if the duties are, for example, Rs. 4000 crores, the normal presumption is that next year, the duties will be Rs. 4400 crores without any increase whatsoever. Normally, 10 per cent growth in the excise duties is presumed on account of increased production on the industrial front.

Now, I am surprised to see, in respect of various items, if I look at, there is a growth of 10 per cent or even more. But on one item, that is, No. 7, aerated waters, it was Rs. 11.46 crores (Actual) in 1978-79 and, according to the revised budget of 1979-80, one year after, the figure was put at Rs. 15.10 crores, that is, practically Rs. 4 crores more. It is 40 per cent increase. I am surprised to see that for 1980-81, the figure has been kept at Rs. 16 crores. It should have gone to Rs. 20 crores. Here is a revenue loss of Rs. 4 crores. It is on account of the concession given by you to aerated waters comprising or consisting of concerns like Campa Cola from 60 per cent to 40 per cent, raising the duty from 30 per cent to 40 per cent on others. You kindly consider this. You bring an amendment that the duty on aerated waters containing caffeine, such as, Campa Cola, should be restored to 60 per cent. You will make good the loss which you may incur on account of agreeing to my amendment.

I put this amendment before the consideration of the Finance Minister.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I should clarify that when people talk of 5 per cent and 10 per cent, it is not 5 per cent and 10 per cent of the value of goods, but it is 5 per cent increase and 10 per cent increase of the

excise duty. Therefore, it is not as high as it is made out to be.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I did not make out that.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You know much better.

The second point which I want to make is that the revenue which is expected from this source is spread over such a large number of items that the impact of it will be very small. That is why it is that I have spread my indirect taxes on a wide variety of commodities and very thinly so that it may not have very great impact on prices. On revenue considerations, I will not be able to accept any amendment which will reduce my revenue.

The third point which Mr. Agarwal made is about aerated waters. There was considerable difficulty in finding out whether one is a caffeinated drink or a non-caffeinated drink. Actually, it was found that many people were escaping and avoiding taxes by passing off caffeinated drink as non-caffeinated drink and getting the benefit. Therefore, if we have on one flat rate, whether caffeinated or non-caffeinated, I will get the revenue. I do hope I will have more revenue than what I have shown by good administration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I put Amendment No. 38 moved by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 38 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That Clause 47 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 47 was added to the Bill.

Clause 48 was added to the Bill.

Clause 49 —(Amendment of Act, 25 of 1978)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir,
I beg to move*:

Page 30 and 31,—

for clause 49, substitute,—

“49. In the Customs, Central Excises and Salt and Central Boards of Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1978 in section 11B, as directed by section 21 of that Act to be inserted in the Central Excises Act, the Explanation at the end shall be omitted.” (97)

सभापति महोदय, फाइनेंस बिल को मॉनिटरिंग बिल के रूप में बहुत जल्दी पास कर दिया जाता है। फाइनेंस बिल में किसी परंपरा से ही अमेंडमेंट आना चाहिये, लेकिन सेंट्रल एक्साइज एंड साल्ट एक्ट के सेक्शन 11-बी का जो अमेंडमेंट किया है, अभी तक मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि इस अमेंडमेंट की कैसे जरूरत हुई?

इसमें अमेंडमेंट लाना जरूरी है या नहीं? आखिर पार्लियामेंट को कुछ काम तो खूद करना चाहिये, इस बिल को सलेक्ट कमिटी में जाना चाहिये और वहां तसल्ली से सोचना चाहिये।

कौल एंड शकघर ने कहा है—

“‘Finance Bill’ means the Bill ordinarily introduced in each year to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government of India for the next following financial year and includes a Bill to give effect to supplementary financial proposals for any period”.

आपने सेक्शन 11-बी अमेंड किया है, उसमें वर्ड है “रैलेवेन्ट”। उसमें आलरेडी वर्ड है “फ्राम दी डेट आफ पेमेंट आफ ड्यूटी”

Section 11B says:

“(1) Any person claiming refund of any duty of excise may make an application for refund of such duty to the Assistant Collector of Central Excise before the expiry of six

months from the date of payment of duty”.

From the date of payment of duty, it should be six months.

The amendment which has been moved by the Hon Finance Minister, as to how the relevant date will be considered, says:

“(a) in the case of goods exported out of India where a refund of excise duty paid is available in respect of the goods themselves or, as the case may be, the excisable materials used in the manufacture of such goods,—

(i) if the goods are exported by sea or air, the date on which the ship or the aircraft in which such goods are loaded, leaves India.”

रैलेवेन्ट डेट, जो इन्होंने मॉशन की है, उसका पता लगाना पॉसिबिल नहीं है, क्योंकि किसी जहाज ने कब समुद्र का किनारा छोड़ा और कब रवाना हुआ, या पोस्ट आफिस से कब डाक चली गई इसका पता नहीं लगता। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि जिस दिन रजिस्ट्री हुई हो उसी दिन पॉर्सल गया हो। उसमें था कि फ्राम दी डेट आफ पेमेंट आफ ड्यूटी। यह बड़ा पुराना एक्ट 1948 का है उसमें 11-बी में “डेट आफ पेमेंट” में 6 मन्थ्स का पीरियड दिया हुआ है, लेकिन आपने एक वर्ड रैलेवेन्ट डेट कर दिया। यह कन्फ्यूजन करने वाला है। अगर कोई बाडर पार करता हो, तो बाडमेर से कब पाकिस्तान में चीज गई, वह जाने के दिन से “रैलेवेन्ट डेट” होगी, यह इम्पॉसिबल है। इस तरह से फाइनेंस बिल में इस तरह की चीज लाना कि जल्दी पास हो जायेगा, ठीक नहीं। हमारा सामान है, हमने मैन्युफैक्चर किया, फैक्टरी में वापिस आया तो उसको एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिये स्पेसिफिक सिर्चेशन में “रैलेवेन्ट डेट” कौन सी होगी? जिस दिन आपने इसे वापिस निकाला है या कौन सी डेट होगी? इसमें “रैलेवेन्ट डेट” का बहुत भगड़ा है और उसमें लिखा है “फ्राम

*Amendment moved with the recommendation of the President.

दी डेट आफ पेमेंट''; तो यह क्लॉज 49 को अमंड करने की कैसे जरूरत हुई?

संक्शन 11 बी को 1978 में एमंड किया गया था, लेकिन आज तक वह फोर्स में नहीं आया है। अब एक नया एमंडमेंट किया जा रहा है। इस तरह के एमंडमेंट्स से साधारण लोगों, छोटे छोटे दूकानदारों और स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज चलाने वालों को कितनी तकलीफ हो जायेगी। इसी वजह से कानून को जानने वाले भी कानून को नहीं जान सकते हैं। एक्साइज एक्ट में सारे क्लॉज लेड डाउन हैं, लेकिन फिर भी यह एमंडमेंट किया जा रहा है कि "फ्रॉम दि रीलवेंट डेट" और उसके अन्तर्गत लम्बे-छोटे एमंडमेंट्स किये जा रहे हैं। ऐसे एमंडमेंट्स से जनता को तकलीफ होती है और सरकार का कोई फाइनेंशियल परपज भी सर्व नहीं होता है। इस लिए इस प्रकार के एमंडमेंट्स नहीं होने चाहिए। ऐसे बिल सिलेक्ट कमेटी में जाने चाहिए और एक सैपरेट बिल लाना चाहिए। मैं ने पहली बार देखा है कि फिनांस बिल के जरिये गोल्ड कंट्रोल एक्ट में एमंडमेंट कर दिया गया है और कहा गया है कि यह एक सोशल मेजर है।

इस एमंडमेंट की जरूरत नहीं है। इससे ज्यादा कनफ्यूजन होगा, लोगों को ज्यादा तकलीफ और मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इस लिए मैं ने अपने एमंडमेंट में कहा है कि क्लॉज 49 में दिये गये प्राविजन को डिलीट कर दिया जाये।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Daga has raised this with all his eloquence but wisdom on nothing. Whatever is in rule 11B here is being brought into the Act because as we saw in the other case of 80J, court sometimes takes the view that some of these rules should be incorporated in the Act itself. Now, what we have done in this case is that the rules which are in the Central Excise Manual have now been transferred, and there is nothing to worry about.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment No. 97, moved by Shri Daga, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 97 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 49 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 49 was added to the Bill.

Clause 50 was added to the Bill.

Clause 51—(Amendment of Act, 52 of 1962, etc., to provide for an Appellate Tribunal.)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I beg to move*:

Page 32,—

omit lines 21 to 26, (24).

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Sir, I beg to move:*

Page 32,—

omit lines 27 to 32. (40).

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: This is where a positive response from the hon. Finance Minister should be very easy. Clause 51 refers to postal rates and modifications made in the postal tariff. I have moved an amendment only with respect to the increase in the postage rate on letters. At present a 30 paise postage stamp is wanted for letters. The government wants and has come forward with a modification that the rate of postage stamp should be raised from 30 paise to 35 paise. But my amendment seeks to delete this and restore it to the present position of maintaining a 30 paise postage stamp. It is a very easy suggestion I have made. Let us not think that these letters are used by the rich and affluent classes of people and only the postcards are used by the poor and the common people. The middle class people, the common people make use of these

*Amendment moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

letters and there also you want to squeeze them?

There are modifications with respect to parcel rates. I have not touched those modifications. My only plea and request to the hon. Minister is—I request you, I beseech you and I implore you—that in the case of letters at least you should maintain the *status quo* and the 30 paise postage stamp which is at present there be maintained and there should not be any increase about it.

I hope a positive response will come from the hon. Finance Minister. At least somewhere we must cut across party lines. This is not at all a party question and, therefore, no rigid postures should be taken. I hope and look forward to a very positive and happy response from the hon. Finance Minister.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): My amendment No. 39 is the same as just now explained by Mr. Banatwalla. I would like to add to the strength of the request on two grounds.

The Minister in his speech has said that these are used not so much by common people, implying thereby because he has left the postcard, that they are used by the affluent sections of the society. How, although everybody is not here at the moment, at least more than half of the 500 members are here and if everyone makes a statement, how many envelopes will be required? Then, Sir, members get everyday so many applications from the poor people which are contained in envelopes. If you increase the rate, you imagine the burden on the poor people. That being the case, I also urge very strongly that this one thing at least should be agreed upon by everybody in the House. So I appeal and implore not only to the Minister but to all my hon. colleagues cutting across party lines...

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: We may agree but we will vote against it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Secondly, I have also to talk about the parcel rates. There the first slab increase will hit the middle class people for whom our Minister has shown so much concern while giving all the concessions to the big people. Here is one occasion where he could give some relief to these people. That is why I also propose that this parcel rate increase be given up.

Thirdly, this is not his own directly. Here in his speech he has said that he has taken up this responsibility on behalf of his colleague who is not here at the moment. So our Minister is completely free though it is a collective responsibility.

With these words, I implore upon him to accept my amendments.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Pay back the compliments by accepting her amendments.

16 hrs

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, it is not a pleasure to levy taxes but the administration has to be carried on. In the budget we have given several concessions and we could not add more to them. Actually, this has to cover the cost of administration and the cost of services of the Postal Department.

The hon. Members are aware that the cost of administration of the Postal Department went up by Rs. 18 crores on account of the bonus payment which has been agreed upon, actually, the Government has to recoup it from some form or other. They have thought that they could recoup it only from the areas which can bear the burden. In respect of postcards and in respect of inland letters, though the service is greater than the prices charged, the Government did not touch the prices of those items. In respect of envelopes, a greater

majority of them are used by business houses and they can bear the taxes. That is why the levy has been made.

I would request my hon. friends to accept this. If you can reduce the expenditure, I have no objection to it.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): We give you our compliments if you accept her amendment.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have great regard for Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee for her devotion. But, I cannot give away Government revenue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put amendment No. 24 moved by Shri Banatwalla to the vote.

Amendment No. 24 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 40 moved by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

Amendment No. 40 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put Clause 51 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 51 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 51 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up clauses 52 to 54. I shall put them to the vote.

The question is:

"That Clauses 52 to 54 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 52 to 54 were added to the Bill.

First Schedule

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the First Schedule. There are amendments by Shri Banatwalla. Are you moving them?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move*:

Page 47, line 32.—

"for Rs. 8,000" substitute "Rs. 10,000" (25)

Page 47, line 34,—

for "Rs. 8,000" substitute "Rs. 10,000" (26)

Page 47, line 35,—

for "Rs. 8,000" substitute "Rs. 10,000" (27)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are amendments by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee; 116 to 119. Are you moving?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I am not moving.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijay Kumar Yadav. Not here. Shri Narayan Choubey. Not here. Shri Unnikrishnan. Not here. Shri B. R. Bhagat. Not here. Mr. Ramavatar Shastri. Are you moving?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I move:

Page 44, line 38,—

for "25 per cent." substitute "30 per cent." (120)

Page 45, line 4,—

for "40 per cent." substitute "45 per cent." (121)

Page 45, line 30,—

for "50 per cent." substitute "60 per cent." (122)

Page 45, line 37,—

for "20 per cent." substitute "25 per cent." (123)

Page 46, line 14,—

for "40 per cent." substitute "45 per cent." (124)

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

Page 46, line 24,—

for "50 per cent." substitute "55 per cent." (125)

Page 46, line 29,—

for "40 per cent." substitute "45 per cent." (126).

