

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 16, 1981 / Phalguna 25,
1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS

*372. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to provide financial assistance to the cultural organisations in the country during the current financial year;

(b) whether such Central assistance is going to be provided to Crissa during the above period; and

(c) if so, the amount likely to be provided to the "Sonskruti-Vihar" a cultural organisation of Cuttack during 1981-82?

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

(b) and (c). Assistance under the schemes is provided on *ad-hoc* basis. Applications are invited for assistance through the State Governments/State Akademies and these are considered by an Expert Committee. Applications received from the State of Orissa have been considered along with applications from other States and grants released to them.

In case "Sonskruti-Vihar" applies for assistance under any of the schemes of the Department during 1981-82 its application will also be placed before the Expert Committee.

SHRI A. C. DAS: May I know from the hon. Minister what are the policy decisions of the Central Government to provide funds to the States for cultural development and whether any projects have been given by the Orissa Government seeking Central funds?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Actually the policy of the Ministry is to advance culture in all its fields; we have the performing arts scheme, the scheme for museum, for public libraries and manuscript libraries, the field of culture, and for preservation of manuscripts. All these are there. We ask for applications from the organisations who need all this, and these organisations have to be registered.

SHRI A. C. DAS: May I know from the hon. Minister what specifically has been done or is proposed to be done for the cultural development of, specially, the Adivasis of our State, Orissa State?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: For the Adivasis also we have some scheme, and when anything is asked for, we provide.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: In our country there are three kinds of cultural organisations; one, those which are really concerned with culture, the second, the political parties who call themselves as being concerned with culture; third one is that there are certain cultural organisations which are generally concerned with the handicapped and disabled people.

They also get themselves registered as Cultural Organisations.

I would like to put a question to the hon. Minister. Is the Government considering giving preferential treatment to these organisations in the matter of financial assistance?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Yes, we are considering that and we also want to do it.

श्री रामाकृतार शत्रुघ्नी : सांस्कृतिक संगठनोंको वित्तीय सहायता दी जाय इसके लिये वया सरकार ने कोई मापदण्ड तैयार किया है? यदि किया है तो उसका जरा ब्यौरा मंत्री जी बताएं।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : जो आर्गेनाइजेशंस कोई प्रान्त किसी स्केम के तहत मांगतों हैं उस की एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी है, वह द्वेष्वर्त है और उस की जो रेकमेंडेशन हाँही हैं उस की विना पर यह दिया जाता है, यही हमारा मापदण्ड है।

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I want to know the total amount of funds allotted last year, i.e. 1980-81 for this scheme by the Government of India. Secondly, what are the applications that are pending from the Government of Orissa with the Department and whether the Government is also accepting the RSS as a cultural organisation and are giving assistance.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The total budget provided for cultural activities is Rs. 2000 lakhs. We are giving financial assistance to the different cultural organisations in Orissa—and there is a long list. If you want me to give the names, I can do that.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Please lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Then, Sir, RSS, as an organisation, does not come under us... (Interruptions)

Setting up Central Institute in A.P. for research on Buffalo

***373. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDA S. DEO:**

PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up in Andhra Pradesh a Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes to study various problems involving the field of reproduction, feeding, physiological problems related to the agro-climatic conditions and the various diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that two teams of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research visited Ungutoor near Tadepalligudem in West Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh earlier to examine the feasibility of setting up this Institute; and

(d) if so, the details of their reports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) A Regional Centre of the Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes has been proposed to be established during the Sixth Plan period in Andhra Pradesh. The research work of the Centre would be problem oriented and may include research projects in the field of reproduction, feeding and physiological problems related to the agro-climatic conditions and the various diseases.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had set up a Task Force in 1976-77 for formulating a proposal for a Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes during the 6th

Five Year Plan. This Task Force considered in detail the proposals received from various State Governments offering sites for the Institute/Regional Centres. Based largely on the recommendations of this Task Force, it has been decided to establish a Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes. It has been proposed that the main campus of this Institute may be located in Haryana/Punjab with two Regional Centres which would be located in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) No, Sir. Only one Team of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research visited ungutoor in Andhra Pradesh to examine the feasibility of setting up this Institute from 20th to 23rd February, 1979.

(d) The Task Force set up by I.C.A.R. visited seven different sites offered by Andhra Pradesh including the one at Ungutoor near Tadepalligudem in West Godavari District to examine the feasibility of setting up this Institute. Based on various considerations, the Team recommended that the Ungutoor site is suitable for establishing a regional Centre of the Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions on a high priority basis on the part of the State Government.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: I have gone through the Statement the Minister has laid on the Table of the House...

AN HOM MEMBER:.... with extreme care .

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Not with extreme care, but I have gone through that.....

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:.... with deserving care.

SHRI V KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Sir, in the statement the hon. Minister has stated that it has been

decided to establish a Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes and the main campus of this Institute may be located in Haryana/Punjab, with Regional Centres in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

The hon. Minister should be aware of the fact that Andhra Pradesh has the largest population of buffaloes in South India.....

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mahishasura Pradesh.

आधपक्ष महोदय : डॉ साहब, आप पंजाब के लिए तो कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं?

डॉ कर्ण सिंह : जो नहीं, ऐसी गुस्ताखी में कैसे कर सकता हूँ।

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Even with regard to the milk that we get in Andhra Pradesh which is more than 2 million tonnes, more than 80 per cent of the marketable surplus comes from buffaloes. Now, the farmers from the backward areas and the tribal areas are taking to them. Now, I want to know on what basis you are going to set up this institute in Haryana/Punjab where they have already developed the techniques.

