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Thursday, March 11, 1982
Phalgun 20, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eighth Session



(Vol. XXV Contains No. 11 to 20)

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C O N T E N T S

No. 15, Thursday March 11, 1982/Phalgun 20, 1903 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 11, 1982/Phalguna
20, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Suspension of Employees of Southern Railway for Dakshin Express Accident

*248. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for suspending some employees of the Southern Railway for the accident of Dakshin Express which took place near Agra in the last week of January, 1982; and

(b) whether any action has been taken against the employees of Agra Junction who gave clearance to Dakshin Express on that day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Deputy Yard Master, Madras Central, was placed under suspension for not ensuring that the luggage portion of the Second-class-cum-luggage bogie was marshalled according to the extant orders.

(b) No, Sir. The Commissioner of Railway Safety, Central Circle, Bombay, has held a statutory inquiry into this accident. According to his

provisional findings, the accident was due to the failure of the engine crew of the Dakshin Express.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: What are the extant orders in regard to marshalling of Second-class-cum-luggage bogie in this train? Where was it placed and how did it contribute to the cause of the accident? What are the provisional findings of the Commissioner of Railways Safety, Central Circle, Bombay?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: The orders are that in case of Mail/Express trains, anti-telescopic or steel bodied SLRs must be marshalled as the last coach at both ends of the train formation i.e., next to train engine in the front and as a rear most vehicle, except when anti-telescopic or steel bodied slip or sectional coaches are attached outside the SLR due to unavoidable operational requirements.

In case of SLRs which have passenger portion on one side and luggage-cum-brake portion on the other, the SLR should be marshalled in such a way that the luggage and brake portion is trailing outer most or next to engine. In case of new design of SLRs with passenger portion in the middle, these can be positioned in any convenient way.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: According to the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Central Circle, Bombay, the accident is due to the failure of the engine crew of the Dakshin Express. How could the Deputy Yard Master, Madras Central, be punished.

The driver of the train did give the testimony before his death that the to bad weather conditions he could not see the signal. Did not the employees of the Agra Junction who gave

the signal see that the weather was bad and that there was no visibility at all? Did they delay the movement of the train for some time due to fog?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, as my colleague has pointed out, the marshalling of the SLR was wrong. It was not the cause of the accident but it has resulted in the number of casualties being higher because the luggage portion was not towards the engine but the passenger portion was towards the engine.

Now, so far as the signal is concerned, the Railway staff had put the signals to 'ON' because they had given the signal for the goods train to go about 33 minutes before. But there are two facts which have-emerged because we were also there on the spot. One is that the driver of the goods trains did not start 33 minutes earlier when he received the signal to start. He is reported to have started about 15 to 20 minutes late. This is one of the reasons which we will have to go into.

Secondly, although the Enquiry Commission has said that fog was not so thick as to necessitate the use of detonators. When we were there, we had heard from practically everybody and the report was also based on hearsay evidence that the fog was very thick and therefore they should have taken the extra precaution of using the detonators. (Interruptions)

The driver had given the testimony that he did not see the signal.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रताद यादवः प्राक्त जी, रेल यात्रा आज ना ने असुरक्षित यात्रा है। यात्री जब एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाते हैं तो पहुंच कर भावात फो फ्यूवार देने हैं और वरवालों को सूचना देने हैं कि हम महो-मलाहमत पहुंच गए हैं। मैं मंत्री मंत्रोदय से जानता चाहूंगा—रेल यात्रा सुरक्षित हो, इन के लिये वह क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

जिन कर्मचारियों को दोषी पाया गया, उनको आप स..। देने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन क्या आप को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इन सारी दुर्घटनाओं का कारण आप के अधिकारी हैं, रेलवे बोर्ड के चैयरमैन हैं, जो कहते हैं कि केवल स्पीड बढ़ाओ, बीच में इन्टरमीडिएट जगहों पर जो चैकिंग स्टाफ था, उनको इकानमी के नाम पर हटा दिया गया है और डस्टीनेशन पर ही गाड़ियों की मन्टनेस होती है?

तीसरी बात—का आप को इसकी जानकारी है कि अमी हाल में आल इन्डिया गार्ड कॉन्सिल ने मंत्री-मन्त्रिनार किया था और वहां पर वह बात उभर कर आई थी कि गार्ड और ड्राइवर के बीच में कम्यूनिकेशन होना चाहिये। मैं मंत्री मंत्रोदय से जानता चाहता हूं कि इन विद्युओं पर आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, two Safety Teams have been appointed to go into the aspects and they have already gone round and made a thorough study. One of the recommendations is to go into the communication system between the guard and the cabin men and the Station Master. That aspect is also under study.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: What about your Railway Board Chairman who is responsible for the accidents who in the name of effecting economy, has retrenched all the staff who have been there in between stations to check the trains for maintenance.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: It is not so Sir. It is his opinion.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I would like to add that in the case of certain formations of goods train where they are having box Wagons end-to-end running has been permitted. But with regard to other wagons which require mid-term checking, it has not been abandoned. This is not correct to say that the Chairman is respon-

sible for all these accidents. As far as this particular accident is concerned, this is a head-on-collision and has nothing to do with the deterioration of the rolling stock.

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN: Sir, the human life became so cheap today before our Railway Minister that there are major accidents almost every month since 1980. Throwing away a paltry sum of a few thousands of rupees will never bring any credit to the administration of Railway. Hence I would like to ask the Railway Minister, will he introduce an insurance scheme for the long distance passengers at the rate of Rs. 1 per 100 kms. and to increase the amount of compensation up to Rs. one lakh for the death in accidents.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: There is no such scheme before us. If any of the insurance schemes comes, we will examine it. So far as the compensation is concerned, we have already got the set procedure and we are going accordingly.

Parliamentary Committee to Probe into Corruption Charges Against J.N.U. Administration

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

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Members of Parliament demanding a visitatorial enquiry into affairs of Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same stated therein;

(c) will Government appoint an all-party probe committee to probe into the corruption charges against JNU Administration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). In a memorandum jointly signed by several Members of Parliament, and submitted to the President, in his capacity as the Visitor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the following demands were made:—

(i) To appoint a Commission through the exercise of the powers vested in you under Clause 8(2) and 8(3) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act of 1969 to probe into the charges of corruption, misuse of public funds and violation of the Schedule, statutes and academic ordinance by the University Administration as alleged by different sections of the University community: students karamcharis and teachers on various occasions.

(ii) To appoint a Vice-Chancellor who will be able to win the confidence of all sections of the University and fill up all vacant posts in the University Executive Council numbering more than 20.

(iii) We are pained to learn that instead of probing these charges, the University authorities have penalised Shri Rajan G. James, a Ph. D. Scholar of Centre of Political Studies and Convenor, Democratic Students Front, Jawaharlal Nehru University by expelling him for two years from the University for raising his voice against mal-administration and corruption, in the University. We feel that this act of political victimisation is not in conformity with the objectives of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, viz.

'A University stands for Humanism, for tolerance, for reason, for the adventure of ideas and for the search of truth. It stands for the onward march of human race

towards even higher objectives. If the Universities discharge their duties adequately, then it is well with the Nation and the People.'

Therefore, we request you to revoke the expulsion immediately. Hope that you will consider our appeal favourably."

(c) and (d). A new Vice-Chancellor has assumed office in June, 1981 and he has initiated several steps to tone up the administration of the University. Government is of the view that he should be given time to implement his plans. Institution of a probe committee will result in diverting his attention and energies at this stage. However, the University Grants Commission has appointed a Committee to enquire the working of all Central Universities, including the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Sir, the Jawaharlal Nehru University is an institution of higher learning of national importance. It is evident that all is not well with this university which has been facing more than its share of student and staff unrest.

Serious charges have been levelled in the past against the JNU administration and it is only appropriate that a thorough enquiry should have been instituted into all these charges so as to bring out the truth and to clear the vitiated atmosphere and to promote healthy academic pursuits.

The hon. Minister has stated in her reply that a new Vice-Chancellor has assumed office in June, 1981 and he has initiated several steps to tone up the administration of the University. I would like to know what are the steps which have been taken up by the Vice-Chancellor to tone up the set-up of the University.

The hon. Minister has, also stated that the University Grants Commission has appointed a Committee to enquire into the working of all Central Universities, including the Jawaharlal Nehru University, I would like to

know the terms of reference of this Committee which has been appointed by the UGC and whether it will also enquire into the specific charges which have been levelled against the JNU administration.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The hon. Member has asked about the Committee that has been formed by the UGC and also the terms of reference of the Committee.

To begin with, I would like to inform the House about the composition of the Committee.

Chairman

Dr. (Mrs.) Madhuri Shah, Chairman, UGC.

Members

Dr. G. Rama Reddy, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University.

Prof. Rais Ahmad, Aligarh Muslim University.

Prof. (Mrs.) Ashina Chatterjee, Calcutta University.

Dr. Ramesh Mohan, Director, Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.

Member Secretary

Shri R. K. Chhabra, Secretary, UGC.

Now, the terms of reference of this Committee are: to examine whether the Central Universities are fulfilling the objectives set for them in their Acts and Statutes; the general study of discipline in the Central Universities; the causes of period a disturbances in the campuses and remedial actions taken for them; the adequacy of the machinery in the Central Universities to deal with the grievances of students, teachers and administrative staff and to suggest measures for strengthening corporate life in these universities; the desirability of evolving a code of conduct for political parties and to set limits to their involvement in the university affairs and, lastly, to suggest such measures or reforms as are necessary for the efficient

functioning of Central Universities and for promoting academic atmosphere conducive to study and scholarships on the campuses. This Committee has started functioning. It was set up in January, 1982.

About the measures taken by the Vice-Chancellor, there are certain measures that the Vice-Chancellor has taken.

About 8 months ago, a new Vice-Chancellor by name Prof. Naruma was appointed and he has taken certain steps to bring discipline and normalisation of the situation in the University.

Steps have been taken to improve the sense of discipline amongst the students and the staff as well.

50 unauthorised occupants had been evicted from the hostels. Action against those people who violate Hostel Rules like payment of mess dues has been taken.

The University Administration is contemplating to reduce the expenditure on account of daily wages and ad-hoc appointments and overtime expenditure. All this is being done now.

We have noted that there is lot of improvement since the new Vice-Chancellor has taken over and he has appointed a Senior Officer from outside to look into the earlier cases of grievances and irregularities and this has been continuing.

We, therefore, hope that the atmosphere of grievance in the University would improve considerably in due course.

MR. SPEAKER: But, I do not want the grievances to improve!

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: It is evident from the reply given by the Hon. Minister that no action has been taken to probe into the specific charges of corruption and irregularities

which had been levelled against the J.N.U. Administration. Sometime back the Vaidalingam Committee was set up to enquire into the allegations made against the J.N.U. Administration.

But subsequently Mr. Vaidalingam withdrew from the enquiry.

I would, therefore, like to know what has happened to those allegations which were being enquired into by the Vaidalingam Committee and also whether any steps are being taken to see that the matters which were being enquired into by him, would be probed further by some other Committee or by the very Committee which had already been set up by the University Grants Commission.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : All these complaints that are coming would be looked into by this Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission now.

All those complaints that were referred to the Vaidalingam Committee and which were being probed into, would also be taken into consideration by this new Committee that is being set up now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In reply to the Hon. Member's question, the Hon. Minister has pointed out that there is already a Committee which is looking into all the Universities including JNU but the terms of reference that she read out.....

MR. SPEAKER: That is a big 'But'!

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Leaves out the central question which is agitating the minds of scholarly professors of JNU, that is, in the earlier years there had been irregular, unjustified and unqualified appointments of Communists in JNU and this was done without Selection Committees.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: He is levelling unsubstantiated charges. Let him prove.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This has been established on a number of occasions.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Congress-I people

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I said 'unqualified, undeserving Communists'. I could have said 'Communists' because these are redundant terms. If you are Communist, you are bound to be unqualified also.

MR. SPEAKER: Are Communists unqualified for appointment?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to challenge that?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Communists have always got West Bengal to get employment.

This is their demand because Jawaharlal Nehru University in its Statutes has a special Clause by which Professors can be appointed without Selection Committee.

It is not there in any other University.

This has been grossly mis-utilised. This has been the subject of a number of petitions submitted to the President who acts as Visitor of the University and the terms of reference selected, very cleverly leave that part out.

I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister would either institute a Visitor-level enquiry on this matter or ask the UGC to expand the scope of the terms of reference to include this part also.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I want to request the hon. Member to write to the UGC referring to ...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Who is UGC? I do not recognise the UGC. Only recognise you.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Thank you for recognising me. The Chairman is entitled to receive all such complaints which will be cleared and seen if they are sent to the Committee.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Expad the terms of reference.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: You ask for it and you will have it..

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Thank you.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: My question arises from the reply of the hon. Minister. Her main emphasis is that the Committee that has been set up by the UGC to enquire into the gamut of the functioning of the Central Universities, including whether they have achieved their objectives or not and for other reforms. Will the Minister reconsider the terms of this Committee so as to expand them to include not only enquiring into the functioning of the Central Universities but the entire fuctioning of all the universities. The entire educational system from bottom to top today needs to have a second look to achieve the national objective. (Interruptions) Let my question be completed. Therefore, will the hon. Minister consider expanding the terms of reference of this Committee in the light of the suggestion that an overhaul of the entire educational system in this country is needed to achieve the objective of being self-reliant, provide employment to our young people and also to increase the standard of education? Will the hon. Minister think of expanding the terms of reference of this Committee, so that all these questions can be considered?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: This Committee that has been formed by the UGC is going to look into the seven Universities that are directly under the Central Government; as I have mentioned previously, those terms of reference will be there for

all these Universities that are under the Central Government directly. You are perhaps aware that the universities that are functioning in the States are directly under the charge of State Governments. They do not come under us.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I did not ask only that. The major responsibility is of the Central Government to see that the standards in education are achieved....

MR. SPEAKER: You can write to the State Governments.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:
Will the Minister, in consultation with the State Governments, consider this? They hold conferences very often.

SHRIMATI SHELA KAUL: Let the Report of this Committee come and then we shall see.

श्री दाम्पत्रियस दाम्पत्रियस : मानवीय
अध्यक्ष मर्त्य, यह जो प्रभीडेव्ह रो मिलने
की वान है, प्रेसीडेन्ट से मिलने में भी गया
था और हम नोगों ने उनमें चारजज लगाये
थे कि ३३ प्रारंडेन्ट दिशाउडर्डर्टाइजमेंट
और ४७ प्रारंडहार्क प्रारंडमेंटस हुये हैं ।

ग्रध्यात् महोदय, वहाँ पर एक करोड़
सौं की नागन ये लंगूल दै जो खराब पड़ा
हुम्हा है । कहते हैं कि फाल्स ग्रावोडाटा
भग जाना है ।

ने सभा पट्टन पर एक स्टेटमेंट दखला दिया है। चाहे भी—
 This statement refers to Qn. No. 35 regarding appointments of academic personnel by the Jawaharlal Nehru University—15-11-1971.

आप सिर्फ इसकी ही जांच करवा लें।
यह मैं सदन के पटल पर रखना चाहता हूँ,
यह जबाब इसी सदन में दिया गया है जो
बिलकुल गवान है। आप इसी को सिर्फ जांच
करा लें। इसमें दिया हप्ता है कि किसी

क्वालीफिकेशन है, कितनी पुस्तकें लिखी हैं और क्या क्या लिखा है, यह सब टोटली गलत है।

इन सारी अनियमितताओं को देखते हुये मेंबर ने सवाल किया है कि “क्या सरकार जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच करने के लिये एक सर्वदलीय जांच समिति नियुक्त करेगी ?”

यह सीधा सा प्रश्न था । मंत्रीं महोदय ने कहा कि यह वाइस-चांसलर कर रहे हैं । वाइस-चांसलर को तो फ्यूचर के लिये करेंगे । जैसा कि स्पीकर साहब ने कहा है, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि ग्रीवेंसिज ज्यादा बढ़ाने लगें । पास्ट में जो इरेगुलेरिटीज हुई है, उनके बारे में वाइस-चांसलर कुछ नहीं करने जा रहे हैं, कोई भी कुछ नहीं करने जायेगा । इसलिये विगत दिनों में जो भ्रष्टाचार और अनियमितताएं हुई हैं, उन सब की जांच के लिये एक सर्वदलीय समिति बनाने में मंत्री महोदय को क्या आपत्ति है ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मान्यवर, एक स्टैचूट 27 है, जिसके अन्तर्गत सिलेक्शन कमेटी रीकमेंड करती है एक्सीक्यूटिव कॉसिल को एपायंटमेंट के लिये

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
There is no Selection Committee and
33 appointments of Professors were
made without the Selection Commit-
tee

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I
w^sh^t to explain that question als^o—
if you just have a little patience.

Now, there is also a Statute 23 which enables the Executive Council of the University to invite persons of high academic distinction to accept a post of Professor or Reader. 38 such appointments were made

since the inception of the University 10—11 years ago....(Interruptions) you kindly listen. Then I will be able to explain better. Posts of Professors and Readers—the University made 38 such appointments and 27 were made in the first five years. In 1975—77, 11 appointments were made. There are 320 teachers in the University at present. All these appointments were made according to Statute 28 which enables them to do so.

श्री राम विलास पासवानः : नंदो महोदय ने क्या कहा है, हमें तो कुछ समझ में नहीं आया है।

श्रीमती शीला कौलः : आई एम सारी। स्टैचूट 28 की बिना पर 38 एपायंटमेंट्स किये गये थे।

डॉ सूबद्धण्डम स्वामीः : इसकी जांच करवाइये।

श्री राम विलास पासवानः : हां कंप्यूटर खराब है। एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी द्वारा उसकी जांच करवाने में क्या आपत्ति है?

श्रीमती शीला कौलः : आप कंप्यूटर का पूछ रहे हैं। उसकी खराबी बताइये, तो हम बता सकेंगे। (ध्वनिधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवानः : बिल्कुल बद्द है। उस पर एक करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है। (ध्वनिधान) या तो कम्प्यूटर खराब है या चलाने वाला खराब है। (ध्वनिधान)

श्रीमती शीला कौलः : मशीन की रिपेयर जरूरी होती है। उसकी आयलिंग की जरूरत होती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदयः : उसको दिखा लीजिये दूसरी बात भी देख लीजिये कि उचित है या अनुचित।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I think the whole House will agree with me that this University was started in the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that it is a 'ossur among men and the ob-

ject was to perpetuate or to make this institution an embodiment of his ideal and his vision. But what I find to-day is that instead of perpetuating the ideals of Pandit Nehru, this institution is trying to perpetuate a very garbled version of Marxism.

From time to time allegations have been levelled at different levels of irregularities in this University and the whole House knows that JNU is receiving the largest grants from the Central Government, but the whole University has become a white elephant....

AN HON. MEMBER: A red elephant.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Prof. Swamy referred to certain appointments. Sir, in matters of appointment, a particular kind of people owing allegiance to a particular ideology have been appointed. The result of this is ...

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I request the hon. Minister to order an impartial inquiry into the grant of fellowships in recent years. In grant of fellowships large scale irregularities have been committed. Therefore, I do not know why an attempt is being made to brush this problem of JNU under the carpet. JNU has been in the controversy and in the news and, therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there are such irregularities in the appointment of professors and particularly, fellowships were granted to students owing allegiance to a particular party and it is this section of people who are creating problems in the University.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: It is a suggestion, Sir.

PROF. K. K. TAWARY: This is the problem.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—
Shri Halder.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: This is a serious matter and the Minister should not treat it so lightly.

Leave for Employees of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

250. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

DR. SARADISH ROY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the workers of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works used to enjoy 16 days' leave yearly of their own choice.

(b) if so, why Government issued circular dated 13 November, 1981 cancelling the earlier practice;

(c) whether Government or the authorities received any protest letter from the Chittaranjan Labour Union demanding the withdrawal of the said circular,

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

(e) steps taken by Government to restore normalcy by withdrawing the said circular for which the workers are agitating?

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

Statement

In the matter of holidays, Railways are guided by Central Government policy as framed by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time.

There is no change in the annual number of holidays available to Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. Three of these are fixed for all establishments

in the country as National Holidays, namely, Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti. Thirteen other holidays for the year used to be decided in consultation with staff for festivals.

In accordance with the recent Government decision, these 13 holidays for festivals should now be determined by the establishment once and for all, not allowing the change of festivals from year to year.

This point has been clarified on representations received.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works Labour Union is a recognised Union. They gave a representation to the Minister asking him to restore the earlier position prior to 13th November, 1981 circular regarding the choice of holidays according to employees. This is a small matter. I want to know whether the Minister will concede this demand of the recognised union.

The Railway Minister, in his budget speech, said that we are gradually switching over from steam engines to electric engines. Previously, in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, the yearly production of electric engines was 85. But it was gradually reduced to 75. Now, it is further reduced to 65. I want to know from him first about the restoration of earlier practice regarding holidays, secondly, I want to know from him whether the production of the electric engines in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works will go upto 85 yearly.

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIF: Sir, so far as holidays are concerned these are in accordance with the recommendation of the Home Ministry. There are three compulsory holidays. 8 holidays for the religious minorities while the rest of them are determined by the management and the workers there. That practice is there. Actually these five holidays are left to the management and the workers to decide in the beginning of a year once

and for all—not periodically. That is the latest decision of the Ministry of Home Affairs which we have enforced.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Why once and for all? (Interruptions,

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: This Government will not remain once and for all. So, why restrict the holidays once and for all? It is not proper. Mr. Sethi is here. You will kindly try to understand us. If, for instance, the birth day of C. R. Das or a Holi Holiday falls due on the Second Saturday or Sunday, previously, Monday was declared as a holiday. That was the practice in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. I want to know from the Minister—Shri Sethi is here regarding the restoration of the earlier practice of choice of holidays. Will the Minister take this up with the Home Ministry to restore the practice of holidays prior to 13th November, 1981 circular? Will the autonomy be restored by him in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The number of holidays is not cut. There are three national holidays—Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti. For the remaining 13 holidays, we have come to uniform practice as adopted by the Home Ministry and the Government Departments. However, since the suggestion has come from the hon. Member to take this up with the Home Ministry, we shall do that.

DR. SARADISH ROY: From what the Minister said just now, it is evident that 11 holidays have been fixed by Government out of 16 holidays while the rest are left for the department to fix the dates. Since the inception of this factory the custom was to fix the annual holidays in consultation with the staff. This system was working well but it has now been abandoned. A new circular has been issued by the Railway Board fixing the three national holidays plus eight other holidays and only five are left for the

local establishment to fix up. This has caused discontent among all sections of the labour including INTUC affiliated labour union. They have given representation to the Railway Board to follow the old system. In West Bengal, Durga pooja holidays along with Saraswati pooja is a must. Then these eleven days do not include Holi festival, birthday of Netaji Subash Bose, Birthday of Chittaranjan Das, Kali pooja etc. So, I would request the hon. Minister to adopt the old system so that there may not be any dis-content among the staff.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, the Railway Minister has already said that he will take it up with the Home Ministry.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, last night I got one memorandum from the labour union that production in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is being tapered down. I would like to know whether it is fact or not. The hon. Minister said in his budget speech that they are converting from steam locomotive in electric locomotive and Chittaranjan is the only unit where electric locomotives are manufactured. I am also going to write to the hon. Minister in this connection but I would like to know whether it is a fact or not that the targets are being tapered down.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, this question does not arise out of the present one and I would reply to the hon. Member when he writes to me.

Introduction of Rajdhani Express between Madras and Delhi

*252. **SHRI R. PRABHU:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Rajdhani Express between Madras and Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the existing Tamil Nadu Express will continue its operation; and

(c) when the Rajdhani Express is likely to be introduced on Delhi-Madras route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). There is no proposal at present to introduce Rajdhani Express type of train between Madras and Delhi or to withdraw Tamil Nadu Express running on this route.

SHRI R. PRABHU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the major cities like Bombay and Calcutta are connected to Delhi by the prestigious Rajdhani Express train. I would like to know what difficulty is there to connect Madras to Delhi with the Rajdhani Express and also why this step-motherly treatment has been meted out to Madras?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, it is not a question of any step-motherly attitude. Actually we have three super-fast trains on this Section —Tamil Nadu Express, K. K. Express and A. F. Express. These are all super-fast trains. We are having the problem of line capacity on this Section. There are saturated single line sections on the Madras-New Delhi route, which do not have any capacity for the movement of additional trains, viz., Balharshah-Bellampalli and certain stretches between Nagpur and Itarsi. It is very difficult to carry even goods trains. So, we carry the goods trains on a longer route, that is, via Jalgaon, Manmad, Dhond; etc. So; one main reason is line capacity. The second reason is shortage of coaches which we are facing today.

SHRI R. PRABHU: The hon. Minister, in his reply, has stated that there are three super-fast trains touching Madras. It is not correct. Only one train touches Madras, that is, the Tamil Nadu Express. The other trains do not touch Madras City at all. Madras is an important city in this country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why the whole line is not doubled and there are patches single line operation in this route.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Work is in progress. We are taking action for completing these works. In this connection, I would like to remove the misapprehension which the hon. Member has got. Once the line capacity improves, once there is improvement in coaching stock position, we will consider his suggestion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Neglect of Madras: That you have not answered.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Sir, we would of course support if the Rajdhani Express train is introduced from Delhi to Madras. But, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister one difficulty which we face. Now, the Rajdhani Express from Delhi to Bombay starts on Thursdays which is absolutely inconvenient to M.Ps. We have to go to Bombay on week-end. And, if we have to go on Thursday alone, we find, it is not possible for us to do so. If we have to start on Thursday to go to Bombay and come back, what happens is, we will miss one day. Therefore, I would request the Minister to do the needful in the matter so that we are not inconvenienced..

प्रधक्ष महोदय : लोग कहे गे कि आप एकधित्तम करना चाहते हैं।

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Not only for M.Ps., even for others.

चधक्ष महोदय : आपने शब्दना भेज देना।

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: I would request him to consider my suggestion.

AN HON. MEMBER: Rajdhani express may be converted to run thrice a week instead of twice a week, as of now.

Sale of Human blood through Blood Bank

*255. **SHRIMATI PRAMILA† DAN-DAVATE:**

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-KAR:

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

(a) whether Government have permitted the sale of human blood through blood banks;

(b) whether any guide-lines have been laid down for the genuineness and purity of the blood sold;

(c) whether there is any restriction on the amount to be paid to blood donors and consumers; and

(d) whether Government have noticed sale of artificial blood in the metropolitan cities?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act & Rules, a blood bank is required to obtain a licence from the State Drug Controller. Collection, storage and sale of blood have to conform to the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act & Rules which, inter-alia, provide for tests as laid down in the Pharmacopoeia of India.

(c) There are no Statutory stipulation in this regard. In Central Government hospitals, the non-voluntary donors are paid at the rate of Rs. 15/- per unit.

(d) No, Sir.

श्री नती प्रमिला दंडवते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के जरिये माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूं कि बम्बर्ड के एक हस्पताल में एक बार एक साल पहले एक्स लायर्टेशन आफ पेशे टूम एंड डोनस आफ बलड जैसी कोई शिकायत उनके सामने आई थी यद्यपि वहां पर एक लेवर का बन्ड एक पेशेंट को दिया

गया था और वह पेशेंट बाद में मर गया था। कहा जाता है कि वहां पर ब्लड टैस्टिंग ठीक से नहीं किया गया था। इस प्रकार की बातें फिर कहीं दूसरे हस्पतालों में न हो जायें, क्या इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कोई कदम उठाये हैं?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Under the rules, before the human blood is taken for blood transfusion, the blood has to be tested. The blood is not to be obtained from a human subject who is known to be suffering from or have suffered from syphilis; two, whose blood has not been tested with negative results for evidence of syphilis infection; three, the haemoglobin level of whose blood is not less than 85 per cent, who is not suffering from any transmittable disease, as can be ascertained by qualified physicians after inspection or simple physical examination. The consideration of his medical history should show that he is free from disease transmittable by any blood transfusion. This test is to be conducted before any blood is taken from the donor. If there are lapses, we have to take it very seriously and the persons concerned will be dealt with suitably.

श्री नती प्रमिला दंडवते : मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि आप बन्ड-डोनर को 15 रुपये देते हैं वहां से प्राइवेट बन्ड-बैंक्स हैं जहां पर बन्ड डोनर को कम पैसा दिया जाता है, बन्ड देने के बाद जो खुराक दी जानी चाहिये वह भी ठीक तरह से नहीं देते हैं लेकिन बैंचते समय उसकी कीमत 200 रुपये से ज्यादा रखते हैं। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है जहां-जहां प्राइवेट ब्लड बैंक चलते हैं और जहां इस तरह से एक तरफ बन्ड डोनर का एक्स-प्लायटेशन हो रहा है और दूसरी तरफ पेशेंट से वहां ज्यादा दाम चार्ज किये जाते हैं, क्या इसके बारे में आप कोई एन्क्रायरी कमेटी एप्ट्रोइन्ट करके कोई सुझाव यहां रखेंगे?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I share the concern of the hon. Member of this House. What the hon. Member says is in fact true to a certain extent because the poor patients suffer at the hands of the unscrupulous people who are indulging in this malpractice and having a racket in the supply of blood to the needy persons. It is a good suggestion.

श्रीमती प्रेमिला दण्डवते : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने एन्कवारी कामेटी के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा, इसकी एन्कवारो होनी चाहिये। इसको आप करेंगे या नहीं—
I want an assurance from the hon. Minister.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I said that it was a good suggestion.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: I want you to take action.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to part (d) of the question, that is,

“(d) whether Government have noticed sale of artificial blood in the metropolitan cities?”

Have you come across any specific cases as to the sale of artificial blood? If so, have you taken any step to stop it?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: If the hon. Member has come across any particular instance and bring it to my notice, we will take action.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, is this the answer to my question? Am I responsible to bring it to his notice? It is the duty of the Government to investigate into this matter. (Interruptions) Are you going to chase the Minister because of the answer?

MR. SPEAKER: It can be meant otherwise too.

Loss suffered by Shipping Corporation of India during 1981-82

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

(a) whether Shipping Corporation of India suffered a great financial loss during 1981-82;

(b) if so, the total amount of loss incurred;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to overcome these problems and earn profit in 1982-83?

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

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

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that during the period January to November last year, the Shipping Corporation of India suffered financial loss to the tune of Rs. 9 lakhs owing to the detention of ships caused by the non-availability of river pilots at Calcutta Port which affected as many as 30 ships during that periods, if so, what steps Government proposes to take to avoid such difficulties in future;

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The hon. Member is referring to the loss suffered by the Shipping Corporation of India due to detention of ships at the Ports. The delays occur because in certain ports there is congestion. But if you look at the overall picture, you will find that in 1980-81 the Shipping Corporation of India had made a profit of Rs. 18.36 crores and in the current financial year, that is, during 1981-82, the Shipping Corporation of India is going to make an overall profit of at least Rs. 14.0 crores. That is the position. Certain vessels incur loss and certain other vessels make profits. If there is any delay at the Port, they incur losses. But even after taking into consideration these losses, they are going to make a net profit of Rs. 14 crores during the year 1981-82.

Expansion of Medical facilities in Delhi Hospitals

*258. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have any plan for expansion of medical facilities in the Hospitals of Delhi run by the Central Government, Delhi Administration and Local Bodies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two 500 bedded hospitals, one each at Shahdara and Harinagar are under construction. Besides, three 100 bedded hospitals, one each at Mangolpuri, Khichripur and Jaffarpur are to be established during the Sixth Plan. These five hospitals have been planned to provide medical care to the peripheral areas of Delhi. Reinforcement medical facilities in existing hospitals is undertaken as necessary.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would request you to go through my question and the answer given by the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister is a very capable man and that is why I am making my grievance. My question is—whether Government have any plan for expansion of medical facilities in the hospitals of Delhi run by the Central Government, Delhi Administration and Local Bodies. There are important hospitals at Delhi like the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Pant Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, J. P. hospital and so many others. The question hour provides us an opportunity to know about various things and also an opportunity to the Government to project, its activities. I am very sure that the Government has plans to improve medical facilities in all these hospitals and hospitals like Hindu Rao hospital and the Shahdara hospital. I am grateful to the hon. Minister that he has indicated about the hospitals being established in the Sixth Plan.

But my question is very very precise and definite. I will be grateful if the hon. Minister could give information at least in respect of some of the major hospitals about the expansion of medical facilities, like additional beds, equipment etc. If he has information, let him give it, otherwise the question may be postponed.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have the information with me. As far as Safdurjung hospital is concerned, we are aiming to provide the following facilities:

(i) Construction of nurses hostel,

(ii) Construction of out-patient department in two phases.

(iii) Construction of operation theatre, adjacent to the casualty,

(iv) Construction of operation theatre exclusively for orthopaedic patients,

(v) Construction of operation theatre for maternity and gynae.

(vi) Establishment of rehabilitation centre including construction of the building,

(vii) Development of super-specialties in the bruns department.

We are also providing additional staff necessary for this expansion.

Then, for Dr. R. M. L. hospital, a provision of Rs. 330 lakhs has been made in the 6th Plan for the expansion. Out of this amount, Rs. 69.70 lakhs is meant for staff, machinery and equipment, while Rs. 260.30 lakhs has been kept for construction work under the capital head. The capital works of the hospital include new construction or alterations of buildings of emergency, laundry block operation theatres, nursing home, staff quarters etc.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ये हर एक अस्पताल का बता रहे हैं । ...
(अवधान) ...

श्रद्धनन्द भोद्य : यह तो बहुत लम्बा आन्सर हो गया है। आप निख कर दे देते तो टीक होता।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am giving this because the hon. Member wanted me to answer his question in detail. We are developing all the Delhi hospitals for the needy patients.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Delhi suffers in various ways because of the multiplicity of authorities and agencies. These hospitals are one example. I want to know if there is any agency or machinery for coordination among the various hospitals run by the Central Government, Delhi Administration and the local bodies in the use of equipment medical facilities, expertise and so on. Does any such arrangement exist? If not, will the Government consider making some such arrangement?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, there is a Hospital Board for the management of the Delhi Hospitals. The Board has gone into these questions and has submitted the recommendations and they are under the consideration of the Government.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, the Hon. Minister has just spoken of what he is going to do for Delhi Hospitals. But I would like the Hon. Minister first of all to visit all the hospitals existing in Delhi. There he will find that 90 per cent of the hospitals are in a very very bad condition. I had mentioned this previously also under Rule 377 that some of the equipment, which have been obtained from foreign countries, still lie unused and they have practically rusted. Secondly, the sanitary condition in some of the hospitals is horrible.

So, I would like to ask first of all, when will the Minister visit these hospitals and secondly what is he going to do to see that the hospitals

are basically clean first? The treatment part comes second.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the House is aware about the increase in population in Delhi in the last decade. Apart from that every patient is accompanied by, if not a dozen, at least half a dozen members attending on the patient. All these people go to the hospitals. But I do not want to say that we are not concerned with the cleanliness of the hospitals. But I do not agree with the Hon. Member what he has said. He presumed that I have not visited the hospitals. He presumes that my colleague Kumari Kumud Joshi has not visited the hospitals. We have taken care to see that hospitals are clean; and wherever there are difficulties, we have tried to solve them.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, the hon. Minister must have visited hospitals run by the Central Government. But my question pertains to hospitals run by local bodies. So, if he visits some of the hospitals run by the Delhi Corporation and Delhi Administration, he is bound to dismiss all the heads of those hospitals.

MR. SPEAKER: I support Shri Tytler that you must have surprise visits.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I have paid surprise visits to the hospitals.

MR. SPEAKER: Then take me along with you.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You don't ask him. He will get you admitted in the hospital.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, he has been a patient of All India Medical Institute and he knows that the Institute is not being run properly. But I am not referring to that side.

Sir, unless we develop a concept of neighbourhood hospital, patients going to the hospital...

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't we think about Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic hospitals also?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am very much interested in Ayurvedic, but you don't allow me to put a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed you, Sir. I was just putting this thing to you.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What is happening in Delhi is that the patients go from hospital to hospital. They destroy the record or discard the record of their previous examination done in some different hospital and keep on visiting all hospitals creating problems. That leads to overcrowding and patients do not get treatment that they desire to have. Therefore, Sir, I would like to know whether the Government will consider the proposal that the patients should be attached to their neighbourhood hospital and that they should be asked to go to that hospital first. On a previous occasion the Hon. Minister had given an assurance that he will consider the question of making the All India Institute of Medicinal Sciences a referral institute. Even that has not been adopted. So, how can you reduce overcrowding in hospitals, unless you insist that in every area, patients should visit their hospital first, and then only on a reference, they should be allowed to go to a bigger hospital or a well-equipped hospital?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He may be given incentive to go to these hospitals.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, if the Hon. Member had seen my reply to this question, he would have appreciated that. The very fact that we have been establishing five hospitals that are being constructed in the periphery of Delhi, they are going to reduce the pressure of patients that is existing in the hospitals. And

for the benefit of the hon. Member, I would say that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is a referral hospital; but, unfortunately, because of pressure of general patients, it is also looking to the care of general patients.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली में हरिजनों के लिए आटो रिक्शे और मेटाडोर गाड़ियां

* 251. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली राज्य परिवहन प्राधिकरण को 100 आटो रिक्शों और 30 मेटाडोर गाड़ियों के लिए जिन्हें प्राधिकरण का विचार अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को देने का है, वित्तीय सहायता हेतु कितने आवेदन पत्र मिले हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके पास 1980 से पूर्व जारी किया गया अनुसूचित जाति प्रमाणपत्र है और कितने लोगों के पास नवम्बर, 1981 से जनवरी, 1982 के बीच जारी किए गए प्रमाणपत्र हैं ;

(ग) कितने आवेदन पत्र नामंजूर किए गए ;

(घ) क्या गैर-हरिजनों के भी आवेदन पत्र लेने की शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ङ) यदि हों, तो प्राधिकरण क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है ;

(च) हरिजनों को आटो रिक्शे और मेटाडोर देने के बारे में निर्धारित नीति का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(छ) क्या जाति-प्रमाण पत्रों की जांच की जायेगी ताकि केवल वास्तविक हरिजनों को ही यह लाभ प्राप्त हो ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीताराम केसरी) : परिवहन निदेशालय, दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी सूचना के अनुसार :—

(क) आटोरिक्षा के लिये 572 और माइक्रो-मिनी बस के लिए 913 आवदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए ।

(ख) आटोरिक्षा माइक्रो मिनी की संख्या बस की संख्या

(1) 1980

से पहले	397	669
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(2) नवम्बर
1981 से
जनवरी
1982

तक	175	244
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(ग) एक चयन समिति द्वारा इनके परिणामों को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

(घ) इस मामले में कोई विशिष्ट शिकायत नहीं मिली है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(च) निम्नलिखित शर्तों को पूरा करने वाले उम्मीदवारों से आवेदन पत्र मांगें गये थे :—

(1) उसे दिल्ली का निवासी होना चाहिए ।

(2) उनके पास अनुसूचित जाति का प्रमाणपत्र होना चाहिए ।

(3) उननके पास लाइट मोटर व्हीकिल्स या आटोरिक्षा चलाने का मान्य लाइसेंस होना चाहिए ।

(4) उनकी आयु 45 वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।

(5) उनकी नियमित पारिवारिक आय 4000 रुपए वर्षिकी से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

चुने हुए उम्मीदवारों को मार्जिन मनी के रूप में दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा व्हीकर्ज के मूल्य के 15 प्रतिशत के बराबर आर्थिक सहायता दी जाएगी, स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया 80 प्रतिशत रूपया लगाएगा तथा शेष 5 प्रतिशत उम्मीदवार को देना होगा ।

(छ) अनुसूचित जाति के प्रमाण पत्र की वास्तविकता और व्यक्ति के चरित्र की जांच दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा की जायेगी ।

Effect of T.V. viewing on Health

*253. SHR R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kiev Institute of General and Communal Hygiene has drawn conclusion after research that T.V. may adversely affect the health and the power of precision goes down if watched continuously for hours and has recommended that junior school pupils and others should not watch the T.V. for more than 20 minutes and one hour respectively and then take a break of 30 to 40 minutes;

(b) whether Government propose to carry out further research and issue guidelines to T.V. viewers in our country in this regard; and

(c) whether Government would consider giving up long programmes uninterrupted in view of the above findings?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No information regarding such findings by the Kiev Institute of General and Communal Hygiene is available.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government, at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Nehru Yuvak Kendras at district Headquarters

*254. **SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to establish Nehru Yuvak Kendras at District Headquarters throughout the country;

(b) whether the Nehru Yuvak Kendra in Bijapur District is functioning at a Taluka place, Bagalkot; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such a departure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The scheme of Nehru Yuvak Kendra, though fully funded by the Central Government, is being implemented in close co-operation with the State Governments. The Nehru Yuvak Kendra sanctioned for the district of Bijapur has been functioning from a centrally located taluka i.e. Bagalkot since 1972 on the recommendation of the State Government.

ly through retrenchment and farming out work even track works such as deep screening, CTR work, etc. being given under contract;

(b) whether such contract work is responsible for the bad condition of railway track which have already caused several accidents and amounts to potential safety hazard; and

(c) whether Government have provided any machinery to claim compensation for the damage caused to railway property in accidents due to bad track work?

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

(a) to (c). It is not correct to say that the strength of casual labour has been frozen or is being brought down through retrenchment consequent on farming out of works to contractors. The strength of casual labour on Indian Railways during the last few years is as under:

1977	— 2.36 lakhs.
1978	— 2.42 lakhs
1979	— 2.29 lakhs.
1980	— 2.31 lakhs.
1981	— 2.60 lakhs.

Track renewal and deep screening work are mostly carried out departmentally except in isolated cases on experimental basis. Contractors are, in fact not engaged for regular maintenance of track which is solely handled by departmental labour. In isolated cases, where track renewals/deep screening work is done by contractors, adequate precautions and conditions are stipulated for ensuring safety, such as

(a) constant and close supervision by Railways;

(b) adequate protection of track;

(c) speed restrictions;

(d) working during day light hours only; and

(e) stoppage of work before arrival of trains.

Retrenchment of Casual Labour

*255. **SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total number of casual labour as on 1st June, 1977 not only stands frozen but also being brought down gradual-

Surprise checking of Ticketless Travellers

*259. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE:
DR. A. U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Northern Railway Squad in a surprise check of ticketless travellers on Ghaziabad-Alipur section in early January this year caught four alleged criminals armed with country-made pistol and knives;

(b) whether the persons and their base of activities have been identified;

(c) if so, details thereof and action taken by Government;

(d) whether nine gazetted officers and some businessmen were also caught travelling in first class compartments with second class tickets;

(e) if so, details thereof;

(f) whether coach attendants and conductors are alleged to be collecting money by allowing such illegal travels;

(g) whether Government propose to arrange such surprise checks on all Railways regularly to root out this menace; and

(h) annual loss to Railways on ticketless travel during 1980-81 and 1981-82 and amount realised from such persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. The Hon'ble Member is perhaps

referring to Ghaziabad-Aligarh and not to Ghaziabad-Alipur Section. On 8th January, 1982, during the surprise check of train No. 39 Up, Howrah-Delhi Janata Express at the Outer Signal of Ghaziabad, the following four persons who are residence of Town and Police Station, Bewar, Distt. Mainpuri (UP) were detected travelling without tickets and carrying one 12 bore country made pistol, 2 live cartridges and two knives.

1. Ashok Kumar Sengar, S/o Shri Pratap Singh,,
2. Arvind, S/o Shri Ram Dayal Azad.
3. Pradeep, S/o Shri Suresh Gupta,
4. Bache, S/o Shri Ram Sarup Gupta.

They were found to be cycle lifters of Delhi-Shahadra and Seelampur localities. Cases against them were registered under section 112 of Indian Railways Act, 1890 and under section 25, of Arms Act, by Government Railway Police Ghaziabad. In a summary trial they were awarded 3 months R.I. under Arms Act. For travelling without ticket they were fined Rs. 500/- each. In default of payment of fine they are to undergo rigorous imprisonment for another one month.

(d) to (e). On the same day, during the check of train No. 83 Up Ganga-Jamuna Express on 8-1-1982, four businessmen holding second class tickets were detected travelling in first class with the connivance of Conductor and Coach Attendant. However, no Gazetted Officer was detected travelling in first class on a second class ticket. Of those four businessmen, two were in possession of Guard's Certificate. They paid the railway dues amounting to Rs. 190/- on demand. The remaining two were prosecuted under sections 112 and 131 of Indian Railways Act, 1890 and were fined Rs. 500/- each by the Railway Magistrate. They paid the fine on the spot. The Conductor and Coach Attendant were placed under suspension on the spot.

(f) Some unscrupulous staff have been indulged in malpractices.

(g) Yes, Sir, Frequent surprise checks are conducted by the Railway Officers, Senior Supervisors, Ticket Checking staff and Vigilance staff with the help of Police and RPF personnel. These checks have been intensified since March, 1981. During the period 1st March, 1981 to 31st December, 1981 as many as 1.47 lakh checks were conducted.

As a result of these intensified checks, 2.49 lakh persons, on an average every month, were detected travelling without ticket or with improper ticket during the period 1-4-81 to 31-12-1981 as against 2.01 lakh and 2.07 lakh persons during the corresponding period of 1980-81 and 1976-77 (the best year for ticket checking) respectively. The results achieved during the year 1981-82 are now the best over achieved, despite difficult law and order situation in certain parts of the country.

(h) Estimates of the loss incurred by Railways on account of ticketless travel are not made from year to year and as such separate figures of the loss of revenue during 1980-81 and 1981-82, on this account are not available. On the basis of sample checks conducted on all Indian Railways during the year 1976-77, the loss on non-suburban sections, on account of ticketless travel was estimated to be of the order of about Rs. 18 crores per annum. During the year 1980-81, 24.60 lakh persons were detected travelling without ticket or with improper ticket and a sum of Rs. 407.64 lakhs was realised as railways dues. During the year 1981-82, upto December, 1981, as many as 22.40 lakh persons were detected travelling without ticket or with improper ticket and a sum of Rs. 396.25 lakhs was realised as railway dues.

Loss on D.T.C. vis-a-vis B.E.S.T. of Bombay

*260. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:

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

(a) how does the present loss of D.T.C. per kilometre compare with that of B.E.S.T. of Bombay; and

(b) if the D.T.C. loss is more, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) As compared to BEST's net loss of 91.06 paise per Km. during the year 1980-81, DTC's loss for the same period has been 186 paise per Km. plus about 71 paise being prior period adjustment of the penal interest.

(b) The higher incidence of loss in D.T.C. is attributed to the following major causes:—

- (1) DTC's fare structure is low and the fares have not kept pace with the rising cost of operations.
- (2) The average lead of BEST buses per passenger is 5.5 Kms. against 11.5 Kms. for DTC.
- (3) There are no concessional fares in the BEST, but the DTC has been giving concessions in respect of all-route student passes and to the residents of re-settlement colonies.
- (4) As on 31-3-81, the interest liability on the loans and the borrowings of the DTC has been 100.54 paise per KM. while that of BEST it was 32.62 paise per KM.

Enquiry into functioning of Kendriya Hindi Sansthan

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

(a) whether an enquiry was held into the functioning of the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan;

(b) if so, the details of the major findings;

(c) whether Government propose to take any action thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

.THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, an Inspection Team consisting of the officers of the Ministry of Education visited the Institute from 29th to 31st August, 1981 to inspect certain records following complaints of administrative and financial irregularities against the Director, Kendriya Hindi Sansthan.

(c) and (d). Since the matter has not yet been considered by the Governing Council of the Sansthan, it is premature to say anything in this regard.

National Book Policy

*262. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a national book policy aimed at making available books to the masses at reasonable prices; and

(b) The details thereof and steps Government propose to take to cultivate book reading habit among the people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The National Policy on Education already contains guidelines in regard to production of books and making them available at reasonable prices.

(b) On production of books the "National Policy on Education" which was laid before the Parliament in 1968 states:

"The quality of books should be improved by attracting the best writing talent through a liberal policy of incentives and remuneration. Immediate steps should be taken for the production of high quality textbooks for schools and universities. Frequent changes of test-books should be avoided and their prices should be low enough for students of ordinary means to buy them.

The possibility of establishing autonomous book corporations on commercial lines should be examined and efforts should be made to have a few basic text-books common throughout the country. Special attention should be given to books for children and to university level books in regional languages".

2. Efforts have continuously been made by the Government to make available books to the masses at reasonable prices and to cultivate book reading habit among the people in accordance with the above policy.

3. At the school level, the State Governments have, by and large, nationalised the text-books and set up text-book Boards with a view to improving the quality of books and bringing about uniformity in content and approach and at the same time, to make them inexpensive and within the easy reach of all categories of students. The National Council of Educational Research and Training, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Education and Culture is also producing text-books intended for schools affiliated to

the Central Board of Secondary Education. There has generally been no rise in the prices of these text-books.

4. At the University level, text-books as such are not prepared. It is generally the standard works in different subjects which are prescribed/recommended as text-books or reading material. In this connection mention may be made of the following schemes which the Government have sponsored for making text-books for University level courses available at reasonable prices:

- (i) Low-cost editions of standard works of foreign origin under collaboration programmes with Britain, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.
- (ii) Preparation of University level books in regional languages by State Governments with Central assistance.

5. Further the National Book Trust (India) an autonomous organisation of the Ministry, also operates a scheme to subsidise publication of university level books in English written by Indian authors in order to make such books available at reasonable cost.

6. The University Grants Commission also provides assistance to colleges towards establishment or strengthening of Book Banks from which text-books could be loaned to the needy and deserving students. The UGC has also asked universities to take up writing of books and making them available at low prices to students. The Commission has also been encouraging Indian authors to write books and these are available at reasonable prices.

7. With a view to containing the prices of textbooks, the Central Government is supplying paper at concessional rates to both public and private sector for production of approved textbooks. General instructions have been issued to all State Governments to administer strict control over the price trend and to introduce monitoring system so as to help the student

community to get text-books at reasonable prices.

8. The National Book Trust, set up, *inter alia* with the objective of fostering book-mindedness and book promotion, has also taken a number of measures to cultivate book reading habit among the people by the production of good literature and making the same available at moderate prices to the masses. Apart from publishing popular books, the Trust brings out book lists, arranges book exhibitions in India at national and regional levels, organises a World Book Fair every two years and holds seminars and workshops in the book field. The Trust has also carried out surveys of the reading habits among various categories of readers.

Publicity for Palace on Wheels

*263. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the amount spent on publicity for Palace on Wheels?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The Ministry of Railways have spent Rs. 1.07 lakhs on publicity.

Permission to wives and children of Indians settled in UK

*264. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'UK disregard of Asian's Family life assailed' appearing in 'Hindustan Times' dated 17th February, 1982 stating that Britain has been deliberately delaying permission for wives and children from the Indian sub-continent to join husbands and fathers settled in that country; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of Indian Government thereon?

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

(b) The British authorities have their own regulation regarding issue of entry permits. The Government of India makes it a point to contact the British side if any difficulties arise warranting such contact.

दिल्ली के सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों को अनुदान

* 265. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधीन सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों को कभी-कभी निर्धारित तारीखों के बाद बहुत देर से अनुदान मिलते हैं और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) दिल्ली के सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों को वर्ष 1981-82 में कुल कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई थी और दिसम्बर,

1981 तक इन स्कूलों को कुल कितनी राशि दी गई थी;

(ग) क्या धनराशि उपलब्ध न होने के कारण सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के शिक्षकों-कर्मचारियों को अतिरिक्त गहंगाई भत्ते की किस्तें समय पर नहीं दी जा रही हैं; और

(थ) इस प्रकार की स्थिति की पुनरवृत्ति न हो इसके लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) जी, नहीं। जिस तिमाही के लिए सहायक-अनुदान देय होते हैं, उसके प्रथम दिन के पूर्व दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा नियमावली, 1973 के नियम 126 के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित पद्धति के पैरा 3 के अधीन अग्रिम सहायक अनुदान देने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा हर प्रयास किया जाता है, बशर्ते कि प्रबन्धक ने अपना आवैदन-पत्र तथा दस्तावज सब प्रकार से पूरा कर के तिमाही से पूर्व माह की तारीख 5 को या इससे पहले भेज दिया हो, जैसे कि उक्त पद्धति वे पैरा 3 के अन्तर्गत अनेकित हैं।

(ख) 1981-82 में में आवंटित राशि

दिसम्बर, 1981 तक दी गई, राशि

रु०

रु०

योजनेत्तर	10,10,00,000	9,23,06,388
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योजना-गत	10,00,000	2,62,180
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कुल	10,20,00,000	9,25,68,568
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दी जा चुकी है।

(ग) और (घ). दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के कुछ शिक्षकों तथा कर्मचारियों को अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ते की राशि के भुगतान के लिए सहायक अनुदान समय पर नहीं दिया जा सका क्योंकि महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाने का निर्णय लेने में तथा तदनुसार, बजट में धन की व्यवस्था करने में काफी अन्तर पड़ गया था। बजट में उस सीमा तक पर्याप्त धन की व्यवस्था करने के लिए प्रयास किए जाते हैं जिस सीमा तक अतिरिक्त महंगाई-भत्ते के बढ़ाने की आशा हो।

Cartridges stolen from wagon near Itwadundela Station of Central Railway

*266. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement giving the following details in respect of cartridges stolen from the wagon near Itwadundela Station in Satna-Manikpur Section of the Central Railway on 30th January, 1982;

(a) name of stations from where the ammunition was booked and the destination thereof;

(b) number of bogies attached and whether the train was in motion at the time of incident;

(c) the time of incident and whether there was any specific indication on the bogie containing the ammunition;

(d) details of other ammunition, if any, booked in the bogie and whether any armed personnel was posted as guard with it; and

(e) if no guard was posted, the reason therefor?

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

KARJUN): (a) The ammunition was booked from Panagarh to Ahmednagar;

(b) 1/31 wagons were attached to the goods train. The train was not in motion at the time of incident. It was stabled.

(c) The theft took place between 10.00 hours and 22.30 hours of 30-1-1982. The name of the commodity loaded in the wagon was mentioned in the seal card/pocket label placed on the wagon. There was no other indication of the wagon showing that it contained ammunition.

(d) In all 104 boxes containing ammunition were loaded in the wagon. No army personnel was deputed to escort this wagon. There was no special escort from the railways' side as per the normal practice.

(e) Army does not normally provide escorts for all the consignments of ammunition, nor it is possible for the railways to provide escorts for individual wagons.

Accident Prone Train Drivers

*267. SHRI SUBODH SEN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Government came to know that 17 per cent of train drivers above the age of 45 are "accident prone";

(b) whether the discovery was made at the time of the former Railway Minister or just now, details thereof; and

(c) how far the spurt of railway accidents in 1981 was due to this factor only?

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

reference is to the psychological testing of mail/express drivers above the age of 45, a welfare oriented scheme which has been introduced on Indian Railways w.e.f. February, 1980. Under this scheme, Scientific Officers attached to Research Designs and Standards Organisation, Lucknow, have carried out tests on 801 drivers upto 31-12-1981, of which 112 drivers indicated the normal processes of ageing having set in and affected their faculties of reaction time and/or form perception capacity and needed counselling to make them aware of these changes so that they are able to exercise extra caution required for their normal discharge of duties.

A number of inquiry reports on accidents that took place in 1981 are yet to be finalised. Reports on the cases received so far indicate a variety of reasons like failure of human element as well as that of equipment being responsible for majority of the accident.

D.T.C. Employees terminated on charges of theft

2777. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that services of some employees of DTC were terminated on charge of theft in 1975;

(b) if so, the number of persons whose services were terminated and their names;

(c) the number of persons found guilty or acquitted by the Court in that case;

(d) how many among them were reinstated in service after they were acquitted by the Court; and

(e) if not reinstated, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM

KESRI): (a) The DTC did not terminate the services of any of its employees on charge of theft in 1975.

(b) and (c). In a case of theft from one of the godowns of DTC, the Police authorities had challaned the following seven persons:—

- (1) Vishwa Nath S/o Gurdas Mal
- (2) Nanu Singh S/o Mool Singh
- (3) Diwan Singh S/o Jagat Singh
- (4) Munna Lal S/o Chhotey Lal
- (5) Narotam Parkash S/o Jai Narain
- (6) Edgar Austin S/o A. C. Austin
- (7) Kamal Kapoor S/o S. K. Kapoor

All of these were acquitted by the Court

(d) and (e). Even though some of the DTC employees/Apprentices were involved in that case, no one was reinstated as their termination was done under clause 9(b) of Delhi Road Transport Authority (Condition of Appointment and Service) Regulations. One of such employees filed a writ petition in the High Court of Delhi against the termination order. The petition was dismissed by the Court. He has later filed an appeal and the matter is sub-judice.

Banning of Drug Combination

2779. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the drug combinations in all the 23 cases which have been recommended to be banned by Drug Consultative Committee and the medicines that are now being prepared out of them;

(b) the reasons for their banning and the reasons for not banning immediately the 7 drugs which have been suggested for being withdrawn gradually; and

(c) whether the Drug Consultative Committee has made any suggestion as to the procedure to be followed in future so that drug combination which are harmful for health are not allowed to be marketed and under what circumstances the above 23 formulations were allowed by Government for being manufactured when subsequently they were found to be injurious to human health?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) The categories of fixed dose combinations recommended to be weeded out by the Drugs Consultative Committee are given below:

1. Fixed Dose Combinations of Steroids.
2. Fixed Dose Combinations of Amidopyrine.
3. Fixed Dose Combinations of Chloramphenicol;
4. Fixed Dose Combinations of Argot except that with Caffeine required to be used in the treatment of Migraine only.
5. Fixed Dose Combinations of Vitamins with anti-inflammatory agents and tranquillisers.
6. Fixed Dose Combinations of Atropine in Analgesics and anti-pyretics.
7. Fixed Dose Combinations of Analgin.
8. Fixed Dose Combinations of Yuhimbine and Strychnine with Testosterone and Vitamins.
9. Fixed Dose Combinations of Iron with Strychnine, Arsenic and Yohimbine.
10. Fixed Dose Combinations of Sodium Bromide/Chloral Hydrate with other drugs.
11. Fixed Dose Combinations of Tetracycline with Vitamin C.

12. Fixed Dose Combinations of Ayurvedic drugs with modern drugs.
13. Fixed Dose Combinations of Phenacetin.
14. Fixed Dose Combinations of Penicillin with Streptomycin.
15. Fixed Dose Combinations of more than one anti-histamines.
16. Fixed Dose Combinations of anti-histaminies in anti-diarrhoeals.
17. Fixed Dose Combinations of Penicillin with Sulphonamides.
18. Fixed Dose Combinations of anti-histaminics with tranquillisers.
19. Fixed Dose Combinations of tranquillisers, anti-histaminics and analgesics.
20. Fixed Dose Combinations of Vitamins with Analgesics.
21. Fixed Dose Combinations of Prophylactic Vitamins in anti-T.B. Drugs except combination like INH with Vitamin B-6.
22. Fixed Dose Combinations of Dextropropoxyphene.
23. Fixed Dose Combinations of Hydroxyquinolines with Enzymes except the combination of this group meant for treatment of diarrhoeas and dysentery.

As licences for the manufacture of drug formulations are granted by the State Drug Control authorities, and as the list of medicines covered by these categories would be large, it would be difficult to furnish this information.

(b) The Drug Consultative Committee have not made any distinction between the categories that should be weeded out immediately and over a specified period of time. It has recom-

mended only the list of 23 categories of combinations for weeding out. The reasons which weighed with the Committee for weeding out these fixed dose combinations are:

- (i) These drugs may not have any therapeutic rationale.
- (ii) Some of these combinations may inter-act adversely with each other.
- (iii) Better and safer drugs for some of these combinations are available.

(c) The following criteria has been laid down for State Drug Controller authorities to take into account before any new combination product is licensed:

- (1) Clinical documentation justifies the concommitant use of more than one drug.
- (2) The therapeutic effect is greater than the sum of the effect of each.
- (3) The cost of the combination product is less than the sum of the individual products.

(4) Compliance is improved.

(5) Sufficient drug ratios are provided to allow dosage adjustments satisfactory for the majority of the population.

At the time when the fixed dose combinations were allowed to be marketed in the country, there was probably a demand from the medical practitioners for such combinations for therapeutic convenience and also for want of other substitutes. Adequate data regarding the toxicity of some of these drugs or their incompatibility was not available then. However, with the passage of time when reports of adverse reaction of some of these drugs came to be known, necessity was felt to screen such combinations both from the angle of rationality and safety. The adverse reaction of certain drugs can only be known when the drug is in the market for many years and one cannot really predict an harmful effect of the drug unless the drug has actually been used.

Passenger buses and transport systems playing in certain States

2780. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state total number of passenger buses and other transport systems now in active service in the States of Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT SHRI SITA RAM KESARI: On the basis of Association of State Road Transport Undertakings latest compilation of automobile population of different transport systems, the information is as follows:

Name of State	Truck	Bus	LGV	Jeep	Car	Taxi	M/Cycle	Scooter	Moped	So 3 Whir.	Tractor	Trailor
Mizoram	730	59	188	965	130	..	170	N.A.	..	..	14	5
Nagaland	944	258	340	1360	510	54	635	305	40	79	36	76
Meghalaya	1100	215	373	793	680	128	982	372	96	N.A.	191	75
Arunachal Pradesh	1162	30	430	310	20	..	145	N.A.	..	..	19	6
Manipur	1620	432	308	1390	445	N.A.	1160	762	439	107	198	219
Tripura	2780	370	475	550	1710	350	699	360	306	114	62	510

Railway Lines in Bihar Backward Region

2781. **SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to give priority to schemes in tribal and backward region of Bihar in the matter of new rail links; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) While considerable importance is assigned to the need to provide adequate rail transport infrastructure to tribal and other backward regions of the country, the acute paucity of funds does not permit many new schemes being taken up for implementation, as the available funds are not adequate even to finance ongoing priority schemes.