Page 46, line 32,—

for "44 per cent." substitute "48 per cent." (127)

Page 46, line 35,—

for "70 per cent." substitute "75 per cent." (128)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

[move:

Page 47, line 32,—

for "Rs. 8,000" substitute "Rs. 12,000" (129)

Page 47, line 34,—

for "Rs. 8,000" substitute Rs. 12,000 (130)

Page 47, line 35,—

for "Rs. 8,000" substitute "Rs. 12,000" (131)

Page 48, line 1,—

for "Rs. 1,050" substitute "Rs. 300" (132)

Page 48, line 4,—

for "Rs. 1,950" substitute "Rs. 1,050" (133)

Page 48,—

Omit lines 23 to 29 (134)

Page 48, line 34,—

add at the end—

"where total taxable income exceeds Rs. 20,000" (135)

Page 54, line 31,—

for "50 per cent." substitute "55 per cent." (136)

Page 54, line 34,—

for "70 per cent." substitute "75 per cent." (137)

Page 55, line 45,—

for "seven and half per cent." substitute "ten per cent." (138)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I move:
Page 36,—

for lines 15 and 16, substitute—

"(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 12,000"—Nil; (174)

Page 36,—

for line 17 to 19, substitute—

"(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000—15 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000;" (175)

Page 36,—

omit lines 20 to 22. (176)

Page 37,—

for lines 25 and 26, substitute—

"(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 12,000"—Nil. (177)

Page 37,—

for lines 27 to 29, substitute—

"(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000—20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000;" (178)

Page 37,—

omit lines 30 to 32. (179)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my three amendments Nos. 25, 26 and 27 refer to the rates of personal taxation and the exemption limit. We are thankful to the hon'ble Finance Minister for having raised the exemption limit from ten thousand to twelve thousand. This was a very timely act of him. But while raising the exemption limit from ten thousand to twelve thousand the hon'ble Finance Minister has, however, maintained the nil slab rate of rupees eight thousand when the income increases twelve thousand.

Sir, formerly when the exemption limit was ten thousand the nil slab rate was maintained at eight thousand for those whose income exceeded ten thousand. Now, when he has

raised the exemption limit from ten thousand to twelve thousand then he should come forward and raise the nil slab rate from eight thousand to ten thousand in cases where the income exceeds twelve thousand.

Sir, it should be remembered that this exemption limit of ten thousand was introduced in 1978. Today, it is equivalent to thirteen thousand one hundred. Therefore, it is absolutely essential that the nil slab rate should be increased from eight thousand to ten thousand even for higher income group people because a certain level of consumption should be allowed to all irrespective of their position.

Sir, we have the system of dearness allowance and this dearness allowance is automatically related to the rate of inflation. Similarly, it is necessary that we should evolve a system of automatic annual adjustment of the exemption limit in case of personal taxation with reference to the rate of inflation. It is not necessary every year to rush to this House and say that because inflation has gone up, therefore, there is a need for an adjustment in the exemption limits. There should be some system of an taxation with the rate of inflation. This system does prevail with certain taxation with the rate of inflation. This system does prevail with certain modifications in Denmark, Netherlands, Canada, Australia, etc.

Sir, my amendment at present, of course, seeks to raise the nil slab rate from eight thousand to ten thousand in keeping with the increase that we have had from ten thousand to twelve thousand exemption in the case of personal taxation.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, मेरे जितने संशोधन हैं . . .

सभापति महोदय : आप के सं. 120 से 128 हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उद्योग-धन्धों को चलाने वाले जो लोग डिबिडेण्ड पाते हैं या रायल्टी पाते हैं, उन पर टैक्स लगाने का प्रस्ताव इस में किया गया है । हम लोगों

का ख्याल है कि इस में उद्योग पतियों को खास तौर से सरकार ने रियायत देने की कोशिश की है, जिस के हम विरोधी हैं, उन पर ज्यादा टैक्स लगाना चाहिये था । इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर मैंने अपने संशोधनों द्वारा यह प्रयास किया है कि जो प्रतिशत सरकार ने निर्धारित किया है, उस प्रतिशत को कुछ-न-कुछ बढ़ा दिया जाय और उन से कर के रूप में ज्यादा वसूला जाय—यही मेरे संशोधनों का आशय है । मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार पूंजीपतियों और उद्योगपतियों के बारे में दरिया-दिली से काम न ले । वे बहुत गलत तरीके से पैसा कमाते हैं, जिस को दुनिया भी जानती है और सरकार भी जानती है, फिर भी आश्चर्य की बात है कि ऐसे लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा रियायत देने की कोशिश की जा रही है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस रियायत में कुछ कमी कर दी जाय और कर का रेट बढ़ा दिया जाय ।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: My amendment follows Mr. Banatwalla's amendment but there is a serious difference. I have mentioned that the tax benefit should accrue to those who earn upto 20,000 rupees and not more than that; everybody should not get that benefit. In the Finance Bill provision is made for marginal adjustment upto 16,250 rupees. We should extend it a little more upto 20,000 rupees. The net effect of my amendment would be that it will give concession of Rs. 405 to the group earning from 12,000 to 15,000; Rs. 640 a year to the group earning from 15,000 to 20,000. This is mainly for salaried people from whom some concessions have been withdrawn in reality in the shape of other things. That is why the middleclass salaried people need this concession and when you are thinking of going up to 12,000 rupees I wish that that benefit should accrue to those also who earn upto Rs. 20,000. That is all.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I have already moved my amendments Nos. 174 to 179. They are to the First Schedule. 3 amendments relate to Part I, sub-paragraph (I) at page 36. 3 amendments relate to subparagraph (II) at page 37. 'Where the total

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

income does not exceed 8,000' in its place, I wanted it to be substituted by '12,000'. Where the income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000, there, the rate of income-tax may be as prescribed. Under these amendments I have clubbed part II and III and raised slab for nil rate. Similar amendments have been sought with regard to Hindu Undivided Families in sub-paragraph (II) at page 37. I don't think the Finance Minister is going to agree to the amendments right now. But of course he deserves compliments for raising the limit to Rs. 12,000 from Rs. 10,000. But it does not go a long way in solving the hardship which is being caused on account of everyday rising prices or inflation which is practically 20 per cent. So, the 20 per cent rise is there and that makes it automatically Rs. 12,000. Therefore, if nil slab rate should be increased, that would give some more relief to the people. That is my feeling.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, I regard all these suggestions as future action. It is certainly not possible to readjust the budget taking any of these suggestions immediately. But I would like to mention one or two points. Shri Banatwalla said that there must be an automatic adjustment in taxes. In fact, he was putting forward a concept of indexing according to the price level. I have no objection to indexing provided he also agrees to the indexing of taxes in conformity with the price increase. If the price level increases by 20 per cent then my taxation also should increase by 20 per cent. Then it would mean no benefit to anybody. Therefore, the suggestion that you must index it or link it to the cost would not really help for this reason that if the taxation limit is raised the rate of taxation would be raised and the burden would be heavier. The only question is: whether at the level at which people are not able to pay there could be some relief? That I think I have provided by taking into account those people

with less than Rs. 12,000 income. Actually if I had raised the nil rate of tax to Rs. 10,000 and kept the rate of taxation at Rs. 10,000, no extra persons would have been benefited. Whereas by raising the exemption limit to Rs. 12,000 I have been able to give relief to six lakhs of people. Therefore, the way in which I have organised the tax adjustment is to see that larger number of people get benefit rather than some people get a larger benefit.

The other points which have been raised like the one that industrialists have been given greater concession, I have explained it already that these are intended for greater production and not to persons. Therefore, the incentives are for higher production.

The next point raised by Shri Satish Agarwal is that there is a scope for telescoping some of these classifications like 2, 3, 4 and all that. As I have said, these are really matters which will have to be gone into in depth and I will bear this in mind when the tax reform is undertaken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendments No. 25, 26 and 27 moved by Shri Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 25 to 27 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendments No. 120 to 128 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 120 to 128 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendments Nos. 129 to 138 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 129 to 138 were put and negatived.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: In view of the assurance given by the hon. Finance Minister that he would look into the classification and different

slabs of personal taxation, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendments No. 174 to 179.

Amendments Nos. 174 to 179 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the First Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.

Third Schedule.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move*:

"Page 62,—

omit lines 7 and 8." (37)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

*Page 62, line 6,—

for "Fifteen per cent." substitute—

"Nine per cent." (48)

*Page 62, line 10,—

for "Fifteen per cent." substitute—

"Nine per cent." (49)

*Page 62, line 10,—

for "Fifteen per cent." substitute "Nine per cent." (50)

*Page 62, line 12,—

for "Fifteen per cent" substitute—"Seven and a half per cent." (51).

*Page 63,—

omit lines 12 to 15. (52).

Page 64, line 42,—

for "twenty per cent." substitute—"ten per cent." (139).

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my amendment No. 37 refers to the increase in the duty on caustic soda; the duty has been increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent; there is an increase of 5 per cent in the excise duty. I submit that this increase in the excise duty on caustic soda will increase the cost of a host of other items like soap, detergents, paper, textiles and such other articles. Therefore, this increase in the duty on caustic soda will defeat the very purpose for which certain reliefs were given in the case of duties on soap etc. If you see as to who are the bulk of the consumers of this caustic soda, you will find that the bulk of the consumers are industries like paper, textile and soap. The benefits of excise duty reduction in the cheap toilet soap will, therefore, not get passed on to the consumers, because of the cost-push nature of the duty that has been imposed on caustic soda. The paper industry, a very vital industry, apprehends that its cost of production may go up by Rs. 70 per tonne in consequence. I have, therefore, to appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to agree to my amendment in order to see that this 50 per cent increase in the duty on the caustic soda does not take place. When I raise this matter that it will lead to more inflation, cost-push inflation, I should not be accused by the hon. Finance Minister of creating a psychology of push-up inflation in order to serve the interests of some business houses. Somewhere we must face the grim reality of the situation and the grim reality is that the inflation has gone up to the tune of 30 per cent. I said yesterday also that as far as inflation is concerned, our hon. Finance Minister is going at a speed faster than the speed of SLV 3. He has promised that all will level off; I wish him success; our cooperation is with him, but in the case of caustic soda it will be defeating its own purpose as I have pointed out. I, therefore, make a fervent plea to the hon. Finance Minister to withdraw this increase in duty on caustic soda and to accept the amendment I commend to the House.

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Apart from soda ash and caustic soda, I also wanted the duty on these acids and molasses to be reduced from 15 per cent to 9 per cent. I do not want to dilate on the reasons—they being the same, viz., that they do not make for a greater inflationary pressure.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Hon. Members should be aware that the items which I have chosen for the purpose of levying this extra excise duty are all those which are selling at a premium; and, therefore, we thought that we could mop up some of the premium at which they are selling—caustic soda, the acids mentioned and the molasses. In fact, for molasses, the international price is Rs. 400 a tonne, as against Rs. 60 at which they are selling in India. And a Rs. 30 a tonne increase would not affect the industry very much. Actually, nobody wants any increase in taxes and they exaggerate the effect of these taxes on the cost-push. We have now become slaves to slogans.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Like 'Garibi Hatao'.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In fact, I have been advised that I should not take note of the statements which are made, while a Member is sitting. Really it is not going to have that kind of effect. If I have imposed anything on those commodities, i.e. on which there is no premium in the market, then it will get reflected. On the other hand, when people are already paying a premium on these commodities, it is not going to have an impact on the prices; and the secondary impact of the increase in prices, on the commodities produced, is going to be negligible. I would request the Members to withdraw the amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put amendment No. 37 moved by Shri Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 37 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put amendments No. 48 to 52 and amendment No. 139 moved by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 48 to 52 and 139 were put and negatived.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Amendments No. 139 and 140 are connected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. 140 is on the Fourth Schedule. You can speak on it when it comes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Third Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Third Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is only one amendment No. 140 by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

Page 70, line 21,—

for "five per cent." substitute "one per cent." (140)

This is an amendment where I have sought to negate the rise on excise duty on cotton fabrics which are not subjected to any process. I want that instead of 5 per cent, it should be reduced to 1 per cent. As you very well understand, the cotton fabrics which are not subjected to any process, those fabrics must have competitive advantage over those which are subjected to many processes from the cottage industry structure. My amendment No. 39 is also connected with this. So, I want that tariff on customs be reduced instead of increasing it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, apparently, the hon. lady member has not fully realised the consequences of this amendment. In lieu of sale tax, an additional excise duty

was levied in respect of three items and a few more were added later. They are cotton, textile, tobacco and so on. Now, this additional excise duty goes to the States. It is not the central source of revenue; and this additional excise duty cannot be varied by us without the consent of the States. It is generally discussed in the National Development Council and an agreement is reached on this matter. Any attempt now to reduce this tax, additional tax duty, will affect the States and to that extent, the revenue of the States will go down and therefore it will not be possible to accept this amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put amendment No. 140 moved by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee to the vote of the House.