Sir, in her statement the hon. Minister has stated that the Task Force set up by the ICAR has visited West Godavari District but West Godavari is again another developed area. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether she would think of having not a Regional Centre only where the facilities would be less but have a full-fledged Research Institute in Andhra Pradesh. If you want to have one such Institute in Haryana and Punjab you can very well have it but why not you have another one in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): It is not correct

that the best buffalo population is to be found in Andhra Pradesh.....

AN HON. MEMBER: In the South.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: That is also not correct. Sir, the best breeds of buffaloes are found in the North-in Punjab and Haryana. That is a fact, Particularly for the Murra buffaloes, the homeland is Haryana and parts of Punjab.

Murrah is our best breed of buffalo now. Therefore, we want to specially breed murrahs and supply murrah buffaloes to all parts of the country. But, at the same time, we want to carry out research to improve the breed of other buffaloes like Surti.

Sir, a team was sent to Andhra Pradesh. Several Places were visited by that Team in 1976-77 when this team was appointed. They had recommended that the main institute should be located in the North Somewhere. After that, it was also decided that there should be two Centres, one in Gujarat and another in Andhra Pradesh and we shall see to it that facilities provided in the Centres are also adequate for carrying out the needed research in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Sir, when I said Andhra Pradesh has the buffalo population in the South, I was quoting from some information given to me by the State Government where your party is ruling. If tht is not correct, I cannot help it. But, then, I am glad that you promised to give facilities to these research centres also. What I would like to know from him is that even in Andhra Pradesh, if you have regional centres, why don't you have them in backward areas—in the tribal belts like Vizagapatam and Srikakulam districts—in the northern tip of Andhra Pradesh? They have been completely neglected. There is no industry there. Of course they are slowly picking up. We have milk projects there. Why do you give it to west Godavari and Krishna districts which are well-

developed? Will you consider changing this venue from Godavari to some-where either in Vizagapatam or Sri-kakulam?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The location has not yet been decided in Andhra Pradesh. We shall take the hon. Member's suggestion into consideration while deciding the location. But, this will mainly depend upon the suitability of the agro-climatic conditions as also population of stocks in buffaloes which need to be improved. All these things will enable us to decide about the location soon I hope.

SHRI GHULAK RASOOL KO-CHAR: Sir, I would like to know when this monopolistic tendency will go. My suggestion is: why not create sub-centres of research where the feasibility study with regard to such projects is there? Why not have uniform creation of sub-centres wherever possible and feasible and required.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I do not know what the hon. Member has in mind. I do not agree with him if he means that these centres should be set up even where there are no buffaloes. I do not know in what manner he wants to remove the imbalance.

Sir, in Andhra Pradesh, the economics of buffalo-keeping has developed because of a large number of murrah buffaloes going from the north to Andhra Pradesh. So far as I know, there is no good breed of buffaloes in Andhra Pradesh or any other State in the South. The breeds from the North have to be improved and should also be developed in these States as that will be for the benefit of those States.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I would like to know this. He says that Murrah is not suitable for all the States. May I request the hon. Minister to see that a suitable breed is developed especially in dry-farming areas?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I do not agree with the hon. Member. Murrah is a breed of buffaloes which has been found very suitable for European countries like Bulgaria where it is doing very well. Murrah buffaloes are taken very well to the conditions in China, Viet Nam and many other countries of the world. But, if there is any other breed which is better suited to Andhra Pradesh and if the hon. Member mentions that breed, we shall see that only that breed is developed there.

श्री भोती भाई भारत औधरी : माननीय ग्राधक्ष जी, गुजरात में भी काफी पैमाने पर भैसे होती हैं। वहां सुरती तो बहुत ही है। मुर्रा और सुरती मिलकर, ब्रास-ब्रीड कराकर, महसानी भैस बनी हैं, स्थान का नाम भी महसाना है, जहां पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा महसाना भैस पैदा होती हैं। जो कि आनंद्र प्रदेश और गहाराढ़ में भी जाती हैं। वहां की गुजरात सरकार ने महसाना ब्रीडिंग के लिए 1500 एकड़ भूमि मंजूर कर ली है। इस काम के लिए वहां पर एक टीम भी भेजी गई थी और 1976 से यह काम चल रहा है। देश में दूध का उत्पादन कम है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सेन्टर निश्चित करने के लिए इतना समय चला जाता है, तो जल्दी से जल्दी सेन्टर स्थापित किया जाए। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि गुजरात में किन-किन स्थानों पर यह टीम पसन्दी के लिए गई है और कौन सा सुटेबिल स्थान चुना गया है?

राव बोटेन्ड्र सिंह : ग्राधक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य खुद ही बता रहे हैं कि महसाना में जो ब्रीड पैदा हुआ है, वह अच्छा है, जोकि लोकल बफलोज से ब्रास कराया गया था—पंजाब और हरियाणा के मुर्दा बफलोज से, जिस से कि अच्छी नसल पैदा हुई है। तो सुरती और महसाना ब्रीड की भी हम देखभाल करेंगे, लुक-आफ्टर करेंगे। इसलिए गुजरात में एक सेन्टर खोलने जा रहे हैं।

श्री भोती भाई भारत औधरी : ग्राधक्ष महोदय, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो टीम गई हुई थी, गुजरात में, उस ने कौन सा स्थान चुना है?