(b) At present the following new line projects and surveys for new lines are in various stages of progress in Bihar:

(I) New Line Projects

(i) Sakri-Hasanpur Metre Gauge line (60 Kms)

(ii) Bagaha-Chitauni Metre Gauge line (restoration)

(iii) Talgaria-Tupkadih Broad Gauge line (33 Kms)

(II) Surveys for new lines

(i) Arrah-Sasaram Broad Gauge (165 Kms)

(ii) Dehri-on-Sone to Amjari/Banjari/Pipradih Broad Gauge line (reappraisal)

(iii) Deogarh to Dumka Broad Gauge line (63 Kms)

(iv) Ranchi to Giridih via Hazaribagh Town BG line (223 Kms)

(v) Lalmatia to Kahalgaon Broad Gauge line (65 Kms)

(vi) Madhupur to Dumka Broad Gauge line (65 Kms)

(vii) Muzaffarpur to Sitamarhi Broad Gauge line (60 Kms)

(viii) Broad Gauge line from Lohardaga to Tori (30 Kms.) along-with gauge conversion of Ranchi Lohardaga NG line.

In regard to the projects under-survey, final decisions will be taken on the merits of each individual case in the light of the survey report with due regard to technical feasibility and financial viability of the proposal and the availability of funds.

Cities where CGHS is in operation and number of dispensaries and Doctors

2782. **SHRI K LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities where C.G.H.S. is in operation with number of dispensaries and doctors with their pay scales under all system of medicines;

(b) the number of such dispensaries where specialist consultation is available to beneficiaries under all systems of medicines; and

(c) the reasons for non-availability of such specialist consultation to CGHS beneficiaries desirous of it at all stations where CGHS is in operation and the steps being taken to provide the same and time likely to be taken in this process?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) the requisite information is attached as per statements enclosed.

(b) and (c). Under allopathic system of medicine, specialist consultation is available at almost all the stations where CGHS is in operation. Under ISM/Homoeopathy systems of medicines, specialist consultation is available to beneficiaries of Delhi. It could not be provided at the stations outside Delhi as there are only one or two such units in most of these places and as such it is not possible to provide specialist consultation for such a small number of units.

Statement

Central Government Health Scheme

Name of the cities / station	No. of Dispensaries				Doctors	Scale of Pay
	Allopathy	Ayurvedic	Homeo-pathic	Unani		
Delhi	75	12	10	2	743	1. Rs 2500—125/2—2750 2. Rs. 2250—125/2—2500
Bombay	20+2*	2	2	..	186	Rs. 1800—10—2000—125/2— 2250
Allahabad	5	1	1	..	30	Rs. 1500—60—1800—100— 2000
Meerut	5	1	1	..	34	Rs. 1100—50—1500—EB—60— 1800
Kanpur	8	1	1	..	45	Rs. 1100—50—1600
Calcutta	12	1	1	..	73	Rs. 700—40—900—EB — 40— 1100—50—1300
Nagpur	9	1	1	..	29	Rs. 650—30—740—35—810— EB—35—880—40—1000— EB—40—1200
Madras	10	1	1	..	63	Rs. 1300—50—1700

Name of the cities/station	No. of Dispensaries				No. of Doctors	Scale of Pay
	Allopathy	Ayurvedic	Homeo-pathic	Unani		
Hyderabad	10	1 1 1 ..
Bangalore	7	1 1 ..
Patna	4+1*	1 1 ..
Jaipur	4	1 1 ..
Pune	6	1 1 ..
Ahmedabad	3	1 1 ..
Lucknow	3	.. 1 ..
						27 Do.

*Sub.District.

Grade	Scale of Pay
1. Supertime Grade I	1. Rs. 2250—125/2—2500 2. Rs. 2500—125/2—2750
2. Specialist Grade I	Rs. 1800—100—2000—125/2—2250
3. Supertime Grade I	Rs. 1500—60—1800—100—2000
4. Specialist Gr. II	Rs. 1100—50—1500—EP—60—1800
5. G.D.M.O. Gr. I (General Duty Medical Officer)	Rs. 1100—50—1600
6. General Duty Medical Officer (Gr. II)	1. Rs. 1700—40—900—EP—40—1100—50—1300 2. Rs. 650—30—740—35—810—EP—35—880—40—1000—EP—40—1200
7. Staff Surgeon Dental	Rs. 1300—50—1700
8. Jr. Staff Surgeon (Dental)	Rs. 900—40—1100—EP—50—1400
9. Dental Surgeon	Rs. 650—30—740—35—810—EP—35—880—40—1000—EP—40—1200
10. Senior Physician in Ayurveda	Rs. 1100—50—1600
11. Senior Physician in Homoeopathy	Rs. 1100—50—1600
12. Ayurvedic Physician	Rs. 650—30—740—35—810—EP—35—880—40—1000—EP—40—1200
13. Medical Officer-cum-Superintendent, Ayurvedic Hospital	Rs. 1100—50—1600
14. Homoeopathic Physician	Rs. 650—30—740—35—810—EP—35—880—40—1000—EP—40—1000—ED—40—1200
15. Unani Physician	Do.

In addition these Doctors and Physician are entitled to Non-practising allowances at the present rates.

Nasal Filter for Asthma Patients

2783. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

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

(a) whether All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi has developed nasal filter for Asthma patients;

(b) if so, the number of patients that have benefited since its development;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce it in other hospitals in other

cities also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Nasal Filter developed at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has been available in the market for the last 7 1/2 years. The exact number of persons who have benefited from the use of this device is not known.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Rewards to Ticket Checking Staff

2784. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been a provision for sanctioning reward and commendation certificates to the high earner on the basis of performance of May, 1981 for the ticket checking staff in the Eastern Railways;

(b) whether it is a fact that in sanctioning award and commendation certificates pick and choose policy has been adopted and a number of staff having more earning have been debarred from those awards; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and action proposed to rectify that?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

महाराष्ट्र में संस्कृत अध्ययन केन्द्र को सहायता

2785. श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा स्थापित परम्परागत संस्कृत अध्ययन केन्द्र को कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या इस केन्द्र और इसके कार्य के विस्तार के लिए सहायता राशि में वृद्धि करने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार करेगी ; और

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

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० थंगन) : (क) भारत सरकार महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार को, महाराष्ट्र के पांच केन्द्रों में वैदिक अध्ययन के परिरक्षण में सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार के कार्यक्रमों के लिए प्रति वर्ष 31,500 रुपए (केवल इकतीस हजार पांच सौ रुपए) की सहायता दे रही है ।

(ख) सहायता की राशि बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Advertisement Job on DTC Buses assigned to Private firm

2786. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DTC has assigned the job of advertisement on buses to one single private firm;

(b) whether it is a fact that this very firm has been asked to fully paint 500 buses, 104 double deckers, single panels for 1300 single deckers, 204 double deckers and back panels of 1800 buses;

(c) if so, the total contract value and reasons for giving it to a single contractor;

(d) whether the firm secured for itself enhanced rates although the general rates for advertisement in DTC was not raised; and

(e) if so, the reasons for this relaxation and loss suffered by DTC in this matter.

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

(b) and (c): Tenders were invited from the renowned advertising agencies. Contract was awarded on the

basis of highest quotation, for display of advertisements. The firm has been authorised to display advertisement, as under:—

- (i) 1800 single deck buses on one side space and one back pannel.
- (ii) 104 double deck buses on the side and back.
- (iii) 500 buses for full body painting.

The contract is valid for 3 years from 1st July, 1981 to 30th June, 1984. The agency will pay to DTC, as under:—

	Rs.
1st year . . .	38,53,452
2nd year . . .	49,33,452
3rd year . . .	49,33,452
	1,37,20,356

(d) When advertising is entrusted to a private firm the rates of DTC have nothing to do with those charged by the firm which adjusts them according to market conditions.

(e) Since no relaxation of any rule is involved the question of loss does not arise.

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा स्नातक पाठ्यक्रमों में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन

2787. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का विचार स्नातक पाठ्यक्रमों में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, दो नए पाठ्यक्रम कब से शुरू किए जाएंगे?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :

(क) और (ख) : विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने 1-3 स्तर पर पाठ्यक्रमों को पुनर्गठित करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों को मित्रम्बर, 1978 में कुछ मार्गदर्शी रूप रेखाएं भेजी थीं।

मार्गदर्शी रूप रेखाओं में यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि प्रथम डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम तीन वर्ष की अवधि के होने चाहिए, किन्तु अन्तराल अवधि के दौरान विश्वविद्यालय एक दो वर्षीय पास पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान कर सकते हैं। दो वर्षीय पास कोर्स को पूरा कर लेने वाले, ब्रिज पाठ्यक्रम के बाद ही उत्तर स्नातक पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिले के पात्र होंगे। नई पद्धति के लागू होने से उत्पन्न होने वाले सुअवसर का उपयोग विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा अपने पाठ्यक्रमों को अद्यतन तथा विविध बनाने, विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों के विषयों के सम्मिश्रण में लचीलापन लाने तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किया जाना चाहिए कि प्रथम डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम समुदाय की विकासात्मक आवश्यकता के अनुकूल है और उन्हें कार्यसाधक अथवा क्षेत्रीय अनुभव आदि के साथ जोड़ दिया गया है। जहाँ तक पाठ्यक्रमों की विषयवस्तु का सम्बन्ध है मार्गदर्शी रूप रेखाओं में चार महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों का सुझाव दिया गया है अर्थात्, (I) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने के लिए बनाए गए स्थापना पाठ्यक्रमों का एक सैट (II) छात्र को चुने हुए विषयों की व्यापक जानकारी प्राप्त करने का अवसर प्रदान करने वाले कोर पाठ्यक्रमों का एक सैट, इनमें एक पाठ्यक्रम का गहन अध्ययन भी शामिल है, (III) कुछ प्रयुक्त अध्ययन I परियोजनाएं/क्षेत्रीय कार्यकलाप, और (IV) विस्तार कार्यक्रमों में शामिल किया जाना। आयोग ने शिक्षण पद्धतियों और तकनीकों के उपयुक्त पुनः अनुस्थापन परीक्षा की पद्धतियों

में सुधार आदि की आवश्यकता पर भी बल दिया है।

इन मार्गदर्शी रूप रेखाओं में अविश्वासक परिवर्तन करते समय इन पर विश्वविद्यालयों की शैक्षिक निकायों को विचार करना है।

Collision of Goods Trains in Jabalpur Division on 26-12-1981

2788. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a head-on collision took place between two goods trains on 26 December, 1981 in Jabalpur Division of Central Railway resulting in grievous injuries to the railway employees and the derailment of 36 wagons;

(b) if so, causes thereof;

(c) whether an inquiry was conducted; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the inquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, the accident occurred on 25-12-1981. The accident resulted in injuries to 4 railway employees and derailment of 36 wagons.

(b) to (d). A Committee of railway officers is inquiring into this accident. As the Driver of Dn. SSB Special Goods is still not medically fit to give evidence, the Committee has not been able to complete the inquiry. *Prima facie* this accident was due to failure of railway staff.

Duty Hours of Car Attendants of RDSO, Lucknow

2789. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations dated 29th January, 1982 and 3rd February, 1982 regarding the duty hours of car attendants and payment of overtime allowance of RDSO, Lucknow;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) steps taken by Government thereon; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) These are regarding the hours of employment for Car Attendants of the Research Designs and Standards Organisation, and the payment of overtime allowance to them.

(c) and (d). The matter is under examination.

Equalisation of LLM degree with M. Phil.

2790. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has equalised LLM degree with M. Phil;

(b) if so, whether scholarship will also be given to the LLM students like the M. Phil students; and

(c) when such facilities are expected to be made available to LLM students?

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

(b) and (c). The University Grants Commission has been awarding since 1976-77, 50 scholarships of the value of Rs. 250/- p.m. to students who pursue full time LLM course in the universities identified for the purpose. The duration of these Scholarships is 2 years.

Retired Class IV Staff

2791. SHRI S. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation dated 23rd January, 1982 from the Class IV Railway servants who retired under contributory provident fund rules after 1st April, 1957;

(b) if so, what are the demands raised in the said representation;

(c) steps taken by Government to fulfil their demands; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) A demand has been made therein for grant of some ad-hoc relief to those Railway employees, who have retired under the State Railway Provident Fund (Contributory) Scheme on or after 1.4.57.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

वैगनों का आवंटन

2792. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन माल की हुलाई के लिए वैगनों और रैकों का आवंटन करता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पूर्व, दक्षिण-पूर्व, पूर्वोत्तर और उत्तरी सीमांत रेलवे में नवम्बर, 1980 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1981 की अवधि के दौरान वैगनों अथवा रैकों के आवंटन का महीने-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) जिन व्यक्तियों को इनका आवंटन किया गया है उनका ब्यौरा क्या है,

(घ) क्या सरकार ने रैकों के आवंटन के लिए कोई मानदण्ड निर्धारित किया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है, जिसमें माल यातायात, नौ चौपहियों के हिसाब से, का महीने-वार दैनिक औसत प्रारम्भिक लदान दिखाया गया है ।

(ग) इस प्रकार का ब्यौरा रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा और क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा नहीं रखा जाता ।

(घ) जी, हां ।

(ङ) भारतीय रेल अधिनियम, 1980 की धारा 27-ए के अधीन प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करके विभिन्न वस्तुओं के लिए माल डिब्बे आवंटित करने के लिए प्राथमिकताएं निर्धारित की गई हैं जो वस्तुओं के महत्व पर निर्भर करती हैं और तदनुसार संचलन की व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

विवरण

प्रारम्भिक माल यातायात से लादे गये माल डिब्बों (चौपहियों के हिसाब से) की दैनिक औसत संख्या

महीना	पूर्व रेलवे	दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे	पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे	पूर्वोत्तर-सीमा रेलवे		
	ब० ला०	ब० ला० ब०ला०	मी०ला०	ब० ला०	छो०ला०	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
नवम्बर, 1980	5516	8406	5	1049	117	471
दिसम्बर, 1980	6029	9146	4	1391	91	427
जनवरी, 1981	6243	8763	5	1414	121	484
फरवरी, 1981	6462	9247	7	1310	95	359
मार्च, 1981	6826	10044	6	1055	180	558
अप्रैल, 1981	6416	9128	4	713	177	470
मई, 1981	5813	9081	4	643	162	494
जून, 1981	5979	8947	13	533	143	578
जुलाई, 1981	5756	9475	13	455	171	592
अगस्त, 1981	6067	9283	12	430	154	675
सितम्बर, 1981	6068	9597	32	497	140	658
अक्टूबर, 1981	6257	10030	30	459	195	680
नवम्बर, 1981	6252	10045	31	670	151	632
दिसम्बर, 1981	6408	9880	31	946	178	589

Institution for training of Navigating Officers on Western Coast

2793. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a shore based institution for training of Navigating Officers on the Western Coast; and

(b) if so, whether it will be located in Raigad District of Maharashtra?

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

(b) The institution will be located in New Bombay, Thane District—at Village Karve, about 8/10 Km. from Vashi.

Mobile Cancer treatment Centres

2794. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the treatment of cancer patients living in the rural areas;

(b) if so, whether mobile cancer treatment centres are proposed to be

set up in the rural areas, particularly in the tribal areas of different States;

(c) whether any such mobile cancer treatment centre has been set up in Koraput district of Orissa; and

(d) name of the other tribal districts of Orissa where such cancer treatment centres have been opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (d). Health is a State subject. It is thus the responsibility of the State Government to make arrangements for the location of Early Cancer Detection Centres, including mobile centres, for treatment of cancer patients in the rural and urban areas. The Central Government provides assistance to the State Governments for setting up Early Cancer Detection Centres. In Orissa, Early Cancer Detection Centres have been set up with Central assistance at V. S. S. Medical College, Burla and at M. K. G. C. Medical College Hospital, Berhampur. A Regional Centre for Cancer Research & Treatment is also being developed at Cuttack.

Incidents of Assaults and Attacks on Railway Staff/Personnel

2795. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of assaults and attacks (with types of offences and number of each type) on Railway Staff Personnel, unconnected with personal feuds with individuals, during the last three years (year-wise and State-wise) and offences (with their types and numbers) against Railway property during the last 3 years (year-wise and State wise);

(b) principal causes of these offences and incidents;

(c) curative and preventive measures undertaken by Railway Administration/Government so far; and

(d) results achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The number of incidents of assault and attack on railway staff/personnel (unconnected with personal feuds with individuals) and offences against railway property (with their types and numbers) is shown railway-wise in the attached statements. State-wise figures of such incidents are not maintained.

(b) Principal causes of these incidents and offences mainly are as under:

1. Local agitation, Bundhs, strikes etc.
2. To evade arrests by GRP/RPF.
3. Collection of fares\$access fares during ticket checking.
4. Late running and departure of trains.
5. Protection of railway property against thefts/pilferages.

(c) and (d). The prevention and detection of crimes on railways is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police, an agency of the State Governments. The State Governments are taking all possible measures through their G.R.P. to check these crimes. Railways on their part are extending all possible assistance-financially and materially.

The G.R.P. taking the preventive and curative measures, such as beat patrolling at stations/platforms/ waiting halls, surveillance over criminals and known bad characters, posting of pickets at vulnerable stations, escorting of important trains at night by armed guards. Special squads of CID of State Governments are investigating important cases to appre-

hend criminals responsible for crimes committed on railways.

The Railways are maintaining close liaison with the State Police authorities to apprehend criminals, and to maintain law and order situation on the railways. The RPF also adopt various preventive measures such as escorting of block rakes carrying high valued commodities, patrolling of

yards, collection of crime intelligence and conducting raids on criminals and receivers of stolen goods.

As a result of the measures being taken by the G.R.P. and the Railways, the crime situation is under control. The morale of the railway staff who are subjected to such attacks is high.

Statement I

Cases of Assaults and attacks on Railway Staff, Railway-wise for the year 1979, 1980 & 1981

Railways	1979	1980	1981
Central	37	72	36
Eastern	155	146	139
Northern	181	240	244
North Eastern	14	14	19
Northeast Frontier	15	24	21
Southern	15	24	24
Southern Central	13	17	27
South Eastern	37	87	76
Western	28	23	23
TOTAL	495	647	609

Statement II

Offences against Railway property during the year 1979, 1980 and 1981

Railways	Year	No. of cases	Type of offence	
			Theft of booked consignments	Theft of railway material and fitting
1	2	3	4	5
Central	1979	8703	3581	5122
	1980	9972	3662	6310
	1981	10234	3588	6646
Eastern	1979	29945	12527	17418
	1980	32880	13740	19140
	1981	33429	15602	17827

1	2	3	4	5
Northern	1979 1980 1981	42460 48186 45656	12216 15639 14325	30244 32547 31331
North-Eastern	1979 1980 1981	6827 7259 4775	5856 6143 3476	971 1116 1299
Northeast-Frontier	1979 1980 1981	2204 2422 2293	1581 1609 1259	623 813 1034
Southern	1979 1980 1981	4048 3385 7072	2459 925 4459	1589 2460 2613
South-Central	1979 1980 1981	3375 4878 5115	1508 1736 2361	2267 3142 2754
South-Eastern	1979 1980 1981	13442 17141 15400	7796 9822 8603	5646 7319 6797
Western	1979 1980 1981	8159 12376 13329	2587 5939 6697	5572 6437 6632
	TOTAL	1979 1980 1981	119563 138499 143302	50111 59215 66370
				69452 79284 76932

Ban on Manufacture and Sale of Penicillin Skin Ointment

2796. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have banned the manufacture and sale of penicilline skin ointment

(b) if so, the date on which these drugs have been banned; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Government have issued instructions on 1-1-1976 to State Drug Controllers that Penicilline Skin Ointment under any name whatsoever should be prohibited.

(c) Does not arise.

नागदा और कोटा के बीच चलने वाली
यात्री रेलगाड़ियां

2797. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रेल
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली—अहमदाबाद रेल लाइन
पर कितनी एक्सप्रेस और यात्री रेल
गाड़ियां चलती हैं ;

(ख) नागदा और कोटा के बीच इन
स्टेशनों से या इस लाइन में पड़ने वाले
स्टेशनों से यात्रा करने वाले अर्थवा वहां पर
आने वाले यात्रियों को सुविधा के लिए
इस समय चलने वाली यात्री गाड़ियों के
नाम और उनका समय क्या है ;

(ग) क्या क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या को
ध्यान में रखते हुए रेलगाड़ियों की वर्तमान
संख्या अपर्याप्त है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त सेवाशन
के स्टेशनों से यात्रा करने वाले अर्थवा
उन पर आने वाले यात्रियों को आगे किस
किस्म की सुविधायें देने का विचार है ?

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

(क) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली और अहमदाबाद के
बीच ब० ला० पर 1 जोड़ी एक्सप्रेस
गाड़ी तथा मीटर लाइन पर 3 जोड़ी
एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां चल रही हैं ।

(ख) नीचे बताये गये समयानुसार
नागदा और कोटा के बीच 4 जोड़ी मेल/
एक्सप्रेस तथा 2 जोड़ी पैसेंजर गाड़ियां चल
रही हैं ।

55 पैसेंजर	3 फंटियर	19 देहरादून	129 पासंज	23 जनता	25 वातानुकूल
मेल	एक्सप्रेस	पैसेंजर	एक्सप्रेस	पश्चिम एक्सप्रेस	
5. 30	7. 17	14. 02	18. 00	21. 24	22. 07 नू० = नागद
13. 00	10. 46	18. 58	7. 50	02. 43	01. 40 प० = कोटा

20 देहरादून	4 फंटियर	24 जनता	26 वातानुकूल	56 पैसेंजर	130 पंसैल
एक्सप्रेस	मेल	एक्सप्रेस	पश्चिम एक्सप्रेस	एक्सप्रेस	
8. 13	16. 25	01. 05	0. 56	14. 35	5. 50 छू० = कोटा
13. 32	20. 42	06. 45	04. 56	22. 30	16. 35 प० = नागदा

(ग) और (घ) : कोटा और
नागदा के बीच मार्गवर्ती लाइन क्षमता की
तंगी, कोंचिंग स्टाक की कमी और टर्मिनल

स्टेशनों पर अपर्याप्त टर्मिनल सुविधाओं के
कारण अनियक्त गाड़ी चलाना परिचाल-
निक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

Opening of Stations during 1982-83

2798. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for opening some new railway stations in 1982-83;

(b) if so, the total number of such new railway stations proposed to be set up in the above period;

(c) whether any new railway stations are proposed to be set up in the State of Orissa in that period; and

(d) if so, the details of their locations and progress made, so far?

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

Traffic load on Roads of West Delhi

2799. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the construction for residential houses is going on in the West of Delhi;

(b) whether any efforts have been made to assess the present traffic load on roads of West Delhi and the traffic load likely to be generated during the next three years;

(c) if so, what is the assessment; and

(d) what steps are being taken to meet the future needs of the area in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (d). For the purpose of assessment of traffic requirements for public transportation system, factors taken into account are the projection

of traffic growth, road capacity and availability of different modes of transport. Assessment and planning is with reference to the total development of the city, and is a continuous process. Depending on these assessments transport facilities are created in a particular area. Adequate steps will be taken by DTC when traffic requirement of West Delhi so warrant.

Grant of Financial Assistance from Health Minister's Discretionary Fund

2800. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of individuals/institutions who have been given financial assistance from the Health Minister's discretionary fund during the last three years, along with the quantum of assistance given to each; and

(b) the criteria adopted to extend such assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) A statement showing the assistance given to individuals/institutions and the quantum thereof out of Health Minister's Discretionary Grant during 1978-79 to 1980-81 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. (See No. LT-3525/82)].

(b) The criteria adopted for giving assistance are the need therefor and the type of institution or the activity or the ailment. This based on these criteria the assistance is given in the public health;

(i) to individuals, voluntary organisations and private hospitals and dispensaries for the purpose of medical relief and health development and carrying on researches in the field of medical treatment and public health;

(ii) to individual chronic patients, suffering from T.B., Leprosy, etc. and to the blind and disabled; and

(iii) to inmates to Leprosy Asylums, Crippled Children's Homes etc. for providing amenities.

Government servants (Central as well as State Government employees) are not, however, eligible to receive financial assistance out of the Health Minister's Discretionary Grant.

Ban on showing "Let Poland Be Poland"

2801. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of External Affairs has directed against the showing of the U.S. television film 'Let Poland be Poland'; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the objectionable features in the film?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The American Centre in New Delhi of the US International Communication Agency had issued invitations to the public for a show in Viedo Tape of a film entitled "Let Poland be Poland". The attention of the US Embassy was then drawn by the Ministry of External Affairs to a circular issued by the Ministry of External Affairs on 19th March, 1981, which stated that the Ministry would be "unable to permit dissemination or distribution of any publicity material through whatever media which is designed to or may have the effect of creating ill feeling against a third country with which India has friendly relations".

Pollution to Himalayas due to Mountaineering Expeditions

2802. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that pollution has become a serious problem in most parts of the beautiful Himalayas due to mountaineering expeditions made to various Himalayan peaks;

(b) whether some parts of the Himalayas are badly affected by various paraphernalia left by the trekking parties there;

(c) steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Pollution in the Himalayas is caused by several factors like the concerned State Government's development plans in the mountainous region, cattle grazing by local people, deforestation, fires, poaching and, to some extent, mountaineering and trekking expeditions.

(b) According to the information received from the Indian Mountaineering Foundation which generally sponsors trekking and mountaineering expeditions, some damage has been done to the vegetation and some refuse dumps have been created by mountaineering and trekking expeditions in the Himalayas.

(c) The Indian Mountaineering Foundation have prepared guidelines to guide trekking and mountaineering expeditions on how to conduct expeditions in the mountains to obviate polluting and littering of routes and safeguarding the ecological balance by not harming the flora and fauna of the Himalayas. They also encourage expeditions to plant trees and shrubs that occur locally along their routes.

Number of Lighthouses

2803. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of lighthouses in India;
- (b) the expenditure incurred on these lighthouses;
- (c) whether it is proposed to have more lighthouses; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) 206.

(b) Rs. 27.35 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of new Lighthouses proposed to be constructed during the remaining period of 6th Five Year Plan are as under:—

(i) 11 Lighthouses in Andaman and Nicobar Group of Islands.

(ii) 1 Lighthouse at Paradeep (Orissa).

(iii) 1 Lighthouse at Machillipatnam (Andhra Pradesh).

(iv) 4 Lighthouses one each at Poonani, Kasergad, Anjengo and Chetwai (Kerala).

(v) 1 Lighthouse at Chetlet (Lakshadweep).

(vi) 4 Lighthouses on each Kanai Creek, Warsi Borsi, Kachhigadh and Nawadra (Gujarat).

(vii) Radio Beacons at Aguada (Goa) and Uttan (Maharashtra).

Improvement of Communication and Building of Roads in Nagaland

2804. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of SHIP-

PING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nagaland has a very small railway line, no civil airport and navigable rivers are non-existent and people have to walk long distances; and

(b) the steps taken to improve communication and build more roads there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). While it is true that Nagaland has rather a small Railway length, it does have a Civil Airport at Dimapur. No reports have been received from the State Government about people having to walk long distances. Nonetheless Government is fully alive to the need and urgency for the improvement of roads in Nagaland and are taking all necessary steps in the matter.

So far as the Central Government is concerned, the position is as under:

1. *National Highways*: National Highway No. 39 serves Nagaland. The road in Nagaland is being widened/strengthened and the work is in completion stage.

2. *Border Roads Programme*: 1154 Kms have already been constructed by the Border Roads Organisation in Nagaland upto December, 1981 and approximately 208 Kms. are proposed to be taken up further in a phased manner.

3. *Other Central Sector Road Schemes* e.g. North Eastern Council Scheme, Sensitive Border Area Roads Programme etc. Under these schemes improvement/construction of nearly 800 Kms of roads is planned.

As regards the State Sector, an outlay of Rs. 50 crores has been provided for the development of roads in the 1980—85 Plan, out of which Rs. 950 lakhs have been provided for 1982-83 including Rs. 45 lakhs for Minimum Needs Programme.

Resumption of Railway service on Kodinarpranchi Road, -n

2805. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government propose to reconsider to resume the Railway service at Kodinar Pranchi Road in Bhavnagar Division on Western Railway with immediate effect for the benefit of people of that area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): 389/390 Pranchi Road-Kodinar Mixed train which was canceled due to shortage of coal has since been restored.

Central Labour Organisation pu

2806. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) if it is the policy of Government not to deal with the Central Labour Organisation who are represented in the Indian Labour Conference and other statutory bodies;

(b) if it is not so, why the Ministry of Railways do not directly deal with them as stated in reply to unstarred question No. 722 answered on 26-11-1981;

(c) What is the special privilege enjoyed by the Ministry of Railways so as not to deal with the Central Labour Organisations; and

(d) whether it constitutes a violation of the general policy and the international standards set by the International Labour Organisation?

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

(b) and (c). As an employing Ministry in so far as the employees

of the Indian Railways etc. are concerned the Ministry of Railways have allowed certain facilities for negotiation to the All India Railwaymen's Federation and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen, to which the unions of Railway employees recognised by Railway Administrations are affiliated to. Accordingly, the Ministry of Railways have not allowed such facilities to the Central Labour Organisations who are represented in Tripartite Conferences and other statutory bodies set up by the Ministry of Labour.

(d) No.

Impact of 10+2+3 years pattern of the education, on the selection and the teaching of languages in the country;

2807. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the Impact of the introduction of 10+2+3 years pattern of the education, on the selection and the teaching of languages in the country;

(b) if so, the nature of impact especially on Sanskrit, Hindi and English; and

(c) if not, whether Government would examine the impact at early date?

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

(b) No Evaluation in this regard has been made so far.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration at present.

Introduction of electric trolley buses in Delhi

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2808. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Delhi Transport Corporation for the introduction of electric trolley buses in Delhi;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the above programme;

(c) the decision taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter;

(d) the total amount proposed to be sanctioned for the introduction of the electric trolley buses in the capital; and

(e) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (e). A proposal regarding introduction of Electric Trolley Buses in Delhi is under consideration of the Government.

Theft of books from Saraswathy Mahal Library

2809. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in Blitz dated 30th January, 1982 regarding theft, loss of valuable and rare books from Saraswathy Mahal Library, Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, action Government have taken to fix responsibility and recover the amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) The Saraswathy Mahal Library, Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu is being managed by the State Government of Tamil Nadu. The safe custody of the valuable and rare books etc is the responsibility of State Government

The State Government is seized of the reported loss of books in the Library.

Chandigarh-Ludhiana Line

2810. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the proposal construction of Chandigarh-Ludhiana rail link stands at present;

(b) if not taken up whether it is likely to be taken up during the 6th Plan period; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): (a) to (c) There is no proposal at present to construct Chandigarh-Ludhiana rail link due to acute shortage of funds for construction of new lines.

Opening of another CGHS Dispensary for the Beneficiaries at Hari Nagar

2811. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHIFF Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of card holders and beneficiaries (including the family members and dependents of card holders) registered with Hari Nagar C.G.H.S. dispensary No. 48;

(b) whether it is a fact that because of allotment of hundreds new DDA flats in the area, the number of beneficiaries has increased manifold during the last 3-4 years; and

(c) whether in view of the above and also because of the possibility of occupation of hundreds of DDA flats which are ready for allotment, the Government are considering of opening another dispensary for the beneficiaries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Card holders—4180.

Beneficiaries—17859.

(b) There has been only a marginal increase.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

विकलांगों की भर्ती

2812. श्री अमलकाक हुसेन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकलांग वर्ष के दौरान रेल विभाग में कितने विकलांग भर्ती किए गए और तत्सम्बन्धी जोन-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) रेल विभाग में विकलांगों के लिए निर्धारित नियमित कोटा कितना है; और

(ग) उनके लिए आरक्षित कोटा के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त किए गए विकलांगों का श्रेणीवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(ख) 15 प्रतिशत, जिनमें से 5-5 प्रतिशत नेत्रहीनों, गूंगे-वहरों और विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए हैं।

Indian mechanised fishing vessels attacked by Sri Lanka Navy Vessels

2813. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 15 Indian mechanised fishing vessels

operating off the Rameshwaram coast in Indian territorial waters were attacked by Sri Lanka navy vessels on the 28th January, 1982 and fishes, prawns etc. and nets were seized from them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b) A representation has been received from the Secretary of the Rameshwaram Verkottu Fishermen Association stating that 15 Indian fishermen were apprehended by Sri Lanka navy on 27-1-1982 within Indian territorial waters. However, enquiries made in the coastal areas of Ramanad, Keelakarai, Thond, Thiruvadanai, Mandapam, Devipattinam and Rameshwaram of Ramanathapuram district reveal that no one has registered a complaint regarding harassment by Sri Lanka naval vessels. Enquiries by local Fisheries Department officials also have not thrown up any evidence of the reported incident.

Enquiries by our High Commission in Sri Lanka have revealed that on 27-1-1982, the Sri Lanka navy warned a few Indian fishermen, who had strayed into Sri Lankan waters, and asked them to go back but none of these fishermen were apprehended on that date.

In this context, Government are aware that there are cases of Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen straying into each others' territorial waters. The fishermen claim that they do not have adequate navigational aids and at times they inadvertently stray into the neighbouring countries' waters. Local authorities of India and Sri Lanka have held meetings to discuss this problem and it has been decided to continue to educate fishermen of both countries of the limits of their respective fishing zones.

सूरत गढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन में आरक्षण

28 14. श्री कुम्भाराम आर्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि सूरतगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन में आरक्षण अधिकारी के लिए कार्यालय की जगह का अभाव होने के कारण, उन्हें अन्य लिपिकों के साथ उनके कमरे में बैठना पड़ता है और इससे आरक्षण चाहने वाले यात्रियों की असुविधा होती है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग

में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) और (ख) : सूरतगढ़ स्टेशन पर किसी भी आरक्षण अधिकारी को तैनात नहीं किया गया है। सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय पूछताछ एवं आरक्षण लिपिक से है जिसके लिए स्थान की कमी के कारण टिकट कलेक्टरों के साथ स्थान की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ती है।

छपरा में यात्रियों को असुविधाएं

28 15. श्री सत्य देव सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर पूर्वी रेलवे के छपरा रेलवे जंक्शन पर मीटर गेज लाईन से यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को बहुत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस बारे में एक उच्चस्तरीय जांच करायेगी और इसके लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों को दंड देगी; और

(ग) यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए सरकार क्या तुरन्त उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) कोई विशिष्ट शिकायतें नहीं मिली हैं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Selection of Claims Tracers

2816. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy framed by Western Railway for selecting Claims Tracers.

(b) what was the channel of promotion for Claims Tracers on Western Railway prior to 1979; and

(c) reasons why Western Railway wants to post Commercial Clerks when they are not eligible as per Railway Board's Policy that there should be a separate cadre for Claims Inspectors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): (a) The posts of Claims Tracers grade Rs. 330—560 (RS) are filled amongst the Commercial Clerks in grade of Rs. 260—430 (RS) on the basis of seniority-cum-suitability.

(b) Claims tracers were prior to 1979, eligible to be promoted as Assistant Commercial Inspectors and further as Commercial Inspectors and Complaints Inspectors in higher grades.

(c) Since the cadre of Commercial Clerks is large without adequate number of higher grade posts, it was decided to allow them to progress as Commercial Inspectors upto Scale Rs. 700—900 (RS). The cadre of Com-

mercial Inspectors (there is no designation of Claims Inspectors on the Western Railway) is already a separate one on the Western Railway.

Demands of Primary and Secondary teachers

2817. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specific demands of the Primary and Secondary teachers of the country; and

(b) Government reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURAL AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) Primary and Secondary teachers have been voicing certain demands. A statement showing some of their specific demands and the Government's reaction thereto is attached.

Statement

(1) Representation of teachers in various Committees at National and State Level.

Representation on Committees set up by the State Governments is a matter which can be taken up by the teachers with the State Governments. In so far as Committees at National level are concerned teachers are given due representation in various Committees.

(2) Legislation on Education in view of its retention in the Concurrent List.

Though Education is in the Concurrent List, school education continues to be primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

(3) Declaring uniform national pay structure with all other benefits as enjoyed by the Central Government employees.

Education, though in the Concurrent List, is still primarily the responsibility

of the State Governments. The pay scales of teachers are determined, inter alia, on the consideration of the wage structure obtaining in the State, as also the financial capacity of individual State Governments.

(4) Formation of School Grants Commission on the model of the University Grants Commission.

School education, both at primary and secondary level is primarily within the jurisdiction of States. The pattern of grant-in-aid to schools aided by local bodies or State Governments differ from State to State. According to available statistics there are about five lakhs primary schools, one lakh middle schools and forty five thousand secondary schools, in the country. These figures include schools run by Government by local bodies and schools aided by Government or local bodies, besides private unaided recognised schools. A Central School Grants Commission for the whole of India will find it physically impossible to deal with such a large number of schools requiring grants from a Central Grants Commission. Besides, the overall resource constraints have also to be reckoned with.

(5) Democratic and political rights to the teachers.

The question of granting voting rights to elementary school teachers in elections to teachers' constituencies of State Legislative Councils, wherever such Legislative Councils exist, has been considered carefully by the Government of India in consultation with the concerned State Governments, but the majority of States with Legislative Councils were not in favour of the proposal.

50 filled drums pilfered from NDDB stores

2818. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 50 filled drums received as foreign were

pilfered from NDDB stores recently and since the theft occurred while the items were in the charge of Kandla Port Trust, senior NDDB Officials could not investigate the matter in which the truck used bore a fake number plate; and

(b) if so, details thereof together with action taken therein?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) It is not correct to say that 50 filled drums received as foreign gift were stolen while they were in charge of the Kandla Port Trust.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of Member-Secretary of Indian Council of Historical Research

2819. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as soon as the previous Government appointed a new Chairman of the Indian Council of Historical Research, he vested the present Director of the Council with the power of the Acting Member-Secretary of the Council;

(b) if so, whether a few M.Ps. and also a Cabinet Minister had written to the Education Minister about the necessity of appointing a Member-Secretary and ending the ad-hoc arrangement;

(c) whether the proposal for appointing Member-Secretary of the Council was also given by its Chairman which was shelved; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to appoint the Member-Secretary of the Council and bring to book the officers who have delayed this appointment?

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

(b) The need for appointment of a regular Member-Secretary was emphasised by a few Members of Parliament in 1977.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Administrative Committee of the Indian Council of Historical Research created a post of Secretary in place of Member-Secretary but could not appoint a Secretary. The Director of the Indian Council of Historical Research was asked to shoulder the full responsibilities for the entire administrative work of the Council both as Director as well as Secretary (not as Member-Secretary). Later on, the then Chairman of the Council under his emergency powers created a post of Deputy Secretary in lieu of the post of Secretary and accordingly the duties of the post of Secretary were entrusted to the Deputy Secretary. Since there has been no delay there is no question of bringing to book any officer.

रूस से टेलीविजन पर पाकिस्तान के अणुबम बनाने के स्थान की फिल्म का प्रसारण

28 20. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस के टेलीविजन पर पाकिस्तान के अणुबम बनाने के स्थान की फिल्म का प्रसारण किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इससे पाकिस्तानी जनरलों का अणुबम बनाने की सनक का भंडाफोड़ हुआ है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(घ) तत्संबंधी पूरा बोरा क्या है ?

चिदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां । इस फिल्म में कुछ चित्र दिखाये गये थे, जो कि पाकिस्तानी रिएक्टर के स्थान और प्रस्तावित नाभिकीय विस्फोट के स्थान के चित्र बताये जाते हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) हमें विश्वास है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार नाभिकीय हथियारों की क्षमता प्राप्त नहीं करने के बारे में सार्वजनिक रूप से दिये गये अपने आश्वासनों का पालन करेंगी ।

नियम 14(2) (डी० एण्ड ए०) 1968 के अन्तर्गत नौकरी से निकाले गये इलाहाबाद डिवीजन के कर्मचारी

2821. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्मा रेल मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तरी रेलवे के इलाहाबाद डिवीजन के कितने कर्मचारी पिछले तीन सालों के दौरान नियम 14 (2) (डी० एण्ड ए०) के अन्तर्गत नौकरी से निकाले गये ,

(ख) क्या नौकरी से निकाले गये कर्मचारियों के विवर पुलिस में हाथापाई करने के मामले दर्ज कराये गये हैं,

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या रेलवे प्रशासन ने उन्हें पुलिस द्वारा जांच कार्य पूरा होने से पहले ही नौकरी से निकाल दिया था, और

(घ) क्या सरकार उन कर्मचारियों की सेवाएं बहाल करने पर विचार करेगी जिनके मामलों पर पुलिस ने लगाये गए आरोपों की जांच कर ली है और उन्हें अपराधी नहीं पाया गया और न्यायालय ने भी जिन्हें दोषमुक्त कर दिया है ?

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

(ख) जी, हां । 4 मामलों के संबंध में पुलिस में प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई गई थी ।

(ग) तीन मामलों में पुलिस की जांच-पड़ताल पूरी होने से पहले ही कर्मचारियों को सेवा से हटा दिया गयी है ।

(घ) इस प्रकार के मामले, जब भी प्रकाश में आयेंगे, उनपर जब गुण दोष के आधार पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

Verification of stocks of School of Computer Sciences in J.N.U.

2822. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the stores of the School of Computer Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University did not have any stock verification every year;

(b) if so, the purchases made by the Computer School and the amount involved; and

(c) whether there was any audit objection in this connection and if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURAL AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, physical verification of

stores of the School of Computer Sciences was not being done every year. However, in July 1981 physical verification of stores was conducted and no loss of any kind of stores was noticed.

(c) The Accounts of the University are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. According to the University no objection from the Comptroller and Auditor General regarding non-verification of stores in the School of Computer Sciences is outstanding.

Construction of Manjhi Bridge on Sarju Ghaghra river

2823. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

PROF. SATYA DEO SINGH:

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

(a) when the foundation was laid for construction of the Manjhi Bridge over Sarju Ghaghra river on Bihar-U.P. border; and

(b) the progress so far made in the construction of the said bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). The foundation stone of this bridge was laid on 18th February, 1979. Meanwhile, the cost of the bridge has gone up to Rs. 7.37 crores as against the originally agreed central loan of Rs. 4.50 crores. The excess has to be met by Governments of Bihar and U.P. which is yet to be agreed to by them. The work can be started only after the aspect has been settled.

Bangalore circular Railway

2824. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the proposal to have a Circular Railway for Bangalore city;

(b) if there is no such proposal whether Government would take steps in this regard; and

(c) whether State Government propose to associate itself with this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): (a) There is no proposal for the time being to have a Circular Railway for Bangalore City.

(b) and (c) The State Government has first of all to complete the traffic studies and then to intimate the results to Planning Commission for scrutiny. It is only after the project is cleared by the Planning Commission then the Metropolitan Transport Project can be taken up by the Railways.

पेनिसिलीन आई ओइन्टमेन्ट बनाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना

2825. श्री नर सिंह मकवाना ; श्री रेणु पद वास :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पेनिसिलीन आई ओइन्टमेन्ट के उत्पादन को बन्द करने के बारे में क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) सरकार को किस तारीख को पहली बार यह सूचना मिली कि मनुष्यों की आंखों के लिये इस ओइन्टमेन्ट का प्रयोग हानिकारक है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में किसी समिति या शोध दल का गठन किया और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी): (क) और (ख): स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय से सम्बद्ध संसदीय परामर्शदात्री समिति ने 1978 में हुई बैठक में यह आशंका प्रकट की कि पेनसिलिन नेत्र मरहम से रोगियों में "सेनीटाइजेशन" हो जाता है इसलिए इस के उत्पादन पर रोक लगा दी जानी चाहिए। आंषधितकनीकी सलाहकार बोर्ड ने भी अपनी 4 अक्टूबर, 1980 की हुई बैठक में विशेषज्ञों की इस राय से सहमती प्रकट की कि पेनसिलिन नेत्र मरहम के निर्माण और उसकी बिक्री पर रोक लगा दी जानी चाहिए।

(ग) उवत (क) और (ख) को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Diesel engine on Ranaghat-Burnpur section

2826. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce diesel engine on Ranaghat-Burnpur and Ranaghat-Bongaon section;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) if no steps are to be taken, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Ranaghat-Burnpur and Ranaghat-Bongaon are branch line sections of Eastern Railway, approximately 34 Kms. in length. At present, steam loco-

motives are working passenger trains on these sections and their performance has been satisfactory. Diesel traction is introduced based on availability of diesels, density of traffic to be handled and the total load of the trains. Presently, a number of long distance passenger trains on the Indian Railways are on steam traction and, therefore, there is no intention to dieselise passenger trains on both these branch lines of the Eastern Railway.

स्थानापन्न कोच अटेंडेन्ट्स को नियमित किया जाना

28 27. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद दर्मा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलवे में उन कोच अटेंडेन्ट्स की विभागवार संख्या कितनी है जो गत 12—15 वर्षों से अस्थायी आधार पर सेवा करते रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या रेलवे के अन्य कर्मचारियों की उपलब्ध सुविधाएँ इन्हें भी प्राप्त हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस समय वे अन्यत्र अपनी सेवाएँ देने हेतु उपयुक्त हैं और यदि नहीं, तो, उनकी सेवाओं को नियमित न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग). मध्य, उत्तर, पूर्वोत्तर, पूर्वोत्तर सोमा, दक्षिण, दक्षिण मध्य और पश्चिम रेलों पर डिब्बा परिचरों के रूप में कोई ऐवजी काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। पूर्व एवं दक्षिण पूर्व रेलों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Investment made on 'Palace on Wheels'

2828. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI.

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI HARINATHA

MISHRA:

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR
GOYAL:

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

Will the Minister for RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) details of the investment made both by the Government of Rajasthan and Railway Ministry in the "Palace on Wheels" separately;

(b) how many passengers paid their fares on the inaugural run;

(c) how many Government officials travelled on the inaugural run of the train, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): (a) The approximate expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Railways and the Government of Rajasthan so far is about Rs. 52.10 lakhs and Rs. 6.88 lakhs respectively.

(b) While the inaugural run was arranged mainly for invitees from press, TV and travel trade for generating publicity, five tourists also travelled on this run on payment of fare.

(c) Eight Tourism Department officials of the Central and State Government of Rajasthan accompanied the invitees from Press, T.V. and Travel trade during the inaugural run for briefing and connected arrangements.

दिल्ली में टैन्टों में चलाये जाने वाले स्कूल

2829. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे दिल्ली में

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में अनेकों स्कूल अभी भी टैन्टों में चल रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है और वे कहाँ-कहाँ स्थित हैं ; और

(ग) इन स्कूलों के लिए पक्के भवनों के निर्माण हेतु 1982-83 में सरकार की योजना का बयान क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय और संस्कृति और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख और ग) : दिल्ली प्रशासन/दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा स्कूलों में चलाए जा रहे स्कूलों की संख्या तथा स्थान विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

दिल्ली नगर निगम के अनुसार कक्षा-कमरों के निर्माण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रथम प्राथमिकता तम्बुओं के स्थान पर पक्के अथवा पूर्वनिर्मित कक्षा-कमरों के निर्माण के लिये दी जाती है। आशा है कि 1982-83 के अन्त तक 80 प्रतिशत तम्बुओं के स्थान पर कक्षा-कमरे बन जायेंगे।

1982-83 के दौरान दिल्ली प्रशासन तम्बुओं के स्थान पर कुछ भवन बनवाने के सम्बन्ध में भी विचार कर रहा है।

विवरण

दिल्ली में पूर्णतः तंबू में कार्य कर रहे दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा चलाए जा रहे राजकीय माध्यमिक/उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के नाम

क्रम सं.	स्कूल का नाम	टिप्पणी
1	सरस्वती विहार	एक नए भवन का निर्माण हो रहा है जिसके 1982-83 के दौरान पूरा होने की सम्भावना है।
2	बद्रपुर, शाहदरा (गल्स्ट)	-वही-
3	बद्रपुर, शाहदरा (बाअज़)	-वही-
4	यमुनापुरी (सह शिक्षा)	-वही-
5	शालिमार बाग (सह शिक्षा)	-वही-
6	तुगलकाबाद, रेलव कालोनी (गल्स्ट)	-वही-
7	तुगलकाबाद, रेलव कालोनी (बाअज़)	-वही-
8	महरौली बद्रपुर रोड (सह-शिक्षा)	-वही-
9	सादिक नगर (सह शिक्षा)	-वही-
10	रामकृष्ण पुरम् -XII (सह-शिक्षा)	-वही-
11	मंगोलपुरी (बाअज़)	डी० डी० ए० द्वारा जमीन आवंटित कर दी गई। लो० नि० वि० मण्डल सं० XVI द्वारा भुगतान किए जाने पर ली जाएगी। 1982-83 के दौरान नए भवन का प्रस्ताव है।
12	मान सरोवर पार्क (सह शिक्षा)	-वही-
13	शास्त्री नगर (सह शिक्षा)	
14	गोपाल पार्क (सह शिक्षा)	
15	ब्रह्मपुरी (गल्स्ट)	
16	ब्रह्मपुरी (बाअज़)	
17	जफरबाद (गल्स्ट)	
18	जफरबाद (बाअज़)	
19	विश्वास नगर (सह-शिक्षा)	
20	शंकर नगर (बाअज़)	
21	कांति नगर (गल्स्ट)	

ये स्कूल अस्थाई आधार पर डी० डी० ए० द्वारा आवंटित प्लाटों पर चल रहे हैं। नए भवनों के निर्माण हेतु नियमित स्थान डी० डी० ए० द्वारा अभी दिए जाने हैं।

क्रम ० सं० स्कूल का नाम

टिप्पणी

22. शिवाजी पार्क (गल्स) }
 23. शिवाजी पार्क (बुआइज़)]

अस्थाई आधार पर स० तथा प्र० विभाग द्वारा आवंटित पुनर्वास विभाग के प्लाटों पर चल रहे हैं। भूमि के मालिकाना अधिकार के बारे में कानूनी विवाद न्यायालय में लंगित पड़ा है ?

दिल्ली में पूर्णतः तम्बुओं में दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा चलाए जा रहे राजकीय मिडिल स्कूलों के नाम :

1. नांगलोई (सह शिक्षा)

एक नए भवन का निर्माण हो रहा है जो 1982-83 के दौरान पूरा हो जाएगा ।

2. नन्द नगरी

-वही-

3. मादीपुर (सह-शिक्षा) ।

-वही-

4. विकासपुरी (सह-शिक्षा)

-वही-

5. जे० जे० शिविर नारायना

जमीन उपलब्ध है । 1981-82 के दौरान एक नया भवन बनाने की स्वीकृति मिल गई है ।

6. शालीमार बाग (सह-शिक्षा)

-वही-

7. डा० मुखर्जी नगर (सह-शिक्षा)

3-2-82 को नगर निगम दिल्ली द्वारा जमीन मिल गई है । 1982-83 के दौरान एक नए भवन के निर्माण हेतु नक्शे तैयार किये जा रहे हैं ।

8. मंगोलपुर (सह-शिक्षा)

डी० डी० ए० द्वारा जमीन आवंटित कर दी गई परन्तु जमीन मिलने की प्रतीक्षा है । 1982-83 के दौरान नया भवन बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

9. जहांगीरपुरी (जी० ब्लाक)

-वही-

10. सगरपुर (सह-शिक्षा)

17-2-82 को पंचायत विभाग, दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा जमीन मिल गई है । 1982-83 के दौरान पक्का भवन निर्माण हेतु नक्श तैयार किये जा रहे हैं ।

क्रम सं० स्कूल का नाम

टिप्पणी

11. शास्त्री नगर (बुआइज)
12. इन्द्रलोक (गर्ल्स)
13. इन्द्रलोक (बुआइज)
14. सैनिक विहार (सह-शिक्षा)
15. वजीरपुर गांव (सह-शिक्षा)
16. वैलकम कालोनी (बुआइज)
17. यमुनापुरी (सह-शिक्षा)
18. गौतमपुरी (सह-शिक्षा)
19. राध श्याम पार्क (गर्ल्स)
20. राध श्याम पार्क (बुआइज)
21. शकरपुर एक्सटेंशन (गर्ल्स)
22. शकरपुर एक्सटेंशन (बुआइज)
23. कांति नगर (बुआइज)
24. धौलपुर (सह शिक्षा)
25. राजोरी गार्डन (बुआइज)
26. दक्षिणपुरी (बुआइज)

डी० डी० ए० द्वारा नए पक्के भवनों के निर्माण हेतु नियमित स्थल अभी आवंटित होने हैं।

27. खिचड़ीपुर (सह शिक्षा)

डी० डी० ए० द्वारा भूमि आवंटित कर दी गई परन्तु जमीन मिलने की प्रतीक्षा है।

के० वि० सं० द्वारा चलाए जा रहे माध्यमिक/उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल

1. के० बी० मस्जिद मोठ पूर्णतः तम्बू में
2. के० बी० महालेखाकार पूर्णतः तम्बू में
के० रा० कालोनी
3. वैश्य के० बी० जनकपुरी पूर्णतः तम्बू में
4. के० बी० जनकपुरी पूर्णतः तम्बू में

वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए उन एम्
सी प्राइमरी स्कूलों की सूची जो पूर्ण रूप
से टेन्ट में हैं आंशिक रूप से टेन्ट में है।

नजफगढ़-

1. भुत्तानपुरी- ए- ब्लाक
2. मंगोलपुरी-ब्लाक-एस

3. मंगोलपुरी-डी-ब्लाक
4. मंगोलपुरी-आर०-ब्लाक
5. मंगोलपुरी-टी-ब्लाक
6. मंगोलपुरी-डी०-ब्लाक

7. सुल्तानपुरी-डी-ब्लाक
8. मंगोलपुरी-सी-ब्लाक
9. मंगोलपुरी-क्यू०-ब्लाक
10. मंगोलपुरी-एच-ब्लाक
11. कविता कालोनी
12. जे० जे० कालोनी नं०-३ नांगलोई
13. ज० जे० कालोनी नं०-२ नांगलोई ।
14. रंगपुरी पहाड़ी
15. सागारोर
16. ताजपुर खुर्द
17. काकरोला
18. बुध विहार
19. मंगोलपुरी-एक्स-ब्लाक
20. मंगोलपुरी-यू० ब्लाक
21. मंगोलपुरी- टी -ब्लाक
22. राजनगर
23. रोशनपुरी न्यू

नरेला क्षेत्र

24. प्रोतमपुरा सी० पी० ब्लाक
25. शालीमार बाग बी० डी० ब्लाक
26. स्वतन्त्र नगर नरेला
27. शालीमार बाग ए/बी ब्लाक
28. शालीमार बाग ए/सी ब्लाक
29. बांकनेर

करोलबाग क्षेत्र

30. जैन माता मार्केट, करोल बाग ।
31. शास्त्री नगर ई-ब्लाक
32. शास्त्री नगर ए-ब्लाक
33. लारेंस रोड, सी-८
34. अशोक पार्क
35. ओंकार नगर-बी

36. ओंकार नगर नया
37. शास्त्री नगर एफ० ब्लाक
38. डी० डी० ए० नारायना एच० ब्लाक ।
39. नया रंजीत नगर

नई दिल्ली लाजपत नगर जोन

40. डी० डी० ए० जनता गृह स्लम, कालकाजी
41. कृषि विहार
42. शेख सराय
43. हरि नगर नया टी० ब्लाक
44. हरि नगर एल० ब्लाक
45. हरि नगर आश्रम
46. कैलाश कालोनी
47. सादिक नगर
48. सावन नगर

सिविक्ल लाईन जोन

49. सत्यवन्ती कालोनी
50. मुकर्जी नगर ईस्ट
51. जे० जे० कालोनी वजीरपुर नया
52. लुड्लो कैसल
53. आजादपुर गांव
54. गोपाल पुर
55. जहांगीर पुरी ई-II
56. जहांगीर पुरी आई०-ब्लाक ।

नई दिल्ली साउथ (ग्रीन पार्क)

57. दक्षिणपुरी एक्सटेंशन- 1
58. दक्षिणपुरी एक्सटेंशन- 5
59. दक्षिणपुरी बी० जे० के० एल० ब्लाक
60. टेखन्द
61. तुगलकाबाद एक्सटेंशन

62. मंगतापुरी काउ
63. आर० एस० पी० क्वार्टर्स मदनगीर
64. मालवीय नगर एक्स-3
65. ताजपुरी पहाड़ो
66. पुलिस कालोनी
67. दक्षिणपुरी एक्स-4
68. सर्व प्रिय बिहार
69. पुष्प बिहार सेक्टर-5
70. पुष्प बिहार सेक्टर-3
71. एच० एम० टी० सी० कालकाजी।

पश्चिमी जोन

72. रघुबीर नगर बी-II सेक्टर ई
73. रघुबीर नगर आर-111 सेक्टर ई
74. शकुरपुरी जो-ब्लाक
75. विश्वाल एनक्लेव
76. जनकपुरी सी-4-ई
77. जनकपुरी बी-—II-बी
78. जनकपुरी बी-II-ए।
79. 1212 पश्चिमपुरी जनता ब्वाटर्स
80. पश्चिम बिहार
81. नवाडा
82. उत्तम नगर नया
83. लाजवन्ती गाडन
84. असलातपुर गाडन
85. जनकपुरी डी-ग्राई-ए

शापदरा साउथ जोन

87. जगजोवन नगर केठवाड़ा
88. जागर पूती मंडोली रोड
89. अशोक नगर मंडोली रोड
90. कैलाश नगर यमुना पुल
91. गुरु अंगद नगर
92. त्रिलोकपुरी-32

93. त्रिलोकपुरी- 22

94. कल्याणपुरी

95. लक्ष्मी नगर जे०-एण्ड के० ब्लाक

96. जगतपुरी सो-ब्लाक

सिटी जोन

97. दरीबा नया (मटिया महल)

सदर पहाड़गंज

98. प्रेम नगर (राम नगर)।

शाहदरा नार्थ जोन

99. नन्द नगरी एफ-ब्लाक
100. गौतम बिहार
101. सीलमपुर डी-ब्लाक
102. यमुनापुरी बी-3
103. गोकलपुरी नई
104. विश्व कर्मा नगर
105. भजनपुरा
206. नन्द नगर एफ-2
107. ब्रह्मपुरी एक्स-ब्लाक
108. मंडोली
109. नन्द नगरी ई- 2
110. अर्विद नगर
111. विजय मोहल्ला
112. पंचशील गाडन
113. चौहान बांगर
114. आनन्द बिहार, शाहदरा
115. मानसरोवर पार्क
116. यमुना पुरी सी-10

CARGO THROUGH RIVER SERVICES

2830. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate had been made by the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation in respect of Cargo through river services during the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that poor sailing programmes of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation has an adverse impact on the users; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) and (b). According to the projections made by CIWTC at the time of seeking investment sanction for acquisition of vessels etc., the quantum of traffic likely to become available by 1985-86 was 51.33 lakh tonnes as per details given below:—

(in lakh tonnes)

Routes	Projected Traffic
(i) Calcutta-Gauhati/ Cachar-Calcutta	13.12
(ii) Calcutta-Bangladesh- Calcutta	1.24
(iii) Calcutta-Haldia- Calcutta	35.42
(iv) Other services	1.55
TOTAL	51.33

(c) Central Inland Water Transport Corporation's available existing fleet capacity is made up of old and dilapidated vessels most of which have already outlived their normal service life. Moreover, in the past scheduled sailing programmes resulted in operation of vessels practically empty with consequential loss to the Corporation. Since CIWTC could not bear this operational loss for a long time with the limited serviceable fleet Cap-

pacity coupled with sporadic and erratic cargo offerings for transportation to North-Eastern States and Bangladesh, it was unable to continue with scheduled sailing programme.

(d) Central Inland Water Transport Corporation has undertaken augmentation of fleet capacity during the Sixth Plan period by way of acquisition of new vessels and phasing out of old and uneconomic vessels, which will increase its one-way transportation capacity from 2.04 lakhs tonnes to 580 lakhs tonnes per annum.

However, in the meantime following steps have been taken with a view to servicing CIWT's customers better:—

(1) Notification of regular monthly sailing programmes through leading newspapers.

(2) Sailing of vessels on scheduled dates even if full cargo offering does not become available.

(3) Cutting down the terminal detention by improving loading/unloading rates.

(4) Organising in-house capacity to handle heavy lift cargo at Calcutta and Pandu.

(5) Undue detention of vessels awaiting discharge in Bangladesh have been taken up with the agent in Bangladesh.