Amendment No 140 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Fourth Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Fourth Schedule was added to the Bill.

Fifth Schedule

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move*:

Page 87, lines 1 and 2,—

for "four years" substitute "six months" (98)

Page 88, line 18,—

for "two years" substitute—

"one year where the order is made by the Board under sub-section (1) and three months where the order is made by the Collector of Central Excise under sub-section (2)" (99)

Page 88, line 31,—

for "35F." substitute—

"35F.(1) Nothing in this clause shall apply to the case where the determination of any question hav-

ing relation to the rate of duty of excise or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment is in issue." (100).

Page 88, lines 33 and 34,—

for "goods which are not under the control of central excise authorities".

Substitute "goods which are under seizure or goods if the manufacturing ceases to be in production" (101)

Now, in this Schedule, there is a provision for the Appellate Tribunal. It says, "The Appellate Tribunal may, at any time within four years from the date of the order, with a view to rectifying any mistake apparent from the record, amend any order passed by it under sub-section (1) and shall make such amendments if the mistake is brought to its notice by the Collector of Central Excise or the other party to the appeal." I have submitted my amendment—within a period of four years, if there is a mistake or if they want to rectify their judgment. They have taken a period of four years. I say, it is a very long period. After all, an Appellate Tribunal, once they have passed their order, if they do not agree on anything or if they want to rectify that mistake the period of six months is quite enough. After all, four years is such a long period. If they give their judgment and say that you have to pay so much of excise duty, now the customer or the person who has already sold his commodity in the market, will he be able to recover the exercise duty which he has to pay to the government? So, this period of four years is a very long period. I submit that it should be reduced.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This is a provision for rectification of the errors apparent on the record. On the face of it, is not an appeal or revision. If some mistake is apparent on the record, then it may be rectified. This benefit is available to the appellants as well as to the government.

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

If Mr. Daga wants it to be reduced to 6 months, to that extent the assessee will also suffer. We thought that it would be proper to give the same time to the person as well as to Government and therefore we have given four years. I do not think any great harm will occur since the benefit is given to the party as well as to the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now amend put amendments No. 98, 99, 100 and 101 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 98 to 101 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Fifth Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Fifth Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we come to clause 1. Shri Satish Agrawal has an amendment.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: The hon. Finance Minister has been piloting the Finance Bill for the last four and half hours. I am also here. He was very harsh on me last year when he kept me sitting from 12 to 9 O'clock without tea or coffee or lunch. I do not want to be too harsh to him. He has done something; he has accepted some amendments. In view of this, I do not move my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall then put clause 1 to the Vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

I will take only ten minutes at the end.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended be passed."

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): The Finance Bill which is oriented towards big business is totally unacceptable to us. The first part of hon. Minister's reply yesterday was panegyric for big business. We want elimination of big business altogether but we do stand for preservation and safeguarding of the interests of non-big-business interests though we do fight against their vices, swindlings, thuggery and knavery, exploitation and all that.

The second point I would like to make is this. The hon. Minister said that he had reached the plateau. Is the plateau discernible, visible? Because clouds seem to have descended upon the plateau with five per cent rise in wholesale price index in one month only and two Cabinet Ministers being under the cloud. The plateau is not visible. What it will lead to is anybody's guess. We can certainly gauge the galloping rise in prices and inflation.

The third point is: I support Mr. Satish Agarwal and Mr. Unnikrishnan in the matter; our economy has been mortgaged to the World Bank and IMF. There are other member-countries also and they do get help from them but our economy is getting more and more dependent on them and so much so it has been mortgaged to them and we are sinking under its burdens; the world bank dictates to us and we will sink under its burden.

I raise another point. Another Finance Minister, late Shri T. T. Krishnamachari made equalisation of the price of steel. There has been equalisation of the price of coal in the matter of adjustment of freight on long distance haulage. Nowhere in the world such

a provision exists. I protest against this. Either you do away with this equalisation of prices or make equalisation of prices of all of them—basic industrial raw materials, including cotton, etc., throughout India. This discrimination, pure and simple, against certain States in favour of certain other States would not be tolerated by the people for long. Happenings in the North Eastern Region, are important to note. I think Government should get on to it.

Surcharge on Income Tax—this measure—was introduced when Bangla Desh liberation struggle was there. It was taken as a special measure. Now this is the measure for mopping up huge resources. The States do not get a single pie as share. The states do get share of income tax, but from surcharge they do not get a single pie. I propose that surcharge on income tax should be totally and fully done away with.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghosh, I am bringing something to your notice. I have eight Members....

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I am finishing my speech in two, three minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am bringing rules to your notice.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I would have finished by now.

Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, U.P. were singled out for food for work programme—over 2 lakh tonnes and more than 1 lakh tonnes for them but for the rest of the States only 30,000, 20,000 metric tonnes. What is this? Is it not political chicanery in order to win election where the Congress (I) was in a difficult position.

Concessions have been given to big business in regard to ten to twelve commodities of consumption by the public. Why not get 10 to 12 commodities of public consumption distributed through the fair price shops at equal price throughout India? If

subsidy to the tune of Rs. 500 crores or something more is needed, we can afford it. We should give it.

Hon. Minister made an observation about sugar. He said for the poor he gives sugar at controlled price through fair price shops. He does not know in the villages the quantity given is only 100 grams and not 400 grams or more. For others, the rate is Rs. 8 to Rs. 11/- per k.g. The sugar mills are minting money. So is the case with raw jute. Government is under the influence of the sugar magnates and crores of rupees have found their way into the coffers of the Congress (I) Party.

(Interruptions)

Inflation, deficit financing heavy taxes, indirect taxes on commodities, concessions to the big business—this is a pungent and bitter pill which would not be swallowed by the people. They will reply to it through mass upsurge in the coming months.

You prepare yourself for that.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Sir, I thank you and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for very kindly giving me this opportunity. The 1980 budget presented by the Finance Minister was a class in itself. It was rather pragmatic, bold and courageous for change, especially in the backdrop of the mismanagement and uncertainty created by our hon. friends on the other side for the last 3 years and the backdrop of 20 per cent inflation. The Finance Minister has resorted to a lot of welfare measures, benefits and reductions in taxes as well as levies. He has tried to restore the economic situation; he has tried to bring in social justice with growth. But here I must caution that his intentions and the benefits for which he had planned for the people have not yet reached the people, i.e., the consumers and weaker sections of the society, for which the attempt has been made. So, my submission would be that it is not enough just to enunciate a policy or grant certain concessions, but the implementation and monitoring and evaluation is most necessary.

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

The budget as well as the Economic Survey have brought out one point very sharply and tellingly—the Finance Minister's reply to the discussion on the Finance Bill has also brought it out—that we are still dependent on the monsoon. He was very happy that because of the monsoon, there has been a wonderful transformation as far as the energy position and the economic condition of the country are concerned. We have seen from the Economic Survey as well as in the various debates in Parliament that the failure of the monsoon affected the hydel power position, which affected agriculture, industry and infrastructural developments as far as railways, coal, energy, cement and steel are concerned and it is a vicious circle. So, it is rather heartening that immediately after taking over, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister have given first priority to putting the energy problem right and they have succeeded to a certain extent by bringing up the installed capacity to from 42 per cent to near about 50 per cent. I think we must try to utilise the unutilised capacity which has been installed rather than going in for fresh and unchartered waters. Since we have seen the effect of the monsoon on the power situation especially on the hydel, it is high time that our non-conventional sources of energy like solar, wind, tidal, micro-hydel and nuclear should be developed to augment the power situation. My friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu will correct me if I am wrong that China has got 60,000 such micro-hydel generators.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Thus apart from the nuclear energy which we must develop so as to augment the energy situation which will offset the vagaries of the monsoon and which will again have its impact on the infrastructure like agriculture and the industry, the fact that the failure of the monsoon is connected with the environment and the destruction of the environment has

been made amply clear. Today, unless we go in for a massive plan for management of the environment and go in for massive social forestry as well as ecological balance and protection of the environment, ours being an agricultural economy, not only the economy of the country but the survival of our country will be a matter of question. It is also heartening that the Prime Minister, in March while inaugurating the World Conservation Strategy Movement in Vigyan Bhavan has stressed the need for subjecting impact analysis on environment of economic development especially when large dams are constructed, forests and other places are submerged.

The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre as far back as February at an international seminar on the World Environmental Management, have given certain recommendations for the consideration of the Government. With your permission, I will just go through the recommendations:

“1 The Parliament pass without further delay the “Air Pollution Bill”.

2. All the states and Union Territories of India should formulate steps for the control of Automobile Exhaust and Noise Pollution.

3. A comprehensive Act for the control of all types of environmental pollution should be passed for the whole of India at an early date.

4. A National Environmental Protection Agency should be formed for this country.

5. Pending the formation of the agency mentioned in item 4 above, all future developmental projects which are likely to affect the environment, should be referred to an expert committee consisting mainly of environmentalists for the consideration of impact on environment due to the project. Any recommendation by the committee should be treated as final not to be over-ruled by political and/or economical considerations.

6. The subject of environment should be introduced as a part of the education curriculum at all the stages of education."

This is a seminar in which most of the world's leading scientists, environmentalists and ecologists have taken part. It was chaired by the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. H. N. Sethna.

I would now like to come to the point of defence planning in this country which is the single largest sector in our budget proposals. It is pathetic that in three decades after our independence, we have still not got the defence orientation, defence awareness and defence thinking in this country as absolutely appalling. We have neglected defence at our cost in 1962 and from which we have learnt a lesson. But we are still treating defence as if it is drain on our resources. In a recent study by Professor Emile Benoit of the Columbia University, wherein he has gone into the case of 44 developing countries, he has found irrefutable proof that defence expenditure has an impact on the growth of the country. The Defence Minister while replying to the States have progressed in comparison with certain other States in our own country because of the defence personnel, defence industry and cantonments which had a multiplier effect. Therefore, although the Finance Minister had added another Rs. 273 crores to the defence budget this year, which is 16.6 per cent more than last year, it has been off-set by the 20 per cent inflation. So, I would submit that the outlay on defence should be increased and the defence plan dovetailed and integrated into the national plan.

The same is the case with the plan for science and technology and R&D. It is only through science and technology that we can raise the level of life and progress of the 72 per cent of the people living in the rural areas. So, we must take science and technology

to the rural areas, to the micro-level. The science and technology plan should not be taken separately; it should be an integral part of the overall socio-economic plan.

Then I come to sports and physical education. The Finance Minister has very rightly given certain concessions to sportsmen who have reached national and international level. But the crux of the matter is that unless we provide facilities to the sportsmen to develop into national and international standards, they will not be able to take advantage of the facilities which have been granted by the Finance Minister. Since the Finance Minister has already said this is a joint responsibility, sports and physical education should be given a rightful share and they should form part of the integrated developmental planning. Just winning a gold medal in hockey does not give a correct index of the health of the nation or of the standard of the sportsmen and sportswomen in our country. Therefore, the spotting, nurturing, persevering, training and management of the sportsmen and sportswomen, their nutrition, safety and security must be looked after by the Government, who should act as a catalyst agent in trying to build up this. It is not just enough to grant certain concessions; equally important is to look after the monitoring, evaluation and implementation aspect of it. •

Finally, I would like to say that the ex-servicemen, serving defence personnel, are debarred by the defence service regulations from ventilating their grievances. So, it is our bounden duty to look after their welfare. The released emergency commissioned officers, who had been taken into the paramilitary forces in 1967 are now sought to be given a raw deal, because their seniority and pay protection for their military service is not being counted. I would request the Home Ministry to see that this move is scuttled, otherwise, it will affect the morale of our men, specially those who have given their lives today for our tomorrow.

17 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall read out Rule 94 of the Rules of Procedure, it is as follows:

"The discussion on a motion that the Bill or the Bill as amended, as the case may be, be passed shall be confined to the submission of arguments either in support of the Bill or for the rejection of the Bill. In making his speech a member shall not refer to the details of the Bill further than is necessary for the purpose of his arguments which shall be of a general character."

I have 8 names from the Congress side and 7 names from the Opposition side. The time allotted is only one hour.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): You were the Speaker of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly. The tradition there is that half the time is given to the ruling Party and half time is given to the Opposition. Why don't you apply the same rule here also?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have discussed this Budget generally. All the Ministries have been discussed. Then, there was a General Discussion on the Finance Bill. Clause-by-Clause reading is also over. So, I shall request the Members to please submit succinctly if they have something to say in support of or against the Bill so that all Members can be accommodated.

Now, Mr. Chintamani Jena. You will speak only for five minutes.