राव बोटेन्ड्र सिंह : स्थान का फैसला नहीं हुआ है। पहले से रिकमेंडेशन है कि यह महसाना में खोला जाए.... (अवधान).... इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि करीब करीब गुजरात के लिए फैसला है कि महसाना में सेन्टर हो।

महिलाओं में साक्षरता सम्बन्धी क्षेत्रीय प्रसन्नतुलन

* 374. श्रीमती कृष्णा भाहो : क्या शिक्षा और सरकार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में महिलाओं में साक्षरता की प्रतिशतता के सम्बन्ध में क्षेत्रीय प्रसन्नतुलन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रसन्नतुलन को समाप्त करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Under the Adult Education Programme priority is accorded to opening of centres for women.

Under the Non-Formal Education Programme for the age-group 9—14, the educationally backward States have been advised to give special attention to girls.

The Ministry of Social Welfare operates a special programme of Functional Literacy for educating illiterate adult women.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि रीजनल इम्बेलों से है, मैं नेतों सोचा था कि प्रतिशतता में जवाब मिलेगा, ताकि जानकारी हो जायेगी। पचास प्रतिशत महिलाओं की संख्या है। महिलाओं के लिए शिक्षा में जो कुछ हुआ है, वह संतोषप्रद नहीं है, तो हम कैसे देश का विकास कर सकेंगे? इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि जब साक्षरता की प्रतिशतता से असंतुलन है, तो इस असंतुलन का प्रतिशत क्या है? राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और उड़ीसा में, तथा पिछड़े हुए प्रान्तों में जहां महिलाओं की शिक्षित संख्या कम है और कर्नाटक और तमिलनाडु आदि जैसे प्रान्तों में जहां महिलाओं की अधिक संख्या शिक्षित है, उन में समता लाने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं? क्या इन के पास कोई योजना है कि कैसे इस को एचीव करेंगे और कैसे इसको रिमूव करेंगे?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, so far as the percentage of literacy in the case of nine educationally backward States is concerned it ranges between 4.43 per cent and 18 per cent. If the hon. Member is interested in having the details the same are available with me and I can give her. In reply to (b) and (c) we have given priority for opening adult education centres specifically for women and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, "स्पेशल अटेंशन" का क्या मतलब है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया और बराबर हम इस को इतने सालों से सुनते आ रहे हैं कि हम लोगों पर स्पेशल एटेंशन दिया जा रहा है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्पेशल अटेंशन के अन्तर्गत हम लोगों की काफी उपेक्षा हो रही है और उपेक्षा होती ही रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि होस्टल आदि की जहाँ महिलायें रह कर शिक्षा उपार्जन कर सकें, तो क्या वे यू.० जी० सी० को निर्देश देंगे या सुक्षाव देंगे कि विशेष राशि का आवंटन किया

जाए, ताकि महिलाओं के लिए, लड़कियों के लिये अवास की सुविधा हो और शिक्षा के लिए भी उन कों सुविधा मिल सके?

SHRI S. S. CHAVAN: I would like to refer to the first part of the hon. Member's question. The figure are regarding the non-formal education Centres which has been specially arranged in the 9 educationally backward States is 7,59,000; the grant given is Rs. 2,61,14,377. The total enrolment in these 9 educationally backward States is 7.57 lakhs. We have a scheme with the State Governments about providing hostel facilities for women and girls but not under non-formal education.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या यह जानकारी मंत्री महोदय को है कि मध्य प्रदेश एक पिछड़ा हुआ तथा आदिवासी एरिया का बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है। यहां पर अनेक छोटी-छोटी स्टेट्स थीं जिन में शिक्षा का बड़ा अभाव रहा है और यही कारण है कि स्त्रियां शिक्षा में बहुत पीछे हैं। आज भी वहां शिक्षा की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि वहां लड़कियों की शिक्षा के लिए विशेष रूप से प्रोत्साहित किया जाय ताकि लोग वहां पर अपनी लड़कियों को अधिक से अधिक संख्या में भेजें। क्या आप के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है जिस में इस दिशा में लोगों का प्रोत्साहन बढ़े तथा क्या आप के पास लड़कियों की शिक्षा के लिए इस तरह की कोई योजना है—जैसा हमारी माननीय सदस्या ने अर्थी बतलाया है—उन के लिए होस्टल्ज हों, स्कालरशिप्स की व्यवस्था हो, किताबें, ड्रेस आदि की सुविधा उन को दी जाय ताकि उस की तरफ उन की रक्षा बढ़े?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: As far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, the total number of non-formal education centres is 3450; enrolment is 86,215; grants given are Rs. 40,41,900. Hostel facility is there. Free books are given. Mid-day meal facilities are available for Scheduled Castes girls, (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am out to prove that today I am giving the best possible attention.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Out of 352 districts in the country, about 196 districts are there in which the literacy rate is well below 10 per cent. Women's education is lacking. The education which we are now imparting even in the Adult Education Centres should be imparted in such a way that it will give encouragement for women to come in large numbers and join in these Adult Education Centres. That scheme is one which is connected with employment. That education is one of the things which gives special qualifications for them to take up more and more employment. In that case naturally they will come to these Centres and take up Education. I have seen in Vietnam that even 50 year and 60 year old women are coming and joining such centres. In whatever area they may be working, they should be given education which is connected with the area of their employment. If you really want to give education to them in such a way, you have to start schemes like that so as to impart to them education which will give them employment opportunities, which will increase the employment potential for them. In that case women will come forward and take advantage of these Centres. My question is: Are you prepared to change the Adult Education System in such a way that you can enable more women to take advantage of these schemes, because, basically these are connected with their employment?