Use of voluntary agencies in promoting Family Planning

2831. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to use voluntary agencies in promoting Family Planning;

(b) if so, whether any details have been worked out; and

(c) whether any grants will be paid to these associations for their work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. JOSHI): (a) to (c). The services of voluntary agencies are already being availed of by the Government in the promotion of National Family Welfare Programme. They are being encouraged to participate fully and financial assistance by way of grants has been extended to them for running of schemes relating to provision of family planning services and for motivation and training facilities. Such schemes include (a) running of Urban Family Welfare Centres, which provide family welfare services including Maternity and Child Health Care in the urban areas; (b) the Sterilisation beds scheme under which assistance is given to voluntary organisation for provision of tubectomy facilities in institution run by them; (c) running of A.N.M. (Auxiliary Nurse Midwife) Training Schools; (d) Post Partum Centres; (e) Research in demography and communication; (f) holding of opinion leaders camps; etc. Admissible grants as per approved pattern for meeting the expenditure on various items such as staff, contingencies, construction of buildings, equipment, etc., are released through the State Governments to the voluntary organisations for these schemes. The voluntary agencies are also being assisted for viable and feasible schemes of an innovative nature, especially in rural areas.

दक्षिण रेल मार्ग की वर्ता

2832. श्री विलोप सिंह भूरिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह वर्ताने की झूपा करेंगे कि :--

(क) क्या दक्षिण रेल ने रेलवे बोर्ड से शिनायत की है कि दक्षिणी रेल में नये रेल मार्ग के अनेक भाग बुरी दशा में हैं और उन पर रेलों को चलाना जोखिम का कार्य सिद्ध हो सकता है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Introduction of Electric Train between Krishnagar and Berhampore

2833. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to introduce electric train between Krishnagar and Berhampore;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

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

Krishnagar-Karimpore Line

2834. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are considering construction of a new rail line from Krishnagar to Karimpore;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the extreme paucity of resources which are inadequate to finance ongoing priority schemes on which substantial investments have already been made, it is not possible to consider fresh schemes for the present.

Adult Education

2835. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the machinery involved for adult education in the country at the village/panchayat level;

(b) the amount of Central assistance for adult education for 1981-82 along

with targets fixed and achieved State-wise; and

(c) the targets fixed for 6th Plan alongwith the targets for 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The machinery for adult education at the village/panchayat level is the Centre manned by a part-time instructor supervisor for a cluster of 30 centres, spread in an area covered by one or two panchayats.

(b) and (c). No targets have been fixed either for the 6th Plan or for the Annual Plans 1981-82 or 1982-83. However, a statement showing the amount of central assistance sanctioned ad enrolment achieved, State-wise is attached.

Statement

Amount of Central Assistance sanctioned for Adult Education during 1981-82 and Enrolment achieved, State-wise

S.No.	State/UT	Amount of Central Assistance sanctioned for Adult Education during 1981-82 (upto February 1982) (Rs. in lakhs)	Enrolment achieved (upto to September 1981)	
			1	2
1	Andhra Pradesh	79.10	1,91,715	
2	Assam	38.36	1,98,412	
3	Bihar	23.29	1,17,801	
4	Gujarat	77.83	1,65,787	
5	Haryana	43.69	77,432	
6	Himachal Pradesh	5.49	18,922	
7	Jammu & Kashmir	22.08	58,040	
8	Karnataka	56.79	2,12,447	

	1	2	3
9	Kerala	19.19	60,104
10	Madhya Pradesh	77.31	2,38,224
11	Maharashtra	28.50	2,64,730
12	Manipur	11.71	42,332
13	Meghalaya	15.57	13,380
14	Nagaland	10.08	22,264
15	Orissa	57.07	1,12,890*
16	Punjab	..	54,000
17	Rajasthan	59.58	1,83,939
18	Sikkim	9.87	15,798
19	Tamil Nadu	61.16	3,27,035
20	Tripura	14.40	39,881
21	Uttar Pradesh	127.84	2,79,094
22	West Bengal	37.74	2,29,476
23	A & N Islands	1.15	2,254
24	Arunachal Pradesh	1.50	13,439*
25	Chandigarh	0.85	4,072
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	1,670
27	Delhi	10.55	28,775
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.40	1,317
29	Lakshadweep	0.85	263
30	Mizoram	4.15	7,775
31	Pondicherry	2.98	14,898
		TOTAL	900.08
			29,98,166

*Relates to June 1981.

Indo-Swedish Symposium

2836. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the assistance promised for various projects by Sweden when their Prime Minister visited India recently; and

(b) the details of the recommendations made by the Indo-Swedish Symposium held recently and the action proposed to be taken on the basis of those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) An agreement, to extend assistance for a Social Forestry Project in Tamilnadu was signed during the Swedish Prime Minister's visit. The project, costing Rs. 45 crores and spread over 5 years from 1981 to 1986, is expected to give a major impetus for conservation and creation of community forest reserves in Tamilnadu. India and Sweden envisage an extension of the Social Forestry field to other States in India.

The Swedish Prime Minister has also offered to consider concessionary export credits to finance parts of energy projects in India.

(b) Discussions were held, during the Indo-Swedish Symposium, on hydro and thermal power generation, electrical power transmission, energy conservation and new and renewable sources of energy. Both sides agreed to pursue the possibility of cooperation in the field of energy.

Rush of Passport Applications in... Kerala

2837. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that there is heavy rush at the two Passport offices in Kerala;

(b) whether there is any proposal to raise the strength of these two offices; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) and (c) There has been an all round increase in passport work in our various Passport Offices, including the two offices in Kerala, viz., Regional Passport Office, Cochin and Passport Office, Kozhikode, during the last year. The workload in the above-mentioned two offices increased by about 80 per cent and 90 per cent respectively in 1981 over the previous year, i.e. 1980.

Some additional staff was provided to the Passport Offices in July 1981. Necessary steps are already in hand for further augmentation of their staff strength to enable them to effectively cope up with the rush of passport work.

Increase in Sexually Transmitted Diseases

2838. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an increase in incidence of sexually-transmitted diseases in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the increase is in such a degree where there is a need of setting up at least one sexually-transmitted diseases clinic in every district of our country; and

(c) if so, what are the reactions of the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M JOSHI): (a) and (b) Data available with Director General of Health Services is not comprehensive but indicates an increasing trend of incidence of sexually-transmitted diseases, which may however be due to

coverage of larger number of diseases in this category and also better treatment facilities provided at over 250 STD clinics already functioning.

(c) Does not arise.

Survey Regarding Nutritional Disabilities

2839. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Social Welfare Department has made any survey/study in the nutritional disabilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the measures taken by various Union Territories/States to meet this problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Some physical disabilities due to nutritional factors are:

(i) Keratomalacia leading to blindness due to Vit. A deficiency.

(ii) Major Bony deformities due to Vit. D. deficiency (rickets). National Sample Survey Organisation is conducting a comprehensive sample survey on disabled persons. The survey is suitably designed to throw information on the magnitude of the problem of disability, probable causes thereof, the extent of facilities available for medical rehabilitation and the gaps as felt by the sufferers.

Some key results of the survey are expected to be available in 1983.

The Government of India have taken up several schemes to tackle these problems for instance, national programme of prevention and control of blindness; expanded immunisation programme; treatment facilities in various

medical institutions, assistance to voluntary organisations to promote education; training and rehabilitation services for disabled; differential rate of interest on loans; petrol subsidy; reservation in Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts/services in central services and also in public sector undertakings; special employment exchanges; vocational rehabilitation centres for the disabled scheme of integrated education for disabled; national awards to best handicapped workers/employers and also to placement officers; aids and appliances to disabled etc.

Track with Flaws in Madras-Vijaya-wada section

2840. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Safety Officer of the South Central Railway informed the Director (Safety) of the Railway Board about the flaws on the Railway track in Madras-Vijayawada Section; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) & (b). S.C. Railway has reported to Railway Board, of detection of flaws in some rails on Vijayawada Kazipat Section and not on Vijayawada-Madras Section as a result of ultrasonic testing and steps being taken by that Railway to replace such rails. Ultrasonic testing of rails in track at suitable intervals to detect, rails which may have developed internal defects is a normal procedure on the Railways. Such rails are replaced by casual renewals or through renewals according to needs. Action is being taken accordingly...

प्रायुर्वेदिक और ऐतोपेतिक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों द्वारा बी० आई० एम० एस० और एम० बी० बी० एस० डाक्टरों की सियुक्तियां

2841. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह व्रतने की शृंपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरेदेश में प्रायुर्वेदिक और ऐतोपेतिक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में बी० आई० एम० एस० और एम० बी० बी० एस० चिकित्सक दाम कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार गभी प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में इन चिकित्सकों को पुनर्म हणने की स्थिति में कब तक आयोगी और तत्परंधी बगौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) और (घ) प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में ग्रहीता प्राप्त डॉक्टर कार्य कर रहे हैं। ऐसा कोई प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र नहीं है जिसे प्रायुर्वेद प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र जाना हा। राजनी मिनी सूचना के अधार पर पहली अप्रैल, 1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार लगभग 5500 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में से केवल 36 ही ऐसे थे जिनमें कोई भी डॉक्टर नहीं था। ये पद राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भरे जाने हैं और जो अवश्यक कार्यवाही कर रही है।

रामनगर -चौखुटिया रेल लाइन

2842. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह व्रतने को शृंपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने रामनगर-मोहन-मारचुला-मिकिया सैण-चौखुटिया रेल

लाइन के लिये सर्वोक्षण शुरू करने के आदेश दे दिये हैं, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मलिकार्जन) (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) धन की जमी के बारण।

Display of Advertisement on DTC Buses

2843. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Transport Corporation has allowed a private advertising agency to display advertisements in multi-colours on the DTC buses;

(b) the revenue earned by the DTC as a result thereof;

(c) the number of DTC buses allowed to be painted in this way;

(d) whether this is in disregard to the guidelines laid down by the urban Art Commission and in violation of the Motor Vehicles Act; and

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

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

(b) to (e). Tenders were invited from the renowned advertising agencies. Contract was awarded on the basis of highest quotation, for display of advertisements. The firm has been

authorised to display advertisement, as under:—

- (i) 1800 single deck buses on one side space and one back panel.
- (ii) 104 Double Deck buses on the side and back.
- (iii) 500 buses for full body painting.

The contract is valid for 3 years from 1st July, 1981 to 30th June, 1984. The agency will pay to DTC, as under:—

1st year Rs. 38,53,452/-

2nd year Rs. 19,83,452/-

3rd year Rs. 49,334452\$

Rs. 1,37,20,356/-

Discussions between the Delhi Urban Art Commission and Delhi Transport Corporation are being held for amplification of the guidelines in view of certain reservations expressed by Delhi

Urban Art Commission with regard to display of advertisement in multi-colours on the DTC buses.

Fixation of final dates for Asian Games '82

2844. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether final dates for the Asian Games 1982 have been fixed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURAL AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing time schedule for the Asian Games 1982 is attached.

Statement

TIME SCHEDULE

Games	Duration
Opening Ceremony	19th November, 1982
1. Archery	21st to 22nd November, 1982
2. Athletics	25th November to 2nd December, 1982 (29th November rest day)
3. Badminton.	25th November to 3rd December, 1982
4. Basketball	20th November to 3rd December, 1982
5. Boxing	26th November to 3rd December, 1982 (2nd December rest day)
6. Cycling	20th to 28th November, 1982
7. Equestrian	20th to 27th November, 1982 (24th and 26th rest days)
8. Football	20th November to 3rd December, 1982
9. Golf	21st to 24th November, 1982
10. Gymnastics	20th to 23rd November, 1982
11. Handball	23rd to 30th November, 1982

Games	Duration
12. Hockery (M)	20th November to 1st December, 1982
13. Hockey (W)	20th to 26th November, 1982
14. Rowing	20th to 25th November, 1982
15. Shooting	22nd November to 2nd December, 1982 (29th November rest day)
16. Swimming	20th to 29th November, 1982
17. Table Tennis	19th to 25th November, 1982 (Half day on 19th November, 1982)
18. Tennis Lawn	20th November to 1st December, 1982
19. Volley-Ball	20th November to 3rd December, 1982
20. Weight Lifting	20th to 29th November, 1982
21. Wrestling	26th to 30th November, 1982
22. Yachting	20th to 28th November, 1982
Closing Ceremony	4th December, 1982

Offences inside Ladies Compartment of a Bombay Suburban Train

2845. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that a young girl was raped by two youths inside a Ladies Compartment of a Bombay Suburban train at Western Railway's Bandra Yard on 15th July, 1981;

(b) if so, whether it is safe for ladies to travel in these trains with increase in such incidents; and

(c) what steps are being taken to prevent such incidents in the interest of lady passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes. The rape was committed on 14-7-81 in a stabled coach in Bandra old local yard.

(b) As isolated incident of this type, that too in a stabled coach in a yard

should not suggest that the travelling of ladies in trains is unsafe.

(c) State Government is taking all possible measures through their Government Railway Police to ensure security of the passengers. Recently the strength of the Government Railway Police has also been considerably augmented and a post of D.L.G. has also been created to supervise and guide the working of the G.R.P.

Railways on their part are extending all possible assistance—financially and materially. Patrolling by RPF around stabled rakes has been intensified. To prevent recurrence of such occurrences duties of carriage, Hammals has also been intensified and they are being allotted specific rakes for their cleaning etc.

Recurring Loss to Central Inland water Transport Corporation

2846. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Inland Water Transport Cor-

poration has been incurring losses since its inception in 1967;

(b) if so, whether the Government have since identified the reasons for such continuing losses;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) steps taken for the improvement of its functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI. SITA RAM KESARI): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The main reasons are as under:—

(i) Heavy and increasing burden of interest on ways and means loans.

(ii) Execution of vessel building contracts accepted earlier.

(iii) Excessive running and maintenance costs of operation of overaged vessels in use.

(d) A committee to make an indepth study of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation to ascertain factors responsible for the losses is under consideration of the Bureau of Public Enterprises in consultation with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

Government have sanctioned an investment of Rs. 34.20 crores in the CIWTC for acquisition of vessels, improvement to Rajabagan Dockyard setting up of infrastructural facilities at River Terminals. The programme is under implementation.

Enquiry into Functioning of Kendriya Hindi Sansthan

2848. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the governing council of the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan had promised to place the full facts regarding the enquiry

into the functioning of the Sansthan before the governing council;

(b) if so, have the facts been placed before the governing council in its recently concluded meeting; and

(c) if not, the circumstances leading to the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). It was decided in the meeting of the Governing Council held on 7th September, 1981 that the report of the Inspection team should be sent to the Director, Kendriya Hindi Sansthan for his comments. The comments of the Director were received by the Ministry on 26-11-81. The Finance Committee and Governing Council in its meeting held on 9th February, 1982 could not finalise discussion because it needed further information. It was therefore, decided that the Director should furnish these details in respect of some matters which would be placed before the next meeting of the Finance Committee/Governing Council/Mandal for deciding the further course of action.

Increase in T.B. Patients

2849. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of patients suffering from Tuberculosis is on the increase in country, particularly in Delhi;

(b) the estimated deaths occurred every year due to T.B. during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) how many people are on the active list requiring intensive treatment; and

(d) steps proposed to control the disease and minimise deaths?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) There is no evidence in incidence of T.B. patients, as a percentage to show that there is increase centage of the population.

(b) The number of deaths due to T.B. cannot be precisely determined as T.B. is not a notifiable disease nor the exact cause of each death throughout the country is recorded or certified.

(c) It is estimated that over 1 million patients are under active treatment at the district T.B. Centres under the programme at any point of time.

(d) To combat the problem of tuberculosis in the country the following steps have been taken:—

(i) Full equipped and staff T.B. centres are being established in each of the districts in the country. 353 District T.B. Centres have so far been established.

(ii) T.B. case-finding and treatment facilities are being provided in all the General Medical and Health Institutions, including primary health centres.

(iii) Health workers and village Health Guides (Community Health workers) are being involved in the various aspects of the programme.

(iv) B.C.G. vaccination as a part of "expanded programme of immunisation" is being given to the new born and infants.

Electrification of Trivandrum-Ernakulam Railway Line

2850. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received for electrification and

doubling of Trivandrum-Ernakulam Railway line;

(b) whether Government of Kerala has offered electricity at cheap rate for the electrification of the above line; and

(c) if so, Government reaction thereto?

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

(b) Electricity has been offered at Industrial tariff.

(c) There is no proposal as yet to electrify the track between Trivandrum-Ernakulam, in view of low traffic density on the section.

Nationalisation of Aided School

2851. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has recently received any representation from the Teachers' Association requesting the Government for nationalisation of the aided schools in the Capital;

(b) if so, what are the difficulties being experienced by the teachers in the aided schools; and

(c) what are the details regarding their demands and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, a representation was received from the Government aided schools Teachers' Association. A deputation of Government aided Schools Teachers Association met the Director of Education and the office-bearers of the Association have agreed to submit a detailed note enumerating the difficulties being ex-

perienced by teachers in the aided schools and justifying nationalisation of the aided schools. The note is being awaited by the Delhi Administration.

Smoking inside DTC Buses

2852. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that passengers and the staff of Delhi Transport Corporation smoke inside the buses against laws; and

(b) if so, steps taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) Complaints of this nature are received occasionally.

(b) Smoking by crew in the running buses prohibited under M.V. Rules as also under Standing Order of the D.T.C. Action is taken against those found smoking by the Inspecting Staff. Passenger who do not heed to warnings about smoking being a punishable offences U/s 112 of M.V. Act are liable to be prosecuted by Mobile Courts. Instruction to DTC crew are reiterated from time to time.

Foreign Visit of JNU Professors

2853. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many professors/Associate professors/Assistant professors of Jawaharlal Nehru University had been abroad, the purpose of visit and the period of stay in each case during the last three years;

(b) the names of the agency both private and Government who sponsor such visits and if it is Government sponsored agency the amount involved; and

(c) did Government received any complaint from any member of Parlia-

ment regarding frequent visits by faculty members in violation of rules, and if so, what action did Government initiate on this complaint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The information is being complied and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) In a communication addressed to the President in his capacity as Visitor of the University, a Member of Parliament had, among others, mentioned that many of the faculty members have been neglecting their teaching and research obligations by spending most of their time abroad and very few Ph.Ds. have been produced by them.

The observations made by the Member of Parliament have been brought to the notice of the University. The University has stated that some faculty members are selected to attend international conferences/seminars and cultural exchange programmes implemented by the University Grants Commission. Besides teachers accept fellowships with the approval of the University authorities. Arrangements are, however, made to ensure that the studies/research programmes do not get dislocated. Till April 27, 1981, the following number of candidates were declared eligible for the award of Ph.D./M. Phil/MPS degrees:—

Ph. D.	M. Phil	MPS
220	788	32

India's Reaction to Nepali Proposal of Peace Zone

2854. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal Government had mooted the idea of a peace zone in this sub-continent, if so, what are the details of the proposal;

(b) what is the Government of India's reaction thereto; and

(c) which other neighbouring countries have favourably responded to the proposal and which ones are against it?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) His Majesty's Government of Nepal have proposed that Nepal be declared as Zone of Peace. The details of this proposal, according to His Majesty's Government, are reported to be:—

1. Nepal will adhere to the policy of peace, non-alignment, and peaceful co-existence and will constantly endeavour to develop friendly relations with all countries of the world, regardless of their social and political system, and particularly with its neighbours, on the basis of equality and respect for each other's independence and sovereignty.

2. Nepal will not resort to the use of force or threat of force in any way which might endanger the peace and security of other countries.

3. Nepal will seek peaceful settlement of all disputes between it and any other State or States.

4. Nepal will not interfere in the internal affairs of other States.

5. Nepal will not permit any activities in its soil that are hostile to other states supporting this proposal, and in reciprocity states supporting this proposal will not permit any activities hostile to Nepal.

6. Nepal will continue to honour the obligations of all existing treaties which it has concluded with other countries so long as they remain valid.

7. In conformity with its policy of peace and non alignment, Nepal will not enter into military alliances, nor will it allow the establishment of any foreign military base on its soil. In reciprocity, other countries supporting this proposal will not allow establish-

ment of military bases on their soil directed against Nepal.

(b) Government of India are studying the proposal and its implications.

(c) The Governments of Pakistan, Bangladesh, China and Sri Lanka are reported to have endorsed the Zone of Peace proposal.

Talks held with Swedish P.M.

2855. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDER BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister of Sweden recently visited India and had a discussion with the Prime Minister of India on the prospects of global negotiations for new international economic order; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion?

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

(b) Both the Prime Minister were of the view that there is need for a positive start to the Global negotiations.

Technical Advice Regarding Purchase of Second hand Ships

2856. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of Kerala has sought technical advice from the Shipping Corporation of India regarding purchase of second-hand ships from foreign countries;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there has been any delay in giving the required technical advice; and
- (d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The Kerala Shipping Corporation enquired Shiping Corporation of India whether they could render the following services in connection with the acquisition of secondhand ships:

(1) Examination of classification records of the vessels selected by Kerala Shipping Corporation.

(2) Appraisal of valuation report of the internatioal approved valuers.

(3) Physical inspection of the vessels.

(4) Negotiation regarding price.

(5) Other relevant matters in connection with acquisition on specific request.

(c) and (d). The Shipping Corporation of India agreed to give all possible assistance to the Kerala Shipping Corporation and indicated certain terms in November, 1981. The Kerala Shipping Corporation accepted those terms in December, 1981. Since then the matter is under correspondence between the two Corporations and there has been no delay on the part of Shiping Corporation of India.

Shifting of Railway Service Commission from Calcutta

2857. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to shift office of the Railway Service Commission from Calcutta to Danapur;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any complaint against such a move; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The recruitment work for Eastern Railway and Chittaranjan Locomotive Works which was being done by the Railway Service Commission, Calcutta has been entrusted to the new Commission set up at Patna. The Commission at Calcutta is continuing to meet the recruitment needs of S.E. Railway.

(c) and (d). There have been representations under impression that the Railway Service Commission, Calcutta has been shifted to Danapur. Since the Commission at Calcutta continues to function as stated in reply to parts (a) & (b) the complaint is not warranted.

Electrified Signalling at Agra Cantonment

2858. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an important station like Agra Cantonment has no electrified signalling system instead it is lit by kerosene oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): It is a fact that Agra cantonment station is provided with semaphore signals which are lit at night by kerosene lamps. However, the two outer signals in the Up and Down direction are lit by electric bulbs.

Regulating the activities of Agencies concerned with Steam and Shipping Space

2859. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering regulating the activities of steamer agencies, freight brokers, freight forwarders and other agencies concerned with steam and Shipping space;

(b) the reasons for the same; and

(c) how the Government are considering to regulate this?

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

(b) and (c). Several representation/complaints were received by the Government about unhealthy activities of the intermediary agents, such as shipping/steamer agents, freight forwarders, freight brokers, etc. operating in India's overseas trade. The complaints included non-delivery/delayed delivery of cargoes, diversion of cargoes to ports other than destination ports, issue of pre-dated bill of lading or cargo not being shipping despite bill of lading having been issued. A Working Group on Tramp Operators was constituted in July, 1980 to go into the activities of unscrupulous Tramp Operators. This Group in one of its recommendations has suggested licensing of these intermediary agents in order to remove the scope of malpractices as far as possible.

"मद्रास बन्दरगाह में राजभाषा अधिनियम का प्रथतंत्र"

2860. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मद्रास बन्दरगाह पर राजभाषा अधिनियम के अनुच्छेद 3(3) को बिल्कुल लागू नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मद्रास बन्दरगाह के कानूनी सनाहकार ने राजभाषा अधिनियम के उपबंधों की गलत निर्वचन व्याख्या करके अधिकारियों को इस अधिनियम को लागू करने के लिये हतोत्ताहित किया है ; और

(ग) राजभाषा अधिनियम के उपबंधों का उल्लंघन करने वाले अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) स (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Major Ports

2861. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) when the existing major ports were constructed, details thereof; and

(b) the amount so far invested on each of the major ports, year-wise and port-wise details?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) India has now 10 major ports. These were initially constructed in the years indicated against each:

Port	Year
Calcutta	1870
Bombay	1873
Madras	1881
Visakhapatnam	1933
Cochin	1936
Kandla	1955
Mormugao	1963
Paradip	1966
New Mangalore	1974
Tuticorin	1974

(b) As indicated above, as many as 3 major ports, namely, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Ports are over 100 years old. The compilation of the information requesting year-wise investments on these and other ports would involve enormous labour which would not be commensurate with its utility. Besides, information relating to all these years would not be available at this stage.

However, a statement showing the expenditure incurred in each Plan period (from 1951 to 1981) for development of the major ports is attached.

Statement

Name of the Port	1951-56		1956-61		1961-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-74		1974-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	I Plan	II Plan	III Plan	(Annual...)	Plans)	IV Plan	V Plan	(Annual...)	Plan)	VI Plan	(Rs. in crores) Expenditure											
1. a. Calcutta	3.49	15.73	26.67	8.25	10.41	10.80	3.19	2.23	0.18	1.35	17.08											
b. Haldia Dock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58.42	69.17	4.01	4.05										
c. Haldia Channel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.26	34.64	6.18	6.07										
d. BHRTVO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.47	12.51	1.74	2.26										
2. Bombay	10.92	5.22	12.94	4.39	5.60	9.01	17.07	8.07	8.46	1.18	8.07											
Nhave-Sheva	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Madras	1.35	8.99	9.19	2.32	2.72	7.46	29.86	20.70	1.04	2.28	3.31											
4. Visakhapatnam	1.13	4.32	9.07	1.59	1.94	3.01	63.11	55.88	4.07	3.81	6.19											
5. Cochin	0.59	3.00	1.88	0.99	0.88	1.26	7.42	11.64	0.62	3.00	3.80											
6. Kandla Indl. Salaya	8.84	8.24	3.71	0.29	0.32	0.94	5.05	13.48	3.75	4.53	4.03											
7. Mormugao	..	..	1.75	0.04	0.37	0.54	21.19	51.27	4.66	2.28	2.36										
8. Paradip	..	..	..	*	2.36	1.25	3.31	13.48	30.59	2.26	5.02										
9. New Mangalore	..	..	3.02	1.50	1.00	1.70	21.01	19.76	0.31	1.01	4.96										
Kudremukh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.59	9.45	5.72										
10. Tuticorin	..	..	5.07	1.93	1.00	1.64	18.61	17.82	6.71	5.19	6.45										
	26.32	45.50	73.30	23.66	25.49	39.66	265.16	359.35	53.44	47.76	64.90											

* An expenditure of Rs. 19.65 crores was incurred by Orissa Government prior to take over by the Central Government has not been included.

इलाहाबाद में कलकों की परीक्षा

2862. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को छूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गार्ड, टी०टी० और कलकों की भर्ती के लिये इलाहाबाद में होने वाली परीक्षा की तारीख आगे बढ़ा दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं।

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख). निम्नलिखित परीक्षा जो 25-10-81 को ली जानी थी, प्रश्नपत्र संदेशात्मक रूप से आउट होने के कारण, रेल सेवा आयोग, इलाहाबाद द्वारा स्थगित कर दी गई थी। 28-2-82 को परीक्षा ली जा चुकी है।

उज्जैन—आगरा लाइन

2863. श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को छूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उज्जैन और आगरा के बीच छोटी लाइन को उखाड़ दिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) कितनो छोटी लाइनों पर रेल गाड़ियां चल रही हैं और उनमें उन लाइनों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें लाभ हो रहा है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं जिनमें घटा हो रहा है।

(ग) देश में 1971-72 1981-82 में छोटी लाइनों पर चल रही रेल सेवाओं की मंदी कितनी है और कितनी छोटी लाइनों को बन्द कर दिया गया है या उखाड़ दिया गया है;

(घ) क्या इंदौर देवास उज्जैन को कोटा से सीधे जोड़ने के लिये उज्जैन-रायगंज

मण्डी बड़ी लाइन वा सर्वेक्षण करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में अंतिम निर्णय कब तक ले लिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना इकाइयों की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखा दी जायेगी।

Eye Tests of Railway Drivers

2864. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway drivers are undergoing eye tests only at the time of entry and after 45 years of age;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) what is the country's average age for normal eye sight, as per medical reports, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. The Railway drivers are undergoing eye test not only at the time of entry and after 45 years of age, but also every 3 years upto the age of 45 years, and thereafter every year till they retire.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Not known.

Setting up of apparatus for detecting Pregnancy at early stage

2865. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an apparatus costing Rs. 5.5 lakhs which

can detect pregnancy in a very early stage and monitor its progress was installed at Bombay's Municipal kind Edward Memorial Hospital in January 1982 duly imported from Belgium; and

(b) if so, will it be in the general interest to install such apparatus in all the capital towns of the country as this apparatus can show whether the foetus is damaged or abnormal so that remedial steps can be taken?

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

(b) While this is considered a helpful apparatus, it is costly, specialised and sophisticated, requiring high degree of skills. Its use will not therefore be universal.

are provided at Mudkhed, Kinwat and Adilabad stations and the remaining stations are provided with gravel roads as these stations are situated in Hilly Terrain. The roofing of station buildings and quarters consist of tiles except a few which have been re-roofed with Asbestos sheets. Station buildings are maintained satisfactorily. Repairs are being attended to as and when considered necessary. The amenities at stations are provided in conformity with the density of the traffic and importance of the stations. Since the density of traffic is very low, no control telephones are provided. The section is a non-controlled section. However, P&T telephones are provided at Adilabad, Kinwat and Himayatnagar stations.

Eight stations have already been electrified on the section and two more stations are programmed for electrification.

Mudkhed-Adilabad Section

2866. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mudkhed-Adilabad section was completed 30 years back;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the road leading to station has not been metalled and the station building and staff quarters are still made of corrugated sheets;

(c) whether it is a fact that many station buildings on this section have not been repaired and they do not have telephones, electricity and other necessary arrangements; and

(d) if so, what actions are proposed to be taken?

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

(b) to (d). There are 17 stations on the section. Metalled approach roads

Declaration of Ganga and Brahmaputra Rivers as National Waterway

2867. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to declare the Ganga and the Brahmaputra rivers as national waterway;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any techno-economic survey along with navigational possibilities in these rivers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) It has been decided in principle to declare the Allahabad-Haldia stretch of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system as a national waterway. The Legislation for this purpose is proposed to be introduced in the Parliament shortly. Brahmaputra river has also been identified for being considered for declaration as a national waterway.

(b) Techno-economic feasibility study for Farakka-Haldia stretch of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system has already been completed. A similar study to update data for Farakka-Allahabad stretch of the river system is underway. The hydrographic Survey is also in progress. Similar studies for Brahmaputra river are proposed to be undertaken shortly.

(c) The techno-economic feasibility study for the Farakka-Haldia stretch has justified introduction of IWT services in the stretch on techno-economic considerations. The results of other studies will become available only after they have been completed.

Committee of Secretaries on Security of Passengers on running Trains

2868. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "Railway passengers security-Secretaries panel appointed", published in the Economic Times dated the 13 February, 1982;

(b) if so, whether a Committee of Secretaries has been appointed to suggest how best the security of passengers on running trains could be ensured;

(c) whether State Governments have also been asked to take proper security measures while the train passes through the State territories;

(d) if so, the report and recommendations of the Committee of Secretaries; and

(e) the measures each of the State Governments have so far taken, or propose to take for ensuring proper security while the train passes through their territory?

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

(d) The important recommendations of the Committee are as under:

(i) Provision of G.R.P. booths on platforms of important stations.

(ii) When trains stop at railway station, Police and railway staff to patrol and enquire from the passengers about their problems.

(iii) Improvement in the lighting of the trains in and outside the compartments.

(iv) Provision of mesh in ladies compartments of the suburban trains.

(v) Strengthening of the Railway Magistrates system.

(vi) State level and local level Committees consisting of the Civil Police, G.R.P., R.P.F., Railway and State Government representatives should be formed to ensure better co-ordination in matters pertaining to the control of crime on railways.

(e) The Government Railway Police are making their best efforts to control crime on Railways by providing escorts on trains surveillance over criminals, arresting and prosecuting them in specific offences.

Wagon Factory in Mirzapur

2869. SHRI RAM PAYRE PANIKA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some land had been selected for establishing a wagon factory by Railway Ministry in Mirzapur District and State Government had given consent for it; and

(b) if so, the hurdle in the way of not starting the aforesaid factory?

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

LIKARJUN): (a) and (b), The capacity available in the existing wagon building Units adequately meets the requirements of the Railway and there is at present no proposal under consideration for setting up a new Railway Wagon Factory by the Railways.

Age Relaxation to Women Candidates for Appointment as Laboratory Assistant

2870. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRA-SAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Notification/Order was issued by Delhi Administration in November, 1980 granting a general age relaxation of 10 years to all the women candidates for future appointments in Government and aided schools of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the women candidates for the post of Laboratory Assistant in such schools are also entitled to this general age relaxation;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the criteria which were followed in granting general relaxation for other posts; and

(d) whether it is proposed to make this relaxation available to women candidates for the post of Laboratory Assistant also?

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

(b) to (d). According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, appointment to the posts of Laboratory Assistants, whether male or female, are made by promotion from amongst qualified Class IV employees and not by direct recruitment, and age limit does not apply to persons appointed on promotion. As such, the question of age relaxation for women candidates for the post of Laboratory Assistants does not arise.

रेल सेवा आयोग के परीक्षा केन्द्रों का विकेन्द्रीयकरण

2871. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बशा रेलवे बोर्ड रेल सेवा आयोग के परीक्षा रेलों तथा साक्षात्कार परीक्षा केन्द्रों का विकेन्द्रीयकरण करने जा रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कैसे और कब से इन केन्द्रों वा विकेन्द्रीयकरण कर दिये जाने की संभावना है ।

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख), रेल सेवा आयोगों द्वारा लिखित परीक्षा और साक्षात्कार पहले ही विभिन्न स्थानों पर आयोजित किये जा रहे हैं। ऐसा उम्मीदवारों की सुविधाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुये प्रशासनिक अपेक्षाओं के अनुसूचि किया जाता है ।

News Item Safety Rules Ignored for Rajdhani

2872. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the news item 'safety rules ignored for Rajdhani' appearing in the *Times of India* dated 14, February, 1982;

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

(c) the action taken in regard thereto?

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

(b) and (c). WLRRM (a generator-cum-luggage-cum Guard's van) which is normally marshalled next to engine had to be detached from New Delhi-Bombay Central Rajdhani Express which left New Delhi on 11-2-1982, for the journey of the Swedish Prime Minister ex. New Delhi to Agra and back, as no spare generator-cum-luggage-cum-Guard's van was available. There were no orders issued by the Chairman, Railway Board, to deatch this WLRRM. To this extent, this report in the Times of India was incorrect and baseless. Detaching of WLRRM did in no way jeopardize the safety of passengers, in as much as all the coaches on the New Delhi-Bombay Rajdhani Express are anti-telescopic/steel bodied coaches and conform to the prescribed safety marshalling of coaches on passenger carrying trains.

Survey of Banswara-Ratlam Line

2873. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of huge increase in mineral wealth, agricultural production and industrial expansion and ever increasing infrastructural facilities the Railway Board propose to survey railway line between Banswara and Ratlam anew;

(b) whether the Railway Board are aware of the fact that in demand of this railway line, two ex-Railway Minister's visited Banswara in early fifties;

(c) whether Railway Board, in view of long 30-years demand will resurvey this line;

(d) whether it is a fact that through Bajna (M.P.) is the shortest route;

(e) whether it is a fact that the State assigned highest priority during the year 1974-75 to this; and

(f) whether it is a fact that this rail line joins two tribal areas of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The latest survey for a new Broad Gauge line connecting Ratlam and Banswara by two alternative routes was carried out in 1976-77. It was seen that in either case the line will yield a negative return on capital. The proposal was therefore not processed further.

In view of the present constraint of non-availability of adequate funds even for financing ongoing priority schemes on which substantial investments have already been made, it will not be possible to take up any fresh schemes at present. Such being the case, a fresh survey if carried out now, will be of no avail.

(b) Definite information is not available at the distant date.

(c) The position has been explained in answer to part (a).

(d) Yes.

(e) During 1974-75, the Chief Minister, Rajasthan had made repeated requests for a survey for this line and the survey referred to in reply to part (a) was ordered with due regard to these representations.

(f) Yes.

T.G.T. Grade to Teachers

2874. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether craft teachers who have done one year training course after Matriculation are getting T.G.T. grade in Delhi Administration w.e.f. 1972;

(b) whether Librarian who have completed only 3 months training after Matriculation have been given T.G.T. Grade w.e.f. 1970;

(c) if so, the reasons why Junior Music teachers, Junior Physical Education Teachers and Junior Home Science Teachers have been deprived of the T.G.T. Grade;

(d) whether Government propose to give the T.G.T. grade to the categories of teachers stated at (c) above; and

(e) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). On 5th September, 1981, the Government has already announced that the scales of pay of junior teachers such as Craft, Language, Domestic Science, Music and Dance teachers, etc., who are in the pay scale of Rs. 425—640 are to be upgraded and merged with the pay scale of Rs. 440—750. Formal orders in this regard will issue soon.

Violation of the Provisions of Shipping Act by the Management of Set and Master of M.V. Andamans

2875. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL.

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that despite an agreement between the management and the crewmen, the management of the SCI and the master of the M.V. Andman are violating the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958;

(b) whether Government have received any letter dated 15th January, 1982 regarding this;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Presumably the Hon. member is referring to the Bazarmen working on board the vessel M.V. Andaman. The Bazarmen are canteen staff working on board the vessel and M.S. Act is not applicable to the Bazarmen, who are the employees of the Contractor, and their service is governed by the terms and conditions mutually agreed upon between them and the Canteen Contractor. Accordingly the question of violation of any agreement between SCI management and the Bazarmen does not arise.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The letter dated 15-1-82 was addressed to the Union Minister for Shipping and Transport. The letter forwarded a copy of representation dated 22-12-81 from the Forward Seamen's Union of India, Calcutta. The gist of the representation was that the Bazarmen should be paid wages and given other benefits similar to those available to regular seamen belonging to the Deck, Engine and catering departments of M.V. Andaman and that the Bazarmen were being advised by the Union to get their wages in the presence of Shipping Master, Calcutta under protest.

(d) The regional Office of the S.C.I. at Calcutta informed the F.S.U.I. Calcutta that the Bazarmen are employees of the canteen contractor and are different from the normal ratings. Accordingly the wages and other benefits available to regular seamen are not applicable to them. The wages and other dues of the Bazarmen were deposited with the Shipping Master, Calcutta for making payment to them by that authority.

विदेशों में सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों का खोला जाना

2876. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों में 10 सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों के खोले जाने के लिए वर्ष 1971 में एक निर्णय लिया गया था और यदि हाँ, तो इस निर्णय के क्रियान्वयन के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ अब तक सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र खोले जा चुके हैं ;

(ग) ये केन्द्र भारतीय संस्कृति, आध्यात्मिक, धरोहर करना तथा साहित्य को किस प्रकार पेश कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) इन पर वाषिक कितना व्यय हो रहा है ?

वितेश मंत्री (श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध परिषद के प्रशासी-निकाय ने 1971 में विदेशों में 8 भारतीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र खोलने के एक प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन किया था। फिजी और गुयाना में केन्द्र खोलने के प्रस्तावों पर क्रमशः 1971 और 1973 में कार्रवाई शुरू की गई थी। बाद के वर्षों में और केन्द्र खोलने और उनके स्थान के प्रश्न पर इन केन्द्रों से प्राप्त किए गए अनुभवों और समय-समय पर निर्धारित तरजीहों के आधार पर विचार किया जाना था। 1972 और 1976 के बीच एक सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र को बन्द किया गया था जो सान-फ्रांसिस्को में छोट पैमाने पर काम कर रहा था, क्योंकि यह बहतर समझा गया था कि उपलब्ध राशि का उपयोग सूरीनाम में एक केन्द्र खोलने में किया जाए।

इस समय तीन भारतीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र हैं जो सूबा (फिजी), जॉर्ज टाउन (गुयाना) और पारामारीबो (सूरीनाम) में हैं।

(ग) भारतीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों का उद्देश्य भारत को कला और संस्कृति को विविध कार्यक्रमों द्वारा प्रस्तुत करना होता है, जिनमें ये शामिल हैं :—

(i) भारत के सम्बन्ध में अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में मौलिक पुस्तकों का पुस्तकालय।

(ii) एक वाचनालय जहाँ चुनी हुई पत्र-पत्रिकाएं जनता को सुलभ कराई जाती हैं।

(iii) फिल्मों, स्लाइडों और रिकार्डों की लायब्रेरी।

(iv) भारतीय संगीत, नृत्य इत्यादि की शिक्षा।

(v) उस देश के विद्यात नागरिकों द्वारा, जो भारत से भलीभांति परिचित हैं, अथवा भारत से आने वाले प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों द्वारा समय-समय पर भारत के सम्बन्ध में भाषण।

(vi) केन्द्रों में अथवा अन्य शहरों और गांवों में स्वयं या स्थानीय निकायों के माध्यम से फिल्म शो।

(vii) भारतीय पुस्तकों, चित्रों, कलात्मक वस्तुओं की प्रदर्शनियां।

(viii) केन्द्रों में और स्थानीय रेडियो टी० बी० आदि पर संगीत, नृत्य, नाटकों आदि का आयोजन।

(घ) फिजी, गुयाना और सूरीनाम स्थित सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों पर 1980-81 के दौरान हुआ वार्षिक खर्च इस प्रकार है :

	रुपये
(i) फिजी	9,10,000
(ii) गुयाना	7,64,000
(iii) सूरीनाम	6,15,000

ttc. from Calcutta as well as to the defence personal coming from Dehra Dun areas, Government propose to provide additional bogies as requested or at least provide a quota of berths from Madras to Calcutta in all the Kerala bound trains?

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

Additional Bogies to Kerala Bound Trains

2877. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any memorandum from Calcutta citizens to provide additional bogies in the Madras-bound trains to be attached to Kerala bounds;

(b) reaction of the Government to it; and

(c) whether considering the hardships caused to the pilgrims, Keralitis

(b) and (c). At present, two sleeper coaches are running from Howrah, one each for Mangalore and Trivandrum by 3 Up/4Dn Howrah-Madras Mail Due to non-availability of room on the trains between Howrah and Madras and Kerala bound trains ex. Madras, it is not operationally feasible to run additional coaches from Howrah towards Kerala.

Routes have been allotted for defence personnel and general public from Madras to Howrah as follows:—

Train No.	I class	AC 2-tier	3-Tier	Seats
<i>For Defence Personnel</i>				
4 Mail as-Howrah Mail	12	..	14	20
38 Madras-Howrah Janta Exp. . . .	..	..	..	80
142 Madras-Howrah Coromandal Exp. . .	2	2	12	10

For general public :

142 Madras-Howrah Express for Ernakulam—8 berths (2 AC 2-tier & 6 II sleeper berths)

for Trivandrum — 20 IIInd sleeper berths

for Trichur — 4 ,,

for Mangalore — 4 ,,

for Calicut — 4 ,,

Shortage of Polio Vaccine in the country

2878. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of Polio Vaccine through the country, creating a setback to the programme of Polio eradication;

(b) the total estimated requirement of Polio Vaccine throughout the country and of this how much was produced indigenously and how much imported during 1980 and 1981;

(c) whether it is a fact that Polio incidence is more in rural backward areas as compared to Urban areas; and

(d) if so, what plans have been framed by Government to become self-sufficient in polio vaccine in the country and its balanced distribution to the rural areas?

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

(b) The estimated requirements for Polio Vaccine for the Expanded Programme on Immuniation in 1981-82 and 1982-83 are 99 and 165 lakh doses respectively. Polio Vaccine is not manufactured in the country. The requirements of polio vaccine is met by import by the Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. and some private firms. The total quantities of the vaccine imported in 79-80 and 80-81 were:

	1979-80	1980-81
1. Poliomyelic Vaccine (Oral) Trivalent (finished form) .	1,06,05,000 doses	87,50,000 doses
2. Poliomyelitis Vaccine (Oral) Monovalent (Bulk) .	65,00,000 doses	65,00,000 doses
Total .	1,71,05,000 doses	1,47,50,000 doses

(c) Poliomyelitis is widespread both in urban and rural areas.

(d) Steps have been taken for the indigenous manufacture of polio vaccine at the Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. Bombay. This vaccine is now under quality control tests. Till such time the country becomes self-sufficient not in the production of polio vaccine this will continue to be imported in bulk and diluted and ampouled at Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. as before. Polio vaccine is being supplied to the Primary health centres which have adequate cold storage facilities. In Nov-

ember a polio vaccination campaign was carried out for the vaccination coverage of children in the ICDS blocks which are located in the rural and tribal areas.

41st Annual Conference of Association of Surgeons Held at Patna

2879. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 41st Annual Conference of the Association of Surgeons

of India was held in Patna in the last week of December, 1981;

(b) if so, the resolutions passed by the Conference; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to provide adequate funds for the medical institutions and to give them new books and journals for improving the standard of surgery in the country?

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

(b) Resolutions, if any, passed by the Conference have not yet been received by the Government.

(c) There is no Central scheme for funding State Governments in regard to the running of medical institutions. Appropriation action in the matter is, therefore, to be taken by the concerned State Governments.

गुजरात में नेहरू युवा अध्ययन केन्द्र

2880. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में खोले गए नेहरू युवा अध्ययन केन्द्रों की संख्या क्या है और वे कहां पर स्थित हैं तथा वे किस किस तारीख से काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) नए खोले जाने वाले प्रस्तावित केन्द्रों का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) ऐसे केन्द्रों की संख्या क्या है; जहां समन्वयकर्ता नियुक्त किये गये हैं और ऐसे केन्द्रों के नाम क्या हैं जहां समन्वयकर्ताओं की नियुक्ति की जानी अभी शेष

है और वे कहां स्थित हैं तथा ये पद कब से लम्बित हैं;

(घ) इन नियुक्तियों के न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ड) वर्ष 1980 तक इन पर कितनी राशि व्यय हुई और अब तक कितने युवकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है; और

(च) उन्हें दी जाने वाली शिक्षा का व्यौरा क्या है?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति: समाज तथा कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) (क) गुजरात राज्य स्थित जूनागढ़ सुरेन्द्र नगर, नाडियाड (केरा), भुज (कच्छ), हिमत नगर और मेहसाना में ४: नेहरू युवक केन्द्र क्रमशः 17-7-1976, 19-7-1976, 21-7-1976, 31-7-1976, 2-2-1978 और 13-2-1978 से कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) गोदरा, डांग्स (अहवा) और ब्रौच में तीन और नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों के खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) सुरेन्द्र नगर और मेहसाना के नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों को छोड़ कर सभी नेहरू, युवक केन्द्रों में युवक समन्वय नियुक्त किए जा चुके हैं। सुरेन्द्र नगर और मेहसाना में युवक समन्वयकों के पद क्रमशः अक्टूबर, 1979 और जुलाई, 1980 से रिक्त पड़ रहे हैं।

(घ) राज्य सरकार से नामों की सूचियां देर से प्राप्त होने के कारण ये पद अभी तक भरे नहीं जा सके।

(ड) गुजरात राज्य में 1976-77 से 1980-81 तक नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों को आवंटित कुल राशि 22.55 लाख रु० थी। राज्य में इस अवधि के दौरान नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों के कार्यक्रमों में लगभग

1.14 लाख युवकों के भाग लेने से लाभ प्राप्त करने का अनुमान है।

(च) ग्रामीण युवक स्वावलम्बी शिक्षण के लिए साक्षरता और अंक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर अपनी कार्यात्मक क्षमताओं में वृद्धि के अवसर प्राप्त कर सकें, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों के कार्यकलापों में खेल-कूद में प्रशिक्षण, सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन, सामुदायिक सेवा के लिए कार्य शिविरों का आयोजन, युवा नेतृत्व प्रशिक्षण शिविरों का आयोजन, युवा कलबों/महिला मण्डलों के निर्माण और संचालन में सहायता देना विभिन्न व्यवसायों में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण, जिसका लक्ष्य स्वतः रोजगार तथा चेतना संघों/प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्रों को स्थापित करना शामिल हैं।

Widening of Cuttack-Bhubaneshwar Road

2881. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Government has sanctioned the doubling of Cuttack-Bhubaneshwar road costing Rs. 17.5 crores;

(b) if so, whether the work will be undertaken in 1982-83; and

(c) which other roads in Orissa have been sanctioned for further improvements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon. Member has in mind the proposal for widening the Cuttack-Bhubaneshwar Section of National Highway No. 5 to four lanes. A provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made in the 1980-85 Plan for widening se-

lected portions of this section including acquisition of land for the purpose. The detailed estimates to be sanctioned against this provision have not yet been received in this Ministry. However, the alignment proposals received in this respect recently are under finalisation. It is, therefore, premature at this stage to indicate when the work will be undertaken.

(c) Constitutionally the Central Govt. are responsible for the National Highways only and all roads other than National Highways in the States are the responsibility of the State Govt. concerned. As for National Highways in Orissa, against a provision totalling to Rs. 37.57 crores made in the 1980-85 Plan for the improvement of National Highways No. 5, 5A, 6, 23, 42 and 43 in Orissa, estimates totalling to Rs. 9.07 crores have so far been sanctioned. Further sanctions for improvement of National Highways in the State would depend upon the allocations available in the remaining years of the 6th Plan, the traffic and safety requirements and *inter-se* priority of the various improvement works necessary.

Resumption of Passenger Trains to and from Mangalore

2882. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some passenger trains to and from Mangalore have been suspended for some time;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) when will the same be resumed?

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

(b) and (c). Two pairs of passenger trains on M.G. and one pair on B.G. to and from Mangalore remain can-

celled. 285/286 M. G. Mangalore-Bangalore Fast Passenger will be restored when Subrahmanyam Road Sakleshpur section is restored fit for passenger traffic and 273/274 M. G. Mangalore-Kabakaputtur Passenger when the coal position improves. 537/546 B.G. cannanore-Mangalore which does not serve any specific stream of commutes traffic is not proposed to be restored at present for want of diesel locos.

Patronisation of Black Listed Firm by AIIMS

2883. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a manufacturing firm 'Dhawsons' is being patronised by the AIIMS despite the fact that the firm is black listed and has supplied contaminated glucose to the AIIMS on more than one occasion;

(b) whether it is also a fact that recently the life of a patient who was being administered contaminated glucose (intravenous) supplied by the firm was saved by timely intervention of a doctor; and

(c) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into circumstances under which the black listed firm is enjoying patronage by the AIIMS and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in the matter?

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

(b) No. As per the standing instructions operative in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Hospital, I. V. fluids are inspected by the Nursing

Staff before being administered to the patients.

(c) It has been reported by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences that immediately after the first contamination was detected, the Drugs Controller of Delhi Administration was informed and the Drug Inspector visited the Institute Hospital on 5th January, 1982 as well as on the 18th February, 1982 and took away the contaminated bottles on both the occasions, for analysis. Further purchase of I.V. fluids from the M/s. Dhawsons Pharmaceuticals was stopped by the Institute with effect from the 23rd December, 1981.

Resumption of Chotila Rail Service In Gujarat

2884. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several representations have been made to restore the then Chotila railway service in Gujarat after its being discontinued in 1980;

(b) whether reasons for not restoring the service;

(c) whether Surat-Deval station most important for producing silica in Gujarat falls on this sector; and

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to restore this essential rail service?

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

(b) and (c). With conversion of Viramgam-Hapa section into BG, the Than-Chotila MG section had to be closed. The silica traffic from Surat-Deval is now being satisfactorily cleared by BG from Than station which is just 11 Kms. away.

(d) There is no proposal to restore services on Than-Chotila section.

Marketing of Drug Formulations

2885. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of drug formulations being presently marketed in the country;

(b) the total number of drug companies marketing those drug formulations;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps for reducing their number; and

(d) the details about the quality control measures enforced so far and proposed to be enforced in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The number of manufacturers licensed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act run into several thousand and the State Drug Controllers who are the licensing authorities do not have any authentic information regarding the total number of drug formulations currently being manufactured by them.

(b) The number of drug manufacturers licensed to manufacture allopathic medicines under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act in the country as on 1st January, 1980 is about 5,000.

(c) Yes. The Drugs Technical Advisory Board which is a statutory body under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act have recently considered weeding out of a large number of existing single dose combinations which have no therapeutic rationale and have submitted their recommendations to the Government on 1st March, 1982. The Recommendations are under consideration of the Government. In regard to manufacture of new drugs, a similar control is exercised at the time of according approval for the manufacture of the same.

(d) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, manufacturing licences are granted by the State Drug Controllers only to such manufacturers who have adequate qualified technical personnel, testing facilities, hygienic conditions, etc. for manufacture and testing of drugs including raw materials used in their manufacture. The manufacturers are required to carry out quality control tests on each and every batch of their production.

The State Drug Inspectors carry out inspection of the manufacturing premises to check the process and conditions of manufacture and the quality of testing of each manufacturer from time to time and they also draw samples for independent testing.

P. O. H. of Steam Locos

2886. SHRI NARAIN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the POH of steam locos was one of the main jobs of the Railway Workshop at Kharagpur on the S.E. Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that the job of POH of steam locos is coming down every year;

(c) how many steam locos had POH month by month in 1971 and how many such locos had POH month by month in the year 1981 up to December; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal to start POH of electric locos in Kharagpur Workshop which has a good infrastructure for the same?

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

(c) The total out-turn of POH of steam locos at Kharagpur Workshop in 1981 was 130 and in 1971, 185.

(d) One of the possible locations being considered for future POH of electric locos is Kharagpur.

Invitation to Felixtoe port authority to asses containeration of Calcutta

2887. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have invited the services of the Felixtoe Port Authority of England to assess the possibility of Calcutta and Haldia as container handling ports;

(b) if so, what are the impressions of the said firm with regard to these two ports; and

(c) details of Government's decision in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) There is a proposal to appoint M/s Engineers India Ltd. as Consultants on containerisation at the ports of Calcutta and Haldia. They may have the back up expertise from Felixtoe Port of U. K.

(b) The Consultants have not yet been appointed.

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

Wagon requirement of Tripura

2888. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of wagons required for carrying foodgrains to Tripura;

(b) number of times Government supplied the required number of wagons to Tripura during the year 1981; and

(c) steps taken by Government ensuring regular wagon supply to Tri-

pura so that the movements of foodgrains would not be affected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The programme for movement of sponsored foodgrains to Tripura is finalised by FCI in consultation with Railways and its varies from month to month.

(b) During the year 1981, a total of 52 rakes were planned to be loaded on Northern Railway against which 32 rakes were loaded. The programme for 4 rakes was cancelled by Food Corporation of India (FCI); 3 rakes were loaded in January, 1982 against last year's programme and 13 rakes had to be cancelled due to restrictions, congestion at the terminals, less offering of traffic at the originating stations. Besides the above programme the movement of additional foodgrains for Tripura is also being organised by FCI under the centralised booking system from New Bongai-gaon/New Gauhati.

(c) Movement of sponsored foodgrains to Tripura is being constantly monitored. The Department of Food and the Ministry of Railways are working in close coordination to ensure adequate availability of foodgrains in Tripura. The Department of Food have intimated that the present stock position is comfortable as far as Tripura is concerned.

Evaluation of National Tuberculosis control programme

2889. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the National Tuberculosis Control Programme has been successful in controlling and eradicating the disease; and

(b) whether any evaluation of the programme has been made with a view to know the deficiencies in the programme and if so, the details thereof stating the steps taken by the Government to remove these deficiencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Since eradication of TB disease is an extremely difficult process and has not been achieved in any country of the World so far, the primary objective under National TB Programme at present, is to provide TB case finding and treatment facilities to the suffering population by establishing District TB Centres in each of the Districts of the country to undertake these activities in association with the Medical and Health Institutions. Nearly 90 per cent of the major District in the country have been covered under TB Programme so far.

(b) The Programme was reviewed by an expert committee of the I.C.M.R. in 1975 and their recommendations for improvement of the working of the programme which have been implemented, are as under:—

(i) BCG vaccination facilities have been integrated with general health services.

(ii) health workers at PHC and sub-centre level have been actively involved in TB case finding and treatment; and

(iii) the establishment of District TB Centres has been accelerated.

पुलों का निर्माण

2890. अशोक गहलोत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) रेलवे स्टेशनों के सभी मुख्य रेलवे क्रॉसिंगों पर पुलों (ऊपरो पुलों) के निर्माण हेतु सरकार द्वारा किन नियमों को अपनायी जाता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पाली रेलवे स्टेशन के समीप मुख्य रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर एक ऊपरोपुल के निर्माण के बारे में पाली की जनता से कोई अध्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस पर कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं।

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपसंचारी (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) रेलें राज्य सरकारों/सड़क प्राधिकारियों के साथ लागत में हिस्सा बटाने के अधिकार पर वर्तमान सम्पारों के बदले ऊपरों। निचले सड़क पुलों का निर्माण कार्य संयुक्त स्वप्रे: प्रारम्भ करती है। वास्तविक पुल संरचना का निर्माण रेलों द्वारा और पुलों के पहुंच मार्गों का निर्माण राज्य सरकारों/सड़क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा किया जाता है। वर्तमान व्यस्त सम्पार के बदले 14 फीट चौड़े ऊपरों/निचले सड़क पुल की लागत, जिसमें पहुंच मार्ग की लागत भी शामिल है, जिसका शुल्क में रेलों को लागत पर निर्माण किया गया था, रेलों और राज्य सरकारों के बीच मोटे तौर पर 50:50 के अधार पर वहन की जाती है। बाकी लागत, जिसमें भूमि अधिग्रहण, यदि की गई हो, को लागत भी शामिल है, राज्य सरकार द्वारा वहन करनी होती है। सम्पार के बदले ऐसे ऊपरी/निचले पुल की लागत पूर्णतः राज्य सरकारों/सड़क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा वहन की जाती है जिसका शुल्क में रेलवे की लागत पर निर्माण नहीं किया गया है।

इस सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकारों / सड़क प्राधिकारियों द्वाग प्रायोजित किया जाना आवश्यक होता है। ऐसे प्रस्तावों को यातायात की दृष्टि से अधिक्तय होने पर और धन उपलब्ध होने पर रेलों के निर्माण कार्य क्रम में जामिल करने पर विचार किया जाता है।

(ख) से (घ) पाली में वर्तमान सम्पार के बदले एवं ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण करने के लिए अस्थावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। राज्य सरकार ने ऊपरी सड़क पुल के लिए रेलवे को कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं दिला है। इस सम्पार पर इस सम्यक्तिना रेल/सड़क यातायात होता है उसे देखते हुए सम्पार के बदले ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल को व्यवस्था करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

General Managers' meetings during 1981 to ensur safe Rail Journey

2891. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of General Managers' meetings held during 1981 to ensure safe rail journey by Indian Railways;

(b) details of these meetings; and
(c) result achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Three meetings of the General Managers were held during 1981.

(b) The deliberations covered *inter-alia* matters concerning safety, punctuality, expenditure control and future performance targets.

(c) These meetings are a continuing exercise and have contributed to the all-time high productivity indices on the railways in many areas.

Conference of the Hindi States Chief Ministers

2892. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of Chief Ministers of Hindi States was held in New Delhi in the month of January, 1982;

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held;

(c) the names of the States which participated; and

(d) the decisions arrived at?

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

(a) The Ministry of Education and Culture did not convene any meeting of the Chief Ministers of Hindi speaking State in January this year;

(b) to (d). In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Indian Assistance to Kampuchea

2893. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of officials visited Kampuchea to identify specific areas for Indian assistance;

(b) if so, the composition of the team and details of the visit;

(c) areas of assistance identified by the team; and

(d) the extent of assistance to be provided by India during the next three years year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). In response to a request from the Government of Kampuchea, India sent a team of

six experts (composition given in the Statement to Kampuchea from January 21—28, 1982. The team was asked to identify areas, manner and extent of possible short-term and long-term assistance by India to Kampuchea.

(c) and (d) The main Report of the team is under preparation. Appropriate decisions will be taken by the Government in consultation with

the Government of Kampuchea only after the recommendations in the main Report have been studied. It may be noted however, that a preliminary Report has suggested that India might assist Kampuchea in the fields of Agriculture, Small Scale Industries, Public Health and Culture. As regards the emergency assistance it has been recommended that India should gift some cloth and stationery material.

Statement

Composition of the inter-Ministerial team which visited Kampuchea from 21-1-1982 to 28-1-1982

1. Dr. G.V.K. Rao, Former Member, Planning Commission and Secretary (Agriculture), Bangalore.	Leader
2. Dr. Satyanand, Medical Superintendent Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.	Member
3. Dr. E.A. Siddiq, Senior Rice Specialist, I.A.R.I., New Delhi.	Member
4. Shri S. Ghocalingam, Superintending Engineer, I.T.D.G., New Delhi.	Member
5. Shri Y. K. Gupta, Under Secretary (Indo-China), Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.	Member
6. Shri R.K. Arora, Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Ludhiana.	Member

Demand and production of Succus Cineraria Maritima

2894. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:
SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

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

(a) the gap between the estimated demand and the indigenous production of Succus Cinararia Maritima a homoeopathic medicine during the next five years; and

(b) the quantity of indigenous production of this item and steps Government have taken to encourage the production of this item in relation to huge indiscriminate im-

port of this item under the present import policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). No statistics are maintained about the estimated demand and indigenous production of Succus Cinararia Maritima.

The Central Council for Research in Homoeopath (An Autonomous Body of the Ministry of Health) have initiated steps to explore the possibility of locating the *Cineraria Maritima* Plant in the country so that the indigenous manufacturers may be helped in their endeavour to manufacture the medicine.