17.02 hrs.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Bala-sore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill moved by our hon. Finance Minister. We are going to implement the 20-point programme, which is a historic programme of our

Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to remove the regional imbalances and to reduce the differences between the rich and the poor. So, in this context, I would like to request the Finance Minister that the money which is being sanctioned by this august House should be spent in that way so that the 20-point programme of our Prime Minister can be implemented in a fruitful manner. In this connection, Sir, many things can be told, but since you have told me to speak only for five minutes. I will try to give only the points.

17.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

There are States which are backward like Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Manipur etc. While spending money, they should be given the first priority so that regional imbalances can be removed. Apart from this, I am thankful to our Finance Minister for he has very boldly told this House yesterday that price rise can be contained. But I very humbly submit that black money is one of the major reasons for price rise. Stern action need be taken so that blackmoney should be recovered by the way which he has told yesterday. It should be done either by applying the DIR or PD Act or something like this. In this context, I would like to submit that in times of Emergency, Rs. 2200 crores of black-money came to the Government exchequer. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister and the Government to think in that way so that the black money can be recovered, so that the price rise and inflation cannot have an adverse effect on our economy.

If rural reconstruction is to be fruitfully undertaken by the Government, I submit that States which are backward should be given priority.

It is well known that persons with more than Rs. 1 lakh of income annually contribute 80 per cent of income-

tax to the Government exchequer. So, they are actually controlling the economy of our country. But unfortunately the income-tax department and officials are not trying to realise in full the taxes due from big people who are avoiding them. So, they should be more vigilant so that taxes due from the big people are fully realised.

The Finance Minister has told us boldly yesterday that he can check the price rise. In this connection I would submit that in this capital of Delhi prices differ from one locality to another. For instance, this month the prices of certain commodities were higher in Lajpat Nagar than in Darya Ganj. Similarly, certain commodities which are sold in the Super Bazar are not available in the nearby shops. So, while checking prices, Government should also effectively control these things. I suggest that there should be a vigilance committee with powers so that they can award punishments on the spot to erring businessmen.

The nationalised banks are really not meant for the rural people, that is what we feel. I will give you one instance. Today I got a telephone message from my constituency stating that the UCo Bank was going to open two branches in Balasore District in Orissa, but you will be surprised to know that till today the orders have not been communicated from the head office, though the Chief Minister has chalked out his programme to inaugurate the branches on 6th August. In this connection, I would like to say that, as our Prime Minister has nationalised some banks, the large industrial houses and monopoly houses should be taken over by the Government in phased manner. Orissa is a backward State and to improve the economy of our State, the Chief Minister of Orissa has announced that in 1000 days, 1000 industries, involving an investment of Rs. 1000 crores, will be set up, thereby giving employment to lakhs of people. I would like to request the Finance Minister to give special attention to our State so that

the poverty and backwardness of our State can be removed. You will be surprised to know that our State, Orissa is the most backward State and the people of Orissa are the poorest. About 71 per cent of our people are living below the poverty line. It is the highest in the country. I would like the Government to give special attention to our State and on the second steel plant at Paradeep, which will cost 90 crores less as compared to others, should be given priority. An aluminium plant should be set up in Koraput. We are spending some hundreds of crores of rupees for importing oil. So, our cities and towns should be provided with buses and trams which could be run with electricity. We are facing shortage of power. So, I would request that the Bhimkund hydel project which is the biggest one in Asia, should be given first priority in the Sixth Plan.

With these words, I resume my seat.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): मैं इस वित्त विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। विरोध के क्रम में मैं तीन बातों का निवेदन सदन के सामने करना चाहता हूँ। सरकार देशी पूँजीपति को या विदेशी उनकी सेवा बहुत दिलचस्पी के साथ कर रही है। मैं इसके सिर्फ उदाहरण ही दूँगा आंकड़ों में। हमारे देश के अर्थ तंत्र में विदेशी कंपनियों की स्थिति आज क्या है, उसकी बान्सी सुनिये। ये आंकड़े 31 मार्च 1979 तक के हैं। विदेशी कंपनियों की शाखाएँ हमारे मुल्क में 358 थीं, उप शाखाएँ 125 थीं। इन शाखाओं की कुल सम्पत्ति 2011.40 करोड़ थी। यह आंकड़े अभी पूरे नहीं हैं, आंशिक हैं क्योंकि अभी 19 देशों की विदेशी कंपनियों की 38 शाखाओं के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। मैं बताता हूँ कि हमारे देश में इन बहू-राष्ट्रीय कंपनियों की स्थिति क्या है—

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

ब्रिटेन की कंपनियों की 189 शाखाएँ हैं जिनकी सम्पत्ति 1279.90 करोड़ रुपये है। इसकी उप-शाखाएँ 86 हैं जिनकी सम्पत्ति 1006.57 करोड़ रुपये

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

इ। अमेरिकन की कंपनियों की शाखाएं, 64 हैं जिनकी सम्पत्ति है 531.21 करोड़ रुपये, इसकी उपशाखाएं 19 हैं जिनकी सम्पत्ति है 227.79 करोड़ रुपये। जापान की 17 शाखाओं की सम्पत्ति 63.57 करोड़ है। स्विटजरलैंड की शाखाएं, उपशाखाएं 6 की सम्पत्ति 60.42 करोड़ है, पश्चिमी जर्मनी की उपशाखाएं 4 की सम्पत्ति 117.91 करोड़ है और कनाडा की उपशाखाएं 2 की सम्पत्ति 117.91 करोड़ है और कनाडा की उपशाखाएं 2 की सम्पत्ति 103.89 करोड़ है।

इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि हमारे अर्थ-तंत्र पर विदेशी कंपनियों, बहु-राष्ट्रीय कंपनियों और विदेशी इगारदारों का शिकंजा कितना मजबूत है और इसका फैसला सरकार करे।

हमारे देश में तेल, पेट्रोल, किरासिन आयल, डीजल दिन-प्रति दिन मंहगा होता जा रहा है। यह चीजें हमको बाहर से मंगानी पड़ती हैं। इसमें आपके इंडियन आयल कॉर्पोरेशन के बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी, मगरमच्छ जो वहां बैठे हैं और पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री के बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी किस तरह से गोलमाल करते हैं, जनता की पूजी को लूटते हैं, उसके भी कुछ आंकड़े मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। हम कितना तेल मंगा रहे हैं, उसकी क्या स्थिति है:--

1972-73 में हमने 207 करोड़ रुपये का तेल मंगाया, 1973-74 में 541 करोड़, 1975-76 में 1256 करोड़, 1977-78 में 1561 करोड़, 1979-80 में 3,000 करोड़ और 1980-81 में 5,000 करोड़ रुपये। इस मंहगाई के पीछे जो राज है वह यह है कि आपके लोग विदेशी तेल कंपनियों से सांठ-गांठ कर के 5 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से कमीशन बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी कमाते हैं और 300 करोड़ रुपये की लूट इस तरह से चल रही है। ये अधिकारी इसमें इन्वाल्ड हैं, विदेशी कंपनियों के साथ सांठ-गांठ करते हैं। अगर पूरी कहानी पढ़नी हो तो आप 12 अप्रैल के "ब्लिटज" को पढ़िये, उसमें बहुत सारे आंकड़े मिलेंगे। उसमें पूरा पर्दाफाश किया गया है। आई. ओ. सी. के चेयरमैन से लेकर नीचे तक अधिकारी और पेट्रोलियम

मिनिस्ट्री के अधिकारी किस तरह से आपस में मिलकर करोड़ों-करोड़ रुपये हजम कर रहे हैं?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): This is very unfair.

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: I am not mentioning any name. Don't try to shield such officers who are looting our country and our poor people.

इस लिये मैं कह रहा हूँ कि इसकी इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि तेल को लेकर जो लूट चल रही है, किसानों को सरकार लूटती है और उसका पैसा ये अफसर लोग किस तरह से हजम करते हैं, उसका नमूना मैंने पेश किया है। मेरी मांग है कि सरकार आई. ओ. सी. के सब मामलों की एनक्वायरी कराये। तब भंडा फूट जायेगा।

बिहार में सिन्दरी का खाद कारखाना 1951 से चल रहा था। पचास करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर के वह कारखाना बना था। पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने उसका उद्घाटन किया था। अगर अब उसकी कीमत आकी जाय, तो वह 200 करोड़ रुपये हो गई होगी। अब उस कारखाने को रद्दी और बेकार कह कर, स्कूप के तौर पर, चार करोड़ रुपये में बेचने की तैयारी चल रही है। अब वहां पर आयल-वेस्ट तेल से चलने वाला-खाद का कारखाना बनाया गया है। जो कोल-वेस्ट कायल से चलने वाला-कारखाना था, उसमें दस हजार मजदूर काम करते थे, लेकिन अब वहां तीन हजार मजदूर काम करेंगे। क्या सात हजार मजदूर वित्त मंत्री के घर पर, या देश के प्रधान मंत्री के घर जा कर भोजन करेंगे, या कहां करेंगे? सरकार बताये कि वे कहां भोजन करेंगे?

एक माननीय सदस्य: शास्त्री जी के घर।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कोल-वेस्ट कारखाने को चार करोड़ रुपये में बेचने का फैसला किसके आदेश पर, या किस कमिटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर, किया गया है? क्या किसी संसदीय कमिटी या किसी एक्सपर्ट कमिटी की रिपोर्ट में यह सिफारिश की गई है? नहीं। कारखाने के निदेशक-मंडल ने यह फैसला कर लिया। कब किया? 4 जनवरी को फैसला

किया, जब पूरा देश लोक सभा के चुनावों में लगा हुआ था। 4 जनवरी को बहुत से राज्यों में बोट डाले जा रहे थे और 6 जनवरी को बोट डालना खत्म हुआ। देश में कोई लोकप्रिय सरकार नहीं थी। इसी बीच में निदेशक मंडल के लोगों ने इस कारखाने को स्कूप के नाम पर बेच देने का फैसला किया।

हम सरकार से जानना चाहते हैं कि ऐसा करना कहां का न्याय था। क्या वह इसके न्यायसंगत मानती है? क्या यही तरीका है गरीबों की सेवा करने का? क्या यही तरीका है देश से गरीबी मिटाने का? क्या यही तरीका है देश में जनतंत्र को मजबूत करने का? क्या यही तरीका है सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों को मजबूत करने का? नहीं। यह सरकार इस देश में पूंजीवाद को मजबूत कर रही है, इजारेदारी व्यवस्था को मजबूत कर रही है, सामन्ती तत्वों को मजबूत कर रही है, क्योंकि उसके बजट-प्रोजेक्ट और वित्त विधेयक में इसी तरह के प्रावधान किये गये हैं।

श्री मन्वर शर्मा (जबलपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब पिछले सत्र में बजट की बात हो रही थी तो विरोधी दल के कई नेताओं ने कहना शुरू किया था कि जब वास्तविक बजट आएगा तो करों का इतना बोझ लाद दिया जाएगा कि भारतवर्ष की जनता देखती रह जायगी। पिछले चुनाव में भी इस का खूब प्रचार किया गया था। लेकिन इस सदन ने देखा कि जब वित्त मंत्री महोदय बोल रहे थे तो ये विरोधी दल के हमारे संसद सदस्य काना-फूँसी कर रहे थे। एक पर एक छूट दी जा रही थी। उन की समझ में यह बात नहीं आ रही थी और वे सोच रहे थे कि कब वह स्थान आएगा जहां करों का नाम लिया जाएगा। इस प्रकार वे एक दूसरे से बातचीत कर रहे थे। उस दिन उन के चेहरे देखते ही बन रहे थे। बाद में जब उन्हें कुछ नहीं मिला तो अब बाल की खाल नाचने के निमित्त नाना प्रकार की बातें कही जाने लगी हैं। पिछले वर्ष जो इन्होंने बजट प्रस्तुत किया था उस की प्रशंसा इनके द्वारा बहुत अधिक की गई थी लेकिन पिछले वर्ष हम ने यह देखा कि

आप के बजट के द्वारा प्राइस इंडेक्स 321 से बढ़ कर 340 पहुँच गया था। वास्तविकता यह है कि 12 जनवरी 1979 तक 2200 करोड़ अधिक रुपये का प्रसार हो गया था यानी 12 प्रतिशत बढ़ोतरी आप के बजट से अधिक हो गई थी। एकोनामिक सर्वे में पृष्ठ 56 पर यह लिखा था—

“If monetary expansion of this magnitude continues, it will be difficult to entertain the hope that it will have no impact on prices.”