The second point why women are not taking keen interest in education is because they are more or less looking after the children at home. The present system in regard to imparting of education to women is not quite encouraging. The Centre should pay the utmost attention in regard to women education. That is very important.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not putting questions. I will declare all the questions relevant.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Sir, these are questions concerning the social uplift of women. That is why my question is slightly longer.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Under the present literacy programme, the Social Welfare Department have taken into account all these aspects and while opening non-formal educational centres, the condition for enrolment which in fact, in the case of normal centres is 30, is being relaxed in order to encourage the non-formal education of girls.

Increase in acreage under oilseeds and groundnuts

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

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts have been made and encouragements given to the farmers to increase the acreage under oilseeds, especially groundnut through suitable crop combination and rotation in irrigated areas; and

(b) the details regarding the States in which there is enough scope for its development?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented to increase irrigated area under groundnut, mainly in the southern States in paddy-groundnut rotation. In addition, a special project has been sanctioned for Saurashtra region of Gujarat and one of its component is extension of area under irrigated summer groundnut.

(b) Seven States have been identified with a potential of 14 lakh hectares to be reached by 1984-85. Details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Potentialities for area under irrigated summer groundnut by the end of 1984-85.

State	Area in lakh ha.
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	4.00
2. Karnataka . . .	2.50
3. Tamil Nadu . . .	3.40
4. Orissa	1.00
5. Gujarat	2.00
6. Rajasthan	0.50
7. Maharashtra	0.40
Total	13.80
or say	14.00

SHRI K. MALLANNA: In the reply it is stated that there are two schemes. First I want to know what the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the Special Projects are. So, far as the Saurashtra region is concerned, may I know from the hon. Minister what are the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the Special Projects? Now that these schemes have been taken up in Saurashtra Region, I want to know the effect on the production and the experience gained in so far as the groundnut oil is concerned.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION. (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Sir there is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for all the areas in the country where we want to extend cultivation of groundnut and under that Scheme, on certain items, a 100 per cent subsidy is available from the Centre for seed, chemicals for plant protection, and 50 per cent on transportation charges and various other things. But a special project has now been sanctioned for Gujarat for groundnut and another special project has been sanctioned for Madhya Pradesh. We want to see the effect of the special scheme so that we may

extend it to other areas also later on because we want to increase the production of groundnut, soyabean and various other oil seeds in the country. It is known to the hon. Members that we are facing shortage in these items. The special feature of the Central Special Scheme for Gujarat are not very different from what is provided in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. But certain additional money is given to farmers under the special project in Gujarat. For instance, the rate of assistance for seed drill has been provided at the rate of Rs. 100 per drill by the Government of India. For the hand-operated equipment Rs. 200 per piece has been provided and for the tractor-mounted equipment Rs. 4000 per equipment has been provided. And there is some subsidy on irrigation charges also and that is Rs. 150 per hectare on summer ground-nut area. The special project has been sanctioned for Gujarat because Gujarat has a very large potential for increasing production of groundnut. Most of the groundnut cultivation in Gujarat is in dry area.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: So far as potentialities or production of oilseeds, specially of groundnut, are concerned, the Southern States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu etc. are more favourable for this. In view of this, may I know whether any Research Institute has been centred there? If not, will the hon. Minister assure us that the Government would set up such a research centre in the Southern region?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have noted the suggestion of the hon. Member.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: After these two types of schemes are implemented, what would be the increase in particular and what would be the requirement of the country at that time? Further, what is the reaction of the State Governments?

Are they agreeable to the Centrally sponsored schemes being implemented in their States? There are so many complaints from the farmers that rates are destroying their groundnut crops under the ground. What preventive measures does the Government want to take so that the groundnut crops are not destroyed by rats?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The Prime Minister herself had written to the Chief Minister of all the groundnut producing States in January this year and the response from all the Chief Ministers is very encouraging. They will take special interest in increasing the cultivation and production of groundnut. Gujarat Government is also very happy after this special programme was sanctioned for them at the instance of the Prime Minister. At present, the total production of oilseeds is around 10 million tonnes and by the end of 1984-85, that is, end of the 6th Plan, we want to increase it to 13 million tonnes.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: While discussing the increase in excise duty on the export of groundnuts in this House, several suggestions were given by the hon. Members. One of the suggestions was to have a national research centres and a central marketing cooperative society for collection and marketing of oilseeds. Has the Government taken note of that suggestion? If not, will the hon. Minister note this now and say categorically that a national research centre and central cooperative society will be instituted for the purpose?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: This does not arise out of this question, but these are suggestions and we have noted these from the hon. Members already.