Compensation to claims tracers for round the clock duty

2895. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHARA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the claims Tracers in the Commercial Branch are treated as continuous Supervisors;

(b) if not, the reasons why they are not entitled to Night duty-overtime Allowances;

(c) whether it is a fact that Claims Tracers have to conduct all round tours in connection with their work and often remain on duty round the clock; and

(d) if so, what compensation the Railways pay them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) The Claims Tracers in Commercial Branch have been classified as 'Continuous' under the Hours of Employment Regulations and they are entitled to overtime payment when they are employed beyond their rostered hours. Night Duty allowance is payable only when staff concerned have to perform duty during night.

(c) Claims Tracers are sent on line for tracing wagons/consignments during the normal working hours of stations sheds.

(d) They are entitled to travelling allowance according to rules.

समदड़ी और भोलड़ी के बीच स्टेशनों पर प्लेटफार्म की लम्बाई का बढ़ाया जाना

2896. श्री विरदा राम फूलबारिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समदड़ी और भोलड़ी के बीच के स्टेशनों पर जहां जोधपुर भोलड़ी 266 अप/265 डाउन एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी जो लम्बो गाड़ो है रुकती है उनके प्लेटफार्मों को लम्बाई बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जो, नहाँ ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहाँ उठता ।

(ग) 266 अप / 265 डाउन में सामान्यतः 13 सवारा डिब्बे लगाये जाते हैं जिसके लिए केवल रानीवाड़ा में ही प्लेटफार्म की लम्बाई लगभग 15 मीटर कम पड़ती है। इतनी थोड़ी लम्बाई के लिए प्लेटफार्म का विस्तार करने अथवा न करने की आवश्यकता की अभी जांच की जानी है।

Dankuni-Sheakhala B. G. Line

2897. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs was allotted for the construction of Dankuni-Sheakhala Broad Gauge Railway Line in place of closed Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railway (Martin):

(b) whether it is also a fact that allotted amount was transferred to

other project vide Railway Board letter No. 73/W-4/CNL; E/1 dated 19th December, 1980;

(c) if so, reasons therefor;

(d) how the Railway Minister and Deputy Minister from time to time announced their assurance through Press that the project is underway; and

(e) time by which the project will be completed; and details thereof?"

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs was provided in the Budget for 1980-81 for this project.

(b) The Eastern Railway was directed vide the letter quoted, to transfer the funds allotted to Dankuni-Sheakhala Project to other high priority projects.

(c) to (e). Owing to extreme paucity of funds and the need to make the available funds productive as quickly as possible, schemes which have made considerable progress and on which substantial investments have already been made are being financed to the maximum extent possible, by, if necessary, diverting funds from schemes which have not made any progress. On this basis, the Railway was instructed to utilise the funds allotted to Dankuni-Sheakhala Scheme on which work had not started, to finance other high priority works. Dankuni-Sheakhala Scheme has, however, not been abandoned and is a live scheme. Provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1982-83. The period of completion of the project depends upon availability of funds and no precise forecast can be made at this stage. It is proposed to lay this as an electrified line and is likely to cost about Rs. 7 crores on present day price level.

Attack on Indian Aircraft

2898. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:**

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news appearing in *Hindustan Times* dated the 7th February, 1982 that an Indian AN-12 transport aircraft was shot at when it was approaching Larnaca airport for refuelling;

(b) if so, whether any protest to U.N. has been lodged in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that IAF transport planes are known to have stopovers at various West Asian points while on way to and from Europe and permission from the concerned Governments for over-flights was also taken in advance in every case; and

(d) if so the details regarding the incident?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. A protest has been lodged by the Government of Cyprus to U.N.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of Cyprus informed us that on 3rd February 1982, an Indian AN-12 aircraft had been shot at by the Turkish-Cypriot side, while approaching Larnaca airport, Cyprus.

The Turkish-Cypriot side stated that their armed forces had fired 10 rounds of warning shots from an in-

fantry rifle at an unidentified aircraft overflying the Turkish sector.

Fortunately no damage was caused to the aircraft. All concerned have expressed their regrets on this unfortunate incident.

Suprevison on Eye Camps Organised by Voluntary Agencies

2899. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of patients undergo cataract operation in eye camps organised by voluntary agencies in various parts of the country and spoil their eyes permanently; and

(b) whether Government would issue directions to States in this regard so that innocent persons do not lose their sight?

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

(b) The guidelines have already been issued to all States/Union Territories.

Nirman Bhawan

2900. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rooms in Nirman Bhawan occupied by officers and staff of his Ministry;

(b) the number of officers and staff employed for their cleanliness and proper maintenance, the expenditure incurred on the salaries nad cleaning material during the year 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 upto date and whether it is commensurate with the

standard of cleanliness maintained; and

(c) whether there is no Caretaker to look after the building, and if so, the reasons therefore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) 124.

(b) Number of officers and staff employed by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for cleanliness and maintenance is:

Safaiwalas—27

Frashes—10

Expeoditure on salary:

1979-80—Rs. 1,66,982.55

1980-81—Rs. 1,82,080.00

1981-82 Rs. 1,95,984.60

Expenditure in cleaning material:

1979-80—Rs. 16,299.85

1980-81—Rs. 21,822.80

1981-82—Rs. 23,118.85

upto-date:

The standard of cleanliness is commensurate with the expenditure incurred.

(c) There is no post of Caretaker. However, arrangements to oversee the standard of cleanliness exist.

Training to Health Guides of Union Territories

2901. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangement has been made by Government to provide training to health guides to work in the rural areas under the Health Guide Scheme;

(b) if so, the total number of health guides given training under the above Health Guide Scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether such Health Guide Scheme which is also known as Community Health Volunteers Scheme has also been introduced in the Union Territories;

(d) if so, the number of Health Guides who have been provided training in the Union Territories so far; and

(e) the details thereof?

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

(b) to (e). The Health Guide Scheme covers all the States and Union Territories except Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Arunachal Pradesh which are implementing alternative Schemes. The total number of Health Guides trained in the States and Union Territories is given in the statement.

Statement

No. of Health Guides trained as per information received as on 31st December, 1981

States/Union Territories	No. of PHCs covered	No. of H.Gs trained
1. Andhra Pradesh	215	18049
2. Assam	97	7490
3. Bihar	88	5502
4. Gujarat	251	19616
5. Haryana	62	5235
6. Himachal Pradesh	77	4477
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil
8. Karnataka	42	2442
9. Kerala	Nil	Nil
10. Madhya Pradesh	336	13020
11. Maharashtra	321	22817
12. Manipur	23	1102
13. Meghalaya	14	854
14. Nagaland	6	326
15. Orissa	216	11581
16. Punjab	42	2960
17. Rajasthan	76	6196
18. Sikkim	4	149
19. Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4
20. Tripura	.	10	616
21. Uttar Pradesh	.	213	19241
22. West Bengal	.	335	12212
23. A&N Islands	.	2	140
24. Arunachal Pradesh	.	Nil	Nil
25. Chandigarh.	.	1	23
26. Delhi	.	1	160
27. D & N Haveli	.	2	74
28. Goa Daman & Diu	.	12	555
29. Lakshadweep	.	Nil	Nil
30. Mizoram	.	11	468
31. Pondicherry	.	8	245
	TOTAL	2969	183533

Hospitals and dispensaries working under Delhi administration

2902. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of hospitals and dispensaries working under Delhi Administration;

(b) what are the medical facilities provided to the low socio-economic group of people of Delhi by Delhi Administration; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

Appointment of Hindi teachers in Non-Hindi speaking states

2903. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the appointment of more Hindi Teachers in the high schools/ higher secondary schools of non-Hindi speaking States under the Centrally-aided scheme;

(b) if so, the total number of such Hindi teachers proposed to be appointed during the year 1982-83 academic year in Orissa; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The scheme for appointment of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi speaking states provides for such appointments on 50 : 50 sharing basis between the central and the state Governments. The proposals formulated by the State Government are examined in the Education Ministry for necessary assistance.

(b) and (c). The proposals for 1982-83 are yet to be received. The amount of grants sanctioned and number of teachers appointed under the

scheme by Orissa Government for the last three years is as under:

(Year)	Grant sanctio- ned	Teach- er app- ointed
1979-80 . . .	10,680/-	26
1980-81 . . .	24,320/-	133
1981-82 . . .	2,69,000/-	150

महाराष्ट्र में पुरातत्व विभाग के अधीन ऐतिहासिक स्थान

2904. श्रीमती ऊरा प्रकाश चौधरी : क्या शिक्षा, मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में उन ऐतिहासिक महत्व के स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका इस समय वेन्द्रिय पुरातत्व विभाग रख रखाव और संरक्षण कर रहा है; और

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में उन पर कुल कितना धन व्यय किया गया है?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० थुंगन) :

(क) महाराष्ट्र के उन प्राचीन और ऐतिहासिक संस्मारकों और स्थलों की सूची जिनका रख रखाव और संरक्षण भागीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किया जाता है सभा पटल पर रखी गई। ग्रन्थालय में रखी गई (देखिए संख्या एल० टी०—3526/82)।

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उन पर कुल 12,97,145.00 रुपये की धनराशि खर्च की गई है।

Wagons shortage at Vizag Port

2905. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in *Hindustan Times* dated 8th February, 1982 that due to wagon shortage, cargo in Vizag port remains uncleared;

(b) whether this situation has arisen because of bad planning by the Port Authorities or due to lack of available rakes with the railways;

(c) whether there is a need for better liaison with port authorities so that a better tie up between cargo arrival and their transhipment by rail can be effected; and

(d) the steps already taken if any, to improve the situation?

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

(b) There has been no bad planning. Some difficulties arose because ships destined for other ports were diverted to Vizag because of congestion at the other ports.

(c) A close liaison is maintained at different levels for expeditious handling of cargo at the ports. At the field level close coordination is maintained between DRM, Waltair and port authorities of Vizag port. The import of major commodities and their clearance is done as per a pre-planned programme.

(d) A substantial portion of wheat imported at Vizag has already been cleared. A total of 2.10 lakh tonnes of wheat has been imported at Vizag since 22nd September 1981. Out of this, 1.83 lakh tonnes has already been despatched by rail upto 28th February 1982. As on 1st March 1982, only 17,684 tonnes of imported wheat remained to be cleared from the port.

In the month of February, 44,545 tonnes of wheat was imported at Vizag against which, the despatch by rail was to the tune of 57,601 tonnes due to the earlier stock. Clearance of other commodities imported at Vizag has also kept pace with the arrival.

Facilities to students from Gulf countries

2906. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gulf Countries are now looking upon India for higher studies for their students;

(b) if so, which facilities are now being extended and the different disciplines which are made available for them;

(c) whether Government charge the same fees for their education as is charged from Indian students;

(d) whether Government propose to have a separate scheme for them where a slightly higher fees is charged as done for Indian students in other foreign countries; and

(e) the details of the scheme drawn up, if any, in this connection?

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

(b) Facilities for higher education in all disciplines are available for foreign students in India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No scheme is drawn up in this regard however various aspects (including fee) of higher education of foreign students in India is reviewed by the Government from time to time.

(e) Does not arise.

Cancellation of conference of Indo-US joint commission Health Service

2907. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have cancelled a conference of the Indo-US Joint Commission on Health Services and an Asian Conference on Diarrhoeal which was scheduled to be held in the third week of February, 1982; and

(b) if so, the full facts regarding the cancellation and steps taken against erring organisers?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Unrealised amount due to railways

2908. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while the additional earnings of the Railways above the budget provisions upto 30th September 1981 amounted to Rs. 126 crores; the unrealised earnings against the current years transactions alone came to Rs. 176 crores;

(b) whether the Railways have yet to make realisation of earnings for the year 1979-80 and if so, the total amount that the Railways have to realise till date;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in terms of hard cash expenditure the outgo is well over the budget provisions;

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to make quick realisation so that the Reserve Bank is not constrained to impose control on Railways cash withdrawal from the bank;

(e) if so, the details of measures proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Yes, with reference to the original budget proportions upto 30th November 1981.

(b) Yes, the total unrealised carriage to end of 30th November 1981 amount to Rs. 319.86 crores.

(c) No.

(d) and (e) The realisation of Railways' dues is being kept under a close watch at the highest level in the Railway Board. The particular steps taken to expedite their realisation are as follows:—

I. GMs have been advised to carry out an ABC analysis of the outstandings party-wise and chase the major parties for paying up outstanding dues by personal contract at various levels.

II. A meeting was arranged with the Steel Authority of India for payment of the Railways' freight and demurrage outstandings at the Directors' level.

III. A. D. O. letter has been addressed at Railway Minister's level to the Minister of Energy seeking his intervention for the payment of Railways' dues by some of the power houses.

IV. The Comptroller and Auditor General has been persuaded to accept adjustment of Railways' dues against the State Governments through Reserve Bank of India in order to ensure that the credit for services rendered during February and March is realised within the current year's accounts.

V. As a long term measures, a surcharge of 3 per cent has been imposed on 'To Pay' Traffic to reduce the incidence of unrealised earnings.

“दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की खराब पड़ी बसों की संख्या”

2909. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के प्रत्येक डिपु में इस समय कितनी बसें खराब पड़ी हैं,

(ख) क्या इन बसों की मरम्मत के लिए तकनीकी कर्मचारी उपलब्ध हैं और क्या वे निगम को बसों की तत्काल तथा समय पर मरम्मत करने में समर्थ हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो उनकी कार्यक्रमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीताराम केसरी) : (क) जिन बसों की बहुत अधिक मरम्मत की जरूरत होती है उन्हें वर्कशाप ले जाया जाता है, केवल वे बसें डिपो ले जायी जाती हैं जिनमें कुछ थोड़ी ही मरम्मत की जरूरत होती है। डिपुओं में ये मरम्मत तुरन्त की जाती है। इस समय किसी भी डिपो में कोई खराब बस नहीं पड़ी है।

(ख) सभी डिपुओं में सर्विसिंग रखे रखाव और विभिन्न डाकिंग कार्यों के लिए तकनीकी कर्मचारी मौजूद रहते हैं। ये लोग परिचालन के समय होने वाली छोटी मोटी खराबी को उसी दिन ठीक करते हैं जिस दिन इस खराबी की मूलना मिलती है।

(ग) कार्य क्रमता को बढ़ाने के लिए सभी कर्मचारियों को नियमित प्रशिक्षण कोर्स दिया जा रहा है।

दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के लाभ प्राप्त कर्ताओं को सुविधाएं

2910. श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल, सफदरजंग अस्पताल, सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल आदि केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्पतालों में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के लाभ प्राप्त कर्ताओं के लिए मेडिकल वार्डों आदि में दाखिले के लिए कमरों का अलग आरक्षण नहीं होता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले अपने सभी कर्मचारियों के लिए प्राथमिकता के आधार पर सुविधाएं देने की व्यवस्था करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ, डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल, और सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों, और अन्य सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी संगठनों जिनमें आम जनता भी शामिल है, को सुविधाएं प्रदान करते हैं। वैसे, डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल के नसिंग होम में आरक्षण की सुविधाएं मौजूद हैं। सरकार सफदरजंग और सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल के नसिंग

होम में आरक्षण की सुविधाएं मौजूद हैं। सरकार सफदरजंग और सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल में पलंगों के आरक्षण को जरूरी नहीं समझती।

(ग) और (घ) उपर्युक्त (क) और (ख) को देखते हुए ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

इंडियन रेड क्रास सोसाइटी, दिल्ली को विदेशों से उपहार के रूप में प्राप्त वस्तुएं

2911. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन रेड क्रास समिति के दिल्ली स्थित मुख्यालय को, देश-वार, विदेशों से उपहार के रूप में प्राप्त वस्तुएं कदड़ा, दुध चूर्ण, दवाएं और वाहन आदि का व्यौरा क्या है और पिछले 3 वर्षों में उनको यहाँ पर लाये जाने पर कितना व्यय किया गया ;

(ख) रेड क्रास मुख्यालय द्वारा उपहार में प्राप्त वस्तुएं किन किन संस्थाओं को दी गई तथा पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक संस्था को प्रत्येक वस्तु की कितनी मात्रा दी गई ; और

(ग) भण्डार में रखी वस्तुओं की मात्रा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) से (ग) सूचना विवरण में दी गई है। विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रखा गया। ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया (देखिए संख्या एल० टी० — 3527/82)।

Improving of Engineering Education

2912. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are prepared to take the financial responsibility of any engineering education programme that seeks to integrate practical training with curriculum;

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

(c) to what extent and by what time Government are likely to implement and also improve the engineering education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c): All engineering institutions offering degree courses in Engineering Technology have been requested to examine the feasibility of integrating practical training with the curriculum in the first degree courses in engineering and technology by providing for a minimum of twenty-four weeks of relevant practical training during the course of studies. They have been informed that when they introduce such a scheme the students will be eligible for a stipend during the period of practical training in industry and the teaching staff engaged for supervision of training will be paid an out-of-pocket allowance and the actual travel expenses involved.

Child welfare centres in Delhi

2913. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of child welfare centres opened in the Union Territory of Delhi so far;

(b) the name of the areas where such child welfare centres have been opened;

(c) what are the programmes undertaken by those child welfare centres; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The number are as follows:—

1. Anganwadi Centres	840
2. Day Care Centres	11
3. Counselling and Guidance Bureau	2
4. Nutrition Centres	431
	—
	1284
	—

(b) to (d), The Child Welfare activities in the Union Territory of Delhi are located as follows:

A. ICDS Projects (in which Anganwadi Centres are located).

(1) Jama Masjid, (2) Mangolpuri, Sultanpuri, (3) Nand Nagri,

(4) Trilokpuri, (5) Jahangir Puri, (6) Khanpur, (7) Shakurpur

(8) Seemapuri, (9) Anand Parbat,

(10) Inderpuri.

B. Day Care Centres and Counselling Guidance Bureau

(1) Gulabi Bagh, (2) C.C. Colony,

(3) Rana Partap Bagh,

(4) Ashok Vihar, (5) Janak Puri,

(6) Punjabi Bagh,

(7) Kirti Nagar, (8) Karol Bagh,
 (9) Baird Road,
 (10) Green Park,
 (11) Lajpat Nagar, (12) Khichripur,
 (13) Andha Mugal (Partap Nagar).

C. Nutrition Centres:

(1) 46 Centres in Azad Market Basti Julhan etc.

(2) 56 Centres in Vinod Nagri, Tri-lok puri etc.

(3) 47 Centres in Nabi Karim, Paharganj etc.

(4) 46 Centres in D.C.M. Kishan Ganj, Nai Basti etc.

(5) 55 Centres in Babarpur, Ghonda etc.

(6) 52 Centres in J.J. Colony, Nangloi etc.

(7) 35 Centres in Moti Nagar, Snubhash Nagar etc.

(8) 42 Centre in Mazdoor Janta Colony, Rohtas Nagar etc.

(9) 52 Centres in Paharganj, Lady Harding Road etc.

The Programmes and the details thereof are as follows:

(i) Supplementary Nutrition to children below 6 years pregnant women and nursing mothers).

(ii) Immunisation (to children below 6 years).

(iii) Health Check-up (to children below 6 years and pregnant women).

(iv) Pre-school-education (to children in the age group 3 to 5 years).

(v) Functional Literacy for adult women (to women in the age group 15 to 44 years).

(vi) Referral Services (to needy children below 6 years and pregnant women).

Opening of vocational schools in Delhi

2914. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the details about the number and places of location of Vocational Schools opened in Delhi and New Delhi by the Delhi Administration during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, no vocational stream was added to any Senior Secondary School at plus 2 stage during the last three years. However, 15 schools with vocational stream are already functioning.

Adoption of Orphan Children and Orphan Centres in Orissa

2915. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the orphanages of the country are giving orphan children to the desirous parents on adoption;

(b) if so, the total number of such orphan children who have been adopted by the desirous parents and taken to their foreign country;

(c) the particulars of the orphan centres of Orissa from where those adopting parents have taken children on adoption; and

(d) the details about the number of adoption taken place in those adoption centres in last three years?

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

(b) to (d). There is no existing law in India to enable foreigners to adopt Indian Children.

Short Term Refresher Course of Indian Medicines and Homoeopathy during 6th Plan

2916. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the introduction of short term refresher courses on Indian medicines and homoeopathy during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) whether such Central Government financed scheme has been proposed to be introduced in various States;

(c) whether such training programme had been introduced earlier in any State;

(d) if so, the name of those States; and

(e) the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). A scheme for imparting short-term training courses to the teachers of Under-graduate colleges of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy has been formulated by the Government of India for implementation in the Sixth Plan. The scheme is fully financed by the Government of India and includes training programmes in Post-Graduate institutes and other institutes of repute of the system concerned.

(c) and (d). Government have no specific information in this regard.

(e) Training courses for the teachers of under-graduate colleges of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy have so far been conducted at Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh and Kerala University, Trivandrum.

Proposal for Fly-Overs in West Delhi

2917. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide fly-overs in the near future in West Delhi to remove traffic congestions at various places; and

(b) if so, the names of places where these fly-overs are to be constructed and the time by which they would be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A fly-over across railway lines on Jail Road near Delhi Cantt. Railway Station is already in progress and is likely to be completed by October 1982. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi propose to construct another flyover across railway lines on New Rohtak Road near Zakhira. The alignment plan for this flyover has recently been approved by the Delhi Development Authority. This proposal is still in a preliminary stage and as such it is not possible, at this stage, to indicate the date of completion.

Providing Pedestrians Roads in Ashok Vihar and Tri Nagar

2918. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Ashok Vihar and Tri Nagar, which are two biggest residential colonies in Delhi, no pedestrian roads have been provided;

(b) if so, whether Government have any programme to provide pucca footpath on all the major roads of these colonies; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) to (c), Ashok Vihar

Colony was developed by Delhi Development Authority which, however, did not provide any footpaths on roads in the colony. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have provided in the Colony footpaths on a part of a road with sixty feet wide right-of-way after taking over the colony. The Corporation also propose to construct footpaths on another road having a right-of-way of 100 feet, which connects Road No. 37 and G.T. Road. This proposal is still in a preliminary stage and as such it is not possible to indicate the completion time at this stage.

Trinagar is a regularised unauthorised colony where no footpaths exist. At present, there is no proposal with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to provide footpaths in Trinagar.

Construction of Nhava-Sheva Port

2919. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI V. N. GADGIL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Port Trust has entrusted the work of preparation of the D.P.R. for Nhava-Sheva Port Project to M/s. Howe (India) Private Ltd., New Delhi;

(b) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to speed up the development of the New Bombay Project; and

(c) when the construction work of the project likely to be taken up and what steps Government have taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The Consultants, M/s. Howe (India) Private Limited, New Delhi who were entrusted with the preparation of Detailed Project Re-

port for the Nhava-Sheva Port Project, have submitted the same in January, 1982 which is under examination. Construction work will be commenced soon after the investment decision has been taken.

Grievances of Telegraph and Signallers Staff of Mughalsarai Division

2920. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a)* whether Government have received any representation dated 3rd February, 1982, regarding the grievances of the Railway Telegraph and Signallers of Mughalsarai Division;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) steps taken by Government for redressal of the grievances; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) The representation is for improvement in the percentage of higher grade posts and for stopping the surrender of posts of Signallers.

(c) and (d). The points raised in the representation are under Government's examination.

Railway Reforms Committee

2925. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Reforms Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri B. D. Pande, has commenced its work and submitted any interim report;

(b) if so, the nature of the report and Questionnaire issued by the Committee, if any; and

(c) the terms of reference and the composition of the Committee along-

with the dates on which the Committee was set up and the date by which it has been asked to submit its report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Railway Reforms Committee has commenced its work. No interim report has been submitted so far.

(b) Questionnaire on some important specific subjects such as transport policy, Finance, Budgeting, Industrial Relations, Structural Re-organisation, Operational Optimisation and Planning, Rolling Stock, Passenger business, Security and Railway Medical Service has been issued by the Committee.

(c) The Committee was set up vide Government of India's resolution dated 12-5-1981 and its tenure during which it should submit its report is, initially, for 2 years. As regards its composition, it has one Chairman, and 6 members (including 2 official members). A statement giving its terms of reference is attached.

Statement

THE TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE RAILWAY REFORMS COMMITTEE

(1) To examine the existing methods of finding resources for investments on railways and to suggest improvements in them or alternative methods for raising the required financial resources of a massive order for investments in new lines, strengthening, upgrading and modernising the existing facilities and creating additional facilities;

(2) To examine the organisational structure of the management at various levels, including the apex body of the Railway Board, and to suggest changes as necessary;

(3) To examine the comparative advantages of the Indian Railways being continued as a departmental under-

taking or being converted as a Corporation and to recommend the best system suitable for the genius of the country;

(4) To examine and suggest broad changes that may be necessary in the Acts governing the functioning of the Indian Railways;

(5) To examine the need for re-organisation of the zonal railways, creation of additional zones or divisions, keeping in view the various demands therefor and on the basis of an acceptable methodology of assessing the workload of various management units;

(6) To examine the principles and procedures relating to security on railways, including the functioning of the Railway Protection Force and Railway Protection Special Force, and sharing of caste in respect of Government Railway Police, keeping in view the relevant provisions in the constitution of India;

(7) To examine and suggest improvements to and modernisation in handling and hauling operations, operating techniques, planning and monitoring processes and technological inputs necessary for safe and smooth running of trains;

(8) To examine the working of the Railways and to make suggestions for achieving improved productivity and financial viability;

(9) To examine the working of the Railway Medical Service and to make suggestions for improving its work;

(10) To recommend any other measures which the Committee consider relevant to the working of the Railways.

Population Limit to open a Public Health Centre and sub-centre in Hill States

2926. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have accepted the limit of providing one Primary Health Centre to a population of 25 thousand and a sub-Centre for a population of 2500 each in the case of hill States instead of the previous limits of 50 thousand and 5 thousand respectively;

(b) if so, the date on which this decision has been taken and the likely date with effect from which this would be implemented; and

(c) the total number of new Primary Health Centres and sub-Centres which would be sanctioned for the State of Himachal Pradesh alongwith the period by which they would be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) The proposed norms are:

	Hill/Tribal	
	areas	Others
Primary Health Centre (to be reached by 2000 AD)	20,000	30,000
Sub-centre (to be reached by end of 7th Plan 1990)	3,000	5,000

(b) These norms were finalised while finalasing the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. Steps to reach these targets are already under way.

(c) Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are created under the States' own Plan allocations. There is no proposal of the State of Himachal Pradesh to open any PHC during the Sixth Plan Sub-centres are being sanctioned with one Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) in each under the Family Welfare Programme from 1-4-81. It

is proposed to open over 300 sub-centres during the Sixth Plan in Himachal Pradesh subject to availability of trained personnel.

Halt Station at Tripal

2927. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration has sanctioned the opening of a Halt at Tripal on Kangra Valley Railway;

(b) if so, the date on which the Halt has been sanctioned and the date on which the local Gram Panchayat has been given the permission to construct the building; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the Halt would be sanctioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Ministry of Railways have on 27-2-1982 accorded their sanction to the opening of a halt station near Tripal village between Guler and Jawatamukhi Road stations on the Pathankot Joginder Nagar Narrow Gauge Section of Northern Railway. Further necessary action is being taken by the Northern Railway Administation.

Opening of Primar Health Centres in Orissa under National Rural Employment Programme during 1982-83

2928. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK: Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Primary Health Centres which are proposed to be opened in various districts of Orissa under Centrally Sponsored National Rural Employment Programe in 1982-83;

(b) the name of the places in those districts whert such Primary Health Centres are proposed to be located in that year under the above programe; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c) The Primary Health Centres are opened under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme and not under the Centrally Sponsored National Rural Employment programme. According to the State proposals for the Annual Plan 1982-83, 3 Primary Health Centres in tribal areas and 3 Primary Health Centres in the non-tribal areas will be opened during the year 1982-83. The location of the Primary Health Centres is decided by the State Government and does not require either consultation or concurrence of the Government of India.

Salaries to Lady Teachers of M.C.D.

2929. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5501 on 30th March, 1981 regarding disbursement of salary to teachers of M.C.D. schools and to state:

(a) whether the salaries of lady teachers of M.C.D. Schools are not being released by the 7th of every month in spite of assurance given by Government;

(b) whether the payment of arrears on account of instalments of additional D.A./increments and efficiency bar etc., is not being made in time and certain arrears on these accounts are yet to be paid to the teachers of M.C.D. schools, especially of the Karol Bagh Zone; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to mitigate the hardships being faced by the low paid teachers of the schools of Municipal Corporation of Delhi?

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

Generally the payment of salary to teachers is made by the 7th of every month.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, no D.A./A.D.A./E.B. or increment arrears Bill is pending on the Education Department, Karol Bagh Zone.

(c) Does not arise.

Removal of Trade Union Leaders in N. F. Railway

2930. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

SHRI SUBODH SEN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation/telegrams protesting against the orders of removal of railway trade union leaders from service in the N.F. Railway under Rule 14(ii); and

(b) steps taken by Government to withdraw the removal orders?

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

(b) An aggrieved employee has a right of appeal to the appropriate authorities specified in the Rules, who will no doubt dispose of the appeal on merits of each case.

Setting up Advisory Committee on Anti Dowry Act, Child Restraint Marriage Act and Indian Succession Act etc.

2931. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to chapter 27 of the Sixth

Five Year Plan document wherein it has been stated (in para 27.23) that "Advisory Committees at different levels would be set up for reviewing the adequacies of the implementing machineries and periodic progress for various social legislations such as Anti-Dowry Act, Child Marriage Restraint Act, Indian Succession Act etc." and that the "The National Committee for Women headed by the Prime Minister will provide necessary guidance in this field";

(b) how many such Advisory Committees have been set up, at what levels and with what results;

(c) how many meetings of the National Committee for Women have been held in 1980 and 1981 and what guidance has been given; and

(d) what is the composition of the National Committee for Women?

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

(b) There is a National Committee on Women at the Central level. This Committee performs this task in addition to other functions. As the term of the Committee is over it is being reconstituted. State level committees for women have been set up in most of the States to look after programmes for the welfare and development of women. A Women's Welfare and Development Bureau has also been set up in the Ministry of Social Welfare for this task.

(c) and (d) In view of the answer to the first part of question (b) above, this does not arise.

Demands of College and University teachers

2932. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specific demands of the College and University teachers of the country; and

(b) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a): The main demands made by the university and college teachers are: restoration of parity in the pay-scales of Librarians and Directors of Physical Education; statutory security of service for all teachers; representation of teachers' organisations on UGC and CABE; democratisation of university and college managements; full civil and political rights for teachers; direct payment from the treasury; common cadre for +2 and +3 teachers; abolition of discrimination between teachers of Central and State Universities and Colleges with respect to all perquisites; and superannuation not below 60 years;

(b) The Central Government have agreed in principle to restore partly in the pay scales of Librarians and Directors of Physical Education with those of teachers with effect from 1-4-1980. The composition of the University Grants Commission and the C.A.B.E. does not visualise representation of teachers' organisations. The question of providing statutory security of service requires detailed consultations with the concerned interests. The remaining demands mostly concern the State Governments and have been brought to their notice for consideration.

Funds for Completion of Unfinished Road Development Projects

2933. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government would provide any amount of funds for the completion of unfinished road development projects; and

(b) amount sanctioned to the different States for the purpose during 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) and (b) Constitutionally the Central Government are responsible for National Highways only. Highest priority is given to the completion of the 'on going works' on these Highways. Accordingly, with this and in view during 1982-83, out of a total provision of Rs. 115.80 crores likely to be available for National Highways, a sum of Rs. 104.35 crores is proposed to be allocated to States for 'on going' works which comes to nearly 81.5 per cent of the total provision. State-wise sanction will be intimated to States after the Budget has been passed by Parliament.

Manufacture of Deadlier Weapons by U.S.A.

2934. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that United States has developed any deadlier weapon which is more powerful than the N-Bomb with far greater destructive effects than anything conceived by human imaginations so far;

(b) if so, whether this decision of U.S. will be a great danger to the spreading of World War;

(c) whether India is considering to raise this matter in the United

Nations as India is considered to be peace loving nation in the World; and

(d) what are the steps India is considering to take to stop the manufacture to this type of weapons by U.S.A.?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b) Sir the Government is aware of reports in the press alleging that the United States is likely to develop more powerful enhanced radiation weapons. Naturally the development of such types of weapons is not likely to contribute towards the process of global peace.

(c) and (d) The views of the Government of India regarding weapons of mass destruction are well known. These views have been articulated in the past at appropriate international forums and will be similarly reiterated in the future.

आजाद मार्केट और जखीरा के बीच सड़क संख्या 40 का निर्माण

2935. श्री लिलोक चन्द्र : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन पश्चिमी दिल्ली को रेलवे स्टेशन तथा अन्तर्राजीय बस अड्डे के साथ मिलाने हेतु आजाद मार्केट और जखीरा के बीच सड़क संख्या 40 का निर्माण करने का विचार कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सड़क आजाद मार्केट और जखीरा के निकट रेल लाइन के नीचे से गुजरेगी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो निर्माण कार्य, रेल लाइन का स्तर उठाने और सड़क का स्तर नीचा करने का कार्य किस विभाग को सौंपा जायेगा; और

(घ) यह सड़क कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी सीताराम केसरी) :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के लोक निर्माण विभाग का एक प्रस्ताव मौजूदा रेलवे अण्डर ब्रिज के ऊपर उत्तर में स्थित ओल्ड रोहतक रोड को कालिदास मार्ग से मिलाने के लिए एक सड़क के निर्माण करने का है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

(घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन के लोक निर्माण विभाग के अनुसार आशा है कि यह सड़क वित्तीय और तकनीकी संस्थीकृति, बजट आवंटन और भूमि प्राप्त करना आदि विभिन्न औपचारिकताओं के पूरे होने पर निर्माण शुरू होने की तारीख से 8 महीने की अवधि में बन कर तैयार हो जाएगी।

स्थानान्तरणों के सम्बन्ध में नियम संख्या 310 लागू करने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि यह नियम अनुरोध पर अन्तर्रेलवे स्थानान्तरणों के लिए है?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (भी मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) अन्तर्रेलवे पारस्परिक स्थानान्तरण वे स्थानान्तरण होते हैं जो दो कर्मचारियों की आपसी अदलाबदली के आधार पर किये जाते हैं। अनुरोध पर किये गये अन्तर्रेलवे स्थानान्तरण में वे स्थानान्तरण होते हैं जो किसी कर्मचारी के अनुरोध पर किये जाते हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं, इस बात के अलावा इनमें कोई साम्य या सम्बन्ध नहीं है कि उक्त दोनों प्रकार के स्थानान्तरण कर्मचारियों के कहने पर ही किये जाते हैं, प्रशासनिक हित में नहीं।

अन्तर्रेलवे स्थानान्तरण

2936. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्तर्रेलवे पारस्परिक स्थानान्तरण तथा अनुरोध पर अन्तर्रेलवे स्थानान्तरण की परिभाषाएं क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त दोनों प्रकार के स्थानान्तरणों के बीच कोई साम्य या सम्बन्ध है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो 13 नवम्बर, 1961 से ले कर बाद तक किये गये अन्तर्रेलवे पारस्परिक स्थानान्तरणों के लिए पृथक नियम बनाने और लागू करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो 13 नवम्बर, 1961 से पहले किये गये अन्तर्रेलवे पारस्परिक

(ग) और (घ) 13-11-1961 से पूर्व, अन्तर्रेलवे पारस्परिक स्थानान्तरण के मामले में वरिष्ठता नियम वही था जो अनुरोध पर स्थानान्तरण के लिए था, अर्थात् इसमें निम्नतम वरिष्ठता दी जाती थी।

चूंकि कर्मचारियों के लिए ये नियम सब्लॅ समझे जाते थे, अतः सम्बन्धित थ्रेड में कर्मचारी की पदोन्नति की तारीख से उसकी वरिष्ठता निर्धारित करने या उस कर्मचारी की वरिष्ठता के आधार पर, जिसके साथ कि आपसी अदला-बदली की जाती है, जो भी निम्नतर हो, वरिष्ठता निर्धारण की व्यवस्था करने के लिए नियमों में संशोधन किया गया। भारतीय रेल स्थापना नियमावली का नियम 310, जिसमें अन्तर्रेलवे पारस्परिक स्थानान्तरणों

की व्यवस्था है, 13-11-1961 को जारी किये गये आदेश पर आधारित है। लेकिन इस आदेश को पूर्वव्याप्ति सहित लागू नहीं किया गया है। उस तारीख से पहले किये गये पारस्परिक स्थानान्तरण के लिए, सम्बन्धित कर्मचारी निम्नतम वरिष्ठता पाने के ही पात्र हैं।

Comparative figures of expenditure on cancer research & Family Planning

2937. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent year-wise, in 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 for cancer research by the Government of India;

(b) the total expenditure on the new block for cancer research set up at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; and

(c) how do the above figures year-wise, compare with the total amount spent by the Government of India for birth control and family planning research?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Under the Cancer Research and Treatment Programme Central assistance was provided as per the following details:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1978-79 108.17

1979-80 59.50

1980-81 153.35

(b) Rs. 65.41 lakhs.

(c) The Plan Expenditure on Family Welfare Programme has been as follows:—

	(Rs. in crores)
1978-79	107.55
1979-80	118.52
1980-81	134.22*

* Provisional

Consideration of leprosy Cured Persons as Disabled for Job Reservation

2938. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of jobs reserved for the disabled and what categories of disabled are considered for the job opportunities; and

(b) as the year of the disabled has been extended, will the Government consider to include disabled from leprosy but cured persons for job reservation.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a): 3 per cent posts in Group C and D under the Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings have been reserved for the physically handicapped. Out of this, 1 per cent is reserved for the blind, 1 per cent for the deaf and 1 per cent for the orthopaedically handicapped.

(b): Leprosy cured persons who are disabled are also eligible to apply for the reserved vacancies. The disabled who are eligible for the reservation are defined in the Statement.

Statement

Definitions of the categories of the handicapped for purposes of reservation in employment.

THE BLIND

The blind are those who suffer from either of the following conditions:—

- (a) Total absence of sight.
- (b) Visual acuity not exceeding 6/60 or 20/200 (Snellen) in the better eye with correcting lenses;
- (c) Limitation of the field of vision subtending an angle of 20 degrees or worse.

THE DEAF

The deaf are those in whom the sense of hearing is non-functional for ordinary purposes of life. They do not hear, understand sounds at all events with amplified speech. The cases included in this category will be those having hearing loss more than 90 decibels in the better ear (profound impairment) or total loss of hearing in both ears.

ORTHOPAEDICALLY HANDICAPPED

The orthopaedically handicapped are those who have a physical defect or deformity which causes an interference with the normal functioning of the bones and joints.

Drop-outs at elementary, Higher Secondary and Graduate level

2939. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rates of dropouts at elementary, Higher Secondary and Graduate levels of education in each of the last three years, state-wise;

(b) the reasons therefor and the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) how do the rates of dropouts, between boys and girls, compare?

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

(b) The drop-out rates are highest at the elementary stage; the main reasons are socio-economic. No study has been made for ascertaining specific reasons for drop-outs at stages higher than elementary. A Statement-II giving the measures for reducing drop-out rates at the elementary stage is attached.

(c) A Statement-III is attached.

Statement I*Drop-outs at Elementary, Higher Secondary and Graduate Level***Statement giving the drop-out rates in Classes I—VIII and Classes I—X**

State/Union Territory	Drop out rates at Elementary stage (Classes I—VIII)			Drop-out rates at Secondary stage (Classes I—X)		
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	85.9	84.4	80.5	89.	88.0	87.9
2. Assam	83.5	79.3	80.2	87.1	86.2	87.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Bihar . . .	86.5	86.4	86.8	90.3	89.8	89.5
4. Gujarat . . .	75.6	76.5	77.2	84.1	83.7	84.4
5. Haryana . . .	55.6	52.0	54.5	70.0	82.7	77.0
6. Himachal Pradesh . .	59.5	56.7	54.0	81.4	74.2	66.5
7. Jammu & Kashmir . .	66.4	63.6	67.7	72.4	79.0	82.2
8. Karnataka . . .	80.0	80.0	78.8	86.5	86.1	85.5
9. Kerala . . .	50.5	47.2	40.2	71.0	66.4	65.6
10. Madhya Pradesh . .	74.1	74.8	77.7	89.4	89.8	86.9
11. Maharashtra . . .	73.6	73.5	73.1	81.6	82.1	82.0
12. Manipur . . .	85.7	86.0	86.1	85.4	88.0	87.2
13. Meghalaya . . .	N.A.	84.4	85.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14. Nagaland . . .	76.9	74.5	78.2	86.7	90.1	88.9
15. Orissa . . .	84.1	84.7	83.1	89.1	87.9	86.7
16. Punjab . . .	59.2	54.4	54.6	75.9	65.2	75.5
17. Rajasthan . . .	73.9	74.0	69.7	85.8	83.4	81.5
18. Sikkim . . .	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19. Tamil Nadu . . .	71.4	70.6	69.1	85.4	82.0	81.6
20. Tripura . . .	78.3	77.4	79.0	87.3	87.3	85.7
21. Uttar Pradesh . . .	82.6	83.0	83.4	87.1	87.2	88.6
22. West Bengal . . .	78.6	80.2	81.7	84.6	87.6	89.7
23. A & N Islands . . .	60.1	54.3	47.1	83.8	66.5	75.2
24. Arunachal Pradesh . .	81.5	75.1	87.9	93.4	90.5	88.8
25. Chandigarh . . .	26.3	28.7	18.4	16.8	48.0	44.3
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	92.8	91.9	88.3	93.0	95.5	95.4
27. Delhi . . .	31.0	22.1	22.7	41.3	48.3	46.3
28. Goa, Daman & Diu . .	69.9	67.7	66.8	78.2	81.6	83.9
29. Lakshadweep . . .	62.6	59.6	53.9	86.7	83.7	82.2
30. Mizoram . . .	..	N.A.	77.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
31. Pondicherry . . .	55.7	53.5	52.4	77.1	77.3	72.9
INDIA	77.1	76.9	76.8	85.5	84.7	84.9

*Drop-out in the enrolment at the Graduate level in Arts, Science & Commerce courses during the period from 1973-79 to 1980-81. 2 Years degree course
3 Years degree course*

State/Union Territory	B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. (Pass & Honours)			Drop-out			B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. (Pass & Honours)			Drop-out		
	I year	II year	III year	From I year to II year	From II year to III year	I year	II year	From I year to II year	II year	From I year to II year	Drop-out	
1978-79	1979-80	1980-81				1979-80	1980-81					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
Andhra Pradesh	•	•	•	43042	37792	33302	5250 (12.2)	4490 (11.9)	Not avail- able	22999		
Assam/Manipur	•	•	•	•	•	•						
Bihar	•	•	•	•	•	•			51328	41104	10224 (19.9)	
Gujarat	•	•	•	•	•	55660	36555	33225	19105 (34.3)	3330 (9.1)		
Haryana	•	•	•	•	•	16973	15042	12385	1931 (11.4)	2657 (17.7)		
Himachal Pradesh	•	•	•	•	•	4485	2939	2211	1546 (34.5)	728 (24.8)		
Jammu & Kashmir	•	•	•	•	•	Not avail- able	5360	4405	Not avail- able	955 (17.8)		
Karnataka	•	•	•	•	•	47180	39128	37543	8052 (17.1)	1585 (4.1)		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala	•	•	•	•	29379	26499	25219	2880	1280 (4.8)
Madhya Pradesh	•	•	•	•	63671	39952	36348	23719 (37.2)	3604 (9.0)
Marashtra	•	•	•	•	87198	74360	64825	12838 (14.7)	9533 (12.8)
Meghalaya/Mizoram/Nagaland	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2705	2657 (1.8)
Orissa	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	18080	18413 No drop-out
Punjab	•	•	•	•	33847	28514	21725	5333 (12.8)	6789 (23.8)
Rajasthan	•	•	•	•	•	39509	31033	23790 (21.4)	7243 (23.9)
Tamil Nadu	•	•	•	•	•	48823	42383	40321 (13.2)	6440 (4.9)
Uttar Pradesh	•	•	•	•	4348	4005	3742	343 (7.9)	263 (6.6)
West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim	•	•	•	•	Not avail- able	Not avail- able	Not avail- able	161653 (6.6)	Not avail- able Not avail- able (36.1)
Delhi	•	•	•	•	12880	9403	7899	3477 (27.0)	1504 (16.0)

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicate the drop-out percentages.

Statement II

Drop-outs at Elementary, Higher Secondary and Graduate Level

In the context of the programme of universalisation of elementary education comprehensive steps have been taken and various measures suggested to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, in particular to reduce the drop-out rates. These are:

(i) The entire 'elementary education' has been included under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and 'elementary education' has been accorded a high priority in Education under the Plan.

(ii) Opening of primary and middle schools within easy walking distance covering the needs of all habitations.

(iii) Intensifying the utilisation of existing schooling facilities.

(iv) Conversion of single-teacher schools into two-teacher schools.

(v) Improvement of physical facilities of primary and middle schools.

(vi) Providing non-formal part-time education on an extensive scale.

(vii) Appointment of woman-teachers on a larger scale and provision of creches/pre-schools as adjuncts to primary and middle schools.

(viii) Improvement of teacher competence through application of better standards of educational qualification and inservice training.

(ix) Special attention to girls and to target groups like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, landless labourers and slum-dwellers.

(x) Adequate provision of incentives like free textbooks and stationery, free uniforms particularly for girls, attendance scholarships particularly for girls and mid-day-meals.

(xi) Improvement of quality of education through decentralisation of curricula making them relevant to

the needs, life-situations and environments of children in diverse social, economic, cultural and geographical conditions.

(xii) Introduction of ungraded school system and elimination of stagnation so that every child shall complete one class each year and will be promoted to the next higher class till he completes class VIII, but with adequate safeguards by way of periodical assessment and evaluation on a continuing basis.

(xiii) Provision of multiple-point entry into any class in the elementary stage.

(xiv) Concentrated efforts in the nine educationally backward States, augmented by special Central assistance for non-formal programme in these States, and also in backward areas/pockets in each State.

(xv) Monitoring of attendance in primary and middle schools.

(xvi) Strengthening of the supervisory machinery and decentralisation of administration of Elementary Education down to the block-level.

(xvii) Parental education to overcome their apathy towards the education of children especially girls and setting up of school committees in all schools particularly in the rural and backward areas.

(xviii) Greater use of mass media for elementary education including teacher training.

(xix) Constitution of the National Committee on Elementary Education to guide the implementation of the programme of Universalisation in nine educationally backward States and setting up of State Task Forces for Elementary Education, in these States.

(xx) Central paper assistance to all States/Union Territories for the production of teaching and learning materials for non-formal education programme for elementary age-group children.

Statement—III

Drop-outs at the Elementary, Higher Secondary and Graduate level.

Drop-Out Rates at Elementary Stages (Classes I—VIII)

State/Union Territory	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	83.3	89.6	81.7	88.3	77.6	84.9
2. Assam. . . .	81.8	86.9	77.5	81.8	78.9	82.0
3. Bihar	84.1	92.9	84.3	92.1	84.7	92.3
4. Gujarat	73.2	79.2	74.7	79.4	75.8	79.4
5. Haryana	52.2	63.5	46.3	64.7	50.6	63.5
6. Himachal Pradesh . .	52.9	70.5	49.5	68.5	45.0	67.5
7. Jammu & Kashmir . .	64.7	70.8	59.8	71.3	66.4	70.2
8. Karnataka	76.9	85.9	76.1	84.9	75.7	82.8
9. Kerala	49.2	52.0	46.6	47.9	39.5	41.0
10. Madhya Pradesh . .	72.4	78.3	73.5	78.0	75.7	82.3
11. Maharashtra	68.1	80.7	68.3	80.2	69.4	80.3
12. Manipur	84.1	88.0	84.1	88.6	85.1	87.4
13. Meghalaya	53.5	59.8	83.2	85.6	84.7	86.2
14. Nagaland	75.8	78.4	73.5	75.8	77.6	79.0
15. Orissa	81.5	88.9	82.7	88.5	80.2	87.3
16. Punjab	57.4	62.0	51.6	58.6	51.0	58.4
17. Rajasthan	72.8	77.7	72.7	77.9	67.6	76.3
18. Sikkim . . . .	..	—	..	..	..	..
19. Tamil Nadu	77.0	76.8	66.3	75.8	64.7	74.5
20. Tripura	78.9	77.5	77.8	76.7	79.0	79.0
21. Uttar Pradesh	76.7	91.1	77.8	91.6	78.4	93.2
22. West Bengal	76.3	82.0	78.3	83.1	81.5	82.0
23. A & N Islands . . .	59.4	61.0	51.3	57.9	43.0	51.8
24. Arunachal Pradesh . .	81.9	80.2	75.4	74.1	89.2	80.2
25. Chandigarh	27.0	25.6	30.0	27.6	17.9	18.9
26. Dadra Nagar Haveli .	92.6	93.3	92.2	91.0	87.9	88.9
27. Delhi	30.6	31.7	13.8	31.3	16.5	29.7
28. Goa, Daman & Diu .	67.9	72.4	65.9	69.8	64.9	69.0
29. Lakshadweep	48.5	78.7	45.1	76.2	41.4	68.4
30. Mizoram . . . .	..	..	..	..	75.8	79.0
31. Pondicherry. . . .	48.3	65.0	47.5	61.3	45.9	60.6
India	74.0	82.2	73.9	81.7	74.0	81.2

Dropout Rates at Secondary Stage (Classes I-X)

State/Union Territory	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	86.7	92.3	85.6	91.5	85.4	91.4
2. Assam. . . .	85.3	89.3	84.4	88.8	86.3	88.8
3. Bihar	88.6	95.1	87.9	94.7	87.5	94.7
4. Gujarat	82.6	86.3	82.4	85.7	83.4	85.9
5. Haryana	68.2	74.2	81.6	85.6	75.9	79.7
6. Himachal Pradesh . .	77.2	88.2	69.7	81.5	60.0	77.1
7. Jammu & Kashmir . .	70.2	77.4	78.4	80.4	82.2	82.2
8. Karnataka	83.0	90.7	82.9	89.8	82.7	88.8
9. Kerala	71.0	70.2	66.1	66.7	66.1	65.0
10. Madhya Pradesh . .	88.7	91.1	89.2	91.2	86.0	89.0
11. Maharashtra	77.3	89.3	77.9	77.5	78.0	87.0
12. Manipur	86.8	90.9	86.3	90.4	86.6	88.1
13. Meghalaya . . . .	..	..	..	..	66.4	71.2
14. Nagaland	88.5	89.6	89.6	90.7	88.1	89.8
15. Orissa	86.6	93.3	85.4	82.1	84.4	90.6
16. Punjab	75.8	76.1	63.2	68.1	74.5	77.0
17. Rajasthan	84.8	89.3	82.6	86.2	80.5	84.8
18. Sikkim . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Tamil Nadu	82.9	88.5	78.4	88.4	78.0	86.0
20. Tripura	86.8	88.0	87.0	77.6	85.6	85.8
21. Uttar Pradesh . . .	81.8	95.3	81.8	95.4	83.5	96.0
22. West Bengal	81.4	89.4	85.7	90.5	88.7	91.2
23. A & N Islands . . .	81.6	86.4	64.6	68.9	75.0	75.4
24. Arunachal Pradesh . .	93.0	95.8	90.3	90.8	89.0	88.0
25. Chandigarh	18.3	15.0	47.3	48.7	41.4	47.8
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	93.7	91.3	95.6	95.6	95.5	95.0
27. Delhi	37.5	46.5	47.1	49.8	45.6	47.2
28. Goa, Daman & Diu .	78.4	81.1	80.3	82.2	83.2	84.7
29. Lakshadweep	84.7	89.3	78.7	89.5	79.8	85.0
30. Mizoram . . . .	..	..	..	—	—	—
31. Pondicherry. . . .	73.1	82.3	72.3	83.7	67.0	80.3
India	82.5	89.4	82.1	88.7	82.5	88.6

Drop-out rates at the graduate level separately for boys and girls are not available

Scheme of Promotional Avenues for Delhi Teachers

2940. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has approved the scheme of 'Promotional Avenues for teachers' as formulated by the Academic and Executive Councils of Delhi University and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission has accepted the recommendations of Delhi University Academic Council regarding award of two increments to teachers who are conferred Ph.D. as a scheme of academic incentives for research and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it has finalised any schemes for promotion of College and University teachers so far, as stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3198 dated 10-12-1981 and if not, by which time the schemes will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir. The formulation of a Scheme to provide promotional opportunities for teachers in Universities and Colleges in general is under examination of the University Grants Commission. As and when such a scheme is finalised, it will also be made applicable to Delhi University.

(b) No such proposal has been received by the University Grants Commission from the Delhi University.

(c) No, Sir.

Extension of tenure of probation of Director, Kendriya Hindi Sansthan

2941. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tenure of probation of the Director of the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan has been extended by one year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) The period of probation of the Director, Kendriya Hindi Sansthan has been extended by the Government by one year in public interest.

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को अनुबान

2942. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को कुल कितना केन्द्रीय अनुदान दिया गया है ; और

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने उपरोक्त अनुदान से कितनी गणि मदवार व्यय की है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को 1980-81 के दौरान दिये गये अनुदान और आयोग

द्वारा उसी वर्ष के दौरान किया गया व्यय इस प्रकार है :—

मदद	(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों, विश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली संस्थाओं और दिल्ली कालेजों के अनुरक्षण व्यय के लिए योजनेत्तर अनुदान		5831.35	5641.79
(2) विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों के विकास अनुदानों के लिए योजनागत अनुदान		3223.00	3261.84
(3) विशिष्ट (एन०एस०एस०, एन०, एस० औ०, पुस्तकों के मूल्यांकन आदि) प्रयोजनों के लिए अनुदान।	23.46		22.37

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के आयव्यय के ब्यौरे आयोग के लेखा परीक्षा विवरण में दिये गये हैं जिन्हें सदन के पटल पर प्रत्येक वर्ष रखा जाता है।

वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान, शिक्षा मन्त्रालय ने अब तक योजनेत्तर व्यय के लिए 61,90,25,000 रुपये तथा योजनागत व्यय के लिए 39,97,96,000 रुपये प्रदान किए हैं। वित्त वर्ष 1981-82 क्योंकि अभी समाप्त नहीं हुआ है, अतः इस समय आयोग द्वारा किया गया कुल व्यय बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

दिल्ली के सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में सुविधाएं

2943. श्री विलोक चन्द्र : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के सहायता प्राप्त कुछ सोनियर सेकेन्डरी, सेकेन्डरी और प्राईमरी स्कूलों के भवनों में सफाई, सफेदी

(लाख रुपयों में)

दिए गए अनुदान किया गया व्यय

(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) के नियमों की विवरण अनुदान व्यय के लिए योजनेत्तर अनुदान	5831.35	5641.79
(2) विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों के विकास अनुदानों के लिए योजनागत अनुदान	3223.00	3261.84
(3) विशिष्ट (एन०एस०एस०, एन०, एस० औ०, पुस्तकों के मूल्यांकन आदि) प्रयोजनों के लिए अनुदान।	23.46	22.37

स्लास्टर करने की, विजली पानी, शौचालय, मूल्यालयों आदि की उचित अवस्था की कमी है;

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन और नगर निगम ने इन भवनों की निरीक्षण करने तथा इससे सम्बन्धित व्यवस्था करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है; और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए निरीक्षण रिपोर्टों के अनुसार ऐसे स्कूलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें सुविधाएं नहीं हैं;

(घ) क्या अनेक सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के भवन बहुत पुराने और जोणशीण स्थिति में हैं;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उनमें सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(च) दिल्ली प्रशासन और नगर निगम ने गत तीन वर्षों में किन स्कूलों को मूल्य छापा नियम दी है तथा प्रत्येक मामले में कितना धन दिया गया है?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंदिरालयों में राज्य भवीती (श्रीमती शीला कौल): (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, कुछ स्कूलों में समुचित सुविधाओं का अभाव है। इस सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली नगर निगम को अभी तक कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) ऐसे स्कूलों के नाम एक वित्तरण में दिए गए हैं जो विवरण-I में हैं।

(घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने यह सूचित किया है कि ऐसे स्कूल भवन 7 हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली नगर निगम को कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(ङ) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सम्बन्धित स्कूलों के प्रबन्धकों को भवनों को समुचित स्थिति में रखने के अनुदेश जारी कर दिए हैं और यदि प्रबन्धकों को वित्तीय सहायता की आवश्यकता हो तो मूल्य ह्रास अनुदानों का भुगतान दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा नियमावली, 1973 के नियम 79 के अनुसार किया जाता है।

(च) दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा अदा किये गये मूल्य ह्रास अनुदानों के ब्यौरे विवरण-II में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण-I

“दिल्ली के सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में सुविधायें” के सम्बन्ध में विवरण

क्रम संख्या	स्कूल का नाम
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1. शहीद उधम सिंह सेकेण्डरी स्कूल, शास्त्री नगर, दिल्ली।
2. गीता सेकेण्डरी स्कूल नांगलोई दिल्ली।
3. बी० एन० कृषि सानियर सेकेण्डरी स्कूल, खेरागाड़ी, दिल्ली।
4. अदर्श सेकेण्डरी स्कूल, लिवास-पुर, दिल्ली।
5. शपीर स्मारक, वाड़ा हिन्दू रोड, दिल्ली।
6. विद्या ज्ञान मन्दिर, पहाड़ी धीरज, दिल्ली।
7. ए० एस० बी० जै० स्कूल, दरिया गंज दिल्ली।
8. नेहरू स्मारक मिडिल स्कूल, मंडाली रोड, शाहदरा, दिल्ली।
9. डी० ए० बी० स्कूल, दरिया गंज, दिल्ली।
10. श्री बैजनाथ सेकेण्डरी स्कूल, ईश्वर नगर, नई दिल्ली।
11. जैन गत्स सेकेण्डरी स्कूल, ग्रीन पार्क एक्स्टेंशन, फिल्डली।

विवरण-II

“दिल्ली में सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में सुविधाएं” के सम्बन्ध में विवरण
सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा दिए
गए मूल्य ह्रास अनुदानों के ब्यौरे दर्शनी वाला विवरण

I. दिल्ली प्रशासन :

क्रम सं.	स्कूल का नाम	के दौरान दिए गए मूल्य ह्रास अनुदानों की राशि		
		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5
1	श्री एस० डी० सह-शिक्षा उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल, दिल्ली छावनी	कुछ नहीं	2,440.00	कुछ नहीं
2	नव शक्ति उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल, पहाड़गंज	1,700.00	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
3	एंग्लो अरबी उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल, अजमेरी गेट, दिल्ली	32,400.00	—	—
4	दीन दयाल आयुर्वेदिक उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल	900.00	—	—
5	रामजस उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल नं० 3, कूचा नूतन	2,016.00	—	—
6	फतेहपुरी मुस्लिम उच्चतर माध्य- मिक स्कूल, फतेहपुरी ।	5,616.00	—	—
7	शफीक स्मारक उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल, बाड़ा हिन्दू राव	32,110.00	—	—
8	सतभ्रावां आर्य बालिका सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूल, करोल बाग ॥	—	—	3,600.00

II. दिल्ली नगर निगम :

अवधि	राशि भुगतान की गई
1 ए० एस० वी० जे० प्राथमिक स्कूल, बल्लीमारान	जुलाई, 78 से जून, 1981 तक की अवधि है 3024.00
2 सनातन धर्म कन्या पाठशाला, चीरा खाना, दिल्ली ।	मार्च, 1978 से फरवरी, 1981 तक 2462.40

नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के लिए दूसरा प्रवेश मार्ग

2944. श्री विलोक चन्द्र : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने मिन्टो रोड की ओर से नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के लिये एक दूसरा प्रवेश मार्ग निर्मित करने की एक योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) क्या उक्त दूसरे मार्ग के बनने से यात्रियों को बहुत ही सुविधा होगी;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त योजना कब तक तथा किस विभाग द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जायेगी; और

(घ) क्या उक्त प्रवेश मार्ग एशियाड 82 के शुरू होने से पहले तक तैयार हो जाने की आशा है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर जाने के लिये दूसरे प्रवेश मार्ग की व्यवस्था करने संबंधी योजना रेलों,

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, नगर और ग्राम योजना संगठन, दिल्ली नगर निगम और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से बनायी गई है।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) और (घ) योजना का अधिकांश भाग रेलवे द्वारा निष्पादित किया जा रहा है तथा थाम्पन रोड की ओर से पहुंच मार्ग की व्यवस्था दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा की जानी है। इस कार्य को एशियाड 82 से पहले पूरा करने के लिये हर मम्भव प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

दिल्ली के सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के लिए चयन प्रेद

2945. श्री विलोक चन्द्र : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में सहायता प्राप्त वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्कूल कौन-कौन से हैं जिनके अध्यापकों को 1980 के बाद चयन प्रेड नहीं दिया गया है जबकि इस बारे में दिल्ली प्रशासन ने निदेश जारी कर दिये थे;

(ख) उन स्कूलों की प्रबंध समितियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है जो शिक्षा निदेशालय, दिल्ली प्रशासन के आदेशों का पालन नहीं करते हैं और दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा अधिनियम और उसकी नियम पुस्तकों के नियमों के उपबंधों का उल्लंघन करते हैं, और ऐसे स्कूलों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि अध्यापकों को चयन ग्रेड दिया जाये और नियमों का पालन किया जाये ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार निम्नलिखित सहायता प्राप्त स्कूल अपने शिक्षकों को निलेक्षण ग्रेड अभी तक नहीं दे पाए हैं, क्योंकि उन के कर्मचारियों की वरीयता विवादास्पद अथवा निर्णयाधीन है :

1. ए० एन० बी० जे० सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूल ।

2. वाणिज्यिक सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूल ।

3. बंगाली सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूल, विनय नगर ।

4. खालमा मिडिल स्कूल ।

5. ए०० डी० ए०० ए००० स्कूल, ईस्ट पटेल नगर ।

6. आर० बी० एन० के० स्कूल, राजेन्द्र नगर ।

7. पी० जो० डो० ए० बी० स्कूल, वेस्ट पटेल नगर ।

8. सालवान बाल सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूल, राजेन्द्र नगर ।

9. रामजस सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूल नं० 2, आनंद पर्वत ।

10. रामजस सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूल, नं०—5, करौल बाग ।

दिल्ली प्रशासन में इन स्कूलों के पात्र शिक्षकों को सलेक्शन ग्रेड मंजूर करने में विलंब की जांच करने तथा उपयुक्त उपाय करने के लिए कहा गया है ।

Participation of women in science and technology

2946. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have studied ways and means for increasing participation of women in science and technology to improve their status in society;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a study group had made recommendations to enable women to fulfil multiple roles in a more meaningful manner; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is being looked into.