1978-79 में नेट राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन 7.2 प्रतिशत था लेकिन 1979-80 में, आप लोगों ने जिस प्रकार का पिछला बजट प्रस्तुत किया था उस की वजह से वह घट कर 3.5 हो रह गया था। 1965 से लेकर 1976 तक पब्लिक कर्ज 8 हजार करोड़ से 20451 करोड़ हुआ था यानी दस वर्ष में केवल 12 हजार करोड़ बढ़ा था। लेकिन 1977 अप्रैल से लेकर 31 मार्च 1980 तक वह 22745 करोड़ से बढ़ कर 34116 करोड़ पब्लिक कर्ज हो गया, यानी तीन वर्षों में ही 11 हजार 500 करोड़ की बढ़ोतरी हो गई। इस प्रकार से केवल आलोचना के दृष्टिकोण से यहां बात करना कोई अच्छी चीज नहीं है। अपेक्षा तो आप से यह की जा रही थी कि वास्तव में जिस प्रकार का यह बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है उस की आप प्रशंसा करेंगे और जहां आप के कुछ अच्छे सुझाव होंगे उन को आप बतलायेंगे। लेकिन इस प्रकार से सारे बजट की आलोचना करना—मैं इसे बाल की खाल नाचने की संज्ञा देना चाहता हूँ।

इस अवसर पर मैं कुछ और बातें भी कहना चाहता हूँ। वास्तव में कोई बजट एक वर्ष के खर्चों के लिए ही नहीं बनाया जाता है, बल्कि उस के साथ ही यह भी देखा जाता है कि देश की आर्थिक असमानता दूर हो और बेरोजगारी समाप्त हो। इन दोनों चीजों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए ही कोई बजट बनाया जाता है। इस के लिए हमें वास्तव में उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर ध्यान देना होगा। हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि जहां जहां अपव्यय हो रहा है किस प्रकार से वहां मितव्ययिता लायी जाय, खर्च किस प्रकार से हम घटाएं।

[श्री मन्दर शर्मा]

अभी शास्त्री जी जो कह रहे थे मैं भी उसका समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ कि नौकर-शाही द्वारा जिस प्रकार से प्रेट्रोल फूँका जाता है, जिस प्रकार से पैसे खर्च किए जाते हैं यदि उस तरफ हम ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो काम नहीं चल सकता। इनकम टैक्स सेल्स टैक्स, रेलवे, पुलिस आदि विभागों में जाने के लिए और आवकारी विभाग में जाने के लिए लोग लालायित रहते हैं। क्या कारण है कि पांच सात वर्षों में ही वे मालामाल हो जाते हैं? इधर भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए। वास्तव में हमारे करों की काफी चोरी होती है और जब तक हमें इन छिद्रों को बन्द नहीं करेंगे तब तक हमें कर लगाते ही जाना पड़ेगा। इस ओर हमें अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से ओवर काम नहीं चल सकता। इनकम टैक्स, सेल्स टैक्स की बात है। उस में हमें यह सुनने को मिलता है, यहां तक कि राष्ट्रीय संस्थानों में काम करने वाले लोग भी ओवर टाइम बनाने के लिए अपनी ड्यूटी के टाइम में कम काम करते हैं। इधर भी हमें ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

पिछले वित्त मंत्री श्री पटेल और प्रधान मंत्री, दोनों ने मिल कर एक ऐसा षडयंत्र किया था जिस से बीड़ी के तम्बाकू पर से एक्साइज टैक्स हटा दिया गया। एक गोदिया जोने में ही 1 करोड़ 5 लाख रुपये की वार्षिक क्षति उससे हुई है। पूरे देश में लगभग 1 अरब की क्षति का अनुमान है। केवल गुजरात के तम्बाकू वालों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए ऐसा किया गया था। मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि इससे वास्तव में चोरी बढ़ रही है और जो ईमानदार व्यापारी हैं वे कराह रहे हैं, प्रतिस्पर्धा में वे पीछे पड़ जाते हैं। वे लोग तो कर की चोरी इनकम टैक्स में भी करते हैं और सेल्स टैक्स में भी करते हैं। इसलिए 60 लाख की मात्रा को घटाकर 30 लाख करने से ही हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा—इसको बिल्कुल हटा देना चाहिए। पहले उन्होंने कहा कि यदि हम हटाते हैं तो कहा जायेगा कि पिछली सरकार ने जो किया था हमने उसको हटा दिया लेकिन मुझे आशा है कि बिना इस पर ध्यान दिए भविष्य में इस पर गौर किया जायेगा।

श्री वृद्ध चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने जो वित्त विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो परिस्थितियाँ थीं उन परिस्थितियों में जो बजट पेश किया गया उससे अच्छा बजट प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जा सकता था। परन्तु यह भी सत्य है कि पिछले एक महीने में कीमतें बहुत बढ़ गई हैं। आपने राज्य सभा में जो बयान दिया उससे भी स्पष्ट है:

The wholesale price index rose by 4.96 per cent.

यह जो बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है वह आगे जाकर क्या रूप ले, इसके लिए हमें सोचना है। मैं जानता हूँ कि अच्छे मानसून होने के कारण आप बहुत प्रसन्न हैं, प्रसन्न होना भी चाहिए परन्तु केवल अच्छा मानसून हो जाने से अभी भविष्य का पता नहीं चलता है। आगे की वर्षा कैसी होगी, उस पर सब कुछ डीपेंड करेगा। हमारा अनुभव है हमारे रीगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में एक वर्षा हो जाए और फिर अगली वर्षा न हो तो सारी फसल चापट हो जाती है। इसलिए आपको एग्रीकल्चर के लिए सिंचाई के ऊपर पूरी शक्ति लगानी पड़ेगी। सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में राजस्थान नहर के प्रति हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की उदासीन नीति रही है। 20 वर्षों से राजस्थान नहर कप्लीट नहीं हो सकी है। आपको राजस्थान नहर को कप्लीट करना होगा। सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी राजस्थान नहर बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण है, राजस्थान नहर इछांगल नहर का मुकाबला कर सकती है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट चाहे जितनी कोशिश करे, उसकी कैपेसिटी में नहीं है कि वह इसको पूरा कर सके। अभी राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट ने 85 करोड़ रु. घाटे का बजट पेश किया है इसलिए राजस्थान कैनल को पूर्ण करना राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट की कैपेसिटी में नहीं है। इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को चाहिए कि इस राष्ट्रीय नहर को अपने हाथ में लेकर, इसका निर्माण करके उस क्षेत्र का विकास करे। वह रीगिस्तानी क्षेत्र सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है। आप चाहते हैं कि उस क्षेत्र के लोगों का मनोबल उंचा रहे लेकिन केवल कह देने से ही मनोबल उंचा नहीं होगा। जब हिन्दूस्तान और पाकिस्तान का युद्ध होता है तब आप कहते हैं कि वे देश के प्रहरी हैं परन्तु प्रहरीयों की

आर्थिक स्थिति भी मजबूत होनी चाहिए तभी बँ मजबूती के साथ अपना काम कर सकेंगे। एग्रीकल्चर कमीशन ने राजस्थान कैनल की लिफ्ट कैनल्स को रेक्मंडेशन की थी लेकिन जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने उसको मान्यता नहीं दी। मैं कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकार से निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि वह उसको मान्यता देकर नागौर, बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर के रीगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों की सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करे। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि बाड़मेर जिले में, जैसलमेर जिले में पीने के पानी की जो समस्या है वह बड़ी भयंकर है। अगर आपने राजस्थान नहर की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया तो बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में ट्यूबवैल के जरिए जो पानी की कुछ व्यवस्था थी, वह रुक जाएगी और हमारे क्षेत्र सूख जायेंगे और फिर बाद में एक समस्या पैदा हो जाएगी। डैजर्ट डेवलपमेंट के लिए भी हमारे क्षेत्र को विकसित करने की आवश्यकता है। पशुओं के पीने के पानी के लिए और बाड़मेर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में यदि पानी सिंचाई के लिए नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो घास के लिए, फारेस्ट्री के लिए, कुछ बगीचों के लिए कुछ व्यवस्था करके योजना बनाकर इन क्षेत्रों को आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश करें।

अब मैं डैजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम और ड्राउट प्रोन एरिया प्रोग्राम के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। एग्रीकल्चर कमीशन ने जो सजे-शन्स दिए थे और रिक्मंडेशन्स दी थी, उसके आधार पर सैंट्रली स्पॉन्सर्ड स्कीम चालू की गई थी और इन दोनों कार्यक्रमों को केन्द्रीय सरकार पूरी मदद देती थी, लेकिन 1-4-1979 को सैंटर ने नेशनल डेवलपमेंट काउन्सिल की रिक्मंडेशन्स के मुताबिक यह निर्णय लिया कि 50 प्रतिशत केन्द्र देगा और 50 प्रतिशत राज्य दे। हमारा राज्य 50 प्रतिशत देने की स्थिति में नहीं है और 50 प्रतिशत न देने की वजह से डैजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम में कोई प्रगति नहीं हो रही है। हमारा ड्राउट प्रोन एरिया प्रोग्राम पेपर्स में है, लेकिन उसका कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सैंट्रली स्पॉन्सर्ड स्कीम के मुताबिक सारा खर्चा सरकार को उठाना चाहिए, तभी ड्राउट प्रोन एरिया और डैजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम सक्सस-फल हो सकते हैं।

मैंने दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जनता पार्टी ने 1979-80 में 59 करोड़ रु. ड्राउट प्रोन एरिया प्रोग्राम के लिए रखा था, लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने 1980-81 के लिए केवल 44 करोड़ रु. का प्रोवीजन किया है। इसी प्रकार डैजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के लिए 9 करोड़ रु. से घटा कर 8 करोड़ रु. का प्रोवीजन किया है। इस तरह से आप हमारे क्षेत्रों को कैसे विकसित कर सकेंगे और आप रिजनल इम्बेलेंस क्रिएट कर रहे हैं, एक असन्तुलन पैदा कर रहे हैं। हमारा क्षेत्र बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, उसको आप आगे बढ़ाने नहीं दे रहे हैं। यदि आप वास्तव में डैजर्ट डेवलपमेंट करना चाहते हैं, ड्राउट प्रोन एरिया प्रोग्राम को सक्ससफल करना चाहते हैं, कोई अच्छा हल ढूँढना चाहते हैं और रीगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों को विकसित करना चाहते हैं, तो इसके लिए आप 50 करोड़ रु. का प्रोवीजन कीजिए और सारा खर्चा आप वहन कीजिए। आपने जो ड्राउट प्रोन एरिया प्रोग्राम के लिए 44 करोड़ रु. का प्रावधान किया है 1980-81 के लिए, उसको बढ़ाकर आपको 150 करोड़ रु. का प्रोवीजन करना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे क्षेत्र बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में खनिज चीजों की बहुत गुंजाइश है। जैसलमेर जिले के अन्दर हम पेट्रोल दे सकते हैं, गैस दे सकते हैं और 15 लाख रु. इस काम के लिए खर्च किया गया है। ओ.एन.जी.सी. के कर्मचारियों के लिए बिल्डिंग बनाई गई है, लेकिन आफिस जोधपूर में "रन" कर रहे हैं। इनके अफसर लोग...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You concentrated on Rajasthan Canal. That is a very important problem. With that you should have stopped.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): This being a backward State, he should be given more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have the sympathy of the House.

श्री बृद्धिचन्द्र जैन: हमारा क्षेत्र हरियाणा और केरल प्रान्त से बड़ा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am now calling Shri Raghunath Singh Verma.