Ensuring the Interests of Peasants

*376. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the bulk of the small and middle peasants are

often forced to resort to distress sale of their produce due to the failure of Food Corporation of India and other Government purchasing agencies to enter the market in time; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to ensure purchase of peasants' produce as soon as they are brought to the market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Except in a few isolated cases, no such reports have been received. Support prices fixed by the Government are with reference to certain specifications. At the beginning of the season some farmers bring to mandis foodgrains not conforming to specifications prescribed by the Government. Complaints are normally received from such sources and have no justification. Adequate advance arrangements are always made by the Food Corporation of India and State Agencies to ensure timely purchases.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am surprised at the reply given by the hon. Minister. The reply is that practically there is no such case of distress sale. The Food Corporation of India and the State purchasing agencies have made adequate arrangements to purchase the peasants' produce as soon as they arrive at the market. I do not know from where the hon. Minister has got this information. We are working among the rural people in the countryside in various organisations and we often come across the complaints from the peasants of not getting the Government assured minimum support prices and often they are forced to resort to distress sale. In view of the reply given by the Hon. Minister, I want to know what are these adequate arrangements being made by the State purchasing agencies to purchase the produce as soon as they arrive at the market.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Sir, adequate arrangements are made for purchase of surplus produce of the farmers wherever the Government decides to purchase certain commodities like foodgrains. I do not know what area particularly the hon. Member is referring to. He has made a general complaint. But the FCI, much in advance of the arrival of the harvest in the Mancies, in consultation with the State Government, decides as to where the State Agencies will make purchases and where the FCI will make purchases. To my mind this arrangement has been going on very satisfactorily. Prices are announced in advance of the harvest season, the arrangements for purchase are also made in advance of the harvest.

What the hon. Member probably is referring to is the difficulty the farmers sometimes feel in the beginning of the season when they bring paddy to the market and the moisture content of the Paddy is so high i.e. over 20 per cent, that the FCI is not allowed to purchase it. Therefore, if the farmers bring their paddy without drying it properly, they might be feeling some difficulty in disposing it of. And it is there probably that the hon. Member finds that there is some distress caused to the farmer. But we have announced time and again, even on the radio, that the farmers should see to it that their paddy dries at least to the extent to which FCI has been authorised to purchase.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Sir, the hon. Minister was referring to the specifications of the produce. If the produce that are brought by the peasants are below this specification, the FCI may not purchase. But this is the very point which the peasants are often complaining that the FCI unnecessarily stress these specifications too far and harass the peasants often by refusing to take their produce. Generally there is a complaint against the Food Corporation of India among the peasantry that it is run by the Bureaucracy. It has no representation of the peasants'

interest in it. Therefore, it is interested in purchasing generally the produce that are brought to the market by the rich peasants and rich landlords. The bulk of the peasants i.e. small and medium peasants and marginal farmers who form 85 per cent of these total cultivators in our country, are deprived of the benefits of the support price. Therefore, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister, whether there is any proposal to democratise the functioning of the Food Corporation of India by including the representatives of agriculturists also in it?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The setting up of a corporation itself means that there has been authority delegated by the Government to another agency in this matter. As regard democratic zation of FCI, there are some representatives of the people also there. Then there are the officials. And the FCI, to my mind, has been working very satisfactorily.

The complaint that the hon. Member has against FCI, is not a complaint generally from the farmers. It might be a complaint from certain other sectors. FCI does not decide the moisture content upto which they can purchase paddy. We have discussed this matter several times in this House; and I have replied to the questions of hon. Members. And there has been a discussion. I do not know. There has been no suggestion from the hon. Member, except that the membership of FCI should be enlarged; and there should be more of farmers' representatives there. There were three members in the FCI; and one of whom belonged to the farmers. So far, Government has found this arrangement absolutely satisfactory; and if the membership is increased, there might be a greater danger of members disagreeing amongst themselves.

You would appreciate that the FCI has its limitations. Too much of moisture in paddy will probably mean that most of the paddy stock will deteriorate if stored for a long time. That is why Government decides that

paddy will be purchased with a maximum moisture content of 20 per cent. Regarding the price fixed by the Government, the minimum price will be paid for paddy with a moisture content upto 18 per cent only. But for additional moisture content, i.e. over 18 per cent upto 20 per cent, there will be a slight cut in the price. And over 20 per cent FCI does not purchase any paddy.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Here, the question speaks about distress sale of paddy of medium and small farmers. And here, not only FCI purchases paddy; there are other agencies also which purchase paddy from the cultivators in the rural areas. I must say for the information of the hon. Minister that so far as Orissa is concerned..

MR. SPEAKER: You don't give information. Ask for information.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The Minister has stated here that no distress sale is there in this country. In this context, I want to know whether he is aware of the fact that all over the State of Orissa, in the middle of this month, i.e. till 15th or 16th March, distress sale is rampant. If so, what action does he propose to take in this respect?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have not received any complaints to that effect. The State of Orissa is procuring paddy, and the Government is satisfied with the rate of procurement by the FCI, and the State agencies.

MR. SPEAKER: Are not you complaining?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes Sir. All are complaining.

श्री गिरधारी लाल ध्यास : एफ सी आई जो राजस्थान के अन्दर गेहूं खरीदता है क्या यह सही है कि उसको सीधे काश्तकारों से न खरीद करके एजेंट्स की मार्फत खरीदा जाता है ? काश्तकार जो गेहूं ले कर आता है क्या यह भी सच है कि उसको उस गेहूं के कम पैसे दिए जाते हैं और

वही माल अगर एजेंट ले कर आता है तो उसको पूरे पैसे दे दिए जाते हैं ? क्या इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था एफ सी आई की खरीद के अन्दर होती है ?