Streamlining of passport procedure to avoid delays

2947. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to streamline the procedure for issuing passports, so that the time taken at present time is further reduced;

(b) whether Government made any exercise in this regard and if so, what new changes are contemplated to achieve the above objective;

(c) whether Government have assessed the needs of the different zones of the country and keeping that in view they would increase the number of passport offices or create new ones; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The present procedure is quite simple, considering the various requirements. Government is continuously reviewing procedures with a view to rendering expeditious passport services.

(c) and (d) The opening of new passport offices is decided upon, keeping in view the work-load, local requirements and financial implications. For instance, it is proposed to open a passport liaison office at Simla in the near future.

More berths for handling oil and coal at Visakhapatnam Port

2948. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cargo handling at Visakhapatnam Port has shown remarkable progress over the last two years;

(b) if so, the sphere where this progress has been significant;

(c) whether the port needs construction of more berths for handling oil and coal berths;

(d) if so, whether this has been sanctioned; and

(e) what is the progress so far made for the construction of cargo-cum-bulk cargo berth in the outer harbour?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEEREN-

DRA PATIL): (a) No. There has been only a marginal increase in the cargo traffic at Visakhapatnam Port over the last two years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes. In fact, a provision has been made in the 6th Five Year Plan for construction of separate berths for handling oil and coal at Visakhapatnam Port.

(d) Not yet.

(e) The work order for construction of general-cum-bulk cargo berth (sanctioned cost: Rs. 8.5 crores) was issued on 30-10-1981. The work is in progress.

Setting up of Indo-Pak Joint Commission

2949. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Pakistan have agreed to set up a joint commission to tackle the problems between the two countries;

(b) if so, what will be the jurisdiction of the Commission; and

(c) when it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) India and Pakistan have agreed to set up a joint commission to review and promote their bilateral relations.

(b) and (c). The details regarding the nature, scope and time of setting up of the joint commission are yet to be worked out through consultations between the two Governments.

Indian Teams Visit to Laos and Kampuchea

2950. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian team has recently visited Laos and Kampuchea, to explore the areas in which India could extend co-operation for both, long and short term assistance, and to work out the country's strategy in this regard; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its interim report, if any, along with its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. A team of Indian experts visited Laos and Kampuchea in January, 1982 to carry out a study of areas in which India might assist these two countries in future.

(b) While the main Report of the team is still under preparation, a preliminary Report has already been submitted. The Report recommends both emergency assistance as well as long-term assistance. While appropriate decisions will be taken only after the main Report has been considered in detail by Government. It appears likely that long term Indian assistance to Laos and Kampuchea would largely be in the fields of Agriculture, Small Scale Industries, Public Health, Culture and Mineral explorations.

Availability and requirement of drug to control leprosy

2951. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national programme to control leprosy has been hampered because the main drug dapsone has not been available in requisite quantity;

(b) if so, whether the annual requirement of the drug is estimated as 80 tonnes inclusive of 5 tonnes of buffer stock to meet the emergency situation;

(c) if so, main reasons for the shortage;

(d) whether steps have been taken by Government to improve its production; and

(e) how many anti leprosy schemes have been set up due to the shortage of this drug and by what time Government would increase its production?

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

(b) No. It is about 45 M. tonnes per year now inclusive of buffer stock.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Steps have been taken by Government to increase the production capacity in the country.

(e) Does not arise.

Number of Consultative Committees Dissolved

2952. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of Consultative Committees of the Railways comprising the official and non-official representatives which were functioning;

(b) how many of them have been dissolved; and

(c) the main reasons for dissolution and whether any other new committees are likely to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): (a) and (b). All the Railway Users' Consultative Committees functioning at Divisional and Zonal levels numbering 87 have been dissolved.

(c) These Committees had become unwieldy and lacked representative character. Fresh Committees are under constitution.

विना गेट वाले रेलवे क्रांतिकारी

2953. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एसे बहुत से रेलवे क्रासिंग हैं जहां पर रेलवे गेट नहीं हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने रेलवे क्रासिंग को संख्या का पता लगाने के लिए कोई विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण किया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या नियम हैं; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार इन रेलवे क्रासिंग पर गेट कब तक लगाने का है ?

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

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) रेलें सभी चौकीदार वाले और बगैर चौकीदार वाले समपारों का ब्यौरेवार रिकार्ड रखती हैं ।

(ग) भारतीय रेलों पर बिना फाटक वाले 22,000 समपार हैं जिन पर चौकीदार नहीं रखे जाते । चौकीदार रखने की आवश्यकता का पता लगाने के लिए रेल/सड़क यातायात की आधारित गणना की जाती है और शैक्षिक्यपूर्ण पाये जाने पर, कार्यक्रम के आधार पर भारों पर चौकीदार तैनात कर दिये जाते हैं । चौकीदार तैनात करने का प्रारम्भिक लागत राज्य सरकार द्वारा वहां की जाती है और आवर्ती लागत रेल द्वारा वहां की जाती है । गैर चौकीदार वाले खतरनाक समपारों पर पूर्णतया रेलों द्वारा अपनी लागत पर चौकीदार तैनात किए जाते हैं ।

बिना चौकीदार वाले सभी समपारों पर चौकीदार तैनात करना प्रारम्भिक और साथ ही साथ आवर्ती भारी खर्च के कारण न तो शैक्षिक्यपूर्ण है और न ही व्यावहारिक ।

Priority movement of bamboo for paper mills

2954. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:
SHRI AJIT BAG:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Union Government has been drawn by the West Bengal Government regarding allotment of railway wagons on priority classification for movement of bamboo to paper mills;

(b) if so, the salient points raised by the West Bengal Government;

(c) whether Union Government have taken steps in this regard;

(d) if so, what are those ;and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (e). A letter was received from the Government of West Bengal requesting upgradation of priority of bamboos moved for the paper industry from class 'D' to 'C', and a reply has already been sent to the same in last month. Raw materials to industries are normally moved under priority 'D'. Bamboo for paper industry is also moved under priority 'D'. However, as large quantities of forest produce are offered for movement from the N.F. Railway, bamboo for paper mills moving from that Railway has already been given higher priority 'C' to ensure adequate supplies to the paper industry.

Reconstitution of Consultative Committees

2955. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:
SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of all consultative committees of the Railways comprising official and non-official members functioning at divisional, zonal and national level which had been dissolved and the amount spent on these committees during the last two years;

(b) whether it is proposed to constitute these committees again;

(c) whether any steps will be taken to make them compact and functional and economical;

(d) whether Government have already finalised guidelines and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether it is not possible to cut down the number of consultative committees which have become far too many and often they run contrary to each other's activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): (a) The following Railway Users' Consultative Committees have been dissolved with effect from 16-2-1982.

1. Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees.—9

2. Railway Users' Amenities Committees.—9

3. Time Table Committees.—9

4. Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees.—55

5. Suburban Railway Users' Consultative Committee on Central, Western, Southern, South Eastern and Eastern Railways.—5

6. National Railway Catering Consultative Council.—1.

In addition to the above consultative committees, the following Committees have also been dissolved.

1. Standing Voluntary Help Committee.

2. Programme Implementation Committee.

3. Passenger Amenities Committee.

4. Railway Hindi Salahakar Samiti.

5. Railway Hindi Pustak Chayan Samiti.

6. Railway Hindi Shabdavali Samiti.

The expenditure incurred on these committees was about Rs. 1.98 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Yes.

(d) The nomination on the Railway Users' Consultative Committees is based on the principle of securing as wide a representation as is practicable of the various identifiable and important groups of railway users viz. Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, Industries, Agricultural Associations, Passenger Associations, State Governments, State Legislatures and Members of Parliament. Such other interests as per not covered under these specific provisions are nominated under "Special Interests" representing different shades of public opinion. The Standing Voluntary Help Committee and the Programme Implementation Committee when reconstituted will have members not exceeding 20 in each of them including members from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes communities and the Minorities. The Railway Hindi Salahakar Samiti is constituted in accordance with the guidelines provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Official Language Deptt.)

(e) The number of Consultative Committees which function at the various levels is kept to the bare minimum.

Visit of Officer to Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Gauhati

2956. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Senior officer of the Ministry had visited the Gauhati Centre of the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan;

(b) if so, has he submitted any report on the functioning of the campus in Gauhati; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The officer concerned had gone to Gauhati in connection with the Conference of Education Secretaries and DPI's of North Eastern region and he only availed himself of the opportunity to visit the Centre during his presence at Gauhati, there was no question of submitting a report.

बिहार के दैनिक यात्रियों की समस्याएं

2957. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार दैनिक यात्री संघ (बिहार डेली पैसेंजर्स एसोसियेशन) ने गत 16 जनवरी को पटना में अपना 28वां वार्षिक सम्मेलन आयोजित किया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त सम्मेलन में रेलवे यात्रियों की समस्याओं पर एक संकल्प पारित किया गया था;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्यविभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रखी जायेगी।

आल इंडिया फेडरेशन आफ यूनिवर्सिटी एण्ड कालेज टीचर्स आर्गेन्शियोशन द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया मांग पत्र

2958. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इंडिया फेडरेशन आफ यूनिवर्सिटी एण्ड कालेज टीचर्स आर्गेन्शियोशन ने उन्हें कोई मांग पत्र दिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन मांगों को स्वीकार करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

शिक्षा और सांस्कृतिक तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) : (क) और (ख) : विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज अध्यापक संगठन के अखिल भारतीय फैडरेशन के प्रतिनिधि समय-समय पर शिक्षा मंत्री से मिलते रहते थे। इन मांगों में पुस्तकाध्यक्षों और शारीरिक शिक्षा के निदेशकों के बेतनमानों में समानता की बहाली, बेतनमानों का और परिशोधन, कालेज अध्यापकों की सेवाओं की कानूनी सुरक्षा, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और

केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड में फैडरेशन का प्रतिनिधित्व, विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज प्रबन्धों का लोकतंत्रीकरण, अध्यापकों के लिए पूरे सिविल और राजनीतिक अधिकार, खजाने से सीधा भुगतान, +2 और +3 अध्यापकों के लिए सामान संवर्ग, सभी परिलिंग्यों के संबंध में केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों के बीच भेदभाव को समाप्त करना तथा 60 वर्ष की आयु से पहले सेवा-निवृत्ति न करना शामिल है।

(ग) सरकार पुस्तकाध्यक्षों तथा शारीरिक शिक्षा निदेशकों के वेतनमान को 1-4-1980 से प्राध्यापकों, रीडरों तथा प्रोफेसरों के वेतनमानों के समान बनाने के लिए सिद्धान्त रूप से सहमत हो गई है। फेडरेशन को सूचित किया गया था कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड की संरचना में इन निकायों में अध्यापकों के संगठनों के प्रतिनिधित्व की कोई परिकल्पना नहीं की गई है और सेवा की कानूनी सुरक्षा प्रदान किए जाने के प्रश्न पर सभी सम्बंधितों के साथ परामर्श करना अनिवार्य है।

अधिकांश बकाया मांगों का संबंध राज्य सरकारों से संबंधित है और उन पर विचार करने के लिए उन्हें राज्य शिक्षा मंत्रियों के नोटिस में लादिया गया है।

Complaints against irregular award of Ph.D in J.N.U.

2959. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint about irregular

award of Ph. D. in School of Computer Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University from any member of Parliament;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaint; and

(c) action Government have taken thereon?

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

(b). In a communication addressed to the President in his capacity as the Visitor of the University, on December 10, 1981, a Member of Parliament had, among others, mentioned that the Dean of the School of Computer Sciences succeeded in getting a Ph.D. degree awarded to an Assistant Professor of the School in a record time of 18 days. It was alleged that he took undue personal interest in getting the report of two external examiners within a week of the submission of the thesis on December 3, 1980.

(c) The matter was brought to the notice of the University. According to the University, the Assistant Professor submitted his thesis for evaluation on December 3, 1980 and the notification declaring his result was issued on February 12, 1981. In this case the thesis was dispatched to the external examiners by the School itself as the administrative block of the University remained closed during that period and only the School was functioning.

Renewal of agreement on through traffic between India and Pakistan

2960. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pakistan Railway delegation visited India and discussed the renewal of agreement on through traffic between the two countries in February this year;

(b) if so, the composition of the Pakistani delegates and particulars of the delegates from Indian side who participated in the discussion;

(c) whether any new suggestions were proposed for smooth movement of railway traffic across the border; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The list of delegates was as follows:

Pakistan side:

1. Mr. Hasan Zaheer, Secretary to Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Railways—Leader.

2. Mr. Haji Abdul Majeed, Chief Operating Superintendent, Pakistan Railways.

3. Mr. M. A. Mirza, Chief Commercial Manager, Pakistan Railways.

4. Mr. A. R. Qureshi, Chief Mechanical Engineer, Pakistan Railways.

5. Mr. K. K. Suri, First Secretary (Commercial), Pakistan Embassy in India.

Indian side:

1. Shri B. B. Lal, Member Mechanical Railway Board and ex-officio Secretary to the Government of India—Leader.

2. Shri R. P. Singh, Director Traffic Transportation, Railway Board.

3. Shri P. C. Misra, Director Traffic Commercial, Railway Board.

4. Shri A. S. Mathur, Additional Director, Traction, Railway Board.

5. Shri V. Rangarajan, Additional Director, Rolling Stock, Railway Board; and

6. Shri R. K. Tangri, Joint Director, Traffic Transportation, Railway Board.

(c) Yes.

(d) (1) It has been decided to increase the composition of the passenger train between Amritsar and Lahore by 2 coaches. In case of rush additional coaches can be provided by either side.

(2) The time-table and composition of this train can be changed by mutual agreement between the Pakistan Railways and the Northern Railway.

(3) The goods interchange will be on the basis of 'zero pool' balance' on 5 day basis during the months of March and April, 1982.

(4) Atari and Wagah will work as interchange junction on six monthly basis. Locomotive will be provided by the using railway.

(5) The hire charges on wagons have been revised to Rs. 80 per four wheeler wagon per day.

(6) It has been agreed to improve the telecommunication between Lahore and Amritsar so that any problems can be sorted out without delay. Periodical meetings have also to be held to have better coordination.

Advertisement on Radio and T.V. re-use of Nirodh

2961. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether advertisement on radio and television in regard to Family Planning such as use of Nirodh etc. have a bad effect on school going children; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to stop such type of advertisements and devise some other methods to educate married people on Family Planning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reducing Cost of Text Books

2962. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is thinking to explore the possibilities of reducing the costs of text books; and

(b) if so, steps being explored to reduce the cost of books?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The production of school text books and their pricing is the responsibility of the State Governments. To ensure availability of text books at reasonable prices, most of the States have partially or completely nationalised the production of school text books. Concessional white printing paper is allotted by the Government of India to all States and Union Territories for production of school, college and university level text books. The State Governments have been advised to have strict control over the price trend. They have also been advised (1) to avoid frequent changes in text books and to reduce the size of the text books, (2) to distribute text books through school co-operatives to eliminate the middle man's commission.

Welfare Schemes for Employees of J.N.U.

2963. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working in J.N.U. at present;

(b) welfare schemes initiated by J.N.U. for their employees and plans University propose to introduce for the welfare of its employees;

(c) number of employees given university accommodation, how many are

without accommodation and the ratio between the teachers/officers and employees; and

(d) whether university has received any memorandum from the J.N.U. Staff Association and if so, action taken thereon?

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

(a) 1431 including teachers.

(b) 1. *Group Insurance Scheme*: The scheme does not cover members of faculty for the present. It is also proposed to extend the scheme to teaching staff.

2. *Creche*: A creche has been operating for the employees' children.

3. *Central School*: Children of the employees get preference in admission.

4. *Cultural Club*: It is for the non-teaching employees.

5. *Staff Associations*: There are Associations for the teaching as well as non-teaching employees.

6. *Central Government Health Scheme*: The scheme has also been extended to the employees.

7. *Faculty lounge*: It has been provided for faculty members.

8. *Community Centre*: It is proposed to have the Centre providing indoor and outdoor games for the employees.

(c) 593 Employees have been provided accommodation—382 non-teaching/officials and 211 teaching employees. 660 non-teaching and 67 teaching employees are on the waiting list for allotment of accommodation as on 1-1-82.

(d) A memorandum for augmenting residential facilities was received. The matter has been taken up with the University Grants Commission and the proposal has been included in the University's Sixth Plan proposals.

Protest against late running and over-crowding in Panipat-Delhi Shuttle Train

2964. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "Commuters hold up train" appearing in the Indian Express of 6th February, 1982;

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

(c) steps taken to remove the grievances of the commuters, electrifying the track from Delhi to Panipat and laying of double lines there?

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

(b) Steps have been taken to run the 2PNG shuttle with its full composition and to run this train punctually.

(c) Delhi-Panipat section has already been doubled. There is no proposal at present to electrify this section.

Issue of false Medical Certificate by RMPs

2965. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the RMPs resort to unwarranted activities such as issuing of false medical certificates, running of chemist shops side by side, non-maintenance of registers giving details of the patients examined, visits at source and at residences and medicines prescribed/issued punctually;

(b) if so, whether a legislation is proposed to be brought to curb the un-social activities of such RMPs; and

(c) was such a Bill ever brought in the past and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Under the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, only registered medical practitioners are entitled to practice medicine. Any person contravening the law is liable to prosecution under the penal provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

In some States Registered Medical Practitioners have been licenced to run chemist shops. Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, a registered medical practitioner does not need a licence to use drugs in his private practice, for supply to his own patients.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

Fertilizer Berth at Paradip Port

2966. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned a fertilizer berth at the Paradip Port of Orissa;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of that proposed fertilizer berth;

(c) the expected time of completion of the construction of that berth; and

(d) when the construction work is going to be started?

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

(b) Rs. 15.50 crores.

(c) By January, 1985.

(d) The contract for the construction work is expected to be awarded by June, 1982.

Raising of Passport Fee

2967. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to raise the passport fee; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHARAO): (a) No such proposal is presently under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Aid to organisations Association engaged in Child Welfare activities

2968. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Organisations/Associations are engaged in child welfare activities; and

(b) how much central aid or help is given to these institutions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Organisations/Associations engaged in child welfare and other spheres of social welfare are numerous, mostly operating at State and Sub-State levels. The national level bodies are few in number.

2. Many of these organisations carry on their endeavours not funded by State agencies. Even amongst the organisations that have some funding from the State, the Government of India funds only some organisations for some approved schemes. For instance, assistance is given to the five all-India organisations for Balwadi Nutrition Programme: (i) Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh; (ii) Central Social Welfare Board; (iii) Harijan Sevak Sangh; (iv) Indian Council for Child Welfare; and (v) Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust. During 1980-81, a sum

of Rs. 150.16 lakh was sanctioned to these five organisations for the programme. During 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 45.20 lakhs was sanctioned to the Indian Council for Child Welfare for the Balsevika Training Programme through 39 Balsevika Training Institutes of the Council, and a sum of Rs. 175.00 lakhs was sanctioned to the Central Social Welfare Board for creches for the Children (below 6 years) of poor working and ailing mothers.

3. In turn, these organisations made these same available to the State level and other bodies to run the programmes.

4. It is a stupendous and highly time-consuming task to collect and compile information about the numerous organisations/associations that work at State or district or sub-district levels.

Statewise addition of Railway Lines Since Independence

2969. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the state-wise length of railway lines both metre and broad gauges;

(b) what was the length of railway lines in 1947 and how many kilometres have been added since Independence; and

(c) what is the cost of new lines added after Independence?

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

(b) The total route kilometrage as at the end of financial year 1947-48 was 4,694. Since Independence 85,71,238 kms. of new lines have been added on the Indian Railways till 31-3-1981.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

State	Route Kms. as on 31-3-81	
	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
Andhra Pradesh	3,043.72	1,700.46
Assam	105.22	2,088.43
Bihar	3,334.10	1,958.50
Gujarat	1,413.21	3,122.58
Haryana	883.58	612.55
Himachal Pradesh	11.55	..
Jammu & Kashmir	77.29	..
Karnataka	570.63	2,295.75
Kerala	803.54	112.71
Madhya Pradesh	4,286.22	497.81
Maharashtra	3,140.10	993.71
Manipur	..	..
Meghalaya	..	..
Nagaland	..	9.35
Orissa	1,837.82	..
Punjab	1,968.95	158.23
Rajasthan	760.39	4,767.20
Sikkim	..	..
Tamil Nadu	1,006.03	2,889.05
Tripura	..	12.35
Uttar Pradesh	5,588.63	3,289.45
West Bengal	2,844.48	525.31
<i>Union Territories</i>		
Chandigarh	11.00	..
Delhi	140.74	27.09
Goa	..	79.06
Pondicherry	..	27.11

इन्डियन रेलवे कांफेस एसोसिएशन
गुड्स ट्रैफिक

2970. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि चावल की भूसी का लदान करते समय व्यापारियों को अत्यधिक परेशान किया जाता है, जो इन्डियन रेलवे कांफेस एसोसिएशन गुड्स ट्रैफिक एक्ट के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन है;

(ख) क्या इसके लिए अधिक राशि वसूल किए जाने से इस व्यापार पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है और विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने वाले इस उद्योग को हानि होने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में किसी तेल उद्योग, सीतापुर, उत्तर प्रदेश ने फरवरी, 1977 और 1978 में चीफ कमर्शियल सुपरिनेंडेंट बम्बई और गोरखपुर तथा डायरेक्ट (एस्टेट) दि इन्डियन रेलवे कांफेस, एसोसिएशन, नयी दिल्ली को कोई पत्र भेजे थे;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) चावल की भूसी के लदान के मामले में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्यविभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मलिकार्जुन) : (क) धान की भूसी का लदान करने में व्यापारियों को कोई परेशानी नहीं हुई है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) से (ङ). फरवरी, 1977 और 1978 में तेल उद्योग सीतापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) से धान की भूसी के लिए अवास्त-

विक न्यूनतम भार शर्तों के सम्बन्ध में कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था। फिर भी, सेठिया आयल इंडस्ट्रीज, सीतापुर, जोकि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में स्थित है, न वितैलीकृत धान की भूसी के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम भार शर्तों के विरुद्ध अभ्यावेदन किया था। व्यापारियों के अभ्यावेदन मिलने पर अब पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे सहित कुछ रेलों के मीटर आमान के स्टेशनों से लादी गयी वितैलीकृत धान की भूसी के प्रभार के लिए न्यूनतम भारशर्त को यथोचित स्तर तक कम कर दिया गया है।

Chinese Maps showing Foreign Territories as their own

2971. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Peking has published 'Historical' maps and atlases on which Nepal, Bhutan, India, Burma, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam; Laos, Kampuchea and a number of other countries were shown as 'former Chinese territories; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Chinese publications brought out some years ago contained a map showing certain independent countries and parts of the territories of some other countries as having been, at some time in the past, part of China. However, similar maps have not come to the attention of Government in recent years.

(b) The Government of India takes note of the manner in which Chinese official and other publications and maps show international boundaries;

particularly the India-China boundary on which the differences between China and India are well-known.

Ban on the sale of Maxaform

2972. SHRI RAMLAL RAHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have banned the sale of 'maxaform' medicine on receiving complaints of its bad effect on the liver but even then it is being sold uninterrupted in the markets throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the stringent action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

बरेली-हलद्वानी-काठगोदाम लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

2973. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बरेली-हलद्वानी-काठगोदाम बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण को मंजूरी किस तारीख को दी गयी थी / प्राप्त हुई थी तथा इसके लिए प्रतिवर्ष कितनी कितनी धनराशि मुहैया की गयी; और

(ख) इस छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का काम कब तक पूरा हो जायगा?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) बरेली और भौजीपुरा के बीच बड़े आमान की एक समानान्तर लाइन बिछाने और भौजीपुरा और काठगोदाम

के बीच सीधे बदलाव से सम्बन्धित निर्माण कार्य की व्यवस्था 1981-82 के पूरक बजट में की गयी है। 1982-83 के दौरान इस काम के लिए 20 लाख रुपये की राशि की व्यवस्था की गयी है। इस काम के लिए एक प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात संबंधित काम आरम्भ कर दिया जायेगा। योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति मिल जाने के बाद इस क्षेत्र का काम आरम्भ कर दिया जायेगा। योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति मिलने के पश्चात धन की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस काम के पूरा होने की लक्ष्य तिथि निर्धारित की जायेगी।

रेल सुरक्षा दल

2974. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय ने कोई रेल-सुरक्षा दल गठित किया है; और

(ख) इस दल में कौन-कौन व्यक्ति भागिन हैं और इसके मुख्य कार्यकलाप क्या हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख). जो हां। गाड़ियों के सुरक्षित परिवालन में किसी प्रकार की कमी को जांच करने में तत्काल सुधार सुनिश्चित करने और रेलों की संरक्षा में वृद्धि करने के लिए आवश्यक इस प्रणाली में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से दो संरक्षा लिंगराजों दलों का गठन किया

गया है जिसमें गाड़ी परिवालन की संख्या से सम्बद्ध विभागों के वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक ग्रेड के अधिकारी शामिल किये गये हैं। दोनों दलों के सदस्यों के नाम नीचे दिये गये हैं।

1. संरक्षा निगरानी दल सं० 1

श्री एम० एल० बी० टाली
श्री एन० के० पार्थसारथी
श्री बी० के० काले
श्री आई० डॉ० अमीन

2. संरक्षा निगरानी दल सं० 2

श्री शेषागिरि राव
श्री एन० एन० दत्त
श्री एस० जी० के० मोडिगुडा
श्री ए० मित्तल ।

Reservation of one berth exclusively for export cargo

2975. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Western India Shippers Association, Bombay has suggested reservation of one berth at Bombay Port exclusively for export cargo; and

(b) if so, details of action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VIRENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes.

(b) One berth in P. & V. Docks, Bombay Port, has been reserved with effect from 1-10-81 exclusively for vessels loading export cargo.

Use of AIR for educating people regarding Health and Family Planning Programmes

2976. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government has recently invited the attention of people towards the Family Planning by including it in the 20-point programme initiated by our Hon'ble Prime Minister; and

(b) whether Government would also like to utilise the normal programmes of the All India Radio for educating people on matters concerning health and family planning to propagate the programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The All India Radio programmes are being utilised for educating the people on matters relating to Health and Family Welfare.

Eye test of Drivers to avert Train accidents

2977. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways engine drivers will be put to eye sight and other faculties tests periodically in a bid to avert train accidents;

(b) how many Railway accidents took place in the last two years due to defective eye sight of the drivers; and

(c) what are the reasons that drivers with defective eye sight were put to such responsible duty of driving train.

causing great risk to the life of the passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) This practice is already in vogue.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Trains without alarm chain apparatus

2978. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state:

(a) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government regarding the trains in which there is no provision of alarm chain apparatus;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details regarding the procedure adopted in establishing the alarm chain in the trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) Alarm chain apparatus has been provided in all trains to enable a passenger to stop the train from his compartment in the event of an emergency. However, this facility is often misused by miscreants by stopping trains at will, which adversely affects the punctuality of trains. Depending upon the extent of misuse of the facility, Railways have blanked off alarm chain apparatus on some trains, except in ladies compartments and R.M.S. Vans. The position in this regard is periodically reviewed.

Shortage of vessels in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2979. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are facing shortage of vessels for inter-island transport of passengers and consumer commodities;

(b) if so, whether this has also affected their industries and projects of public utility; and

(c) what action is being taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

High Prices of Books

2980. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether high rising prices of books is having an adverse impact on the Academic Standards in the country and it has become difficult for intellectuals to afford to buy books;

(b) whether book sellers after indulge in malpractices and charge much more than the actual price of the books; and

(c) what steps are proposed so that the Publication Division, the University Grants Commission and the National Book Trust take active interest in publication of low price good standard books?

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

(a) to (c) Although the price of books have generally increased because of the increase in the cost of printing materials and labour, it is

not correct to say that high prices of books is having an adverse impact on the academic standards in the country.

In regard to educational books, Government has taken a number of steps to make available good books at low prices. At the school level, the production of school textbooks and their pricing is by and large the responsibility of the State Governments. To ensure availability of textbooks at reasonable prices, most of the States have partially or completely nationalised their textbooks, and issued general instructions for administering strict control over the price trend. The Central Government is supplying printing paper at concessional rates to both the public and private sector for production of textbooks. To make books for university level courses available at reasonable prices, the Government gives assistance to State Governments for preparation of university level books in regional languages. The Government also have collaboration programmes with the Government of Britain, USA and USSR for bringing out low cost editions of standard books of foreign origin.

A number of steps have been taken by Publication Division, University Grants Commission and the National Book Trust to promote the publication of good books at low cost. The Publication Division bring out general books at prices much less than the prices fixed by private publishers. These books are publicised and made available through their sales emporia where also books of other Government Departments and autonomous organisations are sold. The University Grants Commission provides assistance to colleges for establishment of book banks for the purpose of loaning textbooks to needy and deserving students. Through its scheme of assistance to universities and Indian authors, the Commission has been encouraging writing of educational books which are made available at low prices to the academic community.

The Commission gives library grants to universities and colleges for bulk purchases of books and this enables publishers to bring out larger editions of books at low unit cost. Similarly, the National Book Trust has been producing good books which are both informative and educative and are available at moderate prices. The Trust also operates a scheme for subsidised publication of university level books in order to make such books available at reasonable prices.

No instance of malpractice by book-sellers have come to the notice of the Government.

Indian Assistance to Vietnam

2981. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and details of assistance being given presently to Vietnam;

(b) whether during a recent visit to that country he had assured larger assistance to Vietnam in economic, scientific and technical fields;

(c) whether the Vietnamese had requested for specific facilities from India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and arrangements finalised in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Indian assistance to Vietnam, which started in the year 1977-78, has been mostly by way of credits and loans. To date approximately Rs. 135 crores of assistance has been extended. This assistance has enabled the Government of Vietnam to purchase commodities (such as foodgrains and textiles) and equipment (as for example, railway rolling stock and

textile machinery. Other important areas of Indian assistance are in setting up a Buffalo Breeding Centre and a Rice Research Institute in Vietnam. India shall shortly be sending experts for these Centres. In addition, India is also providing training facilities to Vietnamese students in Indian Universities.

(b) to (d) During my visit to Vietnam, discussions took place on the future pattern of Indian cooperation with Vietnam in economic and technical fields. Both sides agreed that conditions are appropriate to plan a long term cooperation between the two countries in economic, scientific and technical fields.

A team of Indian experts, which recently visited Laos and Kampuchea, had also visited Hanoi. This team shall shortly submit a Report on the areas, manner and extent of Indian assistance to all these countries. After consideration of the recommendations in the Report the Government will take appropriate decisions on the future pattern of assistance to Vietnam. In the meantime, a further credit of Rs. 10 crores has been extended for Vietnam for the financial year 1982-83. Government have also decided to postpone by one year repayment of credits and loans due this year.

Curtailment of Library Funds

2982. SHRIMATI MADHURI

SINGH:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the book trade in the country is facing a crisis due to the curtailment of library funds;

(b) whether Government propose to release library funds soon;

(c) whether the booksellers and publishers had urged upon the financial institutions for soft loans and other facilities to help the stockists; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) There has generally been no curtailment in the grant of library funds by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India has already issued a circular to all commercial banks to the effect that requests from smaller units in the book publishing trade for credit facilities may be considered on merits, keeping in view the usual safeguards for extending credit.

News Item Captioned 'Drug addiction in India'

2984. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE-PATIL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an increase in drug abuse in India particularly in school and college going children;

(b) whether Government have made any survey in this regard and if so what are the details;

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to check this menace particularly among the youth;

(d) what remedial measures have been considered to save the lives of drugs addicts.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) There is no data available to show that the incidence of drug addiction is on the increase.

(b) The findings of research studies sponsored by this Ministry in selected universities show that only a small proportion of students take drugs other than socially tolerated ones like

tobacco. The common results drawn from these studies are listed in the statement attached.

(c) and (d) The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested to take necessary steps to wean students away from the drinking habit and drugs. The States have been requested to bring the matter to the notice of all universities so as to exercise continued vigilance in this regard. The Ministry of Education has also addressed Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities similarly.

The State Government have been, also requested to take all possible action to stop the publication or propagation of any written or other material that directly or indirectly encourages, stimulates or aims at increasing drug abuse, and to develop community based programmes for early identification, treatment, after-care, rehabilitation and social re-integration of persons involved.

Non-medical and quasi-medical consumption of opium has been prohibited in India with effect from 1-4-1959. After this date opium is supplied from Government Treasuries/Depots to the registered opium addicts on medical certificates granted by competent medical authorities of the States.

The manufacture, use, possession, transport of cannabis resin has been prohibited in India by law.

The wholesale and retail transactions of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are subject to Government inspection and supervision under various Rules and Regulations.

Statement

Statement regarding news Item Caplined "Drug Addiction in India" Results drawn from research studies.

1. Drug abuse among boys was more common than girls.

2. The Drugs most commonly misused were alcohol and tobacco.

3. Drugs abuse was more prevalent among the students—having urban background, higher income-group fami-

lies, with background of education in Military/Public/Convent Schools, residing in college hostels, studying in Medical/Engineering Courses;

4. Friends played an important role in initiating young persons to drug abuse;

5. Four causes were found important in using drugs; (1) Psychological causes like relieving tension, easing depression, satisfying curiosity, "getting kicks", "feeling high", intensifying perception, removing boredom, etc;

(2) physical causes like staying awake, etc;

(3) social causes i.e. as an aid to socialising, challenging social values, etc; and

(4) miscellaneous causes like improving studying, sharpening religious insight, deepening self-understanding solving personal problems etc.

6. Drugs were obtained mostly from friends.

7. An overwhelming percentage of students did not take any drugs at all, including socially acceptable drugs like tobacco, alcohol and pain killers.

8. A majority of students took drugs in an experimental manner;

9. The prevalence rate of drugs like cannabis, L.S.D., pain killers, opium etc. was very small.

Railway Coach Factory in Kerala

2985. PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) latest position of the proposed Railway Coach Factory; and

(b) whether Government propose to set it up in Kerala in view of the fact that there is no Railway Production Unit in Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) After the Planning Commission's clearance to the proposal is received, Project Report will be prepared to include scope, cost, location etc. of the proposed new Railway Coach Factory.

Alleppey-Ernakulam line

2986. PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress of construction of Alleppey-Ernakulam line; and

(b) when the line is expected to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Land acquisition is in various stages of progress. 43.32 hectares have been taken possession so far. Contract for earthwork and construction of minor and major bridges for a length of 6 Km. have been awarded. Physical progress till date is 15 per cent.

(b) 1985 subject to availability of funds.

Bridge over Jamuna near Karnal

2987. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct bridge over Jamuna near Karnal;

(b) if so, by what time it is likely to be constructed; and

(c) amount to be spent on it?

THE MNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Member is having in mind the construction of a bridge over Jamuna on Karnal-Meerut road. It is a State road and as such the Haryana Government are responsible for the construction of the bridge. They have, however, asked for a loan of Rs. 300 lakhs for this work under the Central aid Programme of State Roads of inter-State or Economic Importance under the 1980-85 Plan. A final view in the proposals submitted by various State Governments, including Haryana, is however yet to be taken.

Overbridge at Sonepat, Panipat, Karnal and Kurukshetra

2988. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct over-bridge on railway crossing at Sonepat, Panipat, Karnal and Kurukshetra; and

(b) if so, by what time these over-bridges will be constructed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Railways undertakes construction of road over/under bridges in replacement of existing busy level crossings jointly on cost sharing basis with the State Government/road authorities who are required to sponsor firm proposals therefor.

The work of construction of a road over bridge in replacement of existing level crossing No. 70-B at Karnal is proposed in the 1982-83 budget.

The proposals sponsored by the State Government for construction of road overbridges in replacement of existing level crossings at Sonepat and Kurukshetra are under examination of the Railway and the State Govern-

ment. These proposals will be considered for inclusion in the Railways Works Programme after completion of necessary formalities.

No proposal for construction of a road overbridge at Panipat has so far been sponsored by the State Government.

(b) No target dates for completion have been fixed.

Human Blood thrown as Garbage by Red Cross

2989. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI MALIK M. M. A.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that human blood in large quantity was thrown as garbage by the Red Cross behind the Blood Bank of the IRC Bhavan as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 22nd February, 1982;

(b) if so, quantity of blood thrown;

(c) the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether any inquiry has since been conducted and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARNAND): (a) to (d). The Indian Red Cross Society has reported that a few used empty blood packs and one pack with outdated red cells (140 ml), unfit for use, were found in the garbage. The entire matter is being examined by the Government.

‘पहियों पर महल’ में शराब दिया जाना

2990. श्री बौलत राम सारणः क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या “पहियों पर महल” में शराब सर्व की जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह रेलवे यातायात नियमों के विरुद्ध है ;

(ग) क्या इससे रेल याता में भेदभाव और विलासिता को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा ;

(घ) क्या संकाय ने इस दैन के सम्बन्ध में लोगों की प्रतिक्रिया की जाच की है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या ब्यौरा है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय काय विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) और (ङ) जी हाँ, पर्यटन और याता व्यापार से सम्बद्ध लोगों ने इस परियोजना का स्वागत किया है ।

राजस्थान के लिए रेल परिवहन
सुविधाएं

2991. श्री दौलत राम सारण :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान रेल परिवहन सुविधाओं में अन्य भागों को तुलना में पिछड़ रहा है

(ख) क्या स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद राजस्थान में कोई नई रेल लाइन नहीं बिछाई गई है ;

(ग) क्या इस क्षेत्र में चलने वाली रेल गाड़ियों को अनेक बार कोयले की कमी को दलील देते हुए स्थगित किया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो जोधपुर-बाड़मेर, जोधपुर-जसलमेर, बीकानेर, कोलघाट, जोधपुर-सिलाई सैक्षणों पर चल रही रेल गाड़ियों और अन्य रेल गाड़ियों को 1981 के दौरान कितनी बार और कितने समय के लिए स्थगित किया गया ;

(घ) क्या इन क्षेत्रों में रेलवे के अन्तर्बोर अन्य कोई परिवहन प्रणाली नहीं है ;

(ङ) क्या वहाँ अनूपगढ़ से छतरगढ़ और फतेहाबाद, जैसलमेर से बाड़मेर, सरदार-

शहर से रावतसर और अनुमानगढ़ चूरू से तारगढ़ और नोहर, नांखा से बिडाखर-छापर-सुजानगढ़-सीकार तक नई रेल लाइनों की मांग है ;

(च) क्या ये नई रेल लाइनें राजस्थान के लिए आवश्यक हैं ; और

(छ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जा नहीं ।

(ख) राजस्थान में स्वतंत्रता के बाद 723 कि० मी० नयी रेल लाइनों का निर्माण किया गया है ।

(ग) 1981 के दौरान इन खंडों में जितने दिनों गाड़ी सेवाएं रद्द की गयीं उनके महोनावार संख्या का विवरण संलग्न है ।

(घ) यह मंत्रालय इस विषय पर उत्तरदेने की स्थिति में नहीं है ।

(ङ) जी हाँ ।

(च) और (छ) अैचिरथ की कमी और संकाष्ठणों के अभाव के कारण, यह अनुरोध सरकार नहीं किया जा सका ।

धार्मिक नैतिक शिक्षा देने के लिए कार्यक्रम

2992. श्री दौलत राम सारण :
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि चरित्र निर्माण और देशवासियों में भावनात्मक एकता लाने तथा विश्व आन्ति के संदर्भ में विद्यार्थियों को प्रेरणा और मार्गदर्शन देने का वर्तमान शिक्षा व्यवस्था में अभाव है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी धर्मों के सत्रान उपदेशों, मानवीय कल्याण का मूल व्रतधारणा, तामाजिक, नैतिक तथा अध्यात्मिक सिद्धान्तों और मूल्यों को प्राथमिक स्तर से उच्चतर शिक्षा तक पढ़ाने हेतु कुछ निश्चित कार्यक्रम और विषय निर्धारित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसको रूपरेखा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) : (क) से (ग). सरकार कां सदेव यह विचार रहा है कि छात्रों का चरित्र-निर्माण शिक्षा का एक प्रमुख उद्देश्य होना चाहिए। सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त विभिन्न विशेषज्ञ निकायों का छान भी इस मामले को और आकर्षित हुआ है। इन विशेषज्ञ निकायों ने अन्य वातों के गाथ-गाथ यह सुझाव दिया है कि छात्रों को उपयुक्त तरांके रो सभी धर्मों को मूल विचारधाराएं तथा महान धार्मिक नेताओं के उपदेशों तथा जीवनियों के तार पहुंचाये जाने चाहिए।

आंखों की बीमारी और सोवियत रूस के साथ समझौता

2993. श्री दौलत राम सारण :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों का संख्या बहुत अधिक है और बड़ी संख्या में देशवासी कई असाध्य नेत्र रोगों से पीड़ित हैं ;

(ख) क्या सोवियत रूस ने आंखों की बीमारियों के उपचार क्षेत्र में बड़ी सफलता प्राप्त की है ;

(ग) क्या सोवियत रूस और भारत के मध्य इस क्षेत्र में पारस्परिक सहभोग के लिए एक समझौता किया गया है ; और

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

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन) एम० जोशी (क) यह अनुभान लगाया गया है कि देश में लगभग 90 लाख दृष्टिहीन व्यक्ति हैं जिनमें से लगभग 45 प्रतिशत की दृष्टिहीनता को ठीक नहीं किया जा सकता। उक्त आंकड़े 1973 में भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा देश के सात केन्द्रों में किये एक नमूना अध्ययन पर आधारित है।

(ख) जी, हाँ। यू० एस० एस० आर० ने नेत्र रोगों के कुछ पहलुओं के बारे में इण्ट्रा-आकुलर लैसों के आरोपण जैसी आधुनिक तकनीकों का विकास किया है।

(ग) और (घ) . जी, ह आयुर्विज्ञान और जन स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में भारत सोवियत संघ के करार के अन्तर्गत अप्रैल, 1981 में नेत्र-विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में पारस्परिक सहयोग में अनुसंधान करने के बारे में भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद तथा यू.एस.एस.आर. के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच एक प्राटॉकॉल किया गया। 1981-82 के दौरान निम्नलिखित के बारे में तकनीकी सहयोग करने का विचार है :—

1. इप्ट्राअकुलर लैसों का निर्माण और विभिन्न प्रकार के मोतियाविन्द में उनका आरोपण।
2. केराटोप्लास्टी और पेराटोप्रास्थेसि का निर्माण और आरोपण।
3. कांटेक्ट-लैसों का निर्माण और फिटिंग।
4. विट्रियो—रैटिनल सर्जरी।

Railway Crossing accidents during 1981-82

2994. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) that number of railway crossing accidents in the country; zone-wise during 1981, 1982 till date;

(b) number of persons killed and seriously injured in these accidents; and

(c) what is the number of unmanned and unequipped railway crossings in the country, zone-wise and what progress has been made during these years for manning or mechanising these railway crossings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The number of level crossing accidents on the different

railways during January, 1981 to January 1982 is shown below:—

Railway	Number of level crossing accidents
Central	6
Eastern	5
Northern	17
North Eastern	13
Northeast Frontier	8
Southern	5
South Central	11
South Eastern	13
Western	10
TOTAL	88

(b) The number of persons killed and grievously injured in these accidents were as under:—

Killed	47
Grievously injured	60

(c) The number of unmanned level crossings railway-wise is as under as on 31-3-1981.

Railway	Number of un-manned level crossings
Central	1297
Eastern	766
Northern	3111
North Eastern	2699
Northeast Frontier	1172
Southern	2723
South Central	2148
South Eastern	3541
Western	4859
TOTAL	22346

During the year 1980-81, 50 unmanned level crossings were manned and 20 level crossings were upgraded. Sixty-nine level crossings were provided lifting barriers.

Construction of Hospitals in and Around Delhi

2995. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has so far been made in the construction of the different Government hospitals in and around Delhi as contemplated under the Sixth Plan; and

(b) by what time each of them are likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). During Sixth Five Year Plan it is proposed to build two 500 bedded hospitals at Hari Nagar and Shahdara and three 100 bedded hospitals one each at Mangolpuri, Khichripur and Jaffarpur. The construction work of 200 bedded wing of Hari Nagar Hospital is in advanced stage. Work is in progress on O.P.D., Casualty Block and Ward Block of G.T.B. Medical College-cum-Hospital at Shahdara and other services. As regards the 100 bedded hospital at Mangolpuri sanction has been issued. The main construction work of this Hospital is likely to start in 1982-83. Land for the 100 bedded hospitals at Khichripur and Jaffarpur has been obtained. The boundary wall of the Khichripur Hospital has been completed. All of these are likely to be constructed during VI Plan period.

Introduction of more trains in Sealdah Division

2996. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce more trains in Sealdah division;

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to acute shortage of coaching stock introduction of any additional trains including EMU services on Sealdah division has not been found feasible at present.

Modification of Iron ore handling System at Paradip Port

2997. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

When the modifications to the iron ore handling system at Paradip Port will be completed and what would be the daily handling capacity thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): The modifications to the iron ore handling system are likely to be completed by July, 1982. The expected average handling rate after the modifications will be about 20,000 tonnes per day.

Coaching of Football Team by East Germany Coach

2998. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state whether it is fact that an East German coach has been called by the All India Football Federation to train the Indian football team for Nehru Gold Cup and for Asian Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION

AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): In consultation with the All India Football Federation and on the recommendation of the Committee appointed to monitor the training of Indian competitors for Asian Games, 1982, Government has obtained the services of an East German football coach in connection with preparation of Indian football team for participation in the Asian Games, 1982.

Haj Pilgrimage

2999. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Haj pilgrims is likely to fall sharply this year due to Saudi Government's refusal to allow them into the kingdom before Id-ul-Fitr;

(b) whether the Haj Committee has approached the Central Government to increase the number of air seats; and

(c) whether the Government is favourably considering this proposal?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) the number of pilgrims will remain unaltered at 21,000. The quota of those pilgrims who are to travel by air has been increased from 7,780 to 11,085. The increase in the quota for air travel will be correspondingly offset by a reduction in those pilgrims who would travel by sea.

News item captioned "Varanasi Students demand enquiry"

3000. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item

"Varanasi Students demand enquiry" appearing in the Indian Express dated 7 February, 1982;

(b) whether any inquiry had been ordered into the incidents that took place on 19 January, 1982 in B.H.U.; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. According to the report, a delegation of the students of the Banaras Hindu University met the Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh to demand a Judicial Enquiry into the incidents of police atrocities on students in Varanasi on January 19, 1982.

(b) and (c). As far as the University is concerned, the Vice-Chancellor has appointed a Committee to enquire into the causes leading to the disturbances in the examination scheduled/ held on January 19, 1982 and other incidents that took place inside the campus. The Committee has not finalised its report.

रेलवे द्वारा की गई नीलामी

3001. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान नीलाम किये गये सामान का व्यौरा क्या है और उनका पृथक्-पृथक् नीलामी मूल्य क्या है;

(ख) उनके पास कितना सामान फ़ालतू पड़ा है और वह पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी मात्रा में है;

(ग) क्या सामाजिक अथवा धार्मिक संस्थाओं के सामान को सप्लाई हेतु उनके द्वारा दिये गये अवदान-पत्रों पर किसी अधिकारी अथवा मंत्री की सिफारिश प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल भवालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान रेलों द्वारा नीलाम किये गये असम्बद्ध और लावारिश बुक किये गये परेषणों / पैकेजों तथा खोई सम्पत्ति गत वस्तुओं की संख्या और उनका मूल्य नीचे की तालिका में दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	नीलाम किये गये परेषणों/पैकेजों की संख्या	वसूल की गई रकम (लाख रुपयों में)
1978-79	1,93,885	80.63
1979-80	2,16,528	90.32
1980-81	2,86,107	138.82

चूंकि माल अलग-अलग ब्यौरे और किस्म के थे, अतः इतनी बड़ी संख्या में रहने वाले परेषणों / पैकेजों का ब्यौरा देना सम्भव नहीं है ।

(ख) सभी भारतीय रेलों पर बुक किये गये असम्बद्ध और लावारिश परेषणों / पैकेजों तथा खोई सम्पत्ति वस्तुओं की संख्या 31-12-1981 को 45,005 थी जिनकी नीलामी नहीं की गई थी ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Oil Jetty at Sagar Island in West Bengal

3002. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(1) whether Government have taken any decision for construction of a new oil jetty at Sagar Island in West Bengal;

(b) if so, details thereof;

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

(d) how long will it take for a decision in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to locate the second oil jetty near the existing oil jetty at Haldia. Consultants are being appointed to prepare a detailed project report, on receipt of which the matter will be processed for an investment decision.

Solution of Kampuchean Problem

3004. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during his recent visit to Thailand and Vietnam discussions took place on the Kampuchean issue;

(b) whether any principles were determined on which a solution to the Kampuchean issue could be found;

(c) whether India played any specific role in resolving the issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The problems of South East Asia, and especially those of Kampuchea, are a matter of much concern to the coun-

tries in that region. India also desires that South East Asia should become an area free of tensions. During my visit to Vietnam and Thailand, discussions did take place on the situation in South East Asia and the recent developments in that area.

India has put forward no specific proposal or suggestion to resolve the differences. But the discussions were helpful in creating a better appreciation and understanding of the issues involved and of different view points.

भारतीयों द्वारा वर्मा में छोड़ी गई परिस्पर्तियों

3005. श्री मोती भाई आर० औधरी : क्या दिव्येश मंत्री विस्थापितों को वर्मा द्वारा दिए गए मुआवजे के बारे में 18 दिसम्बर, 1980 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4430 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने उन सभी भारतीयों को वर्मा सरकार से मुआवजा दिलवाने के लिए क्या अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही की है जिनकी परिस्पर्तियों का उस सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या लम्बे अर्से से चली आ रही समस्या के समाधान के लिए कोई विशेष प्रतिनिधिमंडल वर्मा भजा गया है या कोई अन्य कदम उठाया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या मैसर्स वर्मा माइन्स लिमिटेड को 1964 से (जब से भारतीयों की सम्पत्ति के साथ इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है) मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या भारत सरकार इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए कदम उठाएगी ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) से (ग). हम इस मामले को अनौपचारिक तथा औपचारिक रूप से वर्मा सरकार को साथ उठाते रहे हैं। जनवरी, 1982 में वर्मा के विदेश कार्यालय ने लिखित रूप से यह बताया है कि सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों को इस मामले में शीघ्र कार्रवाई करने के लिए पुनः अनुरोध किया गया है। यद्यपि हाल ही में किसी विशेष प्रतिनिधिमण्डल को वर्मा नहीं भेजा गया, लेकिन ऐसे भी सभी अनिर्णीत मामलों को उपयुक्त अवसरों पर क्या वर्मा प्राधिकारियों के साथ उठाया जाता है। सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि यू० के० की एक फर्म को कुछ मुआवजा दिया गया था, जिसकी सम्पत्ति को 1964 में राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था। हमारी हमेशा यह कोशिश रही है कि इस मामले को यथाशीघ्र हल किया जाए।

Malpractices in Allotment of Haj Tickets

3006. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether government attention has been invited to the news item appearing in Patriot dated 12th February, 1982 to the effect that serious malpractices are prevailing in the allotment of Haj Tickets;

(b) whether it is a fact that in some states like Jammu and Kashmir, legislators and some Government officials are given discretionary quota for the Haj seats;

(c) whether it is a fact that nearly 80 per cent of seats are decided at Bombay and the rest of 20 per cent in the state headquarters; and

(d) if so, the names of States whose applications are not being considered at the Headquarters and the prospec-

tive Haji have to go to far off places for ticket and if so, what steps Government propose to take to eradicate racketeering in allotment of Haj tickets and provide in each State Headquarter facility to issue Haj tickets so that the people do not have to go long distances?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Till 1980 Jammu and Kashmir was the only State which invited applications for intending pilgrims and also holding the Qurrah to select them. In 1981 Haj Committees of Gujarat, UP and West Bengal were also permitted to invite applications from the intending pilgrims and to hold Qurrah to select them. For the Haj season of the current year five more State Haj Committees viz., Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Tamilnadu are being permitted to invite applications directly and select pilgrims. State Haj Committees in other States, would also be permitted to invite applications directly provided they can take on the responsibility of having proper arrangements for inviting applications and selection. The delegation of responsibility of selection to State Haj Committees, will ensure that the quota of Haj seats for particular States is available to and utilised solely by residents of the concerned States. This would greatly eliminate causes for complaints as also inconvenience to pilgrims.

No evidence has so far been found regarding any racketeering in the allotment of Haj seats.

12 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I want to bring to your notice a very serious thing. (Interruptions)

**Not recorded.

श्री राम चिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : पोस्ट आफिस में पड़ी डकैती के सम्बन्ध में...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : होम मिनिस्टर से पूछा जाए कि वह डकैती थी या राबरी थी? पहला सवाल तो यह पूछना चाहिए। Where is the Home Minister?....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): What about my adjournment motion regarding robbery in Jorbagh post office?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You must have been informed, Sir.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission.

ग्राम्यकाल महोदय : एक सवाल का जवाब तो आ गया है।

नोटिस मेरे पास आया है। होम मिनिस्टर की डिमांड़ आ रही है। कल परसों यह सवाल यहां आया था। मैं नहीं चाहता कोई कंस्ट्रक्टिव चीज रह जाए। मुझे कोई एक जरूर है।

I have go to powers and I can do it; but it is to your better sense—whether you will appreciated that, or this one; whatever you like. कल परसों

करवाया था इसी चीज को हम ने।

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Two days back we have discussed one Calling Attention regarding bank robbery; and if you are again interested, then I will again give it tommorw.

(Interruptions) **

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be done. It is a Question. We have just brought out in the Business Advisory Committee only a day before, that the Home Ministry is going to be the first Ministry to be discussed; and under those rules, it cannot be done. I appeal to your better judgement; I am open. I have to discuss one thing or the other.

श्री राम दिलाल पासवान : ला एण्ड
आर्डर सिचुएशन इन दिल्ली —

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: You have done it once—twice. You can discuss it threadbare. Threadbare you can discuss it; why waste time unnecessarily? That is why I said, there is no barring, and no curbing. I only appeal to your sense, whether you will use this time or some other convenient time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: rose

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I said, Mr. George. I said we had discussed it three days back, and again the Home Ministry.....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzzaffarpur): Discussion is not for the sake of discussion. Every discussion seems to be creating situations where the law and order situation in the Capital is deteriorating. What is your answer?

MR. SPEAKER: My job is to allow a discussion. I cannot do anything else.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anything.

(Interruptions) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास अन्दर
आ जाना, फैसला कर लेंगे ।

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Accounts of Madras Port Trust for 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1980-81 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section(2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3506/82].

Annual Report and Review of National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay for 1980-81, statement for not laying Accounts of the aforesaid Institute and Annual Report of Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta for 1980-81, etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1980-81.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Accounts and the Audit Report of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1980-81 along with the Annual Report. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3507/82].

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report

and the Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3508/82].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission for the year 1980-81, under section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the University Grants Commission for the year 1980-81.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3509/82).

(6) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3510/82).

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the accounts of certain Regional Engineering Colleges for the year 1980-81 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3511/82].

Agreement between Central and Gujarat for development and maintenance of road links of National Highways and a Statement of delay.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Agreement entered into between the Central Government and the Government of

Gujarat under section 8 of the National Highway Act, 1956 in respect of the development and maintenance of road links considered eligible for being treated as permanent routes of National Highways and mentioned in the Schedule, under section 10 of the said Act.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta for delay in laying the document mentioned at (1) above [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3 12/82].

(Interruptions) **

Annual Reports of National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta for 1978-79 and Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi for 1980-81 with Statements for delay.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (1) (i) above.

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audit Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (2) (i) above (Placed in Library. See No. J.T-3513/82).

(Interruptions) **

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: rose

MR. SPEAKER: No, Professor, no question. You have the Budget discussion. You can discuss it then, no question.

PROF. MADHU DANDVATE: It is not that issue. The Finance Minister...

MR. SPEAKER: It is a finance question, and the Budget is being discussed.

Reviews and Annual Reports of Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd., New Delhi and Indian Railway Construction Co., Ltd., New Delhi Delhi for 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) on behalf of Shri Mallikarjun: I beg to lay on the Table: a copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 alongwith the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3514/82).

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Railway Construction Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Railway Construction Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3/15/82).

Income-tax (Audit) Rules, 1982 and Notification re. excise duty on Kerosene used in manufacture of linear alkyl benzene, etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Income-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 104(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1982, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-35/16/82).

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 196 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum superseding Notification No. 43/79-CE dated the 1st March, 1979 to clarify that the excise duty will continue to be leviable only on the net consumption of kerosene used in the manufacture of linear alkyl benzene or heavy alkylate irrespective of whether the kerosene after such use, which is returned to the refinery for further manufacture of petroleum products, falls under item No. 7 or 8 or 11A of the Central Excise Tariff, issued under the Central Rules, 1944. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3517/82).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is not that issue which I am raising. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss it the budget.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: A Finance Ministry team told the I.M.F. that our Budget has satisfied their conditions.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, nothing doing. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDVATE: Our budget conforms to their conditions. What is your ruling? (Interruptions) Then what is the sanctity of the budget? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have to discuss it in the budget and the Finance Minister will reply to it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What about the privilege motion that I have given?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No motion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You put questions and he will have to reply.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Uttam Rathod: Calling Attention.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको अंशन दी है, अगर आप टाइम का कमीडेशन नहीं करना चाहते किसी बत में तो जो इकानामिक थैरेंट्स हैं

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: (Calcutta South): We want an adjournment motion to be discussed.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बात में बोल नहीं हैं, आप बैठत व्यापार नहीं

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow an adjournment motion. I cannot do it according to the rules.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: whatever it is, that cannot be done.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Read the rules and then come to me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Calling attention. You can come and see me.

(*Interruptions*)

12.6 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported slump and glut in the cotton market in the country

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce of the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported slump and glut in the cotton market in the country due to failure of the Government to increase the guaranteed price under the Cotton Monopoly Purchase scheme in Maharashtra and disinterest shown by Cotton Corporation of India in Gujarat and Punjab to protect the interests of cotton growers."

SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA (Bombay South): I have given a notice of the privilege issue. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You come and see me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You see me before you can raise it.

(*Interruptions*) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. You come and see me.

(*Interruptions*) **

SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA: I have given a privilege notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing the privilege motion.

(*Interruptions*) **

SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA: You must protect our rights.....

MR. SPEAKER: You come and see me.

(*Interruptions*) **

SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA: *Prima facie* it is very clear.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no *prima facie* ground; absolutely nothing. You come and see me and I will talk to you.

(*Interruptions*) **

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow any privilege motion. You can come and see me.

(*Interruptions*) **

SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA: What do you propose to do with it?

MR. SPEAKER: You come and see me.

(*Interruptions*) **

SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA: You have seen my privilege motion.....

(*Interruptions*) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record because I have instructed and requested him to come and see me.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: You do not enjoy any other special privilege than what the general public enjoy.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given my consent. I am not going to allow you to discuss it in the House.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: You can come and see me.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: May I draw your attention....

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: No, you can come and see me.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: What is the remedy for it?

MR. SPEAKER: You can come and see me.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Law is equal to you as well as to any other citizen. You are not going to be differentiated.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Law is applicable to a Member of Parliament as well.

(Interruptions) **

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): When MPs' residences are attacked....

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: I can discuss it with you. आप भी बात कर लेना।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given my consent.**

(Interruptions) **

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the past, when MPs' residences were attacked, always the matter was raised in the House....

(Interruptions) **

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): On my previous occasion, when a member of this House was assaulted or attacked, did you say that the law is there and you go and take resort to it?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of assault here.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: This is worst than that.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see if there is a question of privilege. I am here to protect it. But if there is no question of privilege, I cannot. That is what I told you, you came and see me.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: You have not admitted it?

MR. SPEAKER: You can come and see me.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I am prepared to come and see you.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: You can come and see me.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: So, it is under your consideration.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: You can come and see me. That is what I said.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you persist it unnecessarily? What is there to persist in.....?

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anything.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: He can come and see me. You are also welcome.

(Interruptions) **

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If it affects the discharge of the duties of an M.P., will you say that he can go to a court of law? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to discuss anything. Nothing is to be re-

**Not recorded.

[Mr. Speaker]
corded. I am not going to discuss anything regarding privilege. here.