श्री रघुनाथ वर्मा: इसलिए मैं आपसे अपने क्षेत्र के लिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। 1956 में जैसलमेर में गैस का एक्सप्लोरेशन शुरू किया गया था, परन्तु 1965 में हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के युद्ध के समय इसको बन्द कर दिया गया। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि इसको युद्ध स्तर पर फिर से शुरू किया जाना चाहिए। कांशिश करके रीगस्तानी क्षेत्रों में जैसे अरब कन्ट्रीज में पेट्रोल निकलता है, पेट्रोल और गैस निकाल करके इस क्षेत्र को भी विकसित करने की कांशिश करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इतना समय बोलने के लिए दिया।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा (मैनपुरी) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आपने वित्त विधेयक पर बोलने का समय दिया, इस के लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं वित्त विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जब इस विधेयक को पेश किया था तो यह घोषणा की थी कि इस से किसानों, मजदूरों और गरीब वर्गों को राहत मिलेगी, लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस से पूँजीपति, उद्योगपति और सरमायंदारों को राहत मिली है, किसानों, मजदूरों, कारीगरों और गरीबों का इस से बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। इस के पेश करने से पहले ही आपने डीजल, मिट्टी का तेल और पेट्रोल की कीमतें बढ़ा दी थीं। जब इस बजट को आपने पेश किया था तो आप ने कहा था कि इस से कीमतें नहीं बढ़ेंगी, लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि मंहगाई दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ रही है और देश का गरीब वर्ग उस को बरदास्त नहीं कर पा रहा है। उदाहरण के लिये मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट के पेश करने के बाद इन्फ्लेशन (मुद्रास्फीति) 25-26 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ गई है। जिस आदमी की आमदनी 100 रुपये थी, वह 74 या 75 रुपये रह गई है—इस की तरफ आप को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। आप को कीमतों

को रोकने के लिये विशेष व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जिस से किसान, मजदूर, छोटे-छोटे कारीगर और देश का गरीब वर्ग अपने जीवन की गुजर-बसर कर सके।

मान्यवर इस बजट में शिक्षित बेरोजगारी को कोई भत्ता देने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। हमारे देश में डेढ़ दो करोड़ लोग शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि जब तक शिक्षित बेरोजगार नौकरी में न लगें, उन्हें माहवारी भत्ता दिया जाना चाहिये, जिस से वे अपना जीवनयापन कर सकें। जब तक देश में छोटे-छोटे उद्योग-धंधों को नहीं चलाया जायगा, तब तक देश में रोजगार के चांसेज नहीं बनेंगे और हमारे गरीब मजदूरों और अन्य छोटे-भाइयों को काम करने का अवसर नहीं मिलेगा।

मेरा निवेदन यह भी है कि केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में पिछड़े वर्गों, माइनारिटीज के लिये कम से कम 30 प्रतिशत का रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिये। इस के लिये पिछली सरकार ने श्री विदेश्वरी प्रसाद मंडल की अध्यक्षता में एक केन्द्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग बनाया था। उस का कार्यकाल सितम्बर में समाप्त होने वाला है, इस को तीन महीने के लिये और बढ़ाया जाय, जिस से वे देश का भ्रमण कर के पिछड़े वर्गों की आर्थिक और सामाजिक दशा का पूरा अध्ययन कर सकें और उनकी हालत का सही विवरण दे सकें जिस से देश के पिछड़े वर्गों का चाहे हिन्दू हो, मुसलमान हो या अन्य हों, उन की हालत सुधर सके, क्योंकि जब तक पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों को नौकरियों में नहीं लिया जायगा, तब तक उन के हितों की रक्षा नहीं हो सकेगी, ऐसा पिछले चुनावों के पहले और चुनावों के बाद भी देखा गया है, इस के बिना काम नहीं चलेगा।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये जो कोटा रिजर्व्ड है, उस को पूरा करने के लिये माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के पास कोई योजना नहीं है। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये जो 18 परसेंट का कोटा चला आ रहा है, आज तक किसी भी डिपार्टमेंट में यह कोटा पूरा नहीं किया गया है, यहां तक कि स्वीपर्स को शामिल करने के बाद भी वह कोटा पूरा नहीं होता है।

मानवर्ष, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के मैनपुरी जिले से निर्वाचित हो कर आया हूँ। देश में जिन 77 बोस्ट-बेकवर्ड जिलों को चुना है, उन में 27 जिले उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं और उन 27 जिलों में मेरा जिला मैनपुरी भी है। आप इस वर्ष से कुछ बाद के कारखाने खोलने जा रहे हैं। मेरा वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि एक खाद का कारखाना मैनपुरी में खोलने की व्यवस्था करें, जिस से वहाँ के गरीब बेरोजगार लोगों को काम मिल सके।

मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के सात जिले ऐसे हैं जो अपराध-शील जिले कहलाते हैं, एटा, मैनपुरी आगरा, फर्रुखाबाद, इटावा, हरदोई, और शाहजहांपुर। जहाँ न किसी की इज्जत सुरक्षित है और न जीवन ही सुरक्षित है। वहाँ रोजगार के कोई चांसोज नहीं हैं। यमुना और चम्बल की रेवाइन्स हैं जहाँ डाकूओं का बहुत जोर है। माधोसिंह और मोहर सिंह, जिन्होंने सरण्डर किया था, उसी क्षेत्र के डाकू थे और आज कल भी छवि-राम का दल बहुत हावी है। इस का मूल कारण यही है कि वहाँ रोजगार के अवसर नहीं हैं, लोगों की आर्थिक दशा बहुत खराब है। इन डाकू-पीड़ित क्षेत्रों की हालत को सुधारने के लिये जरूरी है कि वहाँ पर कई कारखाने खोले जायें जिन से वहाँ की जनता को रोजगार मिल सके। जब तक वहाँ पर कारखाने नहीं खोले जाएंगे, तब तक वहाँ के लोग परेशान रहेंगे।

एक बात मैं यह और कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की बहुत कमी है। इसलिए वहाँ पर ज्यादा पावर जेनरेट की जाए, जिस से किसानों को, छोटे उद्योग-धन्धे करने वाले लोगों को बिजली दी जा सके। हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश इतना बड़ा सूबा है कि वह अपने यहां खेती की ज्यादा पैदावार बढ़ा कर पूरे देश के लोगों को खिला सकता है परन्तु वहाँ पर पानी की कमी है और बिजली की कमी है। बिजली न मिलने के कारण इस वर्ष वहाँ पर बहुत से खेतों को पानी नहीं दिया जा सका है और वहाँ पर किसान गेहूँ और दूसरी कोई पैदावार नहीं कर सके हैं। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यही अनुरोध करूंगा कि वहाँ पर बिजली

की व्यवस्था ठीक होनी चाहिए और लोगों को बिजली मिलनी चाहिए और कारखाने स्थापित किये जाने चाहिए जिन से वहाँ पर खेती की तरक्की हो सके और लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): There is only one point which I wish to make. Repeatedly many hon. Members have expressed their feelings to the hon. Finance Minister that the export duty on turmeric should be removed. Last year turmeric was sold at Rs. 9, now it has come to Rs. 2 and the tax for one k.g. is Rs. 2/50, that is more than the cost itself. If this is continued I think a time will come when, as in the case of sugar, turmeric production will also become extinct. The Minister is afraid that if this tax is removed middlemen will make money. What I suggest is that, to avoid middlemen this may be exported through the STC. This is what I wish to submit to the attention of the hon. Finance Minister.

Secondly, I wish to submit that Rajasthan Canal is not a State problem only, but it is a national problem. Sand is advancing and fertile land area is getting engulfed. The whole area is becoming desert. I request that this canal may be taken up as a national project and completed early.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): I wish to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for having picked up Mr. Venkataraman from amongst her partymen to be in charge of this important Finance Ministry. Generally a Finance Minister is a bugbear for everybody but here the Finance Minister has become popular with all sections of the House, as can be seen in the course of the debates which we have had in the House just now. He came as Secretary of the Congress party; he was Labour Expert in the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee. Mr. Kamaraj Nadar, the good old leader

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of Tamil Nadu, chose him as an expert on labour problems. I congratulate him, because at that time, we in the congress, did not have good enough people to work for labour. Mr. Venkataraman had great success as a labour champion there. After that he has become one of the biggest industrialists, not himself individually, but on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Government. He set up a chain of district industrial centres there. He laid the foundations for agro-industries there in the South. If today Tamil Nadu competes equally with Punjab State it is because of these foundations which Mr. Venkataraman laid in those days. Industrial Development, Labour, Industrial entrepreneurship—these are the aspects which Mr. Venkataraman was able to handle with success. So he has been able to display these aspects in the present Finance Bill. Yesterday he was hard put to it to assure the House that the prices are not going up; in any case they are not likely to go up beyond 10 per cent. Some of the opposition members were worried about the price rise. But I hold different views. I am not afraid of the price rise. So many people warn us about inflation as if it has no silver lining. We also have been declaiming deficit financing which leads to inflation. Let us look at it from another angle. Deficit financing does not only lead to inflation but it also leads to a large extent to liquidating huge accretions of so-called black-money and profits of millionaires. The rupee value today has come down to 19 paise. This is one of the ways in which we can bring down the wealth of the millionaires and holders of black money. And it is being brought down. There are two schools of thought amongst the economists, all over the world. I belong to that school which is not afraid of inflation and deficit financing which may result in price rise. These things are not as bad as they are supposed to be in the capitalist part of the world because they

have a role to play. The poorer people suffer less from deficit financing and inflation. Contrary to general impression, they suffer less from this kind of an evil than the richer people. The middle-class suffer just a little bit.

Now, we all know that the salaries of the employees have been raised. My hon. friend Prof. Madhu Dandavate was very happy in giving some monetary benefit to the railway employees. So also the P&T employees are also getting some monetary benefits. The whole Central Government employees are also very happy for getting more D.A. and other perquisites. Not only that. The number of employees in Government service is increasing and there are millions of employees who are working in State Governments/public sector undertakings. All of them are getting more and more salaries and perquisites. On the other hand, agricultural wages are not rising. Agriculturists are not getting higher prices for their produce. The prices for their produce are not rising to the same extent, not even half of their levels. The impact of inflation upon them is not as much as upon the richer people who are the holders of black money. Therefore, why should not the Government give some concessions to them also? This is my plea.

The old idea of economic does not hold good now. It is no longer economics or econometrics, but it is political economy and welfare economy, that is, the socialist economy which we have got to adopt. If you look at the Budget and finance proposals, in that way I do not think that the Finance Minister need be apologetic about his deficit financing. Indeed he has shown extraordinary courage. If I had been in his place, I would certainly have gone in for another Rs. 1000 crores of deficit financing and in that way find money for all these things. Our friends have been asking for various developmental works in diffe-

rent States. Where is the money to come from? It has got to come from the richer people.

There are two ways. One is taxation and another is to collect it through this invisible manner. This is what is being done. The only thing is that it is not for the Finance Minister to say all this. It is for me who holds no ministerial responsibility to say this so boldly. It is for the socialists by themselves, Communists and Congressmen among them to appreciate this aspect and welcome it. I make this bold appeal because I have been a consistent socialist and an agrarian socialist. No wonder last year there was a deficit financing. My hon. friend, instead of ordinarily fighting shy of it, must have said to himself "all right, I would continue this process of deficit financing and provide funds for all these developmental projects". I am glad he was going in for deficit financing as much as last year I do not expect him to give any reply. I am only trying to appeal to my fellow socialists—some of them consider themselves as Congressmen, some as Communists—to cooperate with him and make his plan a success. So, let us not unnecessarily feel shy of this deficit financing. There is one way in which my hon. friend, Shri Venkataraman can help the poorer people; many people have already presented that solution before the Government. My friend, Shri Pranab Mukherjee has already accepted the idea and Shri Venkataraman the other day has presented a sensible and effective reply to those people who were declaiming the rise in price of sugar and asked why the upper middle class and middle class and other people who are rich in rural and urban areas should not have to pay the market rate for sugar. When, on the other hand, it is being supplied to the poorer people at a lower price. The same principle has got to be adopted for the distribution of essential commodities for poorer people

in our country. For that the Government has to develop its machinery. Earlier, our friend, who came from Poona—unfortunately he was defeated, while so many of our friends in the opposition, I am glad, have come back again, I wish he had come back also—was very keen when he was functioning in the Government of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to develop this public distribution system. Later, when he was a Minister in their wonderful Government, they did not allow him to implement this. Now, our hon. friend, Shri Venkataraman, would, I hope, be able to find sufficient personnel, efficient personnel, honest personnel and public-spirited personnel to help the Government to develop this public distribution system in cooperation with the co-operatives all over India so that the poorer people are able to get whatever they want, the most essential things, basic things, at prices which would be within their reach. He is wedded, as the Government is wedded, all along to the idea of mixed economy. Therefore, for the middle class also let there be general free trade, but in order to control traders let there be public distribution centres, where they would be making available various essential commodities at prices, market prices, reasonable prices, prices which would leave reasonable profit for all those people producing them, whether they are being produced by public enterprises or private enterprises. In that way, let there be competition between public trading and private trading so that the middle class people are also protected.

It is in this direction that my hon. friend, I hope, will try to use his extraordinary acumen and business capacity and also love for the poorest of the poor in our country, in order to serve different classes of our people.

I have nothing more to say. I wish all the best for Shri Venkataraman

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and the Government and also all the socialists who are here, and let us try and cooperate with him in order to make this a success.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, I suggest that the House may sit beyond 6.00 O'clock to pass the Finance Bill. I have requested my friends on the other side also and they have agreed. I request that the House may sit till the Finance Bill is passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to agree to this proposal?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time is extended.

18 hrs.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pol-lachi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that I have been given an opportunity to take part in the third reading of the Finance Bill. Many suggestions have been made in this House, particularly in regard to the supply of essential commodities, containing black money and controlling the price rise. These are the main subjects that have been discussed in detail.

In monetary matters, the Central Government evolves some policy with regard to fiscal and monetary things. On that basis—sometimes it may not be so—all the other follow-up actions are taken by the State Governments, particularly in the matter of distribution of essential commodities to the public.

It has been stated earlier also that many State Governments have failed to cope with the demand of the public. In Tamil Nadu particularly, price rise

ranges between 30 per cent and 100 per cent. It is so, not only now but right from the days of the Lok Dal Government. There was a price rise ranging between 30 per cent and 100 per cent in Madras City. In some places, commodities are not at all available. As stated here, villagers in Tamil Nadu are getting only 1 kg. of sugar. When the President's rule was there in Tamil Nadu, the Consultative Committee consisting of MPs. demanded that at least 3 Kgs. should be given to people in the villages and semi-urban areas. It was accepted by the Governor then. It was not implemented. President's rule was over soon thereafter. But the very same condition exists even now.