क्या यह भी सच है कि राजस्थान तथा देश के अन्य भागों में गोदामों के अन्दर कम गेहूं मिला है और इसका कारण यह है कि एफ सी आई के बहुत ज्यादा बड़ा होने के कारण ये सारे घपले होते हैं, काफी गड़बड़ियां होती हैं ? इन के सम्बन्ध में आपने क्या एक्शन लिया है और यह संस्था जो ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं कर रही है, यह ठीक प्रकार से काम कर सके, इस संस्था को अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में बांटने की आप कोई उचित व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आनंदेबल मेम्बर के जो सुझाव हैं, वह मैंने नोट कर लिए हैं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल ध्यास : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया, क्या खरीद एजेंटों के द्वारा वी जाती है ?

श्री भूल चन्द डागा : यह बात सही है।

श्री दी० डी० सिंह : इधर रवी की फसल आने को है और होली के बाद जगह-जगह हारवेस्टिंग शुरू हो जायेगी। जैसा मंत्रीजी भी जानते हैं कि छोटे-छोटे किसानों की आवश्यकता बहुत अधिक होती है और हारवेस्टिंग के तुरन्त बाद वे फसल बेच देते हैं, लेकिन सरकार ने अभी तक गेहूं की सपोर्ट प्राइस तय कर डिक्लेयर नहीं की है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कब तक तय कर देंगे और आपके क्रय-केन्द्र कब तक फंक्शन करने लगेंगे ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : गेहूं की सपोर्ट प्राइस का एलान जल्दी कर दिया जायेगा और हर हालत में गेहूं मंडियों में आने से पहले उसकी कीमत भी तय कर दी जायेगी और उसी दिन के इंतजाम भी कर दिये जायेगे।

1. हिन्दी परामर्शदात्री समिति का गठन

*377. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संबाट मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के लिए हिन्दी परामर्शदात्री समिति का गठन इस बीच कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका गठन किस तारीख को किया गया था और इसके सदस्यों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि समिति की बैठक आयोजित नहीं की गई है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) सरकार का इसको बैठक कब तक आयोजित करने का विचार है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Dak Tar Hindi Salahkar Samiti in the Ministry of Communications has been reconstituted with effect from 1st January, 1981. The details of its members are placed on the Table of the House.

(c) to (e). The meeting of the Committee has been fixed for the 4th of April, 1981. There has been no avoidable delay in convening the meeting.

Statement

List of Members of Dak Tar Hindi Salahkar Samiti as on 1-1-1981.

1. Minister of Communications	Chairman
2. Minister of State for Communications	Vice Chairman
3. Deputy Minister for Communications	Vice Chairman
4. Secretary (Communications)	Member
5. Member (Administration), P&T Board	Member
6. Member (Postal Operation), P&T Board	Member
7. Member (Telecom. Operation), P&T Board	Member
8. Secretary, P&T Board	Member
9. Chairman & Managing Director, Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras	Member
10. Hindi Adviser to the Govt. of India & Secretary, Deptt. of Official Language	Member
11. Director (Official Language)	Member-Secretary
12. Shri Fatehbanu Chouhan, M.P. Lok Sabha	Member
13. Shri T. Damodar Reddy, M.P., Lok Sabha	Member
14. Shri P.K. Prajapati, Member, Rajya Sabha	Member
15. To be nominated—Rajya Sabha	Member
16. Shri Ramavtar Shastri, M.P.	Member
17. Shri Ganpat Hiralal Bhagat, M.P.	Member
18. Shri Nazeer Banarasi, Varanasi	Member
19. Dr. Malik Mohammad, Head of the Deptt. of Hindi, University of Galicut, Kerala.	Member

20. Dr. Nagendra, Delhi-110009	■	□	.	.	.	.	.	Member
21. Dr. Prabhakar Machwe, Director Bhartiya Bhasha Parishad, Calcutta	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Member
22. Prof. D.L. Munim, Member, Gujarat Public Service Commission, Ahmedabad	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Member
23. Dr. (Smt.) Kanika Tomer, Reader, Hindi Deptt. Shanti Niketan, Bolpur, WB.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Member
24. Prof. N. Nagappa, Mysore	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Member
25. Father Camil Bulke, Ranchi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Member
26. Shri G.P. Nene, Pune	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Member
27. Dr. Sitaram Jaiswal, Lucknow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Member
28. Dr. (Smt.) Priti Lata Tripathi, N. Delhi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Member
29. Dr. Vachan Dev Kumar, Prof. & Head of Hindi Department, Ranchi University, Ranchi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Member
30. Prof. Yogesh Chandra Choudhry, B.N. College, Patna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Member
31. Shri V. Anjaneya Sarma, Kulasachiv, P.G. Complex, Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Hyderabad	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Member

श्री रामाश्वर शास्त्री : सातवीं लोक-सभा का चुनाव जनवरी, 1980 में हुआ पौर इस मंत्रालय की सलाहकार समिति बन रही है, 1981 के जनवरी में, मैं सब से पहले यह जानना चाहूँगा कि यह क्यों हुआ ? इसको अनावश्यक विलम्ब ही कहा जा सकता है।

(क) सनाहकार समिति की बैठक बुलाने के कोई न कोई नियम बने होंगे कि कितने दिनों में मीटिंग होनी चाहिए, तो वह क्या हैं ? हैं भी या नहीं ?