PROF. MADUDANDAVATE: Assult of an M.P. has been allowed in the past. (Interruptions)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Is it under your consideration?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. Otherwise how can you come and see me?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: It is under your consideration, then.....

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I am glad it is under your consideration. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can come and see me.

SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR (Gorakhpur): What about law and order in Delhi?

(व्यवधान)

श्री यश सम्होदय : देखिए, आप तो जिद करते हैं। न तो आप रूल की बात करते हैं, न सिद्धांत की बात करते हैं। मैंने एक बात बता दी है कि बजट संशेन चल रहा है और होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड आ रही है। मूँझे कोई रूल बतादें, जिस में यह कर दूँ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री यश सम्होदय : मैंने एक बात बताई है। आप उस बात पर ध्यान देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

Your only motive is to create arumpus.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): We take exception to your remarks. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you say so? When I say, I am open to suggestions, you are welcome to come and talk to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me see. I said that I will allow Call Attention. I am

ready to admit it. But if you want any more discussion you can have it on the Home Ministry demands.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have to say.. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Minister, (Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You said you would call me. I have been patiently waiting—Will you please call me? (Interruptions) The law of privileges has not been codified. And so whatever you say here is... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can come and see me. You are also welcome along with him.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have given you a breach of privilege motion against the 'Onlooker'

MR. SPEAKER: You come and see me. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Not here.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What about my breach of privilege motion against the Home Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen it. I have asked for the facts. I have referred it to them. I do not take much time. I just do immediately what is needed according to the rules. I am bound by the rules up to the point, up to the mark, right on the thread. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I hope you will be able to catch the Home Minister. (Interruptions)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : होम मिनिस्टर पंजाब गए हैं।

श्री श्रीस चिह्नारी बाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : श्री यश सम्होदय, मैंने आपका ध्यान एक मामले की श्रीर खींचा था। किसानों की जमीन 18 साल पहले खरीदी गई थी, मगर

अभी तक उसका मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है। (व्यवधान)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यही कह रहा था।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कमाल हो गया है। आप बात नहीं करने देते, बागड़ी जी। आप कहते हैं कि डाके की बात करो। मैं उसी बात को लेना चाहता हूँ जो वाजपेयी जी चाहते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right now.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: (Jaipur): You may kindly recall that three months ago, on the 10th of December, 1981 I had submitted a motion of privilege against Mr. R. K. Karanjia, Shri Rajpal Singh Chaudhuri. It is more than three months.

MR. SPEAKER: Give me two days more.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : (आजमगढ़) : आपने कृपा कर के इस सदन में कहा था। मैंने आपका ध्यान खींचा था। दो लाख आदमियों के टेम्पोग्रेटी राशन कार्ड रीन्यु नहीं किए गए हैं। इससे दो लाख मजदूर सफर कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई मोशन दीजिए। कोई मोशन दिया है आपने?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : मोशन दिया है। आपने कहा है कि उसको ले रहे हैं। दो लाख मजदूर बगैर राशन के, बगैर अनाज के, रह रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कह रहा हूँ कि बारी बारी लेंगे। एक दिन में सब

कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। मैं यही प्रार्थना कर रहा था कि काम की बातें आ जाने दी जाएं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड़ज पर डिमक्षण के दौरान इसको ले लीजिए।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABARTY: That motion was there and you promised that it would be admitted this week. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE Ministry of COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): The hon. Member.... (Interruptions) Sir, the hon. Members have raised two separate and distinct issues. First issue relates to the alleged slump and glut in the Cotton market in the country due to the alleged failure of the Government to increase the guaranteed prices of cotton under the Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme in Maharashtra and second issue relates to the alleged disinterest shown by the Cotton Corporation of India, especially in Gujarat and Punjab to protect the interest of the cotton growers.

It is incorrect to say that there is a slum and glut in the cotton market in the country due to failure of the Government to increase the guaranteed prices under the Cotton Monopoly Scheme of the Government of Maharashtra. As the Scheme stands the increase or non-increase of prices under the cotton monopoly Scheme in Maharashtra will not affect the availability or non-availability of cotton outside the State of Maharashtra. The two issues are quite separate from each other.

The Cotton Corporation of India has been making purchases as in previous years in all the cotton growing States, where the crop has started arriving and has purchased 32.01 lakh quintals of kapas till the 2nd of March 1982. These purchases include purchases by the Cotton Corporation of

[**Shri Shivraj V. Patil]**

India of over 8.62 lakh quintals of kapas in Punjab and over 2.70 lakh quintals of kapas in Gujarat. The Cotton Corporation of India has also purchased in addition to kapas over 19,000 fully pressed bales from Co-operative Societies in the State of Gujarat. There is therefore no failure on the part of Cotton Corporation of India in making purchases of kapas from cultivators especially in the States of Gujarat and Punjab. The prices paid by the Cotton Corporation of India to growers in these States on an average during the current season have been far above the support prices for the relevant varieties.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Sir, for the last 15 days, I had been struggling to get this calling attention admitted.

MR. SPEAKER: Your efforts have fructified

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Yes, thank you. My original calling attention was:

"The failure of the Government to increase the guaranteed price of Cotton Monopoly Purchase Scheme in Maharashtra in spite of the Commerce Minister's promise on 1st December, 1981 and the utter disinterest shown by CCI in Gujarat and Punjab to protect the interests of cotton growers."

This was the original calling attention I had submitted. Later on two days back, to accommodate the grievances of other areas also, this was framed in the present form. Fortunately or unfortunately, the Minister has given a very technical reply. It was on 1st December when the first calling attention notice was given for fixation of the guaranteed price in Maharashtra, against which there was an agitation in Viderbha region. On that occasion, the then Minister promised us:

"I can assure him that I will definitely take into account the increa-

sed cost of inputs which are relevant."

He further said,

"Unfortunately last time the meeting was not called."

Under the Monopoly Purchase Scheme in Maharashtra, there is a Committee which comprises of 4 members from the Central Government and 4 members from the State Government and about that he said, last time the meeting was not held. Ultimately he said:

"The suggestion of the Maharashtra Government will definitely have to be taken into consideration."

The Maharashtra Government has suggested Rs. 638 per quintal in Maharashtra. I may bring here certain facts to your notice. The APC fixed the price of kapas for variety 320-F/414-F/J-34 at Rs. 290 in March 1980. Later on, these prices were revised and from Rs. 290 they were made Rs. 300 in June, 1980. Subsequently, the Government of India decided that the price instead of Rs. 300 should be made Rs. 304. Last year, no prices were fixed by APC. Perhaps it was more busy in other spheres and it did not find any time to fix the price of cotton. So, the 1980-81 prices had continued. It was on this basis that we had called the attention of the Minister, on which we got the assurance from the Government that they are going to reconsider it and very soon, we will have an increase in the guaranteed price. You will be surprised to know that when this Calling Attention Notice was moved here, this year as on 27th November, 1981 the purchase of kapas was only 2.48 lakh quintals while it was 6.68 lakh quintals last year on the same date. After the assurance given by the Minister, the people in Maharashtra started taking their cotton to the purchasing centres. This year the cotton that has been taken to the purchasing centres has gone up to 57 lakh quintals while last year on the same way, it was

62.81 lakh quintals. This shows a difference of 5.81 lakh quintals. This year even this much increase was due to the specific assurance given by the Commerce Minister that they would consider and take a decision to the effect of increasing the guaranteed price.

After that, we met the hon. Minister on 23 December. We also approached some authorities. To that, the Joint Secretary, Mr. Singlu, has replied that very soon they would keep the proposal before the Committee. I want to know whether the Committee has already met to re-consider the guaranteed price of cotton in Maharashtra after the specific assurance given by the hon. Commerce Minister; if so, when?

About Punjab & Haryana, the APC in its report for 1980-81 has said:

"In making the above recommendations it was presumed that the underlying cost structure will not undergo any substantial change during the growth period of the cotton crop. However, since the report was submitted, a major development that has come about is an increase of 37.9 per cent in the prices of nitrogenous fertilisers and of around 50 per cent in the price of diesel oil. Sowing operations, covering an area of 12 lakh hectares in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Upper Rajasthan were, according to the latest available information, completed by the end of May, 1980. In these areas only basal dose of the fertilisers would have been used before the fertiliser prices were enhanced. The bulk of the fertiliser (around 80 per cent) which is used as top dressing would, thus be applied after fertiliser prices have been raised."

All these factors were included while fixing the price of cotton in Haryana and Punjab for 1981-82 season though the basal dose was given before the increase in the price of

fertiliser. About Maharashtra, in spite of the assurance given by the Minister, no meeting was held and no increase was given. This is our grievance.

About the slump I have say that mills in Maharashtra particularly Bombay numbering 65, consume nearly two lakh bales every month. But the mills in Bombay have been closed for the last almost two months. And that has affected the cotton prices in the market. May I request the Minister to allow us to export long staple cotton? With hybrid seed, more fertiliser and irrigation, people have changed the pattern from short staple variety to long staple variety. May I request the Minister to allow us to export the cotton in order to do away with this slump? Secondly, will he increase, as was assured by him, the guaranteed price in Maharashtra.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The first part of the question relates to the holding of the meeting of the Committee in Maharashtra State. Section 24 (1) of the Act says that at the commencement of every cotton season, the Cotton Co-ordination Committee, as established under sub-section (2), shall recommend to the State Government the guaranteed prices for different varieties of cotton. This is a Committee which is working in the State, this is not a Committee working under the Central Government. There is a law for this purpose. Generally, it is expected that the Committee would meet, consider the problem and fix the price, which would be given. The responsibility for holding the meeting of this Committee may not be put on the shoulders of the Central Government. Of course, we can find out the position. They can hold the meeting of the Committee and decide as to what should be the guaranteed price that should be given.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur):
Has the Committee met?

SHRI SHIVRAJ S. PATIL: I think the meeting of the Committee has not taken place. It may meet and decide what should be the price.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): Four months after the selling season has started?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: The Central Government can advise the State Government to hold a meeting of the Committee.

SHRI SHIVRAJ S. PATIL: As far as the second question is concerned, the hon. Member wants to know whether we would allow the export of cotton to other countries. We shall not put any restriction on the export of cotton, if it can be exported to other countries.

MR. SPEAKER: Not only allow, but promote the export.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: If there is any market outside for long staple cotton, we would certainly allow it. We have been allowing the export of cotton in the past, as the following figures will show. We will not restrict the export of long staple cotton. The following are the figures of export:

1976-77	..	0.20	Lakh bales
1978-79	..	1.4	.. ..
1979-80	..	4.4	.. ..
1980-81	..	6.97	.. ..
1981-82	..	2.08	.. ..

If cotton is there and it can be exported we shall have no objection to its export.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The observation of the Hon. Speaker is, not only allow the export but promote export.

SHRI SHIVRAJ S. PATIL: That is our responsibility, and we are not shirking it. We shall certainly try to

find out where there is a market for it and we would try to see that the exportable quantity of cotton is exported. We are not shirking it. I was just answering the question that was put. The question was whether we are going to allow the export. I said that we have already allowed it and that this time also we are not going to take any objection to it. That does not mean that I am shirking the responsibility for promoting export of cotton.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shantubhai Patel.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: What I could follow from the answer of the hon. Minister is that we have to approach the State Government for the meeting...

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Shantubhai Patel.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Sir, I am entitled to two questions.

MR. SPEAKER: No: only one.

श्री शन्तुभाई पटेल (मावरकंठ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसानों की कपास का प्रेषण केवल इस दफा ही सेशन में नहीं आया है, पिछले कई सालों से यह द्रष्टव्य उठता रहा है, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को जो कदम उठाने चाहिये वे नहीं उठा सकी हैं जिस के कारण किसानों की बहुत बरबादी होती है, हलांकि होती है, मुश्किल होती है। ए. पी. सी. ने जो रिकमेंडेशन की थी उस को साल भर पूरा हो जाएगा तथा नई सपोर्ट प्राइस एनाउन्स करने का जो काम किया जाना चाहिये वह नहीं किया गया है। देश में जो कपास का उत्पादन होता है, इस की बिक्री बेल्स में होती है लेकिन सी. सी. आई. ने जो परचेज किया है, वह यहां पर क्वीटल में दखाई है। इस को अगर

किलों में दिखाते तो लोगों को इस से भी ज्यादा लगता कि सी० सी० आई० ने खरीदा है । देश में जो काटन का उत्पादन होता है वह करीब 80 लाख बेल्स होता है जबकि इस का कंजम्पशन करीब 75-76 लाख बेल्स है । इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि जो कपास बाकी बचा रह जाता है, उस को एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहिए । एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में मंत्री जा ने बताया है कि हम इस को रोकते नहीं हैं लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे देशों में जो इस के लिए बजार होता है, उस की जानकारी किसानों को देनी चाहिए और वहां पर इस के भाव ऊंचे हैं या नीचे हैं, यह बताना चाहिए । गुजरात में जो काटन होती है, वह बहुत अच्छी होती है और काग्रापरेटिव और दूसरे सब मिला कर गुजरात में करीब 20 लाख गठरी काटन की होती हैं । इस में से 10 लाख गठरी जमा हो गई हैं और इन का निकास नहीं हो रहा है । आप ने बताया है कि सी० सी० आई० ने 17 हजार बेल्स काग्रापरेटिव सोसाइटीज से खरीदी हैं और कुन मित्रा कर 2 लाख क्वींटल लिया है । मेरा कहना यह है कि 2 लाख क्वींटल में तो करीब 1 लाख गठरी होती है और इस से भी कम वह बैठता है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि सी० सी० आई० जल्दी से जल्दी मार्केट में आए और ज्यादा से ज्यादा बेल्स उस को खरीदने चाहिए, जिस से किसानों को अपने उत्पादन का अच्छा दाम मिले ।

आप देखते हैं कि आज खाद के दाम बढ़ गये हैं, कोडाशक इवाइरों के दाम बढ़ गये हैं, विजली के दाम बढ़ गये हैं और सिंचाई के दाम बढ़ गये हैं और किसानों के उपयोग में आने वाली अन्य वस्तुओं के दाम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं इसलिए अगर किसान को उस के उत्पादन

का अच्छा भाव नहीं मिलेगा, तो उस्टे उसे नुकसान होगा । इसलिए सी० सी० आई० को मार्केट में जल्दी से जल्दी आ कर माल खरीदना चाहिए और एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए किसानों को सब्सीडी देनी चाहिए । जो बड़े कारखाने-दार, हैं, उन को एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए सब्सीडी मिलती है । किसानों का जो उत्पादन है, उस का उन को बाजिब दाम मिले, इस के लिए उन को सब्सीडी मिलनी चाहिए । अगर उन का माल बाहर जाएगा, तो उन के माल की बिक्री ज्यादा होगी और किसानों को उन के माल का उचित दाम मिलेगा । आज सूत का दाम कितना बढ़ गया है, कपड़े का दाम कितना बढ़ गया है लेकिन कपास का भाव काफी घट गया है । लास्ट इयर जो कपास का भाव था, उस से आज भाव बहुत कम हो गया है । इस को भी मंत्री जी को देखना चाहिए और किसान के कपास का ज्यादा भाव उन को देना चाहिए ।

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह जो कपास खरीदा जाता है गुजरात में, यह सिर्फ सी० सी० आई० की तरफ से ही नहीं खरीदा जाता है । सी० सी० आई० का काम तो यह है कि जब बाजार में कपास की कीमत कम हो जाती है और इतनी कम हो जाती है कि कपास का उत्पादन करने वालों के लिए वह रेम्प्यूनेरेटिव नहीं रहती है, तो वह बाजार में आ कर उस को खरीदता है और एक स्तर पर भाव रखने की कोशिश करता है । सी० सी० आई० की तरफ से गुजरात में कपास की खरीद हो रही है । वहां पर जो काग्रापरेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं और जो काग्रापरेटिव फेडरेशन हैं, उन की तरफ से कपास की खरीद हो रही है । इस के बाद जो दूसरे लोग हैं, वे भी

[**श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल]**

कपास खरीदते हैं और इस प्रकार एक स्तर पर भाव रखते हैं। हमने देखा है कि गुजरात के अन्दर जो कपास का भाव है और मिनीमम सपोर्ट प्राइस है, उन को देखने से पता चलता है कि वहां पर मिनीमम सपोर्ट प्राइस से वह काफी ज्यादा है।

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी (मेहसाना) : ऐसा नहीं है। सपोर्ट प्राइस से बहुत नीचे भाव हैं..... (ध्वन्धान)....

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : मैं कीगर दे देता हूं। गुजरात के अन्दर संकरपुर की सपोर्ट प्राइस जो है....

MR. SPEAKER: That is the floor price, that is not the support price

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : वह 453 रुपये है और वहां पर जो खरीद हुई है, वह 467 रुपये से लेकर 527 रुपये पर हुई है। दिग्विजय की प्राइस 387 थी और वहां पर खरीद हुई है 529 से 559 रुपए तक। इसी प्रकार सी० ओ०-२ की सपोर्ट प्राइस या मिनीमम प्राइस 339 रुपए है और वहां पर खरीद हुई है 448 रुपए से 468 रुपए तक।

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : आज का दाम बताइए। यह तो आप एक महीने पहले की बात बता रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है।

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : इससे पता चलता है कि वहां पर जो भाव हैं वे किस प्रकार के हैं। अगर भाव कम हैं....।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मगर यह पुराने भाव हैं?

(ध्वन्धान)

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : मेरा

- निवेदन पूरा होने के बाद अगर कोई बात ठीक नहीं है तो आप जरूर कह सकते हैं।

मैं कहने जा रहा था कि अच्छी कीमत अवश्य मिलनी चाहिए। ५०पी०सी० की तरफ से जो प्राइस फिल्स की गई है, उससे अधिक प्राइस है। सी० सी० आई० की तरफ से भी खरीद चल रही है। अगर प्राइसेस नीचे जा रही हैं तो सी० सी० आई० का जो कर्तव्य है, उसे वह जरूर पूरा करेगा। प्राइसेस ठीक लेबल पर रखने के लिए जरूरी कदम उठाए जाएंगे। कपास ली जा रही है और अगर ज्यादा लेने की जरूरत पड़ी तो उसके बारे में भी कदम उठाए जाएंगे।

सरकार की नीति है कि कपास के भाव इस प्रकार से फिल्स होने चाहिए जिससे उत्पादन करने वाले, कपड़ा बनाने वाले और कपड़ा पहनने वाले, किसी पर बुरा प्रभाव न पड़े। केवल मिलों में ही कपड़ा नहीं बनाया जाता, बल्कि पावरलूम और हैण्डलूम के अन्तर्गत भी कपड़ा बनाया जाता है। ५५ प्रतिशत पावरलूम और हैण्डलूम के अन्तर्गत कपड़ा बनता है और ४५ प्रतिशत प्रतिशत मिलों में कपड़ा बनाया जाता है। उनको भी अच्छी कीमत मिलनी चाहिए और जो कपड़ा इस्तेमाल करते हैं उनको भी ठीक कीमत पर कपड़ा उपलब्ध होना चाहिए। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर सरकार को भाव निश्चित करना जरूरी होता है। अगर इन सब बातों का ध्यान न रखा जाए तो एक प्रकार का असंतुलन निर्मित हो जाएगा और इससे नुकसान हो सकता है।

श्री जार्ड फर्नाण्डोज़ (मुजफ्फरपुर) : बम्बई में मिलों ने हड्डताल की वजह से कपास के दाम गिरे हैं। जब तक हड्डताल समाप्त नहीं होती तब तक स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हो सकता। आपको तो इसमें दिलचस्पी होनी चाहिए, ये बताएं कि इस बारे में क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, खपत होगी तभी बात बनेगी। (ध्वन्धान)

श्री हरीश राष्ट्र (श्रीमोङ्गा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस वर्ष कुल कितना कपास का उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है और उसमें से कितना कपास खरीदने का लक्ष्य है जो सी० सी० आई० ने निश्चित किया है। विगत वर्ष केवल 20 प्रतिशत कुल उत्पादन का भाग सी० सी० आई० ने खरीदा था और शेष प्राइवेट मिल्स ने खरीदा था।

होता यह है कि सी० सी० आई० मार्केट में उस समय पहुंचता है, जिस समय बहुत देर हो चुकी होती है और प्राइवेट मिल्स अच्छे रेशों का कपास खरीद लेते हैं और पुश्ट चवालिटी का कपास मार्केट में रह जाता है जिसको सी० सी० आई० खरीदता है। इसके कारण सी० सी० आई० को भारी घाटा उठाना पड़ता है। 1977-78 में करीब साढ़े पांच करोड़ का घाटा सी० सी० आई० को हुआ, 1978-79 में सात करोड़ का हुआ और 1979-80 में चौदह करोड़ का। यह हालत तब है जबकि बारह साल से एक ही एम० डी० चले आ रहे हैं। क्या इस घाटे का कारण यह नहीं है कि समय पर सी० सी० आई० मार्किट में नहीं उतरता है?

विभिन्न राज्यों में अब कपास की अधिक आवक हो गई है। इस समय सी० सी० आई० कुछ ही जगह खरीद रहा है। क्या जितनी आवक है उसके हिसाब से, एराइवल्ज के हिसाब से सी० सी० आई० के पास परचेजिंग सेंटर हैं विभिन्न राज्यों में? क्या जहां जहां आपके ये सेंटर हैं वहां ऐसा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर है कि नार्मल मार्किटिंग की जा सके? पिछले वर्ष कुछ राज्यों ने सुझाव दिया था कि मार्किट इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को डिवलेप करने के लिए हमको ये ये सुविधायें दी जाएं और सी० सी० आई० इस मामले में कितनी हमारी मदद करेगा? विभिन्न राज्यों से जो यह रिक्वेस्ट आई उसको मान कर उस तरीके का मार्किट

इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डिवलेप करने में क्या उमने राज्यों को कुछ सहायता दी है?

सी० सी० आई० जिस समय खरीद करता है उस समय कुछ टैम्पोरेरी वर्किंग को इम्प्लाय करता है जिनको सी० एल या पता नहीं क्या कहा जाता है। उनको छः महीने के बाद फिर निकाल दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि टोटल कितने ऐसे इम्प्लायीज सी० सी० आई० के पास हैं और उनकी एवजार्पशन के लिए, उनकी नौकरी की शर्तों को बेहतर बनाने के लिए सी० सी० आई० क्या कदम उठाने जा रहा है?

कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने महाराष्ट्र काटन मौनोपोली प्रोक्योरमेंट स्कीम के आधार पर अपने राज्य में प्रोक्योरमेंट स्कीम स्टार्ट करने के लिए आपके पास प्रस्ताव भेजे थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वे कौन-कौन से राज्य हैं और इस संदर्भ में अपने क्या कदम उठाया है?

गुजरात के मेस्वर बताएंगे कि गुजरात को ओपरेटिंग मार्किटिंग फैडरेशन ने आपके पास प्रार्थना भेजी है कि उनको एक्सपोर्ट करने की इजाजत दी जाए। मार्किट की खोज भी उन्होंने कर ली है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एक्सपोर्ट की रिक्वेस्ट को कंसीड करने के लिए, एक्सपोर्ट्स को प्रोमोट करने के लिए आपके मंत्रालय ने क्या कदम उठाया है?

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैंने सविस्तार बताया है कि सी० सी० आई० का क्या कर्तव्य है, कैसे वह काम करता है। सी० सी० आई० के दो काम हैं। एक जो कपास उत्पादन करते हैं उनको जो प्राइस मिलनी चाहिए वह एक लेबल के नीचे नहीं जानी चाहिये, यह देखना उसका काम है और दूसरे जो फ्लक्चुएशंज होती है कपास की कीमतों में और जिनका असर सब पर हो सकता है, वह न हो, यह देखना उसका काम है। यह समझना कि सिर्फ़ सी० सी० आई० ही-

[श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल]

कपास की खरीद करता है दुरुस्त नहीं है । महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर तो मोनोपली स्कीम है । वहां जो फैडरेशन है कोप्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज की वह खरीदता है । दूसरे राज्यों के अन्दर भी जहां कोप्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं जैसे गुजरात में बहुत सी हैं, वहां पर भी उनकी तरफ से कपास की खरीद होती है । पंजाब के अन्दर भी जो कोप्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं उनकी तरफ से भी कुछ खरीदी जाती है । प्राइवेट लोग जो कपास में डील करते हैं जब वे एक विशेष लेवेल पर कपास नहीं लेते या कोप्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज भी नहीं लेती ।

श्री हरीश रावत : कोप्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज और महाराष्ट्र की प्रोमोटरमेंट स्कीम में डिफरेंस है । एक को आप रिकानाइज करते हैं और दूसरी अपने पांव पर खुद खड़ी हो कर काम करती है । दोनों को आप कैसे एक साथ जोड़ सकते हैं ?

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : मैंकेनिज्म एसा है कि जब बाजार में कपास खरीदने वाला कोई नहीं होता है तो हम लेते हैं । आगे स्वयं बताया है कि लासिस हुए हैं । उसका कारण क्या है ? जब भाव कम हो जाते हैं और हम खरीदते हैं और रखते हैं तो उने रखने के लिये हमें पैसा भी देना पड़ता है और इन्टरेस्ट भी देना पड़ता है । जब भाव गिरते हैं, उस वक्त हम लेते हैं, इसलिये हमें लासेज होते हैं । यह मैकेनिज्म यहां पर बनाया गया है ।

कुछ जगहों पर 300, 400 सेटर्स हैं जहां पर इम कपास लेते हैं । जहां जहरी होता है, ज्यादा भी निकाजते हैं, मगर इस के लिये जहरी है कि काटन कर्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया जब कपास खरीदने के लिये जाती है तो कंट्रॉल मार्केट वहां पर होता चाहिये, अगर मार्केट का वहां पर कंट्रॉल नहीं है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की तरफ से वहां मार्केट का कोई कानून नहीं है, मार्केट वहां पर बना हुआ नहीं है, कोई मैकेनिज्म बनानहीं है भाव तय करने

का, तो बड़ी मुश्किल होती है । तो सी० सी० आई० के लोग अगर खरीदी करेंगे तो किस भाव से करेंगे ? ज्यादा होगा या कम होगा या कच्छी तरह से बाजार बड़ा चल रह है या नहीं, यह भी देखा पड़ा है ।

मैं सारी प्रडक्ट्सेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ नहीं डालना चाहता, मगर एक अडकत ऐसी है । कुछ स्टेट्स में यह मार्केट्स हैं, वहां पर हम जगदा सैटर्स निकाल सकते हैं और वहां से खरीदी कर सकते हैं । कुछ जगहों में ऐसे कंट्रोल मार्केट नहीं हैं । हम उन से विनती करते हैं कि वह कंट्रोल मार्केट बनाये । कंट्रोल मार्केट बनाने को जिम्मेदारी भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ दो से काम नहीं हो सकता है । इनना पैराकरनेलिया होता चाहिये, इतने आदमी और आकिनर्स होते चाहिये, उस पर देवरेव करना चाहिये, अगर यह न हो तो इन में कांस्टीट्युशनली और कानूनी अडक्ट्सेट हो सकती हैं । वह कुछ जाहों पर खरोदने हैं और हर भी मदद करते हैं । जहां पर ऐसो बवस्त्या है, वहां पर हम लेते हैं ।

दूसरा जो सबाल आया है नौकरियों के बारे में, मैं पूरी तरह से उन सुन नहीं सका । उस का उत्तर में बाद में दे दूगा, उस के डिटेल्स मेरे पास इस बात नहीं हैं ।

तीसरा सबाल जो आगे पूछा है, गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से हमारे पास मांग यह आई है, जैसे महाराष्ट्र में मोनोपली प्रोमोटरमेंट स्कीम है, उस प्रकार से करना चाहिये या नहीं करना चाहिये । प्रिसिपली यह बहुत अच्छी स्कीम है, मगर यह कैसे चलाई जाती है, उस पर भी बहुत कुछ निर्भर करता है । अगर हम इस स्कीम पर हड्ड से ज्यादा १ बोझ डालने की कोशिश करेंगे तो यह स्कीम भी टूट जायेगी ।

महाराष्ट्र की जो मोनोपलिस्ट स्कीम है, उसमें एक ऐसा मैकेनिज्म है, जिसकी वजह से ग्रोमर को फायदा मिलता है। जो भाव तय किया जाता है, उस भाव पर कपास लिया जाता है। वह कपास बाद में बेच दी जाती है, बेचने के बाद अगर ज्यादा पैसा फैडरेशन को मिल जाये तो वह पैसा फैडरेशन के पास नहीं रहता है। फैडरेशन अपने लिये कुछ कुशन बनाना चाहे तो थोड़ा-सा पैसा निकाल कर रख देती है। बाकी का जो मुनाफा है वह पूरा का पूरा ग्रोमर को वापस कर देते हैं। मेरे पास फिर्से हैं, हर साल एक एक क्विंटल के पीछे 80 से 125 रुपये तक उन्हें बोनस के नाम पर वापिस किया है। अगर हम शुरुआत में ऐसा कहना शुरू कर दें कि आप इस कीमत पर लायें तो वह स्कीम भी धोखे में आ सकती है और उस पर जो फायदा मिलता है वह भी बन्द हो सकता है। इस स्कीम को चलाने के लिये बड़ा ही मैकेनिज्म होना जरूरी है। उसके लिये स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट के पास पैसे की व्यवस्था जरूरी है और सैंटर बनाने की जरूरत है। यह सारी चीजें हैं। कोई हमारे सामने आता है तो हमारा प्रामिज या एश्योरेंस कुछ भी नहीं है, लेकिन देखने के बाद अगर जरूरी महसूस किया कि उससे काश्टकार, मिलओनर्स, हैंडलूम और पावरलूम ओनर्स को सारे लोगों को फायदा मिल सकता है तो उसे देखने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है।

श्री हीरा लाल आरो परमार (पाटन) : गुजरात मार्केटिंग फैडरेशन ने नियर्ति के बारे में सब्सीडी की मांग की है, रावत जी ने यह सवाल उठाया है, इसके बारे में मंत्री जी क्या करना चाहते हैं, यह भी बतायें।

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the reply and the answers that have been given by the hon. Minister. As I assess, his replies are happily half-correct only. The subject, of course,

is complicated and difficult. Never the less, the replies need to be augmented further. Let us see what I can bring out further by way of my contribution.

प्रधक्ष महोदय : शिवराज जो कपास उगाते हैं या नहीं ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: As a preamble to the question in hand, I would like to bring two observations before this august House.

The cost of production of a spindle has gone up by 5 per cent. (Interruptions) ... when compared with last year's cost of production, as has already been noticed by many. But the price per kandy has gone down by Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000/- resulting in an unprecedented loss to the poor farmer.

On the one hand, the prices of inputs like fertilisers, irrigation, power, insecticides, improved seeds, implements and labour etc. has gone up very high to the tune of about 40 per cent, thus raising the cost of production of cloth and paradoxically enough, on the other hand, the prices of cotton are at a very low ebb.

But the price of cloth would never come down at all !

On the contrary the Textile Corporation has always been pressing for 50 per cent rise in controlled cloth.

The cloth mills also increase the price of cloth every year.

We have now, therefore, to see what is the crux of the situation and where the shoe really pinches.

I want to bring a few facts to your kind attention. The pricing and disposal equation between the cotton grower, the middleman, the Cotton Corporation of India, the manufacturer, the exporter and the Government, does not work correctly or smoothly, as experience has shown over the last 35 years from indepen-

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

dence. This is where the shoe is pinching deep and it is soring.

The poor, small and marginal farmer invariably and always sustains economic loss. The poor farmer irrigates his fields through cold and dark nights, facing the risk of snake-bites and other allied hardships while working on the farm, along with his poor family members and his fellow labourers.

I may also point out about collection of cotton buds. Each single cotton bud is to be collected by the hand of the poor farmer's wife or by each working hand. If you work out and calculate the buds produced per acre, they would run into millions. What terrible difficulties the poor farmer goes through, putting in hard labour day and night, eating less, in his efforts to collect the buds and to make them into some kind of a dump of cotton!

Not only that. The small poor farmer takes his proceed to the Mandi and stacks it there. He has to keep a watch over it. It can be pilfered also. There is the danger of its getting destroyed through weathering also. But what can the poor farmer do? It is a pity that he is always up the gum tree and, therefore, he can neither take his proceed back nor put forward because of the reason that everything would not be working harmoniously at all. As I said, the small poor farmer is at the wrong end of the stick.

I would like, therefore, to ask appos of what. I have said three questions for the Hon. Minister very kindly to reply.

The first question is what practical steps and what concrete plans are being taken in hand by the Govern-

ment to bridge this perennial economic imbalance and the loss suffered by the poor small and marginal kisan?

The second question is on the purchases by the Cotton Corporation of India in Punjab which are very negligible when compared to the last year. Has the Cotton Corporation of India become a monopoly of one man who has been at the helm of affairs for years now? How about the bungling in the Cotton Corporation of India? Can the Hon. Minister very kindly institute some kind of a probe into this?

The third question is about the strike in the cotton mills in Bombay and its influence on cotton prices. Could the Hon. Minister very kindly enlighten us on that also?

The Minister's assurance may please be given on all these. I hope he will clarify all these.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You are very well aware that the present Government values the contribution made by the farmers in the growth of our economy. We do realise it and we salute them; they have done a lot for our country. But the question is not a looking at one side alone. As a Government we have to consider all the aspects and if all the aspects are not kept in view and decisions are taken, the very same decisions may hurt those for whom the decisions are taken. For instance, if the cotton prices are increased beyond a certain reasonable limit...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: They have not been increased.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: what happens is the question. Perhaps the yarn cost also will go up. The handloom weavers may not be able to purchase the yarn and may not be able to produce cloth. The power-loom weavers also may get affected. The mills also may get affected and

when there is no demand for cotton, the next year, the cotton prices will fall. This has to be kept in mind. It is true that the farmers who are toiling in the fields should get remunerative prices, and we have a mechanism today to give them remunerative prices. Those prices may not be the best prices given to them, but they are the prices which can be given in the circumstances and which can be called as remunerative prices in the circumstances to the farmers. If we except too much, then that itself will knock the bottom out of the demand also.

12.57 hrs.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV *in the Chair*].

It would create difficulties and probably we not be able to sustain the mechanism which has been created for giving remunerative prices. This has to be borne in mind. As a Government we salute the farmers, but we have the responsibility to protect the powerloom weavers, the handloom weavers, the NTC, the industry and also the interests of those who produce the cloth.....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You are offering only a salute! They want a fair price.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: My learned friend on the other side says, 'Give them remunerative prices'. May I remind him that the agricultural prices had gone down exactly when they were in power and they were not able to give them good prices at that time. (*Interruptions*) Therefore it is not for him to shed crocodile tears.....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is why we are here. You have been put thereto rectify what we could not correct. You do it. What is the use of saying that we could not do? Why then are you there? This is not an answer.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : हमने उधर जो कुछ किया था अगर वही करेंगे तो उन्हें इधर आने में देर नहीं लगेगी।

श्री शिवराज बी. पाटिल : आप यह भरोसा रखिये आपने जो कुछ किया था हम नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम उधर आयेंगे नहीं और आप इधर आयेंगे नहीं।

The hon. Member wanted to know as to what was the mechanism. This is a point which has to be considered by us. Having created the mechanism, we should not burden that mechanism so much that it will collapse, it will crack down. That kind of thing should not be there. We shall have to understand as to how much that mechanism can be useful to us, how much that mechanism should be burdened. If that kind of thing is not kept in mind, is not borne in mind, then the mechanism itself gets shattered, gets broken. We do have a mechanism. As far as cotton is concerned, we do have the Cotton Corporation of India.

13 hrs.

Once the minimum prices are fixed, it becomes the responsibility of the Cotton Corporation of India to see that the prices do not go down. Now we have statistics with us to give to the Members and there is no time available to me—of how much work is done to support the farmer. When there is a glut, when there is a slump, then we enter the market and purchase the thing and we maintain the prices and see that remunerative prices are available to them. It is not with respect to cotton alone; with respect to other agricultural produces also the same thing is done. So, Sir, the mechanism is there. But if it is necessary to strengthen this mechanism in any other fashion, we would certainly like to look at it also. If the hon. Member has any idea as to the mechanism, which can be created for this purpose, he would be welcome to give it to us. We will look at it and we also are looking at it.

As far as the second question is concerned, I would not like to answer

[श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल]

that question. Here this is something about which I have not collected the information—about the working of the officers, etc. Neither I would like to say anything against them nor would I like to say that what is stated by the hon. Member is not correct. I can form an opinion and tell you only after examining the issue thoroughly. So, I would not like to say anything on that point.

As far as the strike in the Mills in Bombay is concerned this is exactly what we have been afraid of. A situation is created, the world is going through a recession in cotton and specially, the textile is suffering. It is exactly at this time there is a strike in the Bombay mills. Those who have given the call for the strike would please realise that this is not in the interests of the workers themselves....

AN HON. MEMBER: Corre...

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: If the mills are not able to sustain themselves, is not going to be ultimately in their interest. It is not at all in the interests of the farmers. Why have they given a call for a strike when there is no demand for cotton? If, according to you, the prices are going down and there is no demand for cotton, then this is a wrong time to give a call for a strike. And I would appeal to all the workers who have done an excellent job for the development of our economy...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Thank you.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: ...to realise the world situation, to realise the situation of textiles and to realise that this is not in their interests. It is not in the interests of their brothers who are toiling in the fields to go on a strike and bring the production to a stop. I would appeal to them to come back to work. I would appeal to them to start production. I would appeal to them that having

started the production now, if there are any problems, it has always been the policy of the Government to look into them. But this is not an assurance I am giving. I am just explaining the stand, the Government has always been taking that if there are any problems, at all times the Government will give attention to those problems and the Government will try to solve them.

I would like to appeal to them. Don't stand on prestige. Don't be misguided, please come back to work and help your farmer brothers and help production in the factory.

When we are trying to create something, when we are trying to produce something, there is a stand taken by some of our friends to stop the production...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That point has been made.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: My appeal to them is that they should come back to work...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What is the use of his appealing? He must tell us whether he is taking any initiative to bring about a settlement of the strike.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At least that question does not relate to him. Just because it was mentioned, he is answering.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He is the employing Ministry and the mills are under his jurisdiction. The country is losing production of textiles worth three and a half crores of rupees a day.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It is because of you.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Let me elaborate on that...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What is the use of your appeal? Your ap-

peal in the last 60 days of the strike has not brought in any results. So please take an initiative to bring about a settlement.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I would like to humbly submit that the philosophy and the policy followed by the Congress Party and the Government is to produce more to bring down the prices..

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Sir, on a point of clarification. Are we all allowed to participate in the call attention?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Actually only those members whose names are there in the list are allowed. It is very clear.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Mr. Fernandes is not there.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am only helping the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The rule is clear. I think the Minister will also limit himself. All of you may please sit down. Now, the Minister.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You leave it to me, Sir, I was trying to say that we here, on this side, believe in production and in distribution in a just manner.

Now, the people sitting on the other side should help us on that. They should not obstruct the production by giving a call for the nation bandh, State bandh and all that. It does not help anybody. It will not also help you. Please don't go by a misunderstanding. That does not help you. (Interruptions)

As far as the strike is concerned, I am thankful to the General who raised this issue and I am giving an appeal to the workers to come back to their job.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to differ from the hon. Minister regarding fixation of the price. I have understood his answer like this.

The Government is not, probably, prepared to give remunerative prices to the agriculturists. He said that all factors have to be taken into consideration while fixing the price. What we want is a remunerative price for the agriculturists. As regards fixation of prices, the Agricultural Prices Commission has been given the authority. But they fix the prices at the base-year. By that they have done much harm to the agriculturists by fixing a lower price after taking into consideration the increase in the price of the outputs. When the base price itself is low, how can the peasants get a just price? That is my question. Therefore, I say that the base price itself should be modified and that the Government should guarantee that they get the remunerative price at the base-price. That is our request. My next point is this. The Government has assured the agriculturists that the price will be fixed up before the sowing season. It is only the agriculturists who should be able to make up their minds as to how much acreage they will have to sow for a particular crop. They are not doing that now. One of my friends here has said that last year, for the cotton, the price was not fixed. That was because the Agricultural Prices Commission had not got the necessary staff. But, still, so many commodities are being added up. They have to fix the prices for these commodities within the time allowed. It will not be possible for them to do that unless their staff is increased. Their staff requires to be strengthened. The prices for all the commodities which have been entrusted to them have to be declared every year. Then, only the agriculturists will be benefited..

Let us take for instance the Cotton Corporation of India. I want to say that the responsibility given to them is not advantageous is so far as the agriculturists are concerned. This Corporation must be a competitor to the traders. That is not the position now. The traders have been able to have all the stocks at the lower rate. It is only after that, they come to the Cor-

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

poration. Therefore, the agriculturists are the losers in so far as fixation of prices for most of the commodities is concerned. What I want is that in all these commodity corporation, it should be seen that they are also in the market always so that they compete with the traders in the market and at no time the price falls below the price declared by the Agricultural Prices Commission or the Government.

There must be a permanent structure for the Cotton Corporation or any other Corporation. Unless there is permanent structure it is not possible for them to buy other commodity at various places. In Andhra Pradesh also the purchases are not sufficient and, as such, the number of purchase centres should be increased. The Minister has also said that infra-structure facilities are not there at various places and, therefore, it is becoming difficult for the Government to make purchases.

Sir, the Minister said that export are going to be allowed but even after the exports are allowed and suppose the price falls down then it is the duty of the Government to purchase the commodity and create buffer-stock. Commerce Ministry must think about creating buffer-stock in all these commodities as a matter of policy. At the moment it is done in respect of rice and foodgrains. Buffer stock should be built up in respect of other commodities as well.

Sir, now I would like to ask some pointed question. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government-without taking into consideration other factors-is ready or willing to give remunerative prices to agriculturists or not. Secondly, whether the responsibility fixed in respect of Cotton Corporation of India is going to be modified so that it may be a competitor to the traders and thus help the agriculturists. Further, whether Government is going to create buffer-stock in respect of cotton as well.

Sir, we have come to know that Reserve Bank is not giving sufficient funds to the Cotton Corporation of India so that they may be able to purchase the surplus commodities. Government should assess the would-be surplus in any year and for that they must ask the Reserve Bank to finance the Cotton Corporation of India.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the hon. Member has increased the ambit of the question too much and probably it may not be possible for me to touch upon all the aspects which have been projected before us by the hon. Member. The hon. Member wanted to know whether we would be fixing the price for all the agricultural commodities and also creating buffer-stocks. It may not be possible from the Commerce Ministry to reply to all these questions. This may be answered by the Agriculture Minister.

Sir, the hon. Member wanted to know whether we are going to have any permanent structure or permanent mechanism to purchase cotton through the Cotton Corporation of India. This Body has been purchasing cotton since long and we have certain kind of mechanism for this purpose but if the strengthening of this mechanism is necessary it can be looked into. This is not an assurance but it can be looked into. It can be created.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Looking into it is an assurance.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Therefore, Sir, in the next breath I am saying that it is not an assurance. I am not giving an assurance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Actually he has put a very specific question. His question was, whether you will open more centres, whether they will function as competitors to the other traders. On this, if you have to say that you are prepared to look into that, that is an assurance. Terms like 'look into it' 'see whether it is possible' etc. are assurances.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am thankful to your good self for elu-

cidating this question and giving me an opportunity to answer it. But I was coming to that. I was trying to say that the question was whether there would be a mechanism for this purpose. There is a mechanism for this purpose. If strengthening of it is required it can be looked into. But, at the same time, I don't want to be bound by it because next time I may get a paper saying. "You gave an assurance, fulfil it." All aspects have to be considered. I was trying to say that the Cotton Corporation of India can work where there are regulated markets. The Cotton Corporation of India can go to Andhra Pradesh or Gujarat or Punjab or Maharashtra, or, for that matter, to any other State where there are regulated markets. In the regulated markets the cotton comes. Now they bid for the cotton. A particular price is fixed. If it is below a particular level, the Cotton Corporation of India would purchase it at a particular level. The Cotton Corporation of India will enter that market and purchase it. But if there is no market at all, what price it should give, how the price should be fixed, etc. are problems. So, I was trying to say what will happen because of this peculiar situation. I was not at all trying to apportion the blame or anything of that kind. But, because of this peculiar situation, this position is there. We will be in contact with all concerned to see that the mechanism necessary for it is created. We have been writing, we have been saying that regulated market should be created. As far as the buffer stock is concerned, we may call it buffer stock or some other stock. Once the Cotton Corporation of India purchases the cotton, it is with the Cotton Corporation of India, for a pretty long time. If there is no demand, it remains with the Cotton Corporation of India. We may call it buffer stock, or we may call it by any other name. It is going to smell, or, it is going to look the same, even if it is called by any other name also. So, sir, the position is this. We are there to purchase the

cotton, we keep it in our godown and we make it available to the users at appropriate price. It is a sort of buffer stock also in a way. It may not be buffer stock in the correct sense of the term, but it is a sort of buffer stock.

As far as competing in the market is concerned, Mr. Chairman, you will agree with the statement which I am going to make. The intention of the Government is to see that the farmer do not get unremunerative prices and they get remunerative prices. At the same time the intention of the Government is to see that there is no fluctuation,—fluctuation in such a manner that the industry and the others concerned and the users, also suffer. These are the twin interests which have to be protected. We cannot carry on a competition as such. Now, we were saying, this is a remunerative price. If something more is available to the farmer, it is allowed to be taken by the farmer. But, if somebody is there who is trying to see that prices go down and remunerative prices are not made available, then, we step in and we purchase the cotton and we maintain the price. That is the mechanism that we have. But if you say that we should have a competition as such competition for the Government—I would say, it is not necessary to enter into a competition. Government is interested in protecting everybody concerned,—everybody who is connected with cotton. Right from the grower to the user, everybody concerned has to be protected. The first man who will be protected is the grower. He will be protected first. We have taken steps. We are taking We will protect him. But, at the same time, we are not interested in entering into a competition and increasing the prices in such a manner that other aspects relating to it suffer. So, the question of competition would not be there. But we would certainly see that remunerative prices are made available to the growers and to the farmers. We are doing it; we will do it.

13.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty-two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Twenty-seventh Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th March, 1982."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next item—Notice of Amendment by Shri George Fernandes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I beg to move:

"That in the Motion,

add at the end—

"Subject to modification—

- (1) Drop item (vii) Communications; and substitute in its place, in the order of priority, Labour.
- (2) Increase the time allocated for 'Labour' to 10 hours.
- (3) Reduce the time allocated to External Affairs to 6 hours.
- (4) Increase the time allocated to Agriculture and Rural Development to 12 hours and to Health and Family Welfare to 7 hours.

(5) Increase the time allocated for Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1981-82 by 2 hours."

Sir, as you will have seen from the Resolution of the Report of the Business Advisory Committee, the External Affairs Ministry gets 10 hours while—well, I am not particularly enamoured of that—the Labour Ministry, which firstly figures at item 11 in the list of 26, have been allocated only 4 hours. Sir, we are currently in the 'year of productivity'. There is a lot of discontent among the workers. The Textile workers' strike in Bombay is not getting resolved. There are E.S.M.A. and the National Security Act. Only last month, almost every worker had been told that if he should ever again discuss in terms of freedom, then he would attract the mischief of the National Security Act and the ESMA. The Government is currently concerned with negotiating or not negotiating with the Joint Consultative Machinery and they are impounding the Dearness Allowances of the employees. The Prime Minister earlier, during this year, had said that she was to designate this year as one which is to be called as the "Year of Productivity". That was the slogan and none of these is reflected, particularly in so far as the proposal to have a discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Labour Ministry is concerned. I would, therefore, want that the time allocated for Labour must be increased from four hours to ten hours. I am suggesting dropping of Communications. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs had called a meeting of party leaders. I was one of those who attended that meeting. In that meeting, it was agreed that Communications would not figure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You were also once Minister for Communications.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, very briefly; I wish I was there for a longer time.

We agreed at that point of time that no discussion on the Demands for Communications would be taken up. Even if Communications figures--because I am told, there are Members who are very keen to have a discussion on this--then, I do not think, in the scheme of things, it should attract the kind of priority that has been given to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your party had a say in this matter in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am now speaking as a Member of this House. I have had no say, and when I had my say, my say was that Communications need not be there. The Minister and everybody who had assembled there had accepted this proposal, but now I find that Communications is not only listed—it has got priority over labour and it gets 50 per cent more time than labour. This is totally lopsided.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But you took part in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I did not. If I had, I could not have possibly moved this amendment. As Deputy-Speaker, you know the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Because you were in the P&T, you do have soft corner for them.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Then, there is a ten-hour debate for External Affairs, while Defence taken only five hours. I am not going to discuss whether it should be five hours or less there, but I would suggest that you reduce the time that you have allocated for External Affairs and transfer that time to Agriculture and Rural Development, which gets only ten hours. This morning, we were discussing the question of cotton prices, and during the one hour that the Calling Attention motion took, a simple question like cotton prices could not be properly disposed of. I perso-

nally believe that this is one area along with Labour, where the House needs to have a very thorough discussion. I, therefore, suggest that the time that you take away from External Affairs should be added on to this. After all, what are you going to discuss in External Affairs? Our relations with our neighbours, I presume. I do not think, there is anything beyond that that you are going to discuss.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): The less said about that, the better.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You are doing everything possible so that the relations go off the track.

Then, for Health and Family Welfare five hours have been allocated. I have suggested that 2 hours that you take off from External affairs should be added on to this.

Then, the Supplementary Demands. The Supplementary Demands are for a sum of Rs. 1881.66 crores, which is a sizeable amount of money. Are we going to dispose of this excess expenditure that the Government has incurred or is in the course of incurring, the entire question, in two hours time? This House is not able to dispose of simple questions like the cotton prices even in an hour; the JNU's question that figured in the morning took half an hour. But here is a question of Rs. 1881 crores excess expenditure, than what you had asked for last time. The entire budget, the manner in which you formulated your proposal seems to have gone wonky. You are coming now and saying that you have spent or are in the process of spending more. Two hours time is totally inadequate for this and my proposal is that it should be at least doubled to four hours.

I commend my amendment to the vote of the House. (Interruptions).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: My Deputy-Speaker, Sir.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody has given any notice.
(Interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Nobody knew that I was moving an amendment..(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): On a point of order. Not that I want to impose a debate, but we do not want to lose our right. According to Rule 290, if an amendment is moved, there can be a debate; even the limit of half an hour is put. Limit on every Member's speech has been put as five minutes. Anyway, I do not want to exercise that, but I want to see that our rights are protected.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Nobody told me that he was moving an amendment. Not even you told me that.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Half-an-hour is given only to the Member who has given a notice.

MANY HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, these are the recommendations made by the Business Advisory Committee. You have very rightly pointed out that all the political parties are represented on that Committee. About the priorities, the date for discussion for various Demands will be fixed in consultation with the Ministries concerned. It is for the Government to arrange which Ministry has to be taken up at what time. That was also stated clearly. The general demand from the Members was that we can bring in more demands to be discussed. For that we said that some time could be saved if the 'lunch hour'

during the discussion on demands, when the Budget is taken up, is given up. And even if some more time is required, it was agreed that we can sit beyond 6 O, Clock for an hour. So, this was the arrangement made.

Sir, it is the Business Advisory Committee which has allotted the time. Normally whatever the Business Advisory Committee decides, it is approved. But whatever suggestion is made by the Hon. Member in this regard, will certainly be borne in mind. But this priority is not priority here. It will be decided upon in consultation with the Minister concerned which Ministry will be taken up.

More demands are now being brought in because Members wanted more demands to be discussed, so that they may not face guillotine again. That was the general consensus and that was also the opinion of the Speaker.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: We don't want to send Shri Makwana to the guillotine.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Amendment moved by Shri George Fernandes to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th March, 1982."

The Motion was adopted.

14.33 hrs.

IRON ONE MINES AND MANGANESE ORE MINES LABOUR WELFARE CESS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1976.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1976."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I introduce the Bill.—

IRAN ORE MINES AND MANGANESE ORE MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1976.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduced a Bill to amend the Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1976."

The motion was adopted

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I introduce the Bill.

14.35 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE

(i) Reduction in the export duty and royalty on chrome ore to increase its export.

***SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar):** Orissa accounts for 90 per cent chrome ore exported from the country. It exports mainly high grade fines and friable chrome ore. Orissa chrome ore, once had a high premium both in Europe and Japan and the prices were very attractive. But it is a matter of regret that export of chrome ore is now being curtailed owing to fall in export prices and heavy export duty imposed by the Government of India.

In 1976; the export duty to chrome ore was Rs. 15/- and the royalty was Rs. 12/- a tonne. In anticipation that the export price for chrome ore would increase further, the Government of India raised the export duty from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 200/- and the royalty from Rs. 12/- to Rs. 50/-. Unfortunately, the price of chrome ore declined in the international market and as a result of which the export price also came down. Further the cost of transport from the mines to the port and the port handling charge rose sharply. Unless the export duty and royalty is brought to a reasonable point, the prospect of export of chrome ore from India will be bleak and the country would lose valuable foreign exchange worth lakhs of rupees every year.

In view of this, I appeal the Government of India to find a way for bringing down the export duty and

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II. section 2, dated 11-3-82.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

[Shri Harihar Soren]
 royalty of chrome ore to a reasonable point and have the way to streamline the export.

(ii) Need for selection of Ghazipur district for priority Industrial development.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): An official press release (See-A) says that the Government have selected certain districts in different States for industrial development. Ten districts of U.P. have also been selected. Seeing the population and backwardness of Uttar Pradesh, it has not been put even at par with other States.

The claim of even more backward districts of Uttar Pradesh have been completely ignored by the Ministry of Industries. My own district, Ghazipur has been identified as one of the most backward districts in Eastern U.P. As far back as in 1964, the Joint Study Team of the Planning Commission headed by Mr. B. P. Patel, the then Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, in its report, has already identified Ghazipur as backward in every respect. For the industrial development of the district, the Committee in its report on page 117, paragraph 24, has recommended and I quote:

"The Central Government is already putting up heavy projects involving substantial investments, the locations of which are decided on various criteria. Keeping this in view, it is recommended that such of those projects which could be located in the backward areas, including Eastern U. P., may be located in this area."

The Ministry of Industries it appears have not taken into consideration the Report submitted by the Patel Committee.

The industrial progress of the backward districts can only be achieved through the participation of the public sector in a big way. On March,

2, 1982, the Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers, has assured the House that for the setting up of gas-based fertilizer plants, priority would be given to the backward areas. The Site Selection Committee of his Ministry has already submitted its report and the Government have to take the decision. The Site Selection Committee has also visited Ghazipur.

The people of Ghazipur have been gladdened to hear the statement of the Hon. Prime Minister, which she has made during the Freedom Fighters' Conference at Chauri Chora in Gorakhpur. She has assured that the places which were marching ahead during the freedom struggle and have sacrificed and suffered most will be fully developed. The Industries will be set up at those places. Ghazipur was in the forefront of freedom struggle. The resistance against the British Rule was much heavier here. The British kept this district backward to crush the people. They divided the district into smaller units. On this count too Ghazipur has a very good case for the establishment of Fertilizer factory.

I, therefore, request the Minister of Industries to include Ghazipur district in the list of priority districts for industrial development and the Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers for the establishment of a fertilizer plant there.

(iii) Demand for inclusion of Konkani language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-mugao): The 14th Conference of the All India Konkani Parishad was held in Goa on February 27 and 28, 1982. It was attended by a large number of literatures and others, who speak and write in Konkani language throughout the Konkan Coast, including Goa, parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala.

One of the Resolutions passed by the Parishad demanded that Konkani

be included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. This is a legitimate demand. Konkani is the mother tongue of a far larger number of people than for instance Sindhi, which was accorded recognition and included in the 8th Schedule as early as 1967. Konkani has also been recognised by the Sahitya Academy as one of the modern Indian languages. The inclusion of this language in the 8th Schedule will fulfil one of the major aspirations of the people of Goa and other parts of the Konkan area and will accelerate the cultural and literary advancement of the Konkani speaking people.

I, therefore, urge the Government of India to take necessary steps in this direction.

(iv) Need for early completion of Pachaiyar Irrigation Project in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): The Central Planning Commission had, many years ago, accorded approval for Pachaiyar Irrigation Project in Nanguneri taluk, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu. The Irrigation Commission constituted by the Government of India had also referred to the chronically drought-afflicted areas of Tirunelveli district, particularly Nanguneri taluk and adjacent areas, which would have received the maximum advantage from this irrigation project. The former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had also laid the foundation-stone for this project. During the President's rule in Tamil Nadu, funds were allocated for this project—during 1975-76.

The State Government in Tamil Nadu has not taken up this scheme, on the argument that the rare species of monkeys living in this area, would become extinct by the implementation of this project. The argument of environmental imbalance will not hold any ground, since these singaval kuranju (monkeys) are living at height of 6,000 feet; and this project is to come up only at 3,000 ft. Secondly, in the same area, in Panagudi, Nanguneri

taluk; Government of India have sanctioned a Defence project, after exempting the provisions of Wild Life Protection Act from application here. This has been done knowing full well that these rare species of monkeys are living far above 10,000 feet or so, and the felling of trees for this defence project would not affect these animals.

If this project is implemented forthwith, more than 200 tanks in Nanguneri and surrounding areas would get filled, and the parched earth would become fit for cultivation. Government of India should accordingly direct the State Government of Tamil Nadu to implement Pachaiyar irrigation project immediately, after simultaneously exempting the application of the provisions of Wild Life Protection Act.

(v) Demand of Civil Accounts Employees.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): A good number of employees of the Audit Department of the Government of India were transferred to the Accounts Department in 1975, with the specific assurance that the transferred employees would get the same facilities and perquisites as admissible to the Audit employees, not only at the time of transfer, but from time to time also. The said assurance was contained in the transfer order itself.

14.43 hrs.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair).

Not only that, the same assurance was also pronounced in this august House, too. But it is a matter of concern that the authorities concerned are failing in their duties in honouring the assurances given in spite of repeated representations, persuasions and appeals.

The promotional prospects and incentive increments, which the 'Audit Department Employees' are entitled to get at present, are being denied to the 'Accounts Department Employees'. There are no negotiating channels or

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

facilities of bilateral negotiations under the J.C.M. made available to the Accounts Department employees.

It is surprising that even after six years of its creation, the Accounts Department does not have any service rules, nor any code to govern its work.

Sir, as a last resort, the employees under their All India Organization, All India Civil Accounts Employees Association, concluded a two-day agitational programme to attract the attention of the Government as well as the Controller General of Accounts towards their long-standing demands like recognition facilities to units/branches, administrative powers to the Controller General of Accounts to negotiate with the employees' organization of their problems, assured facilities, as is being given/will be given to the Audit employees, should be made available to them, also among other demands. They are also demanding that the Controller General of Accounts do talk with their organisation on their long standing problems.

I, therefore, urge upon the Minister to assure this House that the assurance given in this House by his predecessor will be honoured and that he will impress upon the Controller General of Accounts that the Government's policy is to have negotiated settlement of all problems and so he cannot be allowed to bypass that time-tested policy.

I also demand that the Minister should give an assurance to this House that all long-standing demands of the Civil Accounts employees will be looked into soon and the assurance already given will be honoured in all respects.

(vi) Need for declaring Tamil Scripture "THIRUKKURAL" as a national scripture.

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN (Sivakasi): Sir, I would like to draw your attention to an important subject. Our Tamil Nadu Information and Hindu Religious Endowments Minister requested the Central Government to declare the famous Tamil scripture THIRUKKURAL as the national work. When our Government declared the Peacock as the National Bird, Ashoka Chakra as the national symbol, we should also declare a work of famous author as the national work. The work selected should be on secular basis without any encouragement to caste and communal feeling keeping the secular character of our Government. Thiruvalluvar who took birth in our ancient land two thousand years ago preached a human philosophy. He was the first saint perhaps to break all the barriers of languages and regions and to declare thus:

"Pirappokkum Yella Uyirkkum Chirappokum Cheithozhil Vetrumaiyan"

That means all beings on the earth are equal by birth their superiority or inferiority takes place only on the basis of their acts of commission or omission. I may proudly submit that all other saints have more or less followed the path of our Thiruvalluvar, Kabirdas, Surdas and Meerabhai all other North-Indian saints, seers and poets have also followed the same cult. Hence if we take up the bio-data of all the famous authors of India, Thiruvalluvar will stand foremost among them. In regard to his date of birth there is no controversy. He took birth 33 years before the famous Jesus Christ came on the earth. Even the famous prophet Mohammad also took birth only after our Thiruvalluvar. Thirukkural has been translated not only in all India languages including Hindi, but also almost all foreign languages. This is the only one book which has been studied voluntarily by all Tamilians and others and millions of copies have been sold out so far. Hence I request the Central Government to declare it as the National Scripture.