The Tamil Nadu Government does not come forward with any proposal to the Central Government asking either for money or for commodities. I can understand it when some State Governments express their difficulties openly. For example, our Mr. Bosu's Government has stated its difficulties openly. It has been published in today's "Economic Times". The report says:

"WEST BENGAL SUPPLY SYSTEM ON VERGE OF COLLAPSE.

The entire public distribution system in West Bengal would totally collapse in the coming weeks when the lean season which is already on, will further worsen and off-take in the public distribution system will be maximum."

The Minister for Food has stated this. His name is Mr. Sudhjn Kumar. He also said:

"The Central Government has all along been allocating foodgrains on the basis of requirements as estimated by the State Government."

This is the position. Even though the Central Government makes the required allocations, State Governments were not in a position to supply essential commodities to the public. I want the Government to find out some way—as

to how the Central Government, with the cooperation of State Governments, could supply essential commodities to the common people in the States.

Right from the beginning, i.e. for the last 3 years, the Tamil Nadu Government has been saying that it was going to open 16,000 fair price shops in the villages. This promise has not been implemented. This scheme is in the doldrums. I request the Finance Minister to see that these fair price shops are opened in Tamil Nadu.

As far as inflation and other things are concerned, I don't want to go into details. Inflation, price rise and other undesirable economic activities are nowadays becoming a world-wide phenomenon. We have seen price rise everywhere in the world both in the socialist and capitalist countries.

We have accepted a particular system, viz., the democratic system. In a democratic country, it may be difficult for a Government to take stern action against a particular section of people. We have to formulate some laws. We have to enact some legislation. So, this type of government may find it difficult to guard against bad economic activities even though these activities are there. I must thank our hon. Finance Minister that he said yesterday that the government will take stern action against hoarders as well as blackmarketeers. He sought the permission and the support of the House to take action against those people. Certainly, not only this House but the entire country will stand by his side for taking stern action against the hoarders and the black-marketeers.

Another important thing has been mentioned about the bank rate. There are different ideas and views on the bank rate. One idea is that if the bank rate is increased, the price will fall down. Another idea is that if the bank rate increases beyond 1 per cent or 2 per cent, the price rise will also go up. This type of views have been expressed at different places. I want to have some clarification from the hon. Minister, whether the present bank

rate increase will increase the price rise or not. Secondly, regarding government expenditure, it has already been stated here, during the year 1974 the same government, Mrs. Gandhi's government took a strong step in the matter of anti-package inflation. The announcement made by Mrs. Gandhi in 1974 was to curb spiralling prices. At the same time, she tried to cut expenditure in the Government Departments. They succeeded in such a matter, and expenditure to the tune of Rs. 400 crores was saved. If the expenditure was reduced, the inflation was also reduced. Some economist says, we can reduce expenditure to the tune of Rs. 2000 crores in the matter of government expenditure. On that basis, the Janata Party constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. S. N. Mishra. It was found that they wanted to go into three items, namely, economy in public expenditure, strict implementation of the laws against economic offences and credit rationing. These things were formulated by them. But, everybody knows that nothing has come out. However, the present government should also think on those lines and try to cut the expenditure in the Government Departments.

With these words, I support the move of the Finance Minister and I also congratulate him for giving a better Budget to the country.

श्री बंजु बजर (गाजीपुर):^{*} उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए सड़ा हुआ हूँ। माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने एक बहुत अच्छा बजट पेश किया है, जिसका सारे देश में बड़ा जोरदार स्वागत किया गया है। लेकिन जिस तरह से कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, उससे लोगों को कष्ट मायूसी होने लगी है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह बजट की सफलता चाहते हैं--उन्होंने इस बारे में एक नया तर्जुमा किया है--तो उनको कीमतों पर काबू पाना होगा। जब तक वह कीमतों पर काबू नहीं पायेंगे, तब तक यह बजट एक सफल बजट नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

[श्री बंनू बशर]

हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी तेजी के साथ बढ़ रही है। इस बेरोजगारी को भी काबू में लाना होगा। शिक्षित और अशिक्षित लोगों की बेरोजगारी, सब तरह की बेरोजगारी, बढ़ रही है, और उस पर काबू पाने का सब से अच्छा तरीका यही है कि छोटे और घरेलू उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दिया जाये। घरेलू उद्योग और छोटे उद्योग हो ऐसी संस्थाएँ हैं जिन से कि बेकारी खत्म की जा सकती है और बेकारी पर काबू पाया जा सकता है। हमारे देश की यह समस्या नहीं है कि कैसे कम लोगों के जरिए ज्यादा उत्पादन किया जाय। हमारे देश की सब से बड़ी समस्या यह है कि कैसे ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार दिया जाय। रोजगार घरेलू उद्योग धन्धों और छोटे उद्योग धन्धों से ही दिया जा सकता है। इस के ऊपर जितना बल दिया जाना चाहिए उतना बल नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं एक सुझाव आप के माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री को देना चाहता हूँ। इस समय छोटे उद्योग धन्धे कई मंत्रालयों में बंटे हुए हैं। कुछ का सम्बन्ध उद्योग मंत्रालय से है, कुछ का कामर्स मंत्रालय से है और कुछ का सम्बन्ध पेट्रोलियम एंड कोमिकल्स मंत्रालय से है खास कर छोटे छोटे कारखाने जो दवाइयों के बने हुए हैं। इस प्रकार आज अलग अलग मंत्रालयों से ये छोटे और घरेलू उद्योग धन्धे सम्बन्धित हैं। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि छोटे और घरेलू उद्योग धन्धों के लिए एक अलग मंत्रालय की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए। इस से उन के प्रसार में और उनकी तरक्की में काफी बल मिलेगा।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने रूरल एम्प्लायमेंट प्रोग्राम दिया है जिस का बड़ा जोरदार स्वागत किया गया है। इस से न केवल गांवों के लाखों लोगों को अधिक रोजगार मिलेगा बल्कि उस प्रोग्राम के जरिए गांवों का विकास भी अच्छी तरह से हो सकता है, गांवों की तरक्की भी हो सकती है। लेकिन इस की भी देखभाल अगर कृषि मंत्रालय के जरिए होगी तो मुझे दुःख है कि इस का भी वही अंजाम होगा जो आजकल काम के बदले अनाज योजना का हो रहा है। काम के बदले अनाज की इतनी अच्छी योजना आज ठीक

प्रकार से काम नहीं कर रही है। यही वजह है कि आज फूड लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के गोदामों से विशेषकर हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में। और प्रदेशों के साथियों ने भी बताया, उड़ीसा के एक मित्र बता रहे थे कि कई सूबों में काम के बदले अनाज की योजना उतनी तेजी के साथ नहीं चलाई जा रही है जितनी तेजी के साथ उसे चलाया जाना चाहिए था। इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा देश गांवों का देश है, गांवों के विकास को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए हम बचनबद्ध हैं, इसलिए रूरल रिकॉन्स्ट्रक्शन के लिए और रूरल एम्प्लायमेंट के लिए भी एक अलग मंत्रालय की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए। इस से रूरल रिकॉन्स्ट्रक्शन में और गांवों के विकास में भी तथा गांवों में रोजगार दिलाने की योजनाओं को काफी बल मिलेगा। ये काम बड़े आवश्यक हैं। अगर ये दो मंत्रालय अलग अलग हों तो इस से छोटे छोटे उद्योग धन्धों के लिए तथा आप के गांवों में एम्प्लायमेंट के लिए जो योजनाएँ बनायी जायेंगी उन के लिए और गांवों में विकास के लिए काफी मदद मिलेगी।

आजकल दवाओं की बहुत कमी है। डाक्टर का नुस्खा ले कर हम दूकान दूकान घूमते हैं और हम को दवाये नहीं मिलती। हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि दवाये क्यों नहीं मिल रही हैं। क्या इन दवाओं का उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है? क्या कारण है कि आज हमारे स्वास्थ्य से इस प्रकार से खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है कि हम दवाओं की पचीं ले कर दूकान दूकान पर जायें और दवाये हमें न मिलें। 27 करोड़ रुपये की दवाये विदेशों से भी मंगायी गई हैं लेकिन फिर भी दवाओं की कमी है। आखिर ऐसा क्यों है? क्या यहां दवाओं का उत्पादन नहीं हो सकता या ऐसा तो नहीं है कि दवा की कंपनियां उत्पादन करना चाहती हैं, उन को उत्पादन के लिए आगे बढ़ने नहीं दिया जाता है? क्या कारण है इस का, यह मैं सरकार से और वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ। हां, अगर हमारी जो पब्लिक सेक्टर की दवा की कंपनियां हैं वे सारी दवाइयां बना सकते हैं तो

स्थापित है उन का। सारे की सारी दवाइयां बने बनाएं, अच्छी बनाएं और चीप बनाएं और विदेशी कम्पनियों को यहां से निकाल दिया जाय, वे चली जायें यहां से, लेकिन जब आप में क्षमता नहीं है आप दवायें नहीं बना सकते हैं तो आप उनको परीक्षण दीजिए, उनको आज्ञा दीजिए, उनको अधिक से अधिक दवायें बनाने दीजिए। आप बाहर से मल्टीनेशनल्स से, अमरीका और यूरोप से दवायें मंगा रहे हैं लेकिन इस देश में जो दवाओं के कारखाने हैं उनको वृद्धि करने का मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ यह जनता के स्वास्थ्य के साथ अन्याय है। इसकी तरह आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ और वह है शिक्षा के संबंध में। शिक्षा मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर बहस नहीं हो सकी है। आज हमारे देश की अधिकांश यूनिवर्सिटीज शैड्यूल से पीछे हैं। उनकी परीक्षाएँ जैसी कि होनी चाहिए यानी जन में एकेडेमिक टर्म समाप्त हो जाए और जल्दी से दूसरा एकेडेमिक टर्म शुरू हो जाए—वह नहीं हो रहा है। इसके कारण विद्यार्थियों को बड़ी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। जो विद्यार्थी एक यूनिवर्सिटी से दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी में एडमिशन लेना चाहते हैं या एक यूनिवर्सिटी से निकल कर कोई स्पेशलाइज्ड कोर्स अलग अलग कालेजों में करना चाहते हैं उनके लिए बड़ी परेशानी है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि किसी न किसी प्रकार से ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि यूनिवर्सिटीज के जो एकेडेमिक सेक्शंस हैं वह समय से आरम्भ हों और समय से समाप्त हों। ऐसा न होने से आज विद्यार्थियों में बड़ी बेचैनी और परेशानी है। इसके कारण कई विद्यार्थियों के कैरियर बा तो पीछे हो जाते हैं या समाप्त हो जाते हैं।

एक और बात कहकर मैं समाप्त करूँगा। आज आसाम की जो हालत है, मनीपर के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने आसाम के लोगों से ज्या बात कही है . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not make any mention of that problem.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: It is under the Home Ministry. That is why I am saying.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is better to avoid it. It is taking a very happy turn.

श्री जैनूल बशर: आसाम की सिचुएशन से आज देश में कंप्यूजन पैदा हो रहा है। आखिर क्या बातचीत हो रही है, क्या तय हो रहा है, कहीं वहां से माइनारिटीज को निकालने की बात तो नहीं हो रही है? कहाँ ऐसा तो नहीं हो रहा है कि कट-आफ इयर 1961 रख रहे हों? कहीं सरकार 71 से पीछे 61 पर तो नहीं चली गई—इस प्रकार का कंप्यूजन देश में है। मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि आसाम के मामले में सरकार को नरम नीति नहीं अपनानी चाहिए क्योंकि इसके बड़े दूरगामी परिणाम होंगे। अगर सरकार ने नरम नीति अपनाई और वहां के उपद्रवियों की बात मान ली या उनको अधिक कंसेशन दिया तो देश के प्रत्येक भाग में इसके बड़े दूरगामी परिणाम होंगे। सरकार को इस बात की तरह पूरी तवज्जह देनी चाहिए, काफी समझ बूझ कर आसाम के मामले को सुलझाने के लिए आगे बढ़ना चाहिए।

इन बातों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और आप को धन्यवाद भी देता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. He is the last speaker.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I wanted to....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your party has taken more time. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is the last speaker.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Do not say that my party has taken more time as in the Third Reading that thing is not kept in view.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): In a poor country such as ours, we have a Budget of about