(ख) 1 जनवरी को आपने इस समिति का गठन किया और 4 अप्रैल को इसकी बैठक बुलाने जा रहे हैं तो यह 3 महीने से ज्यादा हो गये, क्या आप यह नहीं रामक्षणे कि इस तरह के विलम्ब को रोका जा सकता था ? पहले मीटिंग बूलायी जा सकती थी, अन्यर ऐसा नहीं किया तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a Dak Tar Hindi Sahakar Samiti was constituted in 1973 with

effect from October 1973. This had a tenure of three years; it lasted upto 1976. During this period, there were 9 meetings. Then again in 1978, this was reconstituted; and during 1978 and 1979 two meetings were held. Then during the care-taker government, the number of members went upto 47, when, in fact, as per the guidelines of the Department of Official Language, it should not have gone to more than 30. We started thinking in terms of, reconstituting it in June 1980. In fact; that committee which was constituted in 1978 could have continued upto 1981, but because of this lacuna of large membership we had to think in terms of reconstituting this committee. Now, it is not like asking a question that the committee can be reconstituted straightway, overnight; it takes some time. We have to find out the type of persons needed. It takes some time to find out whether the persons who are nominated are interested in the subject, that is, the propagation and development of Hindi language. They should also have adequate knowledge of Hindi and at the same time they have to be from various parts of the country. We did not get the nominations for a long time and we could not also obtain the consent of the members who were nominated, for

some time. In fact by the 13th November we received the consent from some members only and the consent from the remaining members was still awaited right up to the 29th November. Even now, the Department of Parliamentary Affairs has not nominated one Member of Rajya Sabha. Then, we decided to set up the Committee, in consultation with the Department of Official Language and called a meeting. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Why should you take three months for it? (Interruptions)

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: I am just coming to that. This is only about re-constitution. (Interruptions) Lot of work is involved in the preparation of the background materials for the information of the members of the Committee. Besides this, sufficient notice is to be given to the members for making arrangements for their visit to Delhi. Obviously, all this took some time. It is only after three months that are convening the meeting on the 4th April, 1981 (Interruptions) Are you satisfied, or not?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं मनुष्ट नहीं हूँ।

I am not satisfied. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is this an unstarred question? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is a counter-question. (Interruptions) It is an answer to a question.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हिन्दी परामर्शदाती समिति के सदस्यों को सूची दी गई है। उस में 31 सदस्य मनोनीत किये गये हैं। इन्हीं लम्बी-चौड़ी कमेटी बनाने की क्या प्रावश्यकता पड़ी? क्या इस से छोटी कमेटी से काम नहीं चल सकता था?

श्री कार्तिक उर्राव : इस से छोटी कमेटी से भी काम चल सकता था। लेकिन अगर

एक श्री रामावतार शास्त्री को हटा दें तो वह हल्ला करना शुरू कर देगे। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पहले तो कोई जवाब नहीं है। अगर एक रामावतार शास्त्री को हटाने से कमेटी छोटी हो जाये, तो हम तैयार हैं। लेकिन इस कमेटी में 31 सदस्य हैं और रामवतार शास्त्री उनमें से एक है।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: You recommend out of the list which one of them has to be dropped.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: What is the rationale? Why should you have such a big committee? (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: He is speaking in English while asking a question. (Interruptions)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतनी बड़ी कमेटी क्यों बनाई गई है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You must first define what is Hindi. We are all murdering that language. (Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है विभागीय लापरवाही के कारण और हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की बैठक समय पर नहीं किए जाने के कारण हिन्दी की सतत उपेक्षा हो रही है और जो राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 में पारित किया गया था उस का कार्यान्वयन आप के विभाग में नहीं हो रहा है?

श्री कार्तिक उर्राव : हम सोचते हैं कि उस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन बहुत अच्छा हो रहा है। 15 रुपए उस की रेकमेंडेशन्स का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो चुका है। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या हो चुका है? अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मंत्री महोदय से कहें वह सही उत्तर दें, नहीं तो प्रिविलेज आ जायेगा। वह बह बतलाएं कि आपकि गियर लैबरेंज एक्ट का सैक्षण 3 सब-

सैक्षण (3) वह जानते हैं या नहीं ? इन्होंने कहा कि इस्पन्नोमेटेशन हो रहा है । मैं फिर आप से कहता हूँ कि नहीं हो रहा है इसलिए इन को अहिए सही जानकारी देने के लिए, इस्पन्नोमेटेशन हो रहा है या नहीं ?

श्री कार्तिक उरांव : अच्छा किस रेस्पेक्ट में आप चाहते हैं कि इस्पन्नोमेटेशन हो, यह बताइए । व्यवधान

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं मंत्री महोदय से साफ तौर पर यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विभागीय बैठक नहीं होने के कारण जो अफिशियल लैवेज एकट है उस के सैक्षण 3 संब-सैक्षण (3) का आप के विभाग में खुल कर के उल्लंघन हुआ है ? यह सही है या नहीं ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): The circumstance under which this happened has been already explained. The position was that this committee was constituted last in 1978. It could go up to 1981. So, that committee could continue, but why it did not, was also explained. Whereas the guidelines prescribed that the membership should be around 30, during that period so many recommendations came and the membership became inflated to 47. No effective work could be carried on. New Members came into Parliament. They also had to be inducted. Therefore, re-constitution became necessary. Why it takes that much time is, we have got to consult the Official Languages Department and the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. So many things have got to be done. At the earliest time this was constituted and the meeting has been fixed to take place at the earliest possible time. Four meetings have to take place in the course of a year. Four meetings will take place in the course of the current year.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know about implementation of Section 3(3).