(vii) Need to up-date the pass-books of saving Bank Accounts of G.P.O. Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh

डा. ए. यू. आजमी (जौनपुर) : मि० स्पीकर सर, मैं बेहद शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आप ने रूप 377 के तहत एक बहुत ही अहम मसले को सरकार के सामने रखने की इजाजत दी।

मि० स्पीकर सर, मेरे क्षेत्र जौनपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में भी हिन्दुस्तान की और जगहों की तरह नार व डाक डिपार्टमेंट ने जबरदस्त धांधली मचा रखी है, जिससे जौनपुर के हजारों आदमी बेहद परेशान हैं और वह यह है कि पोस्ट आफिस सेविंग बैंक की कमोवेश चार हजार पाम बुक्स तकरीबन दो साल से डाकखाना, सदर में पड़ी हुई हैं। डाकखाना न इन पर मूद चढ़ाता है और न ही इन्हें वापस करता है। अगर कोई हिम्मत करके डाकखाना जाता है, तो जबाब पाता है कि बेहतर है कि दरख्बास्त दे कर दूसरी किताब बचवा लीजिए।

सुपरिन्टेंडेंट, पोस्ट आफिस को जब भी टेलीफोन किया, तो जबाब मिला कि दफ्तर में नहीं है और न ही वे घर के टेलीफोन पर मिलते हैं। एक दफा सुपरिन्टेंडेंट आफिस से किसी ने टेलीफोन पर जबाब दिया कि किसी एक में अगर दिलचस्पी है, तो बता दीजिए, उसको बनवा कर किताब दे दी जायेगी। मैं ने कहा कि मुझे किसी एक से नहीं बल्कि तमाम लोगों के काम से दिलचस्पी है। एक दफा इलिफाक से एक इंसपैक्टर साहब से मुलाकात हो गई। उनसे कहा तो उन्होंने करमापा कि एक दो किताबें हों, तो कोई बात भी नहीं। यहाँ तो किताबें बोरों में भरी सालों से इकट्ठी हैं और स्टाफ नहीं, कैसे किया जाए, हम खुद परेशान हैं।

मि० स्पीकर सर, मैं आप के जर्निये मुलालिका बजीर बातदबोर की तबजजह जौनपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश के डाकखानों में इम जबरदस्त धांधली की तरफ दिलाते हुये अर्ज करूँगा कि जौनपुर के लोग सालों से अपनी जल्लरत पूरी करने के लिये रुपये सेविंग बैंक से निकाल नहीं पा रहे हैं। इस तरह से वह लोग जहनी व जिस्मानी, दोनों तरह से सख्त परेशानी और तकलीफ में हैं। बजीर मौमूफ जल्द-अज्ज-जल्द लोगों की इस परेशानी को दूर करने का अहतमाम फरमाएं, मैं आप और बजीर मौमूफ, दोनों का शुक्रगुजार हूँगा।

(viii) Need for enquiry in to the alleged collapse of a building of Ordnance Factory at Itarsi, Madhya Pradesh resulting in death of some labourers

श्री रामेश्वर नौजवान (होशंगाबाद) मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के इटारिसी में स्थित आर्डनेंस फैक्टरी में 30 दिसम्बर को एक बिल्डिंग गिरने से करीब पंद्रह मजदूरों की मृत्यु हुई एवं इसी प्रकार वहीं पर इसके पूर्व एक पानी की टंकी जो कि नई बनाई गई थी उसमें प्रथम बार पानी भरने से ही वह टंकी गिर गई जिसमें अत्यधिक धन जन को हानि हुई। इस तरह की नगातार दो घटनाओं से आर्डनेंस फैक्टरी जो कि एक महत्वपूर्ण सुरक्षा संस्थान है, के सम्बन्ध में तरह-नरह की अफवाह फैल रही है। मैं यह भी बतलाना उचित समझता हूँ कि दोनों भवन जो धराशायी हुये हैं उन्हें एक ही कंस्ट्रक्शन कंपनी बना रही थी। भारत शासन द्वारा अधिकारम्ब दोनों घटनाओं की जांच की भाँग में करना हूँ एवं अरेका कराता हूँ कि सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों एवं कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी के खिलाफ कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाये।

14.52 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1982-83—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we will continue the General Discussion on the Budget. I call Shri Rajiv Gandhi to make his maiden speech.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI (Amethi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I first compliment the Finance Minister on his very professional approach to the Budget? He could have made a gimmicky budget and got cheap popularity. But he has not taken that approach. He has reduced the deficit from Rs. 1,700 crores to Rs. 1,365 crores. Within this reduction he could very easily have made concessions of 100 or 80 crores and got himself cheers. But the aim was not for short term gains and short-sightedness but for long term gains and for a better Government management.

There were suggestions about expenditure taxes. One of the strongest economies in the world is trying to experiment with this and as everybody is aware, they are having very serious problems. I think it is wise that we have not paid much heed to such suggestions. I would like to quote from a former Finance Minister's speech, delivered in 1979 (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Shri Charan Singh!

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I think it had been supported by a lot of our friends on my right. I quote:

"An expanding investment programme needs an increasing volume of resources. The resource mobilisation does not seem to match requirements. Government finds that there is a tendency on the part of various sectors of the economy to look upon tax concessions as the only way of improving their sagging fortunes. It must be realised that if the resources needed for development are to be raised without inflation, there will have to be a greater readiness

on the part of the people who can bear further taxation to shoulder additional burdens."

Now, this . . .(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The youngest man quoting the oldest!

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Not the youngest. When our friends criticise the taxation they should remember what they stated a few years ago. Principles do not change with the change in the side of the House you are sitting on. When we look at a Budget, the thing to see is revenue and expenditure. It is not a balancing of accounts. It is the basis for social change. When critics look at Budgets the first thing they criticise is the Revenue side. It is very natural. That is what affects everybody. But what is much more important about Budget is the Expenditure side. We have to see where the money is going. In this year's Budget an additional amount of Rs. 500 crores has gone to Defence. Mr. Venkataraman was in charge of this portfolio till a few months ago and before he asked for this additional Rs. 500 crores he must have fully thought about it and only because he really needed that amount, he must have asked for it. This is approximately equal to the resources that the Finance Minister proposes to raise. We all know the international situation around us in the sub-continent, in the Indian Ocean and I think it would be wrong to grudge this amount for defence.

The other major outlay is for planning, increased by 27.6 per cent, which really reiterates the Government's faith in planning and the Government's policy that it will carry on following the ideologies and policies laid down by Pandit Nehru and in the earlier years of our independence, which have seen us through and made us a strong nation in a short time of 34 years. The Finance Minister has looked neither at temporary market disruptions, not at financial stringencies,

but has seen the long-term perspective and given direction to the economy. The plan will create capacity for growth in crucial sectors. It will be an instrument for achieving our goals. It will accelerate our growth. It will equalise distribution and provide benefits to the maximum number possible. The pressure to cut the allocations for the plan must have been very great, but I am very glad that the Finance Minister has not succumbed to this and has looked to the future of the development of the country and in fact increased the allocations for the plan.

Very close to the plan and in fact highlighting the core parts of the plan is the 20 point programme put forward by the Prime Minister. The 20 point programme is really balanced for socio-economic change and for the upliftment of the poor. The 20 points programme tries to achieve a balance growth in our country, to try and see that the poor are uplifted. And, with the guarantee from the Finance Minister that there will be no shortages for any of the schemes under the plan, I am sure we will be able to make fast progress. The important thing with something like the 20 points programme is that we must not get tied up with paper work and financial numbers and say that we have done so much work. The work has to be done at the grassroot level. The work has to be done at the physical level of the people.

We need a lot of work to be done in the energy sector. The Finance Minister has given Rs. 92.99 crores in the central plan for electricity generation. I am told that every rupee that you invest in energy repays itself six times in production. I am sure when this Rs. 929 crores starts paying back, it will give a very substantial boost to our economy. Unfortunately, the generation of the existing plants is not so good. If some more finances could be diverted to improving our existing plants, we might be able to

get faster returns on the same investment. The generation is at about 46 per cent these days. During the previous term of this Government, it was as high as 57 per cent. Unfortunately in between it dropped. It is coming back, but there is need for more work here. We have also to see that the transmission losses are cut down and we should try and establish a national grid, so that all the energy that is produced is better utilised.

Similarly for coal outlay we have an increase of 52 per cent. Mines must be modernised and the energy output from the mines must be measured. We are today measuring the tonnage that is coming out and with that, we are bringing out a lot of rubble and shale. We should try to have a scale which will measure the calorific value that is coming out, so that more coal comes up, and when it gets to our power plant we get more energy instead of damaged boilers.

15 hrs.

We are carrying coal by rail. We are carrying it by road. We are wasting a lot of petroleum fuel in carrying coal. The cheapest way of transporting coal over long distances, I am told, is through slurry pipelines. If we invest in these slurry pipelines, it will offload our railways and trucks substantially and give additional capacity for cargo. It would offload the road transport, so that more cargo space is available. It is required. I am sure the hon. Minister will look into this.

We have had a 55 per cent increase in our crude output. Our scientists and engineers are to be congratulated for this and with a 90 per cent increase in the outlay for petroleum, I am sure they will make even more dramatic progress this year. Our import bill for petroleum has come down from Rs. 54.17 crores to an estimated Rs. 4500 crores. In a few years, I hope we will be in a position to export crude.

We have done a lot of work in existing types of energy, but a lot more

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

work is required to be done in renewable and newer sources of energy. There are may type solar, wind tidal geothermal, etc. But although we have various organisations doing research, not enough has come down to the people; Not enough is available for general use. We have had some tax concessions in this sector, but I think many more incentives are needed, so that this department can really be vitalised.

Our strongest supporter is our farmer—not our party's but I mean the country's.

AN HON. MEMBER: Party's also.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Of course; that is why we are sitting on this side. In spite of difficulties and lot of troubles he has not let us down. When we became independent, all the major countries said that it was not possible for us to feed ourselves from small farms. The east and the west, both, said that large farms are required. But our farmer has shown them otherwise. Where he has a will, he can do it. We must thank him and we must also assist him with water, with energy and most of all, with fertilizers. Unfortunately the prices of fertilisers are rising. But with our own crude coming out, I hope we will be able to reduce the prices of fertilisers and help him to produce even more. One of his biggest requirement is irrigation. We have about 61.32 million hectares, but unfortunately due to non-availability of proper infrastructure, command areas, development of distributaries, of field canals, etc., only about 57.21 million hectares have been utilised. This is something we must look into with more seriousness. In the next three years, we may have approximately three million hectares per year coming. If the command area cannot be developed, this will be a complete waste of a developed asset. The technology required is not very critical. It is all available with us. What is required is better management and better field work.

The rural sector has 83 per cent of our population. We have had many programmes for them—rural development programme, national rural employment programme, rural water supply scheme, houses for the rural landless, and rural electrification. But again, like in the energy sector, it is a question of implementation. Implementation has to be done at the lowest level. It must get down to our people.

Statutory wages must be enforced. They must be enforced so that they can get into the hands of the workers and not into the hands of the contractors.

The public sector has taken a very central position in the Budget. It contributed 33.2 per cent this is more than last year's contribution which was only 26.8 per cent. It is an improvement. But there is scope for a lot of improvement. 88 units are making a profit of about Rs. 394 crores while 79 units are losing about Rs. 345 crores. We are only getting a net total of Rs. 48.5 crores on an investment of Rs. 19,652 crores. This is too little. We must try and improve on this 9.31 per cent profitability. We have had a substantial improvement over the last year—from 5 per cent to 9.31 per cent. But again, the utilisation is not adequate. The capacity utilisation in the heavy industry is about 40 per cent and in some fertiliser plants it is as low as 10 to 15 per cent. All these vast factories are made of public money. Public money is our money. It is not to be frittered away. It is not to be wasted. It is to be looked after as carefully as any other money. We must have more efficient management. And our managers must also be made accountable when they do not deliver the goods. If only our public sector gives a better performance and produce more, many of our budgetary problems would be solved.

Every year, we get a lot of complaints from the corporate sect

They want education in taxes and all sorts of facilities. But this year the Finance Minister has given them a production bonus in excise on 38 items. But this will be available only if they produce. I think, it is a very good scheme. We must give more incentives on production. We must increase our output.

Import duty protection has been given to domestic production. This is a very positive step. It is the first step in changing over from quotas and controls to tariffs. I feel, this can be taken further and more industries can be covered in a similar manner. Imports can be liberalised, while protecting production, and earning more revenue.

Cement has posed a lot of problems in the last few days.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): The understatement of the year.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: With the new tax system, the consumers might actually have to pay less for cement. Everybody knows that the market rate was very high. Under the new system, although there is some extra taxation, it should still come under the old market rate.

AN HON. MEMBER: How?

SHRI MADAVRAO SCINIDA (Guna): Don't interrupt maiden speeches.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Let interrupt.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He is only saying, in cement we trust.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Round his ankles. The selective excise duties will mop up the black money; it will correct the price distortion which were existing under the old system, and it is very unlikely to add to the inflationary pressures.

There has been no real increase in the corporate taxation. But substantial bonuses have been given higher production. I hope this will pay dividends in the years to come and help increase the productivity in this Year of Productivity.

The technical manpower at our disposal, in India and Indians outside India, is one of the largest in the world. We have made substantial progress in these 34 Years to achieve this. It is something for which I think our educational planners should be congratulated. But many of them are not in India. We must try to usher in conditions which will tempt them, which will induce them, to come back. We have to give more incentives for self-employment so that they can come back and help boost the economy of our country.

We have all given election promises to our constituencies. Our friends in the position and ourselves, we may be differing in ideologies, sometimes sharply differing in ideologies, but on the economic goals, on the economy upliftment of our constituents, I do not think we really differ. I would like the opposition and us to work together to uplift our economy and to take our country forward.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir... (Interruptions) Let the exodus be over, before I begin. It will not be out of place, though I belong to this side of the House, if I would like to congratulate Shri Gandhi. Not that I agree with most of what he said, but much of what he said was non-controversial.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Even though you do not agree with him?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: At least I congratulate him for his manner of presentation, which was serious, which has not always been like that in the past with many people on that side.

Last year I had dubbed here Shri Venkatraman's budget as a gambler's

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

budget, because he was gambling, particularly on his expectations from the Bearer Bonds, to see him tide over his difficulties. Ultimately, last year and this year together, those bearer bonds fetched him an amount of a little under Rs. 1000 crores. But as events show, this is not adequate by any means in today's inflationary conditions to tackle the enormous deficits which are growing all the time and we have seen this year that his young successor whose job is certainly not an enviable one, has also landed himself more or less in the same soup.

MR. SPEAKER: At least you have given him the status 'young'.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes, young, and I say I would not call him a gambler, I think I should describe his budget as a 'grass hopper's budget'. A grass hopper, as you know, Sir, does not sit at one spot for any long time. A grasshopper jumps about, hops about from place to place. Therefore, when this Budget was presented the other day, many people considered it to be rather a sort of a neutral budget, a conventional budget, a budget from which nothing very much stands out sharply, and so on. But I should say that it is not possible for any Finance Minister at this stage to chart a new path, to break out in a new direction different from the trends and the policies which we have been following or the Government has been following for the last so many years.

Some friends on this side of the House, as far as I could make out—I was not present here unfortunately, but from the reports I read—had suggested that this year's budget proposals have been dictated by the International Monetary Fund. I will not go that far because I think it is too early to come to such a conclusion because the conditionalities of the IMF are such that they require some more time to unfold themselves and we have read today in the *Economic Times* about which the Minister will tell us—he can confirm

it or deny it—that a delegation of the Finance Ministry is being sent to the USA so as to explain to the IMF authorities that the main provisions and outlines of this budget do not violate or transgress the conditionalities on the basis of which we have got these Special Drawing Rights, the loan of Rs. 5000 crores. So, obviously it has not been dictated in that crude sense, but on the other hand, there is no doubt that the Budget very much carries the imprint of the International Monetary Fund's philosophy and its conditionalities. This *Economic Survey* which was presented to this House by the Finance Minister himself only a few days ago, after describing the features of the Sixth Plan has this to say:

"At these features are central to the adjustment programme which forms the basis of the extended arrangement with the IMF."

So, it is not necessary for me to say, it is admitted here at page 61 of the *Economic Survey* that 'all these features of the Plan are central to the adjustment programme which forms the basis of the extended arrangement with the IMF.' There is no escape from it now. You cannot help it. The moment you try to get out of this adjustment, well, that will be the end of the IMF's facilities without which apparently this Government thinks it is not possible to carry on.

Now, Sir, what is the new thing that we see in the budget this year—"new" in the sense that it is not basically carrying forward the same line, the same policy which was there last year, the previous year? But I should say that certain couplings are operating. One is the massive proliferation of black money. In spite of it, Mr. Gandhi has spoken just now optimistically. He is a young man, so he is optimistic, but we do not see any effective measures being taken at all to curb what was described as a parallel economy. It is a serious matter indeed for any Government to be faced with a parallel economy. So, this black

money is proliferating all the time. Secondly, the big business houses, that is, those companies which come under the MRTP Act and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act have become economically stronger and more self-confident. Their assets have grown. I need not put these figures again. There is tremendous growth in the assets of these big companies over the last ten years. Their profits have increased. Their dividend rates have gone up. These big business houses are also pressurising the Government. Just as parallel economy is operating, the big business houses are trying to get more out of economy for themselves. They are not operating out of any altruistic motives. And then there is pressure of the growing foreign collaboration. These things added up together have, I think, produced the state of affairs where any budget which is now brought forward is bound to reflect the new emphasis on these trends i.e. the trend of so-called liberalisation. Liberalisation, previously it used to be these gentlemen—Birlas and Tatas and so on—used to go on complaining and grousing about too many restrictions, too many controls, that this is the biggest obstacle to production. But now it seems, after so many years of persuasion and pressure they have succeeded in winning over the Government of India to their philosophy completely. Previously there was some attempt in the larger social interests, in the interest of self reliance, in the interest of building a strong infrastructure of domestic production. There was some attempt at least at developing the public sector, at planning at import substitution, at various types of controls which were meant to limit the unfettered activities of these private interests. But now liberalisation in the interests of production has become one slogan of the Government. Entry into the core sector has been opened up to the large houses. This was one restriction, very basic earlier, and so called high technology areas are being opened up and going apparently to be further opened in future to the foreign companies and mainly that means to the trans-

nationals or the multi-national companies. What I am trying to make out is, it would not be correct to say that under pressure of the International Monetary Fund some new departure or some new principles have been undertaken by the Government this year as reflected in this budget. I would remind the House that in the IMF Memorandum and in the letter of the Government of India to the IMF it became amply clear that policies and trends which were being pursued by the Government in this country for some time past and which have been adumbrated in the pages of the Sixth Five Year Plan, those were approved by the IMF. It was not necessary for the IMF to say that—no, you are following a wrong line, you must change this and do this and do that. What they have said in their own memorandum is by and large the assessment team which they sent have said "by and large the Government of India is pursuing a path which is exactly what we want." Of course, they want certain things to be emphasised more. That is a different matter. So, it would be wrong to say that upto last year the Government was proceeding on some line which has been upset and diverted by the entry of the IMF. It is not so. The IMF have rubber stamped and approved what the Government was basically doing even before this Rs. 5000 crores loan came.

Mr. Gandhi himself has also mentioned that this year the budget, of course, has spared the corporate sector entirely from the tax net. So, there is going to be fall in the revenue from direct taxes. It has given them plenty of concessions. Mr. Gandhi approves of that. He thinks this is going to lead to greater production. Time will make us wiser whether bribes and jobs given to these people in the form of concession—wealth tax, capital gains tax, depreciation, allowance, income tax on dividends, tax holiday for exports plus another additional Rs. 500 cores given as export subsidy, whether

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these things are going to produce results! Time will say. But every year this question comes up and every year we have to point out that by placating and appeasing this section, this powerful section of the private sector, the results are not going to follow.

15.25 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.

Has there been some growth in production? Well, I think, here and there, there has been and there is bound to be some growth when considering the size of the outlay and so on. But in the pages of the Economic Survey itself, Sir, I have no time to quote, though I am tempted to quote so many paragraphs the Government itself admits that increase in production which has taken place, particularly in 1980-81 and 1981-82 is mainly due to three factors. One, they say, is the great improvement in the infrastructure whose performance had become very miserable at one time and special attention was paid to see that infrastructure picked up. Mr. Mukherjee has also claimed that the infrastructure has now improved very much. That is one factor.

The second factor which I am surprised to find is they admitted so many times in the Economic Survey—the remarkable improvement in labour relations. That means, there have been less strikes, less interruptions of production, the workers are working hard etc. Of course, on other occasions, all of us this side had to point out the absurdity of the situation that when there is such a better labour relations, such a decline in the number of man-days lost, strikes and all that, that was the moment you selected to reward the labour of this country with the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance and now with the threats of wage freeze and impounding of dearness allowance. This is how you reconcile the remarkable improvement in the labour relations. This is not my language. This is the language which I am quoting from the Economic

Survey. What are you offering them as reward for that?

Thirdly, the virtual abandonment of the restrictions imposed by MRTF Act and FERA, it is these things which have rather to some extent stimulated production. Now, I must say one thing before I forget about this "infrastructure". The House should not be misled because we have been told that in the industries in the core sector including steel, there has been remarkable pick up because of the improvement in the infrastructure. I have to point out, Sir, on the 24th February the Minister of State in the Ministries of Industry and Steel and Mines, Dr. Charanjit Chanana stated in Parliament publicly that this year, that is the year ending 31st March, 1982—only a few days are remaining—about the non-fulfilment of the revised target of steel production. He is certain about non-fulfilment and he has said it is due entirely to the failure of infrastructural support. He has said that last year the target of 5.7 million tonnes was revised upward to 6.3 million tonnes on the assumption that they would get better infrastructural support. That means supply of coal, supply of power, better movement of railway wagons and so on. But he admits that now because of the failure of the infrastructural support, even the original target of 5.73 million tonnes cannot be achieved by the end of this month. And in spite of admitting his failure, the Economic Survey has predicted:

"New peak levels of production of steel."

How do you reconcile these things? The Minister in-charge of Steel is saying something different. After so many years of production of our five public sector steel plants, certainly you cannot say there have been lot of strikes and labour troubles and so on they have not been able to achieve the original target of 5.73 million tonnes. The Minister-in-charge has said that this is mainly due to the collapse of the infrastructure which they had anticipated would be there to support them. But the economic

Survey waxes eloquent about the great achievements of infrastructure that they have brought about.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): He is confusing the whole thing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That will give you a chance to clear up the confusion. The original target of 5.7 million tonnes had to be adhered to.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That we are reaching.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Not according to Mr. Chanana. He has said in these few days, 20 days left, it will be impossible to do it.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Anyways, I will clarify it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: About the burdens, the new imposts that have been imposed on the people and all that, I think, that has been talked about enough here. There is nothing surprising. If you are not going to impose any tax on the corporate sector and direct taxes are going to be given a go by, where is the money going to come from? Obviously, all these things have happened. There are additional levies to the tune of an amount of Rs. 533 crores which incidentally is 70 per cent more than that of Mr. R. Venkataraman's budget last year. It is not a very small amount. But it is going to be realised almost entirely by way of customs duties and excise duties. There will be a decline in the revenue from direct taxes.

Now, it has become a regular exercise of the Government. Just before the budget, this year, from December, 1981 to February, 1982, in these 3 months, a burden of Rs. 1250 crores was heaped on the people of this country through the hikes in railway freight rates, passenger fares, tele-communication tariffs, increase in posts and telegraph rates and all that. The Government of India claimed to IMF that in the first 16 months of the Sixth Plan, they have already fulfilled 92

per cent of the resources target which was there for the whole Plan period. The cumulative budgetary deficit for the entire Plan period was fixed at Rs. 5000 crores; that it should not go above that. This deficit has already been exceeded in the first three years by 40 crores. Now I understand why we were never permitted to discuss even the draft of the Sixth Plan. It is something unprecedented. I do not know if IMF wants that Parliament of India should not discuss the Plan. This is the first time that it has happened, in my 20 years of being in this House, I regret to say—Mr. Range, you should not be happy about it; you used to sit with me once in that corner—that even Plan at its draft stage was never discussed in this House; the time could not be found for it.

Further, there is a rise in loans from financial institutions—to whom? We know very well—and it has gone up in 1981-82 by 24.2 per cent, the expansion of bank credit has gone up by 34.3 per cent for industry, other than the small-scale sector, it has gone up by 23.8 per cent for wholesale trade. As he knows very well, for the portfolio he was holding a little while ago, an extra credit of a substantial amount was found for the jute mills. And today, in West Bengal, 13 jute mills are lying closed, closed down by the employers. What have they done with that extra credit which was given to them to purchase raw jute? Only the Government knows, nobody else knows. But while production is growing in some sectors, on the other side, the sickness of industry is growing. He does not tell us anything about that very much except to say, in future, if the units fall sick, they will not be taken over by the Government.

The Economic Survey says on p. 2:

"An indepth analysis carried out by the Reserve Bank of India to identify the reasons for industrial sickness of large industrial units

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revealed that in the majority of such Units, about 52 per cent, internal causes like management deficiencies, diversion of funds."

a polite name for theft and embezzlement.

"Lack of clear marketing strategy and infighting among different interests, were the major causes of sickness."

So, because of this, I think, a few hundreds, 300 or 400 of large Units in this country are closed at the moment and the loss of production which is caused thereby does not seem to cause any concern to the Government at all! No tears are shed for that.

If a worker threatens to go on strike, well, he would be shown the Danda of ESMA!

But 400 big industrialists can close down their factories saying that they are sick after having embezzled the money and done infighting among their family members, nobody threatens them either inside or outside the House. So, we know in what type of society we are living in!

(Interruptions)

Another point which the IMF Memorandum is very happy about is that the Government apparently assured them that special provisions which were made so far for safeguarding the interests of the small-scale sector would be relaxed and modified and made more realistic.

I think that the small-scale sector in this country is quite an important sector. But we tend to be confused and dazzled by the glamour of these Tatas and Birlas.

In this present Budget, what has Shri Pranab Mukherjee done? I will give two examples.

60 per cent customs duty has been imposed on the import of scrap, the stainless steel scrap, raising the price by Rs. 7 per kg. and this will mean, I am told, that the survival of about 800 small Units, small furnaces and of manufacturers of utensils who use this scrap for making utensils, their very survival, is likely to be threatened. I would like to know what is the logic behind this raising of Customs duty by 60 per cent.

Then there is another question which is even more remarkable. Long ago, in 1966, the manufacture of laundry soap, washing soap, was reserved exclusively for the small-scale sector. But even today, after so many years, about 16 years, questions are asked here and replies are given. The last reply given was on 2nd December in response to one of my questions:

"Although the manufacture of laundry soap has been exclusively reserved for the small-scale sector, no ceiling has been put on the capacity of Hindustan Lever Company,"

which is the king of soaps. Hindustan Lever, apart from being a branch of world-wide multi-national Unilevers, is the king of soaps of this country, flooding the market with soaps. There is no ceiling, no restriction, on their capacity for making laundry soap and it is said here hypocritically that:

"manufacture of laundry soap is reserved exclusively for the small-scale sector."

In fact, the small-scale sector threatens to be completely throttled and wiped out by this giant, this Hindustan Lever. What is the policy of the Government? Please explain.

Then, not content with the huge inflationary effect of raising railway freights, not only railway freights, even the exemption which used to be given previously by the railways for

these surcharges on essential commodities like foodgrains, edible oils, sugar and all these things, which were exempted from the special charges, even this exemption has been withdrawn this time which means that prices of all these commodities would shoot up.

Still not content with this, Shri Pranab Mukherjee has now put an Excise duty of 66 per cent ad valorem on tyres which are used by trucks also for transporting commodities to the market. Since 1977-78, I found out that these major tyre companies have increased their prices 14 times, they have been allowed 14 times, to increase the prices of tyres, and they have increased their profits by 400 per cent. There is an institution known as the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices which, I am told, is supposed to go into these things and find out whether these companies are justified in claiming such frequent increases in the prices of their products. Has any report been received from the Bureau about the manufacture of tyres which is more or less, monopolised by five or six big tyre companies; every one knows, most of them are foreign collaboration companies like Dunlop, Good Year and all these people. Again this excise duty on tyre has led within these few days to another demand. If you read the newspapers, some of the tyre manufacturers have already started saying that there will have to be another hike in the prices of tyres which means that this will add to the inflationary cost of transport of commodities. I would not like to say, but I would suggest to the Minister that he should kindly probe into the fact, into the allegation—not fact—that some high officials of the Industry Ministry are in regular collusion with these big tyre manufacturers and it is due to their recommendations that these prices are hiked all the time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Since you are ringing the bell, I am getting impatient what I should say.

There is a big increase in the outlay of the Central Plan which was applauded here very loudly when it was announced. In terms of money, it is a big increase in outlay, some 27.6 per cent. But that is not enough. You have to tell us what is the pattern of this outlay. Simply increasing the quantum of outlay is not necessarily going to help the common man at all. In fact, there are tables showing on which sectors plan outlays have been increased and on which sectors plan outlays have been reduced, and if you analyse those carefully, you will find that the common man is not going to benefit at all. he will hardly benefit from any of these things. The whole thing is geared, as the Government had been moving in that direction all the time—and now the IMF has put its rubberstamp on that—for the so-called priority sectors. How are these things distributed among the priority sectors, please tell us.

We find that there is a change, a tilt, in favour of exporters. Exporters are generally big exporters, these MRTP and FERA companies and the rural rich the rich sections in the country. This plan outlay is not going to benefit the small farmers, the poor farmers, the marginal farmers or the landless people. it will benefit to some extent the rural rich who are able to purchase tractors and do that kind of thing.

I do not want to take up more time, but I would say that this Budget is really a grass hopper's budget, trying to conceal the reality, the truth, and the truth of the matter is that this IMF staff which came here to appraise the plan—and was followed later, as you know, by the team of inspectors who have been moving about here—has appraised the plan and the general direction of the Government's policy by saying that the focus of the adjustment programme is explicitly on the structural adjustment of the economy, they refer, in so many places, to the new pragmatic industrial policy—I am quoting all this from the IMF document—further progressive liberalisation of imports, a striking change

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in the government's policy towards the private industrial sector—it may be striking to the IMF staff, I do not know, but it is not striking to us, we have seen it going on for a long time—a liberal attitude to foreign collaboration, mobilisation of resources by raising the administered prices, greater freedom to the forces of international competition—which means less protection for domestic industries—a clear shift in favour of exports, they have said that this is a major change against the policy of import substitution which in due course, in the long term, would lead to a change in the structure of the economy.

I should say this Budget is one more nail in the coffin of self-reliance. It is bartering away self-reliance. If you give up the policies of import substitution and modify your policies in a direction which you have yourself to condemn—just now you held the South Conference in this country, which was a very important and useful conference, I should say and I congratulate the Government of India for holding that conference, but those countries which came there, of the so-called South were telling—this is the very malady which they are complaining about all the time—that it is the developed countries, the countries where the multi-nationals and transnationals operate, who want these developing countries of the Third World to attune their policies to this goal, to give up self-reliance, to give up import-substitution, to forget the domestic market, to concentrate on export market but the export market is also blocked by them due to their own protectionism. They would not allow our exports to go there and they would flood our market with their imports. Is this not that the whole South, South Conference was talking about? Is this not the warning which President Julius Nyerere gave you last week when he came here to take an award from the Prime Minister in the Vigyan Bhavan? He is one victim of IMF in his own country—a friend

who pointed out to you, 'Beware of this IMF. Once it gets at the throat of these developing countries, this is what they try to do.'

I would say that the Budget—I do not want to analyse every line of the Budget—is only an annual reflection of the general policies which the Government is following the general economic, financial and industrial policies and so on. But I would just tell my friend because he is a good friend of mine for many years—you have now put your foot on a thorny path. You should try to think twice, thrice and four times before proceeding headlong along this path because it will have the most deleterious effects for the Indian economy and whether you like it or not, it will mean that the goals of self-reliance, of an independent economic development of import substitution which we have set before ourselves from the days of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's grand-father in the plans which he had adumbrated, all those goals will have to be gradually given up. They will be eroded.

Mr. Venkataraman had said last time and he had assured us at the time of IMF discussion that if we find that these things are going against the country's long-term interests, if instead of strengthening the economy, they begin to weaken the economy, then we are not under any compulsion to go on taking all the instalments of this loan. We can free ourselves from this incubus if we consider it necessary. So, I should say that the Government should think ten times before they proceed along the whole of this path. But even supposing the whole of the IMF thing is written off, where will we be? Because what is the line they have been following all these years? Therefore, we find that the biggest beneficiaries are particularly those very interests who are not interested in strengthening the economy and who are more interested in their own profits. That way, Sir, this economy will face suicide and I cannot, of course, support

the Budget because there is nothing there to support it. It is only a reflection of the economic survey and the philosophy. Therefore, I cannot support it in any case and I have to oppose it and I hope that he will not just give a little bit of 2 per cent excise duty reduction here and 1 per cent of something which is all irrelevant. You can do it or not do it, it does not matter anything to me at all. The main thing is....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot expect more than that from Mr. Pranab Mukherjee—from a grasshopper.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not want him next year to be a grasshopper also. I want him to settle down somewhere. It is better that he settles down on a firm and strong tree of self-reliance and no hop about like this in an unstable manner.

BEGUM ABIDA AHMED (Bareilly): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir and hon. Members, each year, the month of February brings forth great expectations and horrifying fears. It is creditable, indeed that the Hon. Finance Minister, while slaying the apparition like fears of greatly enhanced taxes and prices has provided a glow of hope of success for the forthcoming year.

It is well known that in the last two years, the Government was pre-occupied with the task of arresting further deterioration in the overall economic situation and in stabilizing and readying the economy for rapid growth and development. As the figures given in the *Economic Survey* revealed, the Government has succeeded in coming to grips with inflation and in stabilizing the economy. The time is now ripe for the launching of a crusade against poverty and under-development. It is in this background that 1982-83 has been declared as the 'productivity year' and a new 20-Point Programme has been chalked out. The opening of the core sector to large industrial houses and

the welcoming of foreign investment in the high technology sector are indicative of the Government policy of achieving rapid economic progress through increased production and productivity.

Higher production and productivity necessitate the mobilisation of resources on a larger scale. The twin objectives of larger savings and productive investment reveal a number of schemes etc. whereunder savings and investments have been made attractive to the private investor. Notable amongst them are the social security certificates and the capital investment Bonds both of which are directed towards attracting private savings, mostly from the household sector, for the purpose of public investment. Among other proposals providing for enhanced production, the formulation of the scheme of excise duty concession for increased production of specified goods is noteworthy.

The hon. Finance Minister, while making communication through post, a dearer affair, has largely allowed the common man to have a sigh of relief. In fact, several articles of common consumption such as pencils, erasers, pens, thermos flasks, water coolers, tooth brushes, spectacles, water filter, hand pumps and helmets have been exempted from the levy of Central Excise duty.

The social welfare aspect has also been adequately dealt with in the budget. Under the Excise Act, braille typewriters and vehicles used by handicapped and invalid persons have been wholly exempted from the levy of excise duty. The National Children's Fund has been placed at par with other funds of national character in so far as income-tax concessions to donors to this Fund are concerned. This proposal will encourage the inflow of more and more donations into this fund. At this juncture, it may be pointed out that the National Children's Fund was established with a

[Begam Abida Ahmed]

view to implementing programme for the welfare of children, including rehabilitation of destitute children, particularly, pre-school age children and other programmes envisaged in the national plan of action for the International Year of the Child. I hope that people take the initiative and donate generously to build up the corpus of this Fund.

Remittances from abroad go a long way in augmenting the foreign exchange reserves. In the past two years, the balance of payments position has not been good and has led to a depletion of our foreign exchange reserves. It is refreshing to note that provisions have been proposed in the Income-tax Act, the Wealth Tax Act as well as the Gift Tax Act granting concessions to remittances from non-residents to their relatives in India. I hope these concessions will be taken advantage of and a larger flow of funds from this source would result.

In my Constituency, that is, Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh there are inter-alia two important and large industrial concerns. They are: (1) Synthetic Rubber Factory belonging to Synthetic and Chemicals Ltd. and a match factory belonging to WIMCO Ltd. I have received representations from them in respect of the effect of the budget proposals on their production, sale etc. Both these factories are important in that they provide employment to thousands of workers from neighbouring villages as well as the city of Bareilly.

I shall deal first with the rubber factory. Synthetic rubber has been realized by the hon. Finance Minister as being of great importance along with other chemicals such as carbon black. Synthetic rubber, carbon black and a few other chemicals have been given favoured treatment under the Income Tax Act in respect of concessions on dividends on inter-corporative investment in companies manufacturing

these items. Moreover, under the Excise Act also the scheme of input excise duty relief is sought to be extended to, inter-alia, synthetic rubber and carbon black going into the production of tyres. While both the above proposals have been welcomed as steps towards the raising of the level of production it is suggested that the 'input excise duty relief' scheme could have also been extended to cover synthetic rubber earmarked for the footwear industry. This would satisfy the twin objectives of giving a push to the domestic synthetic rubber industry as well as enable the production of cheaper footwear such as chappals which benefit would enure to the common man.

15.58 hrs.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV *in the Chair*]

The hon. Finance Minister is to be congratulated for formulating the Scheme of excise duty concession for increased production of goods covered by 38 Tariff items. However, while carbon black and other chemicals are included in these 38 items, synthetic rubber which is equally, if not more important, has been excluded. It might be in the interest of nation, as synthetic rubber is an important input, to not only include it in the list of goods eligible for the said scheme of excise duty concession for increased production but also to give the indigenous synthetic industry a shot in the arm by raising import duty on imported synthetic rubber which would also enable the saving of substantial amount of foreign exchange.

As regards matches, it is to be noted that the present budget has left the excise duty structure untouched and the excise duty differentials in respect of matches produced by the mechanised sector, the middle sector and the cottage or tiny sector introduced in 1979 are also still in operation. The mechanised sector are required to pay Rs. 7.20 per gross boxes whereas the

middle and cottage sectors pay only Rs. 4.50 and Rs. 1.60 per gross boxes respectively. This large differential in the products of the three sectors. As a result it has become increasingly difficult for the mechanised sector to market its higher priced products. I am told that for this reason WIMCO has already had to lay off 1000 workers and close down its factory at Madras. The match factory at Bareilly is also facing the same problem and if these wide differentials are allowed to persist then it may also have to be closed down leading to further unemployment in the region.

Bareilly is a large and historical city. The setting up of industries like the synthetic rubber factory, match factory the camphor factory and other factories have provided a boost to the economy, as well as, provided employment opportunities for thousands. With the Government being determined to enhance production and productivity, I am confident that while existing industries would be helped and maintained, more units such as fertilizer factories and sugar factories would be set up in Bareilly. The setting up of the latter two factories would have the twin advantage of industrialisation and greater employment in the region as well as providing boost to agriculture, particularly, in respect of sugarcane.

16 hrs.

During 1981-82 the economy has shown remarkable resilience. Despite the deterioration in the balance of payments front, it has still been possible to increase agricultural and industrial production and, at the same time, to reduce and keep a check on inflation. The task ahead is to consolidate these gains. Let us all join hands and relentlessly endeavour to increase productivity and achieve rapid but sustained and equitable growth in the economy.

SHRI S. MURUGIAN (Tiruppatrur): On the Budget for 1982-83, which has been presented by our hon. Finance Minister, I rise to make a few suggestions. As compared to all the former Finance Ministers, our present Finance Minister is the youngest in age. But he has proved that he is matured in wisdom by the intelligent Budget he has presented. He has introduced the novel Social Security Scheme under which the people in the age-group of 18 to 45 years can invest Rs. 5000/- and the personal risk is covered even during the validity period of the scheme. This amount of Rs. 5,000 is very small. I suggest that it should be raised to Rs. 10,000/-. I need not dilate how the value of rupee is getting eroded day by day and that is why I suggest a minimum amount of Rs. 10,000/- under this scheme.

The hon. Finance Minister has offered abundant incentives for augmenting production in this Year of Productivity. He has also announced the dual price policy for the cement. For all these years the middlemen were exploiting the situation for their personal aggrandisement. Now under this scheme the consumer will be able to get cement at a fixed price. I suggest that cement should not be given to cement stockists; it should be directly sold to the consumers at a fixed price. I am sure that the manufacturers also would produce more cement now.

Another regrettable feature of this Budget is that the price of postal cover has been increased from 35 paise to 50 paise and the inland letter from 25 paise to 35 paise. These postal articles are used by common people and they cannot afford to pay such enormous price for these articles. The hon. Minister should be generous enough to reduce the cost of these postal articles to the existing level. This demand becomes relevant when we find that the 5-star Hotels' tax has been abolished. The Government would be los-

ing a revenue of Rs. 6 crores. Who is staying in these 5-star hotels? Only affluent sections of our society stay the comfort of 5-star hotels. They are all incometax payers and their hotel bill is deducted for incometax purposes. What is the meaning in giving further incentive to these rich people by abolishing the hotel tax? This tax should be re-imposed and the prices of cards, covers and inland letters should be brought to the existing level. The common people who are the victims of rising prices cannot afford to buy these articles at such exorbitant rates. I request the hon. Minister to look into and do the needful.

I am sorry to point that nothing concrete has been offered to the agriculturists in the form of reduction in excise duty of fertilisers nor in the price of fertilisers. When the prices of agricultural inputs are mounting, unfortunately the farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce. The hon. Minister of Finance should see that the agriculturists are encouraged to produce more and whatever is necessary for that purpose should be done by him. You should see, Sir, how the administrative expenditure has mounted to astronomical figures. It was Rs. 1869 crores in 1960-61 and in 1980-81 it was Rs. 22,808 crores. In twenty years' time, the expenditure has gone up by 12 times. In these circumstances, I wonder why the Expenditure Commission was abolished abruptly. Unless there is discipline the tendency to spend will be on the increase for ever. The Expenditure Commission should be reconstituted so that ways and means could be found for curbing the ever-growing administrative expenditure. Only when the administrative expenditure is curtailed, the savings can be invested in developmental projects meant for the common good. For example, the vital rail project for the economic growth of Tamil Nadu, the Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin BG line was included last year in the Railway Budget. Like offering sugarcandy to hungry elephant, a sum

of Rs. 70 lakhs has been provided for this project this year. The argument adduced is that there are financial constraints. If we can reduce the administrative expenditure even by Rs. 5 crores, that sum could be allotted for the important railway project meant for the economic development of Tamil Nadu. I request the hon. Minister to do the needful in this matter.

Another important issue is the investment of about Rs. 9,200 crores we have made in the public sector industrial units. The concept of public sector is being implemented so as to capture the commanding heights of economy and not be at the mercy of private sector for the industrial needs of the country. Out of 168 industrial units, during 1980-81, 74 industrial units have incurred a loss of Rs. 752 crores. This is a substantial sum. Careful attention should be paid to such heavy losses in our public sector units and steps should be initiated immediately for averting such recurring losses. This is a drain on our economy. The Government of India should ensure these public sector units become profitable and contribute to the general revenues of the country.

Here this question assumes serious significance in view of the growing unemployment in the country. According to the Economic Survey, 70 crores of people have registered themselves in the Employment Exchanges. The problem of unemployment is growing by leaps and bounds. A Committee of Experts should be constituted to suggest immediate ways and means for solving the growing unemployment in the country. If this is not solved immediately, the volcano of frustration can erupt any day in the country. Alternative job opportunities must be generated in both public sector and in private sector.

It is also relevant to point out here that unnecessary expenditure in the States should be also curtailed. For example, the Poompuhar Shipping Corporation of Tamil Nadu has con-

tracted with a West German firm for the purchase of three ships at a cost of Rs. 100 crores. The D.G. Shipping and the Shipping Development Fund Committee have pointed that this cost is 50 per cent higher than the cost of vessels available elsewhere. They have pointed that the same vessels at 50 per cent cost is available in Japan and South Korea. The Central Government cannot allow Rs. 50 crores in foreign exchange to be frittered by this Poompuhar Shipping Corporation. Two, three days back, the English newspapers in Delhi have published a news item in which this Corporation is called as the School for Scandal. The Government of India should ensure that vessels at the cheapest price are purchased from wherever they are available.

Then, I would like to point out that the incometax arrears run to about Rs. 400 crores. If endeavours are made to collect these arrears, then there will be no need to levy additional imposts for one year. Similarly, energetic efforts should be made for eradicating the wide-spread evil of tax evasion.

Our people are hoping against hope that vigorous implementation of 20-point programme would rescue them from abysmal poverty. But, unfortunately, the sums allocated in this year's budget seem to be lesser than last year's allocation. Unless the 20-point programme is implemented earnestly, 40 crores of people living below the poverty line cannot get the essential commodities at a fair price. The distribution system, which is one of the 20-point programme, should be strengthened throughout the country.

Unfortunately, the present State Government in Tamil Nadu has not executed the irrigation schemes which were approved by the Planning Commission here. The reason advanced is that the had been started by the former State Government and so they should not be completed. In many dis-

tricts of Tamil Nadu, the drought is not only recurring but in fact has become a permanent phenomenon. The Government of India should initiate steps to find out what are the districts in Tamil Nadu which are perennially under drought conditions and which are the approved irrigation schemes that have not been implemented by the present State Government of Tamil Nadu. I make this appeal because there are no representative institutions like Panchayats, Panchayat Unions or Municipalities to reflect the problems of the people in Tamil Nadu for the past 5, 6 years. I suggest that elections to these democratic institutions should be held without further delay. The Government of India should come to the rescue of the people of Tamil Nadu in this matter. The Government of India should also ensure that unnecessarily huge sums are not frittered away, that too in foreign exchange, in buying ships at fancy prices. The savings in this can be utilised for the people's welfare programmes. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on the budget presented by him. It has been described by an hon. Member as the grass-hopper's budget. However, on the contrary, I find that the budget shows a determination to grapple with the economic problems of this country. It has been so framed as to achieve the main objectives of our economic policy, namely, firstly to reduce the inflationary pressures in the economy, secondly to give a boost to production and raise savings, and thirdly to narrow the yawning gap in the balance of payments. All this he had to do under certain difficulties. One, he has to raise the defence expenditure by 11 per cent in view of the uncertain international situation; two, he had to provide Rs. 600 crores or more by way of interest on debts both internal and external, and three, he had to grapple with a deficit of more than Rs. 2000 crores on the income side during the next year.

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

The economy has responded well to the policy incentives of our Government. The industrial production is likely to increase by 8 per cent, agricultural production by 3 per cent and the gross national product is likely to register an increase of more than 4.6 per cent. This is almost the target which has been laid down in the Five-Year Plan. There has been a considerable improvement in the working of the infrastructure. The working of the infrastructure began improving in the middle of 1980-81 and this progress has been sustained during the whole of 1981-82. In the case of coal, for instance, the production increased by 11.5 per cent, and the target of 121 million tonnes is likely to be achieved by the end of this financial year. Similarly, power generation has shown an increase of 11.6 per cent during the same period, and the total tonnage of revenue earning traffic by railways has increased by 16 per cent during the first nine months of this fiscal year. This has encouraged the Finance Minister to take steps to increase the production still further in 1982-83. With this objective in view, he has provided for a steep increase in the Plan outlays in the Sixth Five Year Plan, in critical sectors, such as Energy, steel, fertilisers, etc. The Central Plan next year represents an increase of 27.6 per cent over the Plan for 1981-82.

At the present juncture of our economic history, the most crucial sector is energy sector. As regards crude, petroleum, which has been the bottleneck in our economy, the outlay has been fixed at Rs. 2045 crores, which represents an increase of 90 per cent over the current year. The outlay on coal is being increased to Rs. 877 crores, which represents an increase of 52 per cent over the current year. And in the power sector the outlay in the Central Sector will be Rs. 929 crores as against Rs. 729 crores in 1981-82. On the whole, the outlay for energy sector will be 62 per cent higher than in 1981-82. This increase more than neutralises the increase in the

cost of inputs during the last two years and makes provision for greater increase than had been proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

A provision of Rs. 2173 crores has been made for irrigation and Command Areas Development as against Rs. 1830 crores in 1981-82. Irrigation is the crucial factor which leads to the adoption of improved methods of cultivation and increase in production. It is the basis of our strategy for agricultural development.

I would like to make one suggestion at this point that though we have spent a stupendous amount on this in the last 30 to 35 years, yet our methods are extremely wasteful. Our water resources are not being used with economy, as they should have been used, since it is a very scarce resource. I therefore, suggest that we undertake research in technology and try to adopt the trickle or deep method of irrigation. With this method it will be possible for us to make use of our water resources optimally and cover almost the whole area in India. With 7 to 10 inches of rainfall in Israel they have brought all their land under irrigation. So this is an area where some part of the allocation should be used for research and development.

The 20-point programme calls for intensive efforts in some areas vital for development and for the welfare of our people. The Hon. Minister has done well and has rightly provided for an increased allocation for this item of nation building activity. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that these measures are calculated to boost production in a big way.

Secondly, savings are the sinews of capital formation; and capital is the basis of modern production. Modern production is capitalistic in this sense, and not in the sense that is usually

adopted by some Members on the other side. Therefore, the Budget has given encouragement to increased savings. The concessions proposed for this purpose will benefit not only the small man, but also the middle-income people. The fairly high rate of savings in our society, which is about 22 per cent, is a source of economic strength. But the larger investments, which are contemplated in the Sixth Five Year Plan, cannot be made, unless we increase our savings still further. Critics say that our proportion of savings to the Gross Product is already very high. It is higher than what it is in most of the countries. Therefore, it is not possible to raise savings. I say it is possible to raise savings and with the inducements provided by the Hon. Finance Minister, it will not be possible to raise savings still further. We must do that. Otherwise it will not be possible to carry out the larger programme of investment during the Sixth Five Year Plan in a non-inflationary manner.

Sir. Planning is not an easy process. It is common to say that "Planning is as difficult as rising oneself by one's own bootstraps." Unless we realise that, we cannot succeed in our Planning. The Hon. Minister has held out inducements which are bound to have that effect. Among the many inducements he has proposed, particularly welcome are the two savings instruments viz. the Social Security Certificate and the Capital Investment Bond. The former, viz. the Social Security Certificate will benefit the small man, as nothing else has done so far in our economic history. The investment will be at a higher rate of interest, coupled with a form of insurance. It is an ingenious way of making the small man save and contribute to the development of our public sector.

Our friends on the other sides have complained that the Budget will lead to accelerated inflationary pressures. Even some economists like Prof. Lakdawala have expressed concern over the possible repercussions that would result from the enhancement of com-

modity taxation. Let us take their case.

The overall burden on the community would amount to over Rs. 1300 crores, if we take into account the effects of the Railway Budget, increases in the charges made by the Telephone and Telegraph department, along with Rs. 391 crores from increases in the basic and auxiliary duties of customs, and Rs. 196 crores from excise duties. While imposing this burden, the Minister has taken care to see that they have the minimum effect on the lower income groups of the community. Not only that; he has gone further and given some concessions on articles of special interest to the poorer sections. He has left uncovered a deficit of Rs. 1365 crores, which is substantially lower than the Rs. 1700 crores deficit of the current year.

These factors, viz. the total increases in taxation and payment for services of telegraph and telephone, and the Railways, and the leaving the deficit of Rs. 1365 crores uncovered, will, it is contended, trigger off inflationary pressures. May I point out that it is possible to meet these inflationary pressures, by rising productivity? This is the prime object of this Budget, and of our economic policy this year. Increases in production and productivity can neutralize these forces to a large extent. To say that they would not, argues your pessimism, and not optimism.

Secondly, our monetary and credit policy has shown its efficacy in restraining aggregate demand. This is a powerful factor, and will continue to operate during the coming year. Thirdly, a point which has not been made by Members on the other side is that we have been suffering from a large deficit in balance of payments. It is large enough to make us uneasy. It will continue next year. Even if we meet it temporarily, there will be a loss of foreign exchange reserves; and this means there will be a reduction in the amount of money—which will have a

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

deflationary effect. A fall in the foreign exchange reserves will mean a reduction in the amount of money in the country, and it is bound to have a highly deflationary effect on the price level. If you consider the factors on both the sides, it is reasonable to conclude that the fears of inflation are unfounded, and that the price level will remain steady, with a small fluctuation on either side.

There is another basic feature of this Budget, viz. that it makes a serious effort to meet the yawning gap in the balance of payments. This has been increasing during the last three years, and as a result, we are in a serious predicament. The import bill for oil and oil products alone eats up 80 per cent of the value of our exports. The deficit in the balance of payments last year was more than Rs. 5,000 crores. It is likely to be of the same order of magnitude during the next year.

The Budget contains a number of welcome measures to boost our exports such as tax relief to exporters whose export earnings for any year exceed those of the previous year by more than 10 per cent; exemption of 25 per cent on the income of construction contractors from foreign business. These and other provisions will certainly help in increasing our foreign exchange earnings. A number of measures have also been taken to attract larger remittances from non-resident Indians and foreign nationals of Indian origin. These remittances have been of great help to us during the recent years. It is natural for any country under the circumstances to take steps to bridge the gap in the balance of payment and that is what we have been doing—for instance, import substitution encouragement to exporters and expanding the production of commodities like steel and fertiliser, which we have to import on a large scale. We are taking these steps to bridge this gap, but when we do it, members on the

other side accuse us that our budget is framed under the influence of the I.M.F. This policy which we have been following has been there for the last not three or four years but five to six years. We want to make our trade balance viable; we want to set that there is an equilibrium in the balance of payment, that is between export and import. Whatever the suggestions of the I.M.F. are, the object of our policy will be to bridge the gap between exports and imports that is to increase our export and reduce our import, as far as possible so that there is an equilibrium or balance between the two sides of the account; and that is what is called the structural change in the economy.

Mr. Gupta referred to some suggestions made by the I.M.F. Whatever they are, the object is to achieve this objective. We will continue to follow the policy which has been valid and which was helpful to us during the past years.

The hon. Finance Minister has made a small increase in the direct taxation leaving the whole basic structure intact. I am of the view that the rate of direct taxation could be lower but the enforcement should be strict. It is in this field that our performance has been poor, if not miserable; and as a result black money has increased by leaps and bounds and our Government is unable to control the economy and its functioning the Budget says that the pernicious growth of blackmoney in the economy has been a major source of concern to the Government and the Parliament; and that "our commitment to eradicate all economic offences is firm and uncompromising". These are brave words. I hope and pray that they will be matched with suitable action. With these words, I support the budget.