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Rs. 3,500 crores on Defence. What a fantastic amount! It is not all. We have to take into consideration the money that is already there, the interest on the sum and the appreciation is to be taken into account. The whole amount may come to Rs. 7,500 crores. I am very sorry that this has become a honey comb for merchandise adventure of Delhi. Let us come one by one. There is a very very adventurous British Jew.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time factor is applicable to you also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The British Jew, W. R. M. Michale, who I understand is a CIA agent and a suspect of Interpol—he is a supplier of arms to South Africa. Now, of course, he is in Delhi in Claridge's Hotel. He has got guns for Ethiopia through a man in Calcutta—Sham Beriwalla. 90 old Centurion tanks were sold to him for a song. Who did the bidding? Did he present himself as a buyer? Spain. But you go and enquire in Spain. No; it has got actually shifted to South Africa, to the best of my knowledge. An enquiry can be instituted. I am told you are selling again 200 Centurion tanks at the rate of 28,000 dollars each—it is nothing—in the name of Ferro Import Ltd., London, of which this man Michale is the Secretary. He has met many VVIPs and high officials of the Defence Ministry and he is getting his job done. Michale is the go-between Marshal and D'ssault for Mirage, the aircraft that we are talking about. What about the Dornier German aircraft and other military hardware? We want to know about all these things. He is selling his contact. He goes round Europe and America, telling people, "I have got extensive, effective contract in Delhi. I can get everything done for a price." What about Tow Missiles from USA, 4000 of them? Our own production has been scuttled. Imports must be made. Unless imports are made, slush money does not come and slush money is always very safe

if it is paid in foreign exchange, because the numbered accounts can always take charge of that money. I know; you go to Berne, Brussels and Zurich and spend a fortnight there. You will see men in raincoats and hats; you cannot see their faces. I tried myself to find out. It is very difficult. Nothing can be found out. What moral right have we got to condemn Pakistan when they are buying American arms, when we are also buying the same thing? Mr. Venkataraman, you are guided by double standards—heads, I win; tails, you lose. If they buy, it is wrong; if we buy, it is right! Michale is there to look after all of us. Then, Mr. Quotroki, agent for Snam Progetti—you remember the Barauni pipeline scandal; his name was there. He is a close friend of an Italian lady VVIP. I would not go further. When the Barauni Pipeline scandal enquiry, Nayak & Co. and all that came out, this is the firm. Indispensable for you all, because the Swiss account is in his custody! Order was given for seven urea plants, payment for which was made in Swiss francs. Mr. Venkataraman, I am putting it to you: That order for seven urea plants, where payment was made Swiss francs, was given ignoring our scientists, who erected nine plants. This Danish/Italian "Topso" was rejected by a technical committee. (Interruptions). I ask the Finance Minister: What role did you play in this? Did you object and is it a fact that your objection was over-ruled?

I come to another sphere.

Now, I come to another sphere: How is it that the whole country has been pushed into the lap of multinationals? Let us come to the areas where small men's goods are required like soap. Hindustan Lever has finished the entire cottage, small and medium scale industries. Today, there is a famine of bread because the Britannia Biscuit Company says that the production of bread is not so profitable as the production of biscuit. What is the economics of biscuit produc-

tion?—Rs. 1.90 flour, a little saccharin, a little sugar and a little flavouring matter and biscuit is sold at Rs. 15/- a kilo. They had a paid-up capital of Rs. 5 lakh. Do you know the value of their assets? It is like this: As on 31st March, 1975—Rs. 4,51,68,400/-. From five lakhs they are eating on the Indian blood in a few years. Profits: 1973-74—Rs. 4,40,388 and 1975-76—Rs. 20,30,758. They are smuggling in extra machinery....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must conclude. This is the third reading of the Bill, you must know. You are a senior parliamentarian. How much time you will take?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Their licenced capacity in the Madras factory is 1200 tonnes. Against this capacity, their production was:

1974	6694 tonnes
1975	6979 tonnes
1976	7486 tonnes

and thereby putting off the circulation the Indian products. Now, biscuit means Britannia, soap means Hindustan Lever, beverages means something of Coca Cola's illegitimate child or something like that and for shoes Bata. How slowly we are getting into the hands of multinationals!

Remittances by the Britannia Company.

1974	Rs. 4,40,388
1975	Rs. 17,88,796
1976	Rs. 20,30,758

This is the position. Loot is going on. This Company has been hauled up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Loot of the time is also going on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The MRTP Commission has instituted inquiries against this Company. One is restrictive trade practices enquiry under Section 10(a) (iv) of the MRTP

Act alleging that they are destroying the Indian entrepreneurs and the Indian companies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have got one or two more items and then I will conclude.

Purchase of submarines: the decision with regard to the selection of submarines for SSK role in the Indian Navy was hurriedly recommended and decided by the Cabinet Committee in favour of a German Ship yard. We want details about this new purchase of submarines because there is something very fishy. We want to know; why under the grab of State secret shady deals are taking place? Sky is the limit in bribery and corruption that go on in defence purchases.

Now, I would like to ask the Finance Minister a few questions: How is it that the date of issue of licence in favour of Thomas Megout & Co. for importation of aircraft and the date of bill of lading granted at New Orleans (USA) is the same—7th January, 1977? of 1.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will allow you to mention only new items which you have not mentioned so far.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what rules, are you trying to beat me?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under residuary rules. I am responsible for the conduct of the business of the House. I have to complete it within the allotted time. When every Member has taken ten minutes, how can you take more? Will not Members say that I am partial? (Interruptions) I will take care of it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like the Finance Minister to clarify what adjustments are made in the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports to make the licence non-transferable. You have said that

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Rs. 60,000 has been charged. What is the basis of this calculation? When the DGCA has given permit in 1978 to an aircraft to fly, how can it continue after a lapse of more than 2 years?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we have come to the journey's end. After a long and detailed debate, we have now reached the end of the passing of the Finance Bill. When I look back, I am deeply touched by the kindness and cordiality which has been shown to me by all sections of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am wanted by the hon. Speaker. So, I have to go to his chamber.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We have dealt with a variety of subjects, affecting the life and the fortunes of the country, and we have tried to find solutions in a spirit of mutual accommodation.

As far as the budget is concerned, it has made a modest endeavour to meet the financial and economic crisis in a different way from the way in which it has been met in the past. I am happy to say that there has been a fairly widespread response to the approach, though naturally many Members have expressed anxiety about certain disturbing features in our economy. Naturally, the question of inflation, the price spiral and all these things have worried the members, whether they were sitting on this side or the other. I have attempted to find some answers to the best of my ability, and I have tried to instil a spirit of confidence, both in the House and outside. I am hopeful that if the measures taken in the budget are implemented, our economy will take a turn for the better, and that we will take a course which will make the country go forward, both in economic development as well as in the upliftment of the weaker sections of the society.

Naturally, some members have raised questions with regard to the extent to which the concessions have been given. Some members wanted that the tax concessions should have been a little more and a little larger. Some Members were critical of the concessions we have given to the industry and a certain section of the society. As I have said earlier, I have attempted to balance between the needs of the country and the constraints facing the country. Only history will show whether the measures we have taken were right. But anybody can criticise it with hindsight. As it is, I do not see any alternative to the way or to the line that we have taken. Therefore, I appeal to the House almost on the very last occasion on which it will be dealing with the Budget as such, for continued co-operation and assistance in the implementation of these schemes.

I should also like to thank the hon. Members—individually it would be invidious, but I should like to mention one or two others who have contributed very effectively to the debate. On the Opposition side Mr. Dandavate is there and also Mr. Satish Agarwal with all his experience. A number of Members have contributed to the framing of the tax laws. In fact, they have pointed out the doubts and anxieties even in the language used in the several clauses of the Finance Bill. There also I have tried to assuage the feelings, trying to show that our intentions are good and honest and if there is any failure or any lacuna in it we are always prepared to amend and rectify.

Sir, I was happy to hear Prof. Ranga again after a long time. Many people do not know that Prof. Ranga is a Master degree-holder of the Oxford University in Economics, and in the days of the British rule in India he was one of the stalwart champions on the opposition side fighting for our cause of liberation and also fighting for our rights.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Venkataraman, he was professor to late Anna.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: He was President of the All-India Kisan Sabha also.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He was really the father of the Kisan movement as such. So, when he said today as a socialist that one need not be afraid of deficit Budget, I got a lot of courage from him.

During the debate a few points were raised which I thought I should mention now. Firstly, in the course of the general debate on the Finance Bill, the question of our borrowing from the IMF and the World Bank was raised. I thought we need not deal with it elaborately since I have dealt with it also in the reply to the debate. Again today also it was raised by Shri Niren Ghosh. I thought I may put the record straight.

So far as the Questionnaire which was issued by the World Bank is concerned, it is a common stereotyped Questionnaire which has been issued not this year, but several years. This is a Questionnaire in which they ask for information with regard to various things which normally any lender would like to know with regard to the borrower. At the same time, I may inform the House that so far as India is concerned, we are one of the honoured borrowers unlike others who have to go behind the institution. The reason is, if a bank has not got good, reliable and viable borrowers, the bank will have to close down. People do not realise that a credit-worthy borrower is a greater asset to a bank than the bank's own assets. If they do not earn interest, if they do not invest and get a return, a bank will have nothing to work upon. There are very few countries, developing countries, in the world which have a record equal to that of India either in the repayment of interest and instalments or in hon-

ouring commitments. Therefore, one need not at all be afraid or worried that any international institutions would be able to do anything which is derogatory to the sovereignty, integrity and dignity of India.

As far as the IMF loan is concerned, we are entitled to it. The IMF Trust Fund was created out of the sale of gold which we, as a member of the IMF, contributed, among other countries. The profit of the sale has been created into a trust for the purpose of helping the developing countries to meet their balance of trade. In that position we are entitled to it and we have got this. It was not charity.

The second thing that I also want to make clear is that this IMF Trust loan is different from the ordinary borrowings from the IMF. In the ordinary borrowings from the IMF we purchase foreign exchange with our rupees. So, to that extent there is an outflow from our rupees in return for the foreign exchange we get from the IMF. So far as this Trust loan is concerned, it is a net addition of Rs. 540 crores to India. It is like any aid given by any other country or institution which is in addition to the resources. Therefore, I have taken it into account as additional resources for the Budget.

There were a number of other points which were raised about the Rajasthan Canal and all that. I shall certainly take note of all these things during the course of administration. As I have already stated, there are a large number of national schemes which have been lagging behind because of the inability of States to fund or to execute them. Some way should be found now to see that projects like the Thein dam or the Rajasthan canal or even the Narmada Scheme are taken up. It will have to be taken up at the national level. Some method will have to be found. The National Development Council is meeting, and possibly they will consider this aspect.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

There was a point raised about the bank rate and its effect on the country. I have explained earlier that the bank rate as such will not lead to an increase in prices. The bank rate will only restrict the credit available to those who are borrowing from those institutions so that they may exercise considerable restraint in using them for purpose like larger inventories etc. or some extravagant expenditure. It will not have a direct impact on prices. If people want to raise prices, they can always find excuses, and they may find this an excuse, but really it will have very little impact on prices.

My hon. friend referred to turmeric. I want to tell him that if Government reduces the export duty, the benefit will go only to the middleman and those who are now exporting it. I therefore do not want this benefit to go to the middlemen. For the benefit of the turmeric growers as well as the States interested, I suggest that they arrange the exports through NAFED and any other body like that, and then Government will consider giving them whatever concession is necessary. But merely to benefit some middlemen, this cannot be done.

I do not want to take more time of the House. In the course of my Budget speech, I mentioned that the concessions to agriculturists in respect of small and marginal farmers in the drought affected areas will be continued. Some people have written to me saying that they are not clear about it. I am just making a clarificatory statement.

The hon. Members have expressed apprehension that the scheme of subsidy on fertilisers for small farmers and marginal farmers in the drought affected areas will come to an end on the 30th September, 1980. It may be recalled that last year subsidy on fertilisers, seeds, micro-nutrients and pesticides was given to small and marginal farmers including share-croppers and tenants in the drought af-

ected areas the rates applicable to the special programme areas i.e., 25 per cent for small farmers, 33-1/3 per cent for marginal farmers and 50 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. The Central Government has decided to extend the subsidy as at present up to 31st March, 1981 for the drought affected areas.

Lastly, I wish to mention that I shall attempt to codify and simplify the Income-Tax Act. It will be a herculean task, but I propose to undertake it. The difficulty which I have found is that, whenever there is a concession given, our people are so clever that they abuse it to such an extent that amendments after amendments become necessary. If you look at the Indian Income Tax Act, 1961, most of the amendments have been introduced only for the purpose of plugging the holes, and loopholes in the Act. It is a hard fact of life. Therefore, I cannot presume that the law can be made very simple so long as attempt is being made to get round the Act and to get round the laws. It is my belief that given reasonable rates of taxes, the attempt to get round the laws may slowly decrease. If that is possible, I shall attempt both the remedies and I shall try to see that the codification and simplification of the income Tax Act is taken up immediately and brought up as early as possible.

I do not propose to reply to any of the points made by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu because it is totally irrelevant to the debate. Nevertheless, I thank him for providing entertainment to the House.

I want to end on a note of cheer.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): What about the theory that deficit financing brings out black-money?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You were not here when I answered that. I mentioned about Prof. Ranga's

theory and I said that I have been greatly heartened by the support from a person, who has taken a master's degree in Economics from Oxford University as early as 1930.

I thank the House once again for the extreme cordiality and kindness shown to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Bill, as amended, is passed.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
SEVENTH REPORT**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.51 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 1, 1980/Sravana 10, 1902 (Saka).