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Implementation of the Official Languages Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Has it suffered due to the non-constitution of this committee?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN: In our opinion, it has not.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: What is the definition of Hindi?

MR. SPEAKER: That you decide yourself.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Anything other than English!

डा० कर्ण तिह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा है राजभाषा है और प्रत्येक मंत्रालय को हिन्दी सलाहाकार समिति बनानी चाहिए ऐसे आदेश दिए गए हैं । हमारे साहसी और सशक्त मंत्री कार्तिक उरांव जी ने जितनी कठिनाई और जटिलता उस के पुनर्गठन करने में बतायी थेरी विनम्र प्रार्थना है कि इन्होंने बठिन नहीं है यदि इस में मंत्री महोदय स्वयं हचिले । ये अनुभव है कि ये सलाहाकार समितियां तब चलती हैं जब मंत्री स्वयं इस में हचिले यदि सिर्फ नीकरणाही में पढ़ जायें कि ज्यादा हो गए तब नहीं कर सकते हैं कम हो गए तब नहीं कर सकते हैं ऐसा नारायण जी बढ़े हुए है इन के मंत्रालय ने किसी को नियुक्त नहीं किया ये एक प्रवार से बहाने होते हैं कि यह कार्य न हो । तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जाना चाहता हूँ कि इन छोटी-नोटी बातों को छोड़कर क्या वास्तव में वह और जी उस के सहकारी साथी हैं वे इस बात का हमें आश्वासन देंगे कि यह समिति बहुत जल्द गठित होगी । और अपना कार्य करेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो हो गई है, कार्य करने को बात करें । अब तो 4 अप्रैल को बैठक हो रही है ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This committee has already been constituted. As far as the P&T department is concerned, there was a recommendation by

this committee that we must constitute similar committees at the divisional level also. These committees also have been constituted. We will see to it that these committees are meeting regularly and are functioning regularly. Regarding the recommendations which have been made, most of them have been implemented in the P&T department.

ग्रामीण आवास के लिए अर्थ

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* 378. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा :
श्री लोकेश्वरी गांधित :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे ?

(क) क्या 31 मार्च 1980 को 2.08 करोड़ मकानों की आवश्यकता थी जिसमें से गांवों में 1.61 करोड़ मकानों की कमी थी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने गांवों की इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है; यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विवार गांवों में मकानों को बनाने के लिए अर्थ देने का है; यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1980 के दौरान कुनै कितना अर्थ दिया गया और आगामी छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कितनी राशि दी जायेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहन्मद अरिफ उस्मान) :
(क) राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन (एन० बी० ओ० के अनुमानों के अनुसार, अप्रैल, 1980 को दश में 2.07 करोड़ एककों की कमी थी, इसमें से 1.61 करोड़ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में थी।

(ख) तथा (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है।

विवरण

(ख) ग्रामीण आवास राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, इस क्षेत्र का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है। राज्य प्लानों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की निम्न लिखित आवास योजनाएं शामिल हैं :-

(i) ग्रामीण भूभिहीन श्रमिक सिजमे काश्तकार कारीगर मछले आदि शामिल हैं, के लिए आवास स्थल तथा मकान बनाने के लिए सहायता की व्यवस्था करने की योजना।

(ii) लोगों के लिए 500-रुपये तक अर्थ की व्यवस्था केलिए ग्राम आवास प्रोजेक्ट योजना।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम (हुड़को) जीवन बीमा निगम (एल० आई० सी०) और सामान्य बीमा निगम (जी० आई० सी०) के माध्यम से ग्रामीण आवास के लिए राज्य सरकारों और उनके आवास अभिकरणों को अर्थ दे रही है।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) के दौरान, हुड़को लगभग 90 करोड़ रुपये के अर्थ देगा, जिसमें से लगभग 16.7 करोड़ रुपये वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए है।

जीवन बीमा निगम और सामान्य बीमा निगम के क्षणों की मात्रा प्रत्येक वर्ष निर्वाचित की जाती है। केवल ग्रामीण आवास के लिए जीवन बीमा निगम से वार्षिक अर्थ का मोजूदा स्तर 10 करोड़ रुपये तक है और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और श्राविक दृष्टि से कमज़ार वर्गों के लिए आवास के लिए सामान्य बीमा निगम से 18 करोड़ रुपये है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : सम्भाषण धर आप ने क्या रखा है और उसका उत्तर आप ने क्या दिया है ।

आप ने बताया है कि 2 करोड़ 7 लाख मकानों की कमी है और आप ने यह बताया है कि गांवों के अंदर 1 करोड़ 61 लाख मकानों की कमी है । आपने यह कहा है कि हम ने अब की साल 16 करोड़ रुपया राज्यों को दिया है । आप यह बताइए कि हमारे राजस्थान को कितना इण्डा इग साल मिला है ।

दूसरा सवाल है ...

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

AN HON. MEMBER: The answer may be laid on the Table!

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Contracts Awarded Below the Prescribed and Approved Rates By C.P.W.D.

379. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'M' Division of CPWD in particular and others in general award the contracts, 40 per cent below the prescribed and approved CPWD rates;

(b) if so, whether the rates laid down are incorrect and illogical and is it because of this the quality of painting, white-washing and annual maintenance and repair works is far from satisfactory and poor; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to safeguard the waste of public money and providing better services to the allottees of Government accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHR BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, the rates for

painting and white-washing etc. works are