श्री जयराज फिल कर्मस (आंतरिक) :
माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय वित्त

मंत्री जो ने इस सरकार का इस साल का जो बजट पेश किया है, उसके बारे में चर्चा करते हुए मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूँ नगर में एक जनवरी को रात के 12 बजे हो रहे एक विशाल राष्ट्रीय पैमाने के कवि-सम्मेलन का जिक्र करना चाहूँगा । वहां पर हमारे राज्य के कई मंत्री मौजूद थे । वहां पर राष्ट्रीय स्तर के कवियों ने देश की कुछ समस्याओं के बारे में भी कुछ बातें कहीं जो कि हमारे बजट से बहुत बड़ा सम्बन्ध रखती हैं ।

श्री निर्भम हाथरसी हमारे देश के माने हुये जन-कवि हैं, उन्होंने एक कविता पढ़ी थी :—

इंदिरा मैया रोटी दे,
छोटी दे या मोटी दे ।
भूखे नंगे पेटों को,
रोटी दे, रोटी दे ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के लोकल सेल्फ गवर्नरमेंट के मिनिस्टर इसको वर्दान्त नहीं कर पाये और उन्होंने कौरन बहुत से लोगों के साथ जाकर उन कवियों की पिटाई की कि तुमने रोटी कैसे मांगी, और आज राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उसका विरोध हो रहा है ।

एक माननीय सदस्यः यह सही नहीं है ।

श्री जयगालसिंह कश्यपः अगर कोई इसको गलत सावित कर दे, तो मैं इस्तीफा देने के लिये तैयार हूँ, और अगर मेरी बात सही सावित हो, तो माननीय सदस्य इस्तीफा दे दें ।

वही बात इस बजट में है । यह सरकार देश को जनता को मार रही है । मन्त्री महोदय ने देश के जन-साधारण की समस्याओं की ओर आंख मीच कर इस बजट को तैयार किया

है । देश के 75 फीसदी लोगों से इस बजट का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । इस देश के मेहनत और मजदूरी करने वालों, कर्गड़ों पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों खेतिहार मजदूरों, किसानों और दस्तकारों के लिये इस बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । मंत्री महोदय ने सीमा शुल्क, उत्पादन-शुल्क और इनकम टैक्स की दरों में जो थोड़ी रियायत दी है, वह केवल चन्द लोगों का मुनाफा बनेगी, उनके पेट में जायेगी, उनकी तिजौरियों में जायेगी । जन-साधारण को इस बजट से कुछ मिलने वाला नहीं है ।

इस सरकार के तीन बजट पेश हो चुके हैं । इस सरकार ने जो अनुमान लगाये हैं, वे सारे के सारे झूठे सावित हुये हैं । इसका अन्दराजा या कि इस पंच-वर्षीय योजना में, पांच सालों में, बजट का घाटा 5,000 करोड़ रुपये का रहेगा, लेकिन अभी तीसरा बजट आया है और घाटा 5,000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा हो गया है । यह कैसा अनुमान है ? जिस अनुमान के आधार पर यह सरकार इस देश की योजनाएं बना रही है और जिस ढंग से वह देश की समस्याओं का, विशेषरूप से आर्थिक समस्याओं का, समाधान करना चाहती है, उसमें उसने मंहगाई के बारे में कुछ नहीं सोचा है । मंहगाई और बेरोजगारी इस देश के बहुत गंभीर सवाल बन गये हैं और यदि सरकार उन्हें हल नहीं कर पायी, तो देश के सामने एक बहुत बड़ा संकट आने वाला है ।

हम इस सदन में इस चारदीवारी के बीच में, भले ही सोच ले कि देश में कोई संकट नहीं है, लेकिन जा कर लोगों की हालत को देखिये । जिन लोगों की तनावाह और वेतन निश्चित हैं, पिछले दो सालों में उनकी आमदनी केवल 45 फीसदी रुह गई है । मूल्य इतने ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं कि हर व्यक्ति का घर का बजट अस्त-व्यस्त

[श्रो जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

हो गया है। आप पुछिये सरकारी कर्मचारियों से, कारखानों में काम करने वाले लोगों से। कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है, जिसका मूल्य न बढ़ा हो। सुबह से शुरू कीजिये, तो अब बारों और पत्तिकाओं की कीमतों को देखिये। उसके बाद घी, तेल, अनाज, चीनी से ले कर स्टोल, सीमेंट तक, स्कूल-कालेजों को पुस्तकें आदि सब चीजें मंहगी होती जारही हैं और सरकार इस महंगाई को नियंत्रित नहीं कर पा रही है।

इसका अंजाम यह हो रहा है कि किसानों को मूल्य कम मिल रहे हैं और मिल-मालिक नथा बड़े व्यापारियों को ज्यादा पैसा मिल रहा है। इस मुद्रा-स्फोट का, इन बढ़ी हुई कीमतों का पूरा फायदा चन्द लोगों की जेबों में जाकर काले धन के रूप में बढ़ रहा है। काले धन को रोकने के लिये इस बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। जब तक सरकार काले धन पर अंकुश नहीं लगायेगी, उस समय तक इस देश को अर्थव्यवस्था, अर्थिक और आद्योगिक नीतियों पर भी उसका अंकुश नहीं रह सकता। एक प्रभावगती अर्थिक नीति, आद्योगिक नीति और बजट के अनुभानों में ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि काले धन को रोकने के लिये मजबूती से कदम उठाये जायें। आप पता नहीं कौन सी वहक में जारहे हैं? आप विदेशी ताकतों की बजह से अत्यात बढ़ायेंगे। निर्यात आप कितना भी करिये लेकिन जब तक उसकी कीमत कम नहीं होगी तब तक निर्यात में कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। आप जो चीजें विदेशों को निर्यात कर रहे हैं उसकी उत्पादन लागत आप घटा नहीं पा रहे हैं। ऐसी दशा में जो

हनारा सामान बाहर जायेगा उस पर लागत ज्यादा लगेगी, उसका मूल्य कम मिलेगा आप विदेश व्यापार के बैलेस को ठीक करने के लिये भले ही ऐसा करें लेकिन उससे देश की अर्थिक हालत ठीक होने वाली नहीं है।

इस देश की अर्थिक हालत को ठीक करने के लिए हम लोग जो बातें कहते हैं वह आपको पतन्द नहीं आंती हैं। आप देख रहे हैं कि देश में बराबर बरोजगारी बढ़ रही है लेकिन आपका उससे कोई ज्यादा वस्ता नहीं है। अंज इस देश में जिस गति से बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है उसके चलते अगले पांच मालों में भयंकर रूप पैदा होने वाला है और जिसके परिणाम को सहने के लिए आपको और हमको तैयार रहना चाहिए। इसमें किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। अंज इस देश में दस करोड़ लोग किसी न किसी रूप में बेरोजगारी के शिकार हैं। क्या वे लोग इस देश के नागरिक नहीं हैं क्या इस देश में उनका हित्सा नहीं है या उनमें काम करने की शक्ति नहीं है? आप अगर उनको काम करने का अवसर नहीं देंगे तो उसका क्या अंजाम होगा? परिणामस्वरूप इस देश में अराजकता बढ़ेगी, कानून का राज खत्म होगा और आप व्यवस्था को सम्भाल नहीं पायेंगे। इस लिये देश में बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए विशेष रूप से आपको प्राथमिकता के अधीन पर इसकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। अगर आप 58, 60 और 62 साल की उम्र में नौकरी से लोगों को रिटायर करेंगे तो नयी पीढ़ी को काम नहीं मिल पायेगा। नयी पीढ़ी दरवाजे पर खड़ी रहेगी और बूढ़े जमे रहेंगे। अंजाम यह होगा कि नयी पीढ़ी

को काम नहीं मिलेगा । इसके कारण गम्भीर समस्या पैदा होगी ।

बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए बहुत सारे तरीके हैं जिन पर आप गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोच सकते हैं । आज आपकी जो फेयर प्राइस शाप्स हैं उनमें से कुछ तो कोश्रापरेटिव के आधार पर चल रही हैं और वाकी जो शाप्स हैं उनको बड़े-बड़े विजनेसमेन और पैसे वाले चलाते हैं । आप पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगार लोगों की पार्टनरशिप में फेयर प्राइस शाप्स को चलवाने की व्यवस्था करें । जहां तक कोश्रापरेटिव का सवाल है, वह तो विलकुल फेल्योर रही हैं, वहां पर तो केवल भ्रष्टाचार ही है । इसके अलावा आज आपकी जो फेयर प्राइस शाप्स हैं उनकी संख्या दस गुनी कर दीजिए ताकि लोगों को आसानी से सुविधापूर्वक चीजें उपलब्ध हो सकें और दूसरी ओर बेरोजगारी में भी कुछ राहत मिले । इसके अलावा बरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए आपको हर ब्लाक में कारखाने स्थापित करने होंगे । आज आपने हरिजनों को कहीं थोड़ा सा पैसा दे दिया, गाय-भैंस खरीदने के लिए थोड़ा सा पैसा दे दिया लेकिन उसमें भी इतना भ्रष्टाचार है कि नीचे पहुंचने तक उसको कुछ भी पैसा नहीं मिल पाता है । बैंकों से लेकर, अधिकारियों से लेकर और ब्लाक से ले कर नीचे के स्तर तक के सारे कर्मचारी उसका शोषण करते हैं । इसलिए आप को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जिससे हर ब्लाक कारखाने स्थापित किए जायें और उन लोगों को उनका मालिक बनाया जाए । इसके अलावा सरकारी डेरी फार्मों से उन लोगों को अच्छी नसल के गाय-भैंस दी जायें । ऐसी व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए । आज आपकी जितनी भी योजनाएं चल रही हैं वह सारी की सारी बेकार चली जाती हैं, उनका

कोई सदृश्योग नहीं होता है बल्कि उनका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है । आपको ऐसी ठोस अर्थिक योजनाएं बनानी चाहिए जोकि गरीबों से वास्ता रखती हों । अगर ऐसी योजनायें बनाकर आप रोजगार मोहिया नहीं करते हैं तो देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था बिगड़ती जाएगी । अभी तो आप जो बजट पेश करते हैं उसमें यही तथ्य नहीं हो रहा है कि आपकी नीति क्या है—पूँजीवादी या समाजवादी या दोनों के बीच की ? इसका कोई पता ही नहीं चलता है ।

आप की नीति क्या है, कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है । ऐसा मालूम होता है कि बजट को इतनी जल्दी में बनाया गया है कि न तो गरीबों का ध्यान रखा गया है और न ही किसी और का ध्यान रखा गया है । अगर कुछ करना ही था तो पैसे वालों के लिये खुले रूप संकर देते, ताकि गरीब आप की नीति को समझ सकें । इस प्रकार का ढांचा बना दिया गया है कि गरीब समझता है कि हमारे हित में किया जा रहा है, लेकिन जो आप के बजट का ढांचा है उसका सारे का सारा लाभ पूँजीपतियों को, बड़े घरानों को जाता है । इस देश में जो सत्ता-तम्बन्न लोग हैं उन्हीं के हित में अर्थ की सत्ता इकट्ठी होती जा रही है, गरीबों का इससे कोई हित नहीं हो पा रहा है ।

जहां तक सवाल है कि आप देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, बेरोजगारी दूर करना चाहते हैं, इससे कोई इनकार नहीं करता, लेकिन जिन मुद्दों पर ध्यान देना चाहिये, उन मुद्दों पर आप ध्यान नहीं देते । किसान को फसल और उद्योग की पैदावार दोनों चीजों के बीच में मूल्य का आधार होना चाहिये, एक ऐसा एडजस्टमेंट होना चाहिये कि उत्पादन की जो लागत

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कृष्णप]

हो श्रीर जो बाजार में विक्री की कीमत हो, दोनों में 10 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा का अन्तर न हो, ताकि लोगों का शोषण न हो सके। आज किसानों के लिये विज्ञप्ती की दर बढ़ गई है, खाद की कीमत बढ़ गई है, मजदूरी बढ़ गई है, हर चीज के पैमं बढ़ गये हैं, लेकिन उसको उसके द्वारा उत्तरादित वस्तु की सही कीमत नहीं मिल पाती है। आप श्रीद्वयोगिक चीजों की कीमतों को खेत्रिये—कपड़ा जो आज से तीन साल पहले खरीदने गये थे और आज खरीदने जाइये, उनकी कीमत तीन-चार गुना बढ़ा हुई भिन्नर्गी: ट्रैक्टर की कीमत बढ़ गई है, लोहे के पैमं बढ़ गये हैं, सीमेंट वे दाम बढ़ गये हैं, लेकिन किसान की स्थिति वही-की-वही है। उसकी लागत बढ़ी है, लेकिन उसका मुनाफा, उसकी भेंहतन का पैसा उसकी नहीं भिल पाता है। कृषि को आप उद्योग बनाइये।

फिशरीज को सौजिये—हमेशा आपने उसकी उपेक्षा की है। उसके लिये हमेशा आप की नीति बदलती रहती है। मछुवां के साथ आज आप का कैसा व्यवहार है? अभी तीन-चार दिन हुए वहां के एम० एल० सी० वन्दोदार जी हजार-पाँच सौ मछुओं को इकट्ठा करके वहां लाये थे। जो परम्परागत रूप से काम करने वाला है उसको डीजल की पूरी डयूटी देनी पड़ती है। जो बड़े-बड़े ट्राउलर्स वाले हैं आप ने उनके डीजल पर डयूटी माफकर रखी है, आप जानते हैं ट्राउलर्स लाखों-करोड़ों रूपये में बनते हैं उनके डीजल की डयूटी माफ है, लेकिन जो परम्परागत रूप से नाव चलाते हैं, जो मोटर-ब्रेट लेकर मछली पकड़ने जाते हैं, उसको पूरी डयूटी देनी पड़ती है, वे कैसे इन ट्राउलर वालों से टकराव ले पायेंगे और इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि लाखों दरिकार आज बेरोजगार होते चले जा रहे हैं।

मछली ऐसा उत्तरादन है जिसमें देश की खाद्य समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है, साथ-ही-पाथ लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकता है, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र से लेकर समुद्र तक विनारे-विनारे जो प्रदेश हैं वहां ये छोटे मछुवे बराबर बेरोजगार होते रहे जा रहे हैं, लाखों-लाख मछुवे बेरोजगार हो रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की यही हालत है, बिहार की यही हालत है, नदियों और तलाबों में काम करने वाले मछुओं की हालत खराब होती जा रही है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, बंगाल, भृगु प्रदेश में जो मल्नाह, केवट, धीवर इस क्षेत्र में काम करते हैं उनकी स्थिति बहुत दयनीय हो गई है, क्योंकि सरकार ने इन्हीं पावन्दियों लगादी हैं किसानों का नोलाम होता है, उकेदारी और जमीदारी इन कामों के लिये पैदा कर दी गई है। घाटों का नोलाम करना शुरू कर दिया है और इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि करोड़ों धीवर, मल्नाह, केवट, निपर, बेरोजगार होते जा रहे हैं। उनके साथ जो अन्यथा हो रहा है उसका समाधान आपको करना चाहिये।

हमारे जो दसकार हैं—उनके लिये भी इस बजट में कुछ नहीं है। जो लोग कुम्हार का काम करते हैं, मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाते हैं, लोहार हैं, बढ़ाई हैं, जो कूत का काम करते हैं, जो गडरिये हैं उनके लिये इस बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था के साथ जुड़ी हुई है और उस में यदि हम इन लोगों को उपेक्षित रखें, इन की तरफ ध्यान न दें तो क्या देश आग बढ़ सकता है? देश के करोड़ों लोग कैसे समझेंगे कि संसद में बैठे हुए हम लोग जो अरबों और करोड़ों का बजट पास करते हैं, इसमें हमारे लिये क्या व्यवस्था है, हम को इसमें क्या भिलता है?

हरिजनों के लिए और आदिवासियों के लिए जो आप की योजनाएं हैं, आप उन क्षेत्रों में जा कर देखिये कि क्या हो रहा है। आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के बहुत से माननीय सदस्य यहां मौजूद हैं और वे इस बात को जानते हैं और भी जा कर देखा है कि उन योजनाओं के लिए जो बहुत सा पैसा यहां से जाता है, वह उन बेचारे हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को नहीं मिल पाता, उन के लाभ से नहीं और वह खर्च नहीं होता। इस देश में जो हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं और जो करोड़ों-करोड़ों अन्य पिछड़े लोगों के लोग हैं, उन को स्थिति क्या है क्या कभी आप ने इस बारे में कभी सोचा है? इस सदन में मड़ल कमीशन को चर्चा हुई और यह कहा जाता है कि मड़ल कमीशन को बार-बार चर्चा होती है। इस कि चर्चा इसलिए बार-बार होती है क्योंकि इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों से उस का सम्बन्ध है। आप मड़ल कमीशन को ग्रिपोर्ट को यहां पेश नहीं कर पाते हैं और न उस को लागू कर पाते हैं और न पिछड़े हुए लोगों के आरक्षण के बारे में कुछ सोच पाते हैं, तो फिर कैसे इस देश के करोड़ों लोग यह सोचें कि हमारा इस देश की नीतियों से, इस देश को सरकार से, इस देश के बजट से वास्ता है। जब तक इस देश के लोगों का बजट से सम्बन्ध नहीं जुड़ेगा, तब तक मैं समझता हूं कि देश में तरकी नहीं हो सकती और न उन लोगों का कोई भला हो सकता है।

मैं खास तौर पर एक बात आँख कहना चाहता हूं। शासन आप के हाथ में नहीं है। शासन आप की नौकरशाही के हाथ में आ गया है। आज नौकरशाही संसद से उपादा ऊंची हो गई है और आप के लिए सुलेचर्स के लोग हैं, जो आप के संसद हैं, जो आप भी विधान सभाओं

के लोग हैं और जाम्बा के मंत्री हैं, उन को वे किसी तरह का मान और सम्मान नहीं देते। आज यह स्थिति चल रही है और अगर यही स्थिति चलती रही, तो एक समय ऐसा आएगा कि आप को भी शरण लेने की ज़रूरत पड़ेगी और फिर वह प्रोटेक्शन आप को नहीं मिल पाएगी, वह शरण आप को नहीं मिल पाएगी। आज यह सब जो हो रहा है, उस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि ज़रूरत में ज्यादा हम हस्तक्षेप करते हैं उन के मामले में और जो सही काम है, उस को करने से रोकते हैं। जब नौकरशाही से हम गलत काम लेना चाहते हैं, तो वे समझ गये हैं कि जब गलत काम हम से लिया जाता है, तो हम इन के ऊपर रहें। इस को दूर करने के लिए कोई नरीका आप को सोचना पड़ेगा।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारा सम्बन्ध जनता से रहता है लेकिन उस जनता के बीच में जाने के लिए आप ने कौन सा माध्यम बनाया हुआ है। चुनाव के बाद एक संसद को इस बात की ज़रूरत रहती है कि वे अपने सारे वोटरों से और जो 15 लाख लोग उस के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में रहते हैं उन से साल में कम से कम एक बार सम्पर्क कायम करें, लेकिन उस के लिए कोई व्यवस्था आप ने अपने इस बजट में नहीं की है। हम यह देखते हैं कि एक अफसर, एक बी० डी० श्री० का बच्चा भी सरकारी जीप पर बैठ बैठ पढ़ने के लिए जाता है लेकिन हमारे लिए जीप की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप हमारे लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दें कि साल में एक बार अपने क्षेत्र में सरकारी गाड़ी में महीने में 15 दिन जा कर देखें कि हमारे क्षेत्र की स्थिति क्या है, उस की हालत क्या है। कोई इस तरह की व्यवस्था

श्री जयपालसिंह कृष्ण

आप के इस बजट में हम को दिखाई नहीं देती है।

एक बात और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज के प्रजातंत्र में अखबार एक बहुत बड़ा स्तंभ होता है। वैसे तो आप के दल का संगकारी पक्ष का एक यह धंधा हो गया है कि अखबारों की आलोचना की जाए। हम यहाँ आप की आलोचना करते हैं और आप बाहर बढ़ कर अखबारों की आलोचना करते हैं और स्थिति यह है कि अखबार आप का ही सारा गुणगान करते हैं और विरोधी दलों की सही बात को वे नहीं छापते हैं। अखबारों की आप आलोचना करें, उस के लिए मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहता लेकिन कम उे कम लोगों को सस्ते अखबार मिल सकें, इस के लिए कुछ आप को करना चाहिए। चाहे कागज पर से ड्रेटो खट्टम कीजिए, चाहे उन को सब्सीडी दीजिए या चाहे और कोई व्यवस्था कीजिए जिस से लोगों को कम पैसे पर अखबार मिल सकें।

अन्त में मैं यह कह कर अबनी बात समाप्त करूँगा कि शिक्षा में आमुल परिवर्तन आप लाये ताकि विद्यार्थियों का भवित्व अन्धकारमय न रहे क्योंकि आज अगर वे फस्ट डिवीजन भी ले कर आते हैं, तो भी उन को फिर से परीक्षा में बैठना पड़ता है। आप ऐसा क्यों नहीं करते कि उन को सीधे इन्टरव्यू के लिए बुलाया जाए। पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि लोग अच्छी से अच्छी डिवीजन बनाने की कोशिश करें और समाज में जो अनुशासनहीनता और अगजकता की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है, उस पर भवित्व में कोई हड्ड पाया जा सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर यह कहता हूँ कि यह जन-साधारण का बजट नहीं

है, गरीबों का बजट नहीं है, पिछड़े हुए लोगों का बजट नहीं है और न ही यह किसानों का, मजदूरी का बजट है। सरकारी कर्मचरियों के लिए नहीं है। कम आमदारी वालों के लिए नहीं है। वह बजट बहुत जल्दबाजी में बनाया गया है जिस का फायदा अगर जाएगा तो केवल बड़े लोगों को ही जायेगा और यहाँ का जो निर्धन वर्ग है, निर्धन लग है, उन को इसका फायदा नहीं जायेगा। यह कहते हुए मैं इस बजट की आलोचना करता हूँ।

SHRI R. PRABHU (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure to participate in the discussion on the General Budget of the year 1982-83.

Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister who has presented an excellent Budget within six weeks of his taking over the office. The Budget shows maturity and comprehension of the economic problems in this country and it also shows a pragmatic approach in tackling them.

Under the leadership of our beloved Prime Minister, in 1980-81 we have achieved a rise in national income by 7.5 per cent and in 1981-82 our GNP has increased by 4.5 per cent. I am giving these figures because I would like to point out that during the first two years of the Sixth Five Year Plan we have achieved a growth rate which is ahead of the target laid down in the Sixth Plan. Our industrial production has also increased by 8 per cent. I would like to say that when this budget was being prepared there were a lot of constraints to be taken into account. On the non-development side we had an expenditure for defence which increased by Rs. 900 crores and the revenue from the bearer bonds which was available last year, i.e., Rs. 800 crores is not available this year. So, I would like to say that it is not a

mean achievement for the hon. Finance Minister to present a budget with only a taxation of about Rs. 470 crores and leaving an uncovered gap of 1350 crores. This deficit financing is hardly one per cent of the Gross National Product in the current year which is estimated at Rs. 1350 crores. This order of deficit cannot be called inflationary.

Sir, in this budget it is gratifying to see that certain schemes, certain innovative proposals for investment have been provided. The first is the Social Security Certificate which enables people between 18 and 45 to triple their investment, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000, in a period of 10 years. This Certificate as an investment which provides social security for the investor's family would be very popular among the rural poor and people of small means.

Sir, I have a small suggestion in this regard. Instead of the Reserve Bank and the State Bank of India dealing and issuing these certificates, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider whether he would allow commercial nationalised banks to deal with and issue these certificates. Also, why not implement this scheme like the DRI (the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme) where each region or each district has a lead bank? Similarly, for these Certificates also a lead bank could be identified and they could be dealt with these. I may go a little further and state that the post offices which have a large rural network could also be used to deal with and issue these Certificates. We are dealing with the rural people, people of small means who really do not know what investment is. So, by these Certificates, I am sure that these small people, the rural people, will push their savings and investments ahead.

I would like to say that the Capital Investment Bond which is the second bond, is a step in the right direction. My thinking is that this

helps a different type of society. The best entrepreneurs in this country can expect a rate of return of 20 per cent on their investment. If they belong to the higher income tax group, they will pay an income-tax at the rate of 66 per cent which would work out to about 13.2 per cent. This does not take into account the Compulsory Deposit Now, Sir, the rate of return on this higher income-tax is 6.8 per cent.

These capital investment bonds contemplate income tax free return of 7 per cent. It is in keeping with sound financial principles.

Capital investment bond has invoked a lot of criticism in most places and recently in a workshop organised to discuss the finance Bill by the Madras Chambers of Commerce, there was a lot of criticism—stating when this bond is issued, the private sector would be deprived of their working capital. I do not agree with this criticism. This criticism has come in the press—both in the Economic Times and the Financial Express. There would be no drain on the fixed deposits of companies because of these bonds. People who invest in fixed deposits in companies are different category of people. They are small people. They invest Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000 as a maximum. They do not have any Wealth Tax or Gift Tax problems which this capital investment bond contemplates to help. This capital investment bond would probably get larger investors of larger sums so that they get some help in wealth tax and income tax.

I would request the hon. Finance Minister that he could think of increasing the ceiling of interest rate on company deposits from 15 to 17 per cent. The most noteworthy aspect of the Budget is the scientific and pragmatic approach to the economic problems involved rather than doctrinaire classical approach.

[Shri R. Prabhu]

One of the most welcoming features of the budget is the dual pricing policy of cement. We have a mixed economy and we have to live with this economy. This implies simultaneous existence and development of both public and private sectors. We have a mixed society—both rich and the poor. A scientific approach to the pricing policy should ensure that the commodities of mass consumption are available to the poor at fixed price and people who can pay for them should pay more price. This is real socialism. We have achieved a fair amount of success in the dual pricing policy of sugar. So, I welcome the dual pricing policy of cement.

This is also the justification for spending lot of money on food subsidy, fertiliser subsidy, because this is the commitment of our economy. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to see whether this dual pricing policy could be extended to other items as well and whether the Ministry of Finance could at stages introduce this to other items also. It is my sincere recommendation that hon. Finance Minister may request his Ministry to spend some time to go through this.

In this connection I would like the Ministry also to make an extensive study of pricing of various commodities. At present there is a galaxy of laws by which production is controlled at every stage. There is very little law to control distribution. I would like to say that here is a considerable difference between what the manufacturer gets for any particular commodity and what the consumer pays for that particular product. In my constituency there is a large number of potato growers. They do not really get even the cost of production of their potatoes. But when you come to the city and try to buy potatoes, the price is five times.

The price differential between drugs at the manufacturing stage

and what the consumer pays for it is very large of the order of 115 and I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the fact that in 1981-82 while the wholesale price index has risen by 4 per cent only, the consumer price index has risen by 13.5 per cent.

It is very alarming to see that every two months D.A. instalment being due which costs the exchequer about Rs. 70 crores. This cannot be explained away just as the time lag between the manufacturers price and the retail price or the wholesale and the retail price.

The difference between the behaviour of the wholesale price index and the consumer price index is symptomatic of the distribution defects in our economy and unless the distribution prices are controlled, the consumer price index will not behave like the wholesale price index. It is not enough for us just to say that the wholesale price index is not rising by more than 4 per cent and we can be complacent. We cannot be complacent.

17 hrs.

As you know, the villain of the price of our economy is the trader and his speculative tendencies. That is there all the money goes and prices get jacked up at all levels. There is no control. For example, the Central Government have enacted a series of laws both at the licensing stage and at the stage of production. But there has been no equivalent legislation for distribution and the only control on the traders is the sales tax. In sales tax administration there is much left to be desired. I would request the hon. Minister to make a careful study of this aspect of wholesale price index vis-a-vis consumer price index and the Bureau of Industrial Cost Prices or some agency be asked to go into the details and try to find a scientific solution to the problem. This idea is in keeping with our hon. Prime Mi-

nister's statement when she replied to the debate on the President's Address. She said something to the effect that socialism does not consist only of putting restraints on production. In essence, what our economy needs is a substantial shift on control mechanism from production to distribution and we should ensure a scientific and equitable distribution.

I have something to say about concessions in excise duty. I am very glad that hon. Minister has linked productivity with concessions in excise duty and has identified 38 tariff items for this purpose. But it is very unfortunate that the hon. Minister has forgotten about the tea industry even though in his statement in the House, he said that our traditional export like textiles, jute and tea were facing unfavourable world market conditions. I would request him to reconsider and see that if he could include tea also along with these 38 other items.

As you know, the encouragement of the small scale sector is the basic tenet of our industrial policy and the small scale sector is always encouraged. In the tea industry also, there is some small scale sector and in my constituency, Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu, there is a small scale sector in the tea industry existing for the last 40 years. There are about 20,000 small growers having areas ranging from half an acre to ten acres. The tea produced in this small scale sector is serviced by small factories called Bought Leaf Factories which cure and dry the tea leaves. The tea produced by such factories are also subject to the same excise duty as the produced by factories in the organised sector. I think, it is very unfair, and the small scale sector in tea should be properly identified and categorised separately for extra relief. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider this case, as it is an important one.

There has been a lot of criticisms about the IMF from the Opposition side. In fact, the day when the Finance Minister presented the Budget, when I walked out into the Lobby, I heard Opposition Members saying in one voice that the IMF influenced the Budget and the Budget is influenced by the IMF. It is the only thing which they said, except for one or two Janata Members. I would like just to make one point. Here, none of them have really substantiated how the IMF has really affected this Budget. The IMF has laid down certain limits in the total domestic credit that should be made available and the net credit to the Government sector. In actual practice, we are well within these limits and the Finance Minister could have gone in for more deficit financing and more public borrowings and still would have been within the limits imposed by the IMF. So, I do not see how these people can say that the Budget was influenced by the IMF. Since he has not done this, if any proof is necessary at all that he has not been influenced by the IMF in preparing his budget.

He has also increased the auxiliary duty on imported items. One of the conditions of IMF is to liberalise imports. This would naturally add to the cost of imports. My only contention here is that there should be proper utilisation of foreign exchange reserves. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to see that our trade deficit is minimised by proper use of foreign exchange reserves for oil exploration, etc. and not for import of VCR's and colour TV sets and other such imports by so-called importers for seedling purposes with a view to manufacture these items.

In conclusion, I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister who is the youngest Finance Minister for presenting this budget and he has proved that given an opportunity, youth can do what age could.

*SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Cannanore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me say at the outset that I generally welcome the budget presented by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the youngest Finance Minister that free India has ever had. Although he has not ventured to bring about a revolutionary change in the Indian economy through his budget he has taken certain very important steps to strengthen the economy.

The most important feature of this budget is that he has not increased the burden on the common man in this country by imposing more taxes. He has sought to reduce the deficit of Rs. 1700 crores in the revised estimate to 1365 crores not by imposing more taxes on the intense of common man's consumption. He has done so mainly by making certain adjustments and increase in the customs duty on certain items. He raised an additional revenue to the tune of Rs. 533 crores; but at the same time he expected from excise duty certain items used by the common man such as chappals, cycles, candles, copies, pens and pencils used by school children, sewing machines etc. I congratulate him for these concessions. Similarly the decision to raise standard deduction for Government employees from 20 per cent to 25 per cent and the concession on tax on contributions to LIC and provident fund are welcome features of this budget.

In this context, I would draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to an important point. He should find a way to neutralise the erosion in the income of low wage earning workers and employees in the organised as well as unorganised sectors. Of course, I welcome the Government's assurance on the floor of the House that the instalments of D.A. payable to the Government employees will be paid to them. The provision of Rs. 360

crores in this year's budget indicates Government's sincerity in the matter. However, it is a well known fact that this is not enough to neutralise the real erosion in their income. The other day Parliament was told through an answer to a question that the real value of rupee is about 21 paise. According to an estimate, between 1979-80 and 1980-81 there has been an increase of 24.8 per cent in the cost of living index of agricultural workers. In the case of industrial labour there has been an increase of 21.1 per cent during this period and in the case of non-manual employees living in urban areas the increase has been of the order of 20.6 per cent. This increase has taken place just within a year. As the cost of living increases, the standard of living decreases and more people join the ranks of those living below poverty line. This is what is actually happening in India today. Therefore, considering the erosion in the real value of rupee and the erosion in this real income as a result of increase in the cost of living, the Government should take some effective measures to improve the living standards of three categories.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to certain pressing problems of my State of Kerala. Firstly, I would deal with the problem of coconut and coconut oil. Coconut cultivation is done in 10 lakh 67 thousand hectares of land in the entire country out of which Kerala accounts for 7 lakh hectares. 95 per cent of the growers own less than 2 hectares of land. Three million families depend upon coconut for their livelihood. Recently certain industrialists of Bombay imported coconut oil to the tune of 80000 tonnes by making use of certain loopholes in the import policy of the Government. The Government of Kerala and the representatives of people of Kerala had strongly demanded that coconut oil should not be imported. But the import continued. Finally, the Prime

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

Minister intervened and got the import duty raised from 50 per cent to 150 per cent. But even this measure has not yielded the desired result. Coconut oil was imported in the name of industrial oil and sold in the market as an edible oil. The result was that the prices of copra and coconut oil came down considerably. Coconut is the backbone of Kerala's economy. The policy of import has rendered the life of ordinary coconut growers in Kerala miserable. Therefore, I would request the Hon'ble Minister to give up totally the policy of import of copra and coconut oil.

The problem of about cocoa has been raised many times on the floor of the House. The Hon'ble Finance Minister is very well aware of these problems. He is aware of the loss the cocoa growers suffered as a result of import of cocoa. A situation has come about in Kerala where none is prepared to purchase cocoa even at the rate of Rs. 2 which was ruling at Rs. 15 a few years ago. I am happy to learn that the Government after a lot of representations is now prepared to study the various aspects of cocoa cultivation and even setting up a cocoa board for that purpose. There is need for finding a durable solution to this problem. The experts have said that the propaganda about the higher acidity of Indian cocoa is baseless. That being so, the Government should make some permanent arrangement for its processing and marketing.

Prices of almost all the spices that are being produced in Kerala such as ginger, cloves, nutmeg etc. have come down. The Government is importing cloves and nutmeg. It is this import which causes decline in the price of their spices. If it is ensured that the Kerala farmers get remunerative prices for their produce, then they will increase the production and then we will become self-sufficient. In the case of dried ginger some foreign countries

have captured the international market which was dominated by India once upon a time. It is relevant to ask as to what the Government is doing to recapture that lost market. The Government should pay some attention to it.

Lastly, I would deal with another important problem of Kerala. Kerala is industrially backward. According to the new policy adopted by the Government the price sector is being allowed to operate even in the core sector. The objective of this approach is to achieve quick industrial development. In this context I would request the Government that there should be more central investment in Kerala for starting new industries. The Kerala workers who are working in the gulf countries are contributing substantially to the foreign exchange earnings of the country. Therefore that Government should take a more sympathetic approach in the matter of investment in Kerala.

श्री तारिक अनवर (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, शायद ही कोई ऐसा देश होगा जहां किसी वित्त मंत्री द्वारा बजट पेश करने के बाद उस की आलोचना या उस की सराहना ना होती हो। आज हम यह उसी संदर्भ में बोलने के लिये खड़े हुए हैं और बजट पर एक नजर डालने के बाद हम उस बात को मुझसे कहते हैं कि बजट को बनाते समय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बात का पूरा पूरा ध्यान रखा है कि समाज का कोई तबका छूटने न पाये, और हमारे देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक पर, जो देश का सही नागरिक है, उस पर अधिक बोझ न पड़े।

सभापति महोदय, पिछले कई दिनों से हमारे विरोध पक्ष के साथी आंकड़ों का

[श्री तारिक अनवर]

जाल फैला कर इस बात को सिद्ध करने की कोशिश में लगे रहे हैं कि हम ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में कोई प्रगति नहीं की है, हम आगे नहीं बढ़े हैं, हमारी तरक्की नहीं हड्डी है। मैं अब ने विरोध पक्ष के साथियों से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ तो वे इस बात का बड़े जोर से नारा लगाते हैं कि हमारे देश में मंहगाई बढ़ रही है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ वे यह नहीं देख रहे हैं कि वे कौन सा ग्रास्ता अपना रहे हैं, कौन से रास्ते पर वे इस देश को ले जाना चाहते हैं। पिछली तारीख 19 को सारे विरोध पक्ष के लोगों ने, जो भिन्न विचारधारा के हैं, जो एक साथ बैठ नहीं सकते एक साथ मिल कर कोई नीति, कोई कानून या कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं बना सकते, उन्होंने सारे भारत को बन्द करने का नारा दिया। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ—अगर एक दिन के भारत बन्द करने से देश की कर्मीबी मिट सकती है, देश में बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई बढ़ सकती है हमारे देश के नौजवानों को रोजगार मिल सकता है तो भारत को एक दिन के लिए नहीं, एक सप्ताह के लिए बन्द करना चाहिए और हम भी उन्हें इस काम में महयोग देंगे। लेकिन ये बात कहीं भी जंचती नहीं है कल-कारखानों को बन्द करने से रेल के चक्के को जाम करने से, हमारे देश की समस्याओं का समाधान हो सकता है। अहां पर खड़े हो कर ऊँची आवाज बुलन्द करने वाले ये भूल जाते हैं कि ये भी इस देश के नागरिक हैं और आज सारा देश उन की ओर इस सदन की ओर आजा भरी नजरों से देख रहा है कि वे कहां तक उस की समस्याओं का समाधान कर रहे हैं। इस के लिए हम किसी को जिम्मेदार ठहराना नहीं चाहते, लेकिन हकीकत है कि पिछले दिनों में जो सरकार थी, जनता पार्टी की सरकार, उस ने जो हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना बन रही थी हम जो कार्यक्रम बना रहे थे एसा कार्यक्रम जिस में हम इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे थे कि गरीबी कम हो, उस को रोक कर “रोलिंग प्लान” का नया मंसूबा त्रिभा और वह रोलिंग प्लान क्या था, उस के

पीछे कौन से लोग थे, इस पर जरा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। कोई भी प्लान जब तक टाइम काउन्ट प्लान नहीं होगा, उस बक्त तक वह पूरा नहीं हो सकता है लेकिन हमारे साथियों ने एक ऐसी योजना बनाई, एक ऐसे रोलिंग प्लान का नारा दिया, जिस से हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था गिरती ही चली गई और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि 1977 में जो हम ने एक मजबूत भारत बनाने के लिए एक नई दिशा अपनाई थी उस में रुकावट पैदा हो गई और फिर धीरे धीरे हम गलत दिशा में जाने लगे। 1980 में फिर हमारी सरकार बनी और 1979, 1980 में जो देश की गति रुक गई थी हर क्षेत्र में जो उत्पादन घटने लगा था 1980 और 1981 में हम ने देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए जो कोशिश की और एक नई दिशा अपनाई, उस के परिणाम सामने आने लगे हैं। ऐसे तो कई बार ये आंकड़े बताए जा चुके हैं लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1981-82 में कोई भी क्षेत्र में हमने 11.5 परसेंट, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी में 11.6 परसेंट और इन्डस्ट्रियल प्रडक्शन में 8.8 परसेंट की बढ़ोतरी हुई है और इस तरह से हमने हर क्षेत्र में कोशिश की है कि हम फिर से इस देश को मजबूत बनायें और फिर से इस देश को आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर ले जायें।

इस बजह में कोल और पावर की तरफ खास ध्यान दिया गया है। पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले में यानी 1981-82 में जबकि इस क्षेत्र में 588 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए थे, इसकार 1982-83 में 877 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए जाने की योजना है। इस तरह से इस क्षेत्र में 52 परसेंट की बढ़ोतरी की गई है और इसी प्रकार से पावर के संकटर में भी ध्यान दिया गया है इन्ही संकटर में भी हमने 62 पर सेन्ट की बढ़ोतरी की है और इस से हमारे देश में एनर्जी का संकट है, जो उस की कमी है, उस को दूर करने में मदद मिलेगी और हम एनर्जी के मामले में ऊर्जा के मामले में, आत्मनिर्भर बन सकेंगे, ऐसा हमारा विश्वास है। इसी

तरह से क्रूड और पैट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स का जहां तक प्रवान है, उस में भी हमारे मंत्री जी ने इस बात की पूरी कोशिश की है कि हम उस में आत्म निर्भर बनें। इस बजट में उस के लिये काफी राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है और 90 परसेन्ट की बड़तरी की गई है। इस से यह बात भी सिद्ध होती है कि हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब की यह मांशा है कि इस ने जो बनी संख्या में विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होती है उस में कमी की जाये और उसी मुद्रा को हम देश के दूसरे कार्यक्रमों में लगाने की कोशिश करें।

हमारे सामने जो दूसरी समस्या है, वह सेक्विंगस और इन्वेस्टमेंट की है। इसमें हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बात की कोशिश की है कि सोशल सैक्यूरिटी सर्टीफिकेट्स और कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट्स बोर्ड से रूपया जमा कराया जाये। ये दो जो दो योजनाएं मंत्री जी ने रखी हैं, उनसे सेक्विंगस को काफी प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा और इस योजना से खास तौर पर जो मध्यम वर्ग के लोग हैं, जो गांवों के छोटे किसान हैं, उनके लाभ पहुंचेगा और इस तरह से यह योजना वैसे लोगों के हित में होगी जो मध्यम वर्ग से आते हैं।

एक बात मैं यह और कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश में जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या है वह परिवार नियोजन की है। हम कोई भी योजना क्यों न बना लें, बड़े-बड़े कलं-कारखाने क्यों न लगा लें और देश का प्रोडक्शन कितना ही बढ़ा लें, उसका उस समय तक कोई लाभ आम लोगों को, गांवों के रहने वाले लोगों को, किसानों और मजदूरों को नहीं पहुंच सकता अब तक कि देश के अन्दर परिवार नियोजन का कार्यक्रम सही रूप से न अपनाया जाये। इस बात की कोशिश इस बजट में की गई है और इसके लिये 90 करोड़ रूपया अधिक रखा गया है। हमारे परिवार नियो-

जन का कार्यक्रम तेजी से आंग सुचारू रूप से चल सके, इस बात को कोशिश की गई है:

दूसरा है रुरल डेवलपमेंट जो इस देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी है। हिन्दुस्तान गांवों का देश है और जब तक ग्रामीण विकास का काम नहीं होगा तब तक हमारे देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता। हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इसके लिये भी पिछले साल की अपेक्षा अंधिक रकम, 74 करोड़ रुपये की रकम रखी है, जिससे रुरल डेवलपमेंट के काम हो सकेंगे, इस से ग्रामीण बेरोजगार यूवकों को रोजगार मिल सकेगा और वे दो बचत की रोटी पा सकेंगे—इस बात की कोशिश इसमें की गई है।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में शिक्षा की समस्या है। आज हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में इतनी कमियां हैं कि जब तक इनके सुधारा नहीं जायेगा, देश अंधकारमय रहेगा। आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हम देश की युवा पीढ़ी शक्ति को देश के निर्माण में लगायें, तभी देश की भलाई हो सकती है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये शिक्षा प्रणाली के पुनर्गठन की आवश्यकता है। सारे देश में शिक्षा में एक रूपता होनी चाहिये। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि हर प्रांत में अलग-अलग शिक्षा है और यही कारण है कि आज राष्ट्रीय भावना का अभाव है। कहीं प्रांतीय स्तर पर कहीं जातीय स्तर पर और कहीं दूसरे नारों के अधार पर शिक्षा प्रणाली चल रही है। इसमें सुधार की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है। इस बारे में मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि देश में शिक्षा का एक यूनीफार्म होना चाहिये ताकि आनंद बाली पीढ़ी का भविष्य उज्ज्वल हो।

इसके अलावा जो एनवेलप की कीमतें में बड़तरी की गई हैं, इसमें कमी की

[श्री तारिक अनवर]

जाए, यह में वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा। इसी प्रकार समाचार पत्रों को भेजने के लिए जो राशि दो पैसे से बढ़ा कर पांच पैसे कर दी गई है, इसको बड़े समाचार पत्र तो सहन कर जाएंगे, लेकिन छोटे समाचार पत्र इस बोझ को सहन नहीं कर पाएंगे। इसलिए वित्त मंत्री जी इस पर भी विचार करें।

आखिर में सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने क्षेत्र की समस्याओं के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं कटिहार से आता हूँ। यह बहुत बड़ा इलाका है। चुनाव के दौरान या बाद में जब हम वहां लोगों से मिलने जाते हैं तो इस बात को देखकर बड़ा अफसोस होता है कि आजादी के 34 साल के बाद भी हमारे कटिहार क्षेत्र में एक पंचायत से दूसरी पंचायत तक पहुँचना बहुत कठिन होता है। लोग दिल्ली तो पहुँच सकते हैं, लेकिन एक पंचायत से दूसरी पंचायत पहुँचना। उनके लिए कठिन होता है। कम्यूनिकेशन का एक बहुत गहरा गेप है और इस गेप को जब तक देश के सभी क्षेत्रों से दूर नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता। जब तक एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाने के साधन उपलब्ध नहीं कराए जाएंगे तब तक हम उन्नति नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा जो बजट पेश किया गया है, उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं यह आशा करता हूँ कि इसमें जो क्रियां रह गई हैं, उनको देश हित में दूर करने की कोशिश की जाएगी, ताकि जिस नए हिन्दूस्तान की हम कल्पना करते हैं, उसका निर्माण हो।

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is very unfortunate that when we are discussing General Budget many Members are not present. It shows lack of interest

on all sides. The bell is being rung... Now is quorum, Shri Sultan Puri.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी (शिमला) : वित्त मंत्री जी के बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। वित्त मंत्री जी ने तथा उनके सहयोगी सिसोदिया जी ने तथा पुजारी जी ने बहुत ही सराहनीय बजट पेश किया है।

इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि जब से हमने शासन सम्भाला है तब से चाहे रेलों में माल ढोने वाली बात हो चाहे खेती बाड़ी की पैदावार को बढ़ाने की बात हो सभी में बढ़ोतरी हुई है। 1979-80 में घाटे का बजट पेश किया गया था और घाटे के बजट पेश करने की तरफ हम बढ़ते जा रहे थे। लेकिन जब से यह संरक्कार आई है इसने इस बात का रुपाल रखा है कि देश के पैसे का ठीक ढंग से उपयोग हो, ठीक ढंग से वह खर्च हो। आंकड़े बहुत से बताए गए हैं और टैक्सों में छूट भी दी गई है लेकिन मैं उन में न जा कर पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की बात करना चाहता हूँ। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए, वहां चालू योजनाओं के लिए 112 करोड़ रुपया और देने की बात आपने कही है। यह बहुत कम राशि है। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की तरफकी पर आप ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करेंगे तो मैदानी क्षेत्र भी महफूज होंगे। हरियाणा, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश के मैदानी क्षेत्रों में दरियाओं की मिट्टी बह कर आती है और वहां फलड आते हैं। फलड कंट्रोल के लिए आपने बहुत कम पैसा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए रखा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हिल्ली एरियाज के लिए वृक्षारोपण के वास्ते अधिक पैसा दिया जाना चाहिये। वहां उद्योग भी ज्यादा लगाएं जाने चाहियें। हिमाचल के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बोर्डर एरियाज में उद्योग लगाना बन्द करके, उनको आप इंटीरियर में लगाएं ताकि हमारी आर्थिक दशा जो अभी तक सुधारी नहीं है, सुधर सके। वहां बिजली बहुतायत में है। उसका इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिये।

हमारे यहां पहाड़ी दरिया हैं जिनमें पानी नीचे को बहता है। उस पानी को रोक कर डैम बनाये जायें जिससे बिजली पैदा हो और हमारो आर्थिक दशा सुधार सके। इससे बाहर के लोग भी वहां पर आकर उद्योग लगा सकते हैं।

हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेल की लाइन अभी एक इंच भी नहीं बनी है। आजादी के बाद 34 साल हो गये लेकिन रेल लाइन के मामले में कुछ नहीं हुआ। मैंने श्री कमलापति निपाठी जी को, जब वह रेल मंत्री थे, एक चिठ्ठी लिखी थी कि हमारे यहां एक बड़ी लाइन थी जो कि रोपड़ से नालागढ़ को जाती थी, उसे उखाड़ दिया याया था। उन्होंने अपने महकमे से इन्क्वायरी कराई और बताया कि वह जो रेल पटरी थी, वह 1928-29 में उखाड़ दी गई थी। मैं भारत सरकार से मांग करूँगा कि वहां पर बड़ी लाइन की एक रेल की पटरी बिछाई जाये ताकि वहां का जो इलाका है, जहां कि बड़े उद्योग लग रहे हैं, पहाड़ी इलाका है, उस सारे इलाके को फायदा हो।

इसके साथ साथ जो उद्योग वहां लगते हैं, उसमें ऐसा होता है कि जो आदमी यहां के डिफाल्टर हैं, दिल्ली, पंजाब, हरयाणा के वह हिमाचल प्रदेश में चले जाते हैं क्योंकि वहां वह सब्सीडी लेने का प्रोग्राम बनाते हैं। जब तक हम इन उद्योगों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे, कोई उन्नति नहीं कर सकेंगे। जब तक हम इसका टारगेट मुकर्रर नहीं करते उनमें फायदा नहीं हो सकता है।

जिन उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया हुआ है, उनमें करोड़ों के घाटे पड़ने की बजह यह है कि उसमें काम करने के लिये आई० ए० एस० और ब्यूरोकेट्स को लगा दिया जाता है, वहां कोई टैक्नोक्रेट नहीं होता है। इसलिये वहां घाटों पड़ता है। जो कुछ थोड़ी-बहुत आमदनी का जरिया निकलता है, उसमें भी विषय के लोग वहां पर एजीटेशन करवा देते हैं जिससे वहां का काम धरम-

भरम हो जाता है। वहां पर ये लोग मुद्राबाद, जिन्दाबाद के नारे रोज लगवाते हैं और इन लोगों को वहां के आदमी की परवाह नहीं होती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां उद्योगों को आगे बढ़ाना है, वहां पर एजीटेशन पर हम पाबन्दी लगाना चाहते हैं जिससे मजदूरों को मेहनत कर पूरा फायदा हो और उद्योगों में लाभ हो। ये लोग मजदूरों को एजीटेशन की तरफ ले जाते हैं और उनको बर्बाद कर देते हैं। वह नारे लगाते लगाते थक जाते हैं और उनको कुछ नहीं मिलता है। ये लोग बेरोजगारी को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं।

मेरी विषय वालों से प्रार्थना है कि जो हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने 20—सूत्री कार्य-क्रम बनाया हैं, वह उसमें सहयोग करें। गांवों में जाकर लोगों को समझायें। अगर इस प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक फायदा होता है तो हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सकता है, अगर हम लड़ाई ही करते रहे कि अखबार ने यह आर्टिकल लिख दिया, फलां ने यह आर्टिकल लिख दिया इसका क्या उद्देश्य है। इसमें ही अगर हम अपना समय जाया करेंगे तो यह देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये सब को ईमानदारी से सोचना चाहिए।

यह संसद एक मंदिर है, इसमें ठीक ठग से बैठकर लोगों को बताना चाहिये। अगर यही स्थिति रही कि 19 तारीख को भारत बन्द की आवाज उठाई, सारे देश में रेल बन्द करो, कारखाने में काम बन्द करो, काश्मीर की बाटी में एजीटेशन कर के यहां लुटवा रहे हैं तो इस तरह का काम करने वालों की हमको निन्दा करनी होगी। चाहे इस तरफ के लोग हों या उस तरफ के जो भी इस देश को प्यार करते हैं, उनको यूनाइटेड रखने की बात सोचनी चाहिये।

[श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी]

यह कहा जाता है कि वित्त मंत्री ने आई० एम० एफ० से उधार लिया है। ऐसा कहना है कि आपने तो किसी ने काम कर के देना नहीं है। यह हमारी सरकार ही है, जो उधार लेती है और इस देश के लोगों पर खच्चा करती है। आपने कहीं पर भी कुछ काम नहीं करना है।

जहां तक ला एण्ड आर्डर का मध्याल है, हम जानते हैं कि कौन से लोग पंजाब हरयाणा में एजीटेशन करवाते हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश के बार्डर के इलाके में और काश्मीर के इलाके में एजीटेशन करवाते हैं। ऐसे आन्दोलनों को बन्द कराना हम सब की डूब्टी है। हम लोगों को यह समझाएँ कि हमारे देश का पैसा पुलिस पर खच्चे नहीं होना चाहिए और इस लिए हमें अमन कायम करना चाहिए, तभी हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

जानी जी तो हमेशा देश के लिए काम करते रहे हैं। उन्होंने अपनी जिन्दगी देश की सेवा में अर्पण की ई है। जिस तरह इन्दिरा जी ने देश के लिए काम किया है, उसी तरह जानीजी ने भी देश की खिदमत की है। विदेशी शासन के दौरान उन्हें पांच साल की केंद्र हई थी और उन्हें तांगे के साथ बांध कर घसीटा गया था। वह देश के लिए बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। वह ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति को ठीक कर रहे हैं। अगर कोई कमी होती है, हमारे दोस्त उनकी आलोचना एक तो लगते हैं। जानीजी ने केवल एक प्रदेश के लिए नहीं, बल्कि सारे देश के लिए अच्छा काम किया है।

समाप्ति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करें। आपकी पार्टी में काफी सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : हिमाचल प्रदेश से मैं अकेला सदस्य बोल रहा हूँ। मुझे थोड़ा समय और दिया जाए।

समाप्ति महोदय : आप दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करें।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में एप्रीक्ल्यूर के लिए जो पैसा दिया जा रहा है, वह बहुत कम है। जो लिफ्ट इरिगेशन स्कीम और दूसरी इरिगेशन स्कीम बनाई गई हैं, उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिए गांव की सतह पर लोगों का और गांव पाचायतों का सहयोग लेना चाहिए। अगर हम अफसरों के जरिये प्लानिंग का बाम चलायें, तो कामयाबी नहीं मिलेगी। अगर पालियामेंट और असेम्बली के भेद्वार और अधिकारीगण भौके पर जा वार लोगों की समस्याओं को समझें और उन्हें फायदा पहचायें, तभी हमारा उत्थान हो सकता है।

जहां तक हमारे प्रदेश का ताल्लुक है, सारे देश को विमान सेवा से जोड़ दिया गया है, लेकिन श्री ए० पी० शर्मा ने हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए थोड़ा सा पैसा दिया है, हालांकि सब लोग हिमाचल प्रदेश जाना चाहते हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश में अभी भी बीस बीस फीट बर्फ पड़ी हुई है और लोगों का मार्किट आना जाना मुश्किल हो गया है। शिमला में आग लगने से एक करोड़ रुपये का कनेडी हाउस जल गया। इसी तरह गवर्नर्ज हाउस जल गया। वहां पर बहुत आग लगने का सबब यह है कि वहां पर बहुत पुरानी बिजली की वायरिंग लगी हुई है, जिसकी वजह से आग लग जाती है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर के भागों में लोगों की उपज तबाह हो गई है।

सेब के सब दरखत नष्ट हो गए हैं। हमारी स्टेट में जो वृक्षारोपण हुआ है, वह भी समाप्त हो गया है। वहां पर इतनी भारी बफ़ गिरी है। मौसम इतना बदल गया है कि यहां दिल्ली में भी हमें कोट पहन कर पालियामेंट में आना पड़ता है। श्री मुख्यमन्त्री स्वामी धोती लगा कर शिमला गए थे। सर्दी में उनकी इतनी बुरी हानि हो गई कि व्यान नहीं कर सकते।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करें।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : सभापति महोदय, अगर आप थोड़ी सी उदारता दिखा कर मुझे कुछ और समय दे दें, तो मैं थोड़ी सी बात बता सकूँ।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्री जग राम वर्मा (फैजाबाद) : श्री-मन्, मैं 1981-82 के बजट के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री को उनकी सूज-बूक्स और सतर्कता के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, जिससे आज की परिस्थिति में इस तरह का बजट लाना सम्भव हो सका है।

जनवरी, 1980 में जब हमारे सुयोग्य भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री ने वित्त मंत्रालय की बागड़ोर सम्भाली, उस समय हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था चरमरा चुकी थी, बुनियादी ढांचे की हालत बिल्कुल खराब हो गई थी और सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन में 4.8 प्रतिशत की कमी हो गई थी, यद्यपि उधर के सभी

महारथी उस बजट मौजूद थे, जो आज इस बजट की आलोचना कर रहे हैं। उस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री ने जो कदम उठाए थे, वे बहुत हृदयक सफल हुए हैं और उसका परिणाम यह निकला है कि आज उद्योग के उत्पादन में 8 प्रतिशत की, वृद्धि हुई है। और खरीफ में अनाज के उत्पादन का अनुमान 800 लाख टन लगाया जा रहा है। आशा है कि रबी को फसल में भी, यद्यपि दौवी अपदार्थ आ रही हैं, फसल अच्छी होगी। गन्धे की पैदावार भी बहुत अच्छी होने की आशा है। जो चोनी को पैदावार उस जमाने में गिर कर 38 लाख टन रह गई थी, अब 67 लाख टन होने की आशा है। इसके अलावा जिस तेजी के साथ उस बजट मंहगाई बढ़ रही थी यह स्थिति भी आज नहीं है। उस बजट मुद्रास्फीति की दर 23.3 प्रतिशत थी वह जनवरी, 1981 में 15.9 प्रति पर आ गई थी और इस साल जनवरी के अन्त में उसकी दर 4.91 ही रह गई। थोक कीमतों पर इसका असर पड़ा है और आशा है कि जल्दी ही उपभोक्ता कीमतों के सूचकांक पर भी उसका असर दिखाई पड़ने लगेगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त हमारा बुनियादी ढांचा-भी काफी हृदयक सुधर गया है। पैदावार भी अच्छी हुई है। इसके परिणाम स्वरूप हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में काफी मजबूती और स्थिरता आई है। इसको और आगे बढ़ाने तथा और शक्ति प्रदान करने के लिए हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने बचत, निवेश आंदोलन और उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु अपना बजट प्रस्तुत किया है। आशा है कि वित्त मंत्री जी को इस प्रयास में सफलता मिलेगी जिससे हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था और अधिक मजबूत एवं स्वस्थ बन सकेगी।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बात को अपने ध्यान में रखा है कि जब मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ती है तो उसका सबसे बड़ा असर गरीबों पर ही पड़ता है। गरीब लोग ही सबसे ज्यादा परेशान होते हैं। इसीलिए उन्होंने इस बात का प्रयास

[श्री जयराम वर्मा]

किया है कि मुद्रास्फीतिकारी स्थिति पैदा न हो। अधिक साधन जुटाने के लिए उन्होंने इस बात का प्रयास किया है कि जहाँ तक सम्भव हो सके, बचतों से साधन जुटाएं जायें। बचतों से भी नयी क्षमताओं के लिए तभी अतिरिक्त साधन जुटाये जा सकते हैं जबकि मौजूदा क्षमताओं का पूरा उपयोग कियाजाय। नयी क्षमताओं के लिए तभी और पैसा मिल सकेगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो अपने बजट का ढांचा तैयार किया है उसमें इस बात का ख्याल रखा है कि योजना के लिए अधिक रूपया रखा जाए। बीस-सूनी कार्यक्रम के द्वारा जिन तत्वों को ऊपर उठाने की बात कही गई है, उनसे सम्बन्धित जो सेक्टर हैं तथा जो अन्य सेक्टर हैं जिनसे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को शक्ति मिलेगी उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके लिए ज्यादा धन की व्यवस्था की गई है।

इसी तरह से सिचाई के लिए भी पहले साल के मुकाबले में ज्यादा व्यवस्था की गई है। एग्रीकल्चर के लिए भी ज्यादा व्यवस्था की गई है। ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में 62 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की गई है। इसका असर पैदावार को बढ़ाने और कृषि के ऊपर पड़ेगा, उससे खेती की तरक्की हो सकेगी, खेती के लिए सामान को जुटाने में भी सुधार हो सकेगा। इसके प्रलावा गांवों में जो छोटे किसान हैं, हरिजन और भूमिहीन किसान हैं, उनको ऊपर उठाने के लिए भी विभिन्न प्रकार की व्यवस्थायें की गई हैं। यह कहना कि इस बजट में गरीबों का ख्याल नहीं किया गया है, या गांवों का ख्याल नहीं किया गया है, ठीक नहीं प्रतीत होती है। गांवों में उद्योग धन्धों को बढ़ाने के लिए पिछले साल से ज्यादा व्यवस्था की गई है। गांवों में बिजली लगाने के लिए 354 करोड़ रु. की व्यवस्था है, जिससे 25 हजार गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने और 4.25 लाख ग्रम सेट के लिए बिजली की व्यवस्था हो सकेगी। स्वास्थ्य के लिए भी बजट में 120 करोड़ रु. की व्यवस्था की गई है और समाज कल्याण योजना के लिए भी काफी रकम रखी गई है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जितनी भी चीजें गांवों से सम्बन्धित हैं, उन सब में ज्यादा से ज्यादा रूपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। इन सब का असर यह होगा कि गांव के करीब लोगों को ऊपर उठाने में और खेती की पैदावार को बढ़ाने में मदद मिलेगी और उनको रोजगार मिल सकेगा। जिसका एक अच्छा असर हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर पड़ेगा। इस तरह से व्यवस्था

190 करोड़ रु. की व्यवस्था की गई है। जितनी राशि की व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की गई है, उतनी ही राशि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दी जाएगी। जिससे कि छोटे किसानों, भूमिहीन हरिजनों को रोजगार देने से उनको काफी लाभ होगा।

जहाँ विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत पिछले साल हर ब्लाक के लिए 6 लाख रु. की व्यवस्था थी, इस साल इस बजट में 8 लाख रु. की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिससे कि हर ब्लाक में 600 परिवारों को ऊपर उठाने के लिए प्रयास किया जाएगा। इसी प्रकार गांवों में हरिजनों के लिए स्पेशल कम्पानेट प्लान में 120 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है, जबकि पिछले साल इससे कम व्यवस्था की गई थी। इसके साथ-साथ 27 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार मिलाकर दोनों करेंगी। जनजाति के लिए 95 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह कहना कि इस बजट में गरीबों का ख्याल नहीं किया गया है, या गांवों का ख्याल नहीं किया गया है, ठीक नहीं प्रतीत होती है। गांवों में उद्योग धन्धों को बढ़ाने के लिए पिछले साल से ज्यादा व्यवस्था की गई है। गांवों में बिजली लगाने के लिए 354 करोड़ रु. की व्यवस्था है, जिससे 25 हजार गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने और 4.25 लाख ग्रम सेट के लिए बिजली की व्यवस्था हो सकेगी। स्वास्थ्य के लिए भी बजट में 120 करोड़ रु. की व्यवस्था की गई है और समाज कल्याण योजना के लिए भी काफी रकम रखी गई है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जितनी भी चीजें गांवों से सम्बन्धित हैं, उन सब में ज्यादा से ज्यादा रूपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। इन सब का असर यह होगा कि गांव के करीब लोगों को ऊपर उठाने में और खेती की पैदावार को बढ़ाने में मदद मिलेगी और उनको रोजगार मिल सकेगा। जिसका एक अच्छा असर हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर पड़ेगा। इस तरह से व्यवस्था

करने के बाद और मौजूदा करों के आधार पर जो आमदनी का हिसाब लगाया गया है उस हिसाब से 2085 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा रह गया है। यह घाटा यदि इसी तरह से छोड़ दिया जाये तो मुद्रास्फीति जरूर होगी और उस को कोई रोक नहीं सकता। इस लिए एक विवेकपूर्ण सीमा में इस घाटे को रखा जाय तभी मुद्रास्फीति पर काबू पाया जा सकता है। उस पर काबू पाने के लिए ही सरकार को टैक्स लगाना पड़ा है। अगर टैक्स न लगाये जाते तो जाहिर है बहुत नुकसान होता और गरीबों को उस से ज्यादा परेशानी होती है।

विरोध पक्ष की ओर से जो यह कहा गया है कि बहुत टैक्स लगाये गये हैं, इस से मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ेगी, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मुद्रास्फीति जरूर बढ़ती यदि पैदावार न बढ़ती। पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए ही बजट में ज्यादा व्यवस्था की गई है और उस का परिणाम यह होगा कि जो टैक्स बढ़ाये गये हैं उन से मुद्रास्फीति नहीं बढ़ेगी। मुद्रास्फीति इस लिए रुक जायेगी, क्योंकि देश की पैदावार बढ़ेगी, जिस के लिए इस बजट में विशेष रूप से व्यवस्था की गई है। इस लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस बजट में जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह हमारे गांवों के हित में है और गांवों का उससे लाभ होने चाला है।

यहां पर बार-बार कहा जाता है, विशेष कर उंधेर के साथियों ने कहा है कि आई० एम० एफ० से जो कर्जा लिया जा रहा है उस से देश की प्रतिष्ठा को आंच आई है? हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में इस बात की स्पष्ट रूप से घोषणा की है कि उस कर्ज के लेने में कोई इस तरह की बात नहीं कही गई है जिस से इस देश की प्रतिष्ठा को कोई आंच आये। उन्होंने इस बात की भी घोषणा की है कि बाद में भी

कोई इस तरह की कार्यवाही उधर से होती है जिस से देश की प्रतिष्ठा को आंच आने वाली हो तो वे आगे भी उस कर्ज को लेने से इन्कार कर सकती हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा इस सदन में इस तरह की घोषणा कर देने के बाद लोगों के दिलों में इस तरह का संशय बना रहे कि उन्होंने कोई ऐसा काम किया है जिससे इस देश की प्रतिष्ठा पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा या इस देश की प्रतिष्ठा पर आंच आयेगी, मैं समझता हूं यह मुनासिब बात नहीं है। इस तरह की घोषणा के बाद उस पर संशय करने की गुंजाइश नहीं रह जाती है।

इसी सिलसिले में मैं एक घटना का यहां पर उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं। जैसा कि आप जानते होंगे, मेरा यह दुर्भाग्य या सौभाग्य रहा है कि मैं कुछ दिनों तक विरोधी पक्ष में भी रहा हूं। उस जमाने में मुझे विदेश जाने के लिए अमेरिका सरकार की ओर से इन्वाइट किया गया था। मैं चूंकि विरोध पक्ष में था, तो मैंने यह मुनासिबत समझा कि मुझे इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री से एडवाइस ले कर विदेश जाना चाहिए। यह बात 1968 की है। मैंने बहुत कोशिश की कि उन से मुलाकात हो जाय, लेकिन मेरी मुलाकात एक दिन पहले ही हो सकी। जब मैं उन के पास गया तो मैं ने उन से कहा कि मैं विदेश जा रहा हूं, आप की एडवाइस के लिए आया हूं। उन्होंने मुझे से पूछा कि कब जा रहे हैं? मैंने कहा कि रात में जा रहा हूं। तब उन्होंने कहा कि इतना बहुत नहीं है कि कुछ एडवाइस दे सकूं, आप की यात्रा के लिए शुभकामना करती हूं। लेकिन जैसे ही मैं जाने के लिए खड़ा हुआ तो उन्होंने मुझ को रो कर यह कहा कि एक बात का अ्याल रखियेगा कि देश की प्रतिष्ठा के खिलाफ कोई बात

[ओं जयराम वर्मा]

न कहिएगा । यहां से बहुत से लोग विदेशों में जाते हैं और वहां जा कर अपने देश की हीनता की बात करते हैं, उस से लाभ तो कुछ नहीं होता, लेकिन देश की प्रतिष्ठा पर बहुत आंच आती है। मैंने कहा—ठीक है, मैं इस बात का ख्याल रखूँगा । और मैंने बारबार ख्याल रखा ।

18 hrs.

और मैंने ख्याल रखा । तो जो प्रधान मंत्री एक ऐसे व्यक्ति से जो विरोध पक्ष में हो और विदेश जा रहा हो, उस वक्त कोई दूसरी एडवाइस न दे कर सिफ़र यह एडवाइज करें कि देश की प्रतिष्ठा के खिलाफ़ कोई बात न की जाए, ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में यह सोचना कि वह देश की प्रतिष्ठा के खिलाफ़ कोई बात बर्दाश्त कर सकता है, यह सोचना बिलकुल गलत है और इस की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है ।

समाप्ति महोदय : बस, अब समाप्त कीजिए ।

ओं जय राम वर्मा : इसी तरह से संशय की बात होती है लेकिन संशय करने से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है । मैं तो कहूँगा कि संशय नहीं करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह कहा गया है :

“संशयात्मा विनश्यति”

संशय से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है, बल्कि नुकसान ही होता है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया और मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Arakal, you will start tomorrow.

अब आज की बैठक समाप्त होती है । कल 11 बजे पूर्वाह्नि पुनः मिलेंगे ।

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the March 12, 1982, Phalgun 21, 1903 (SAKA).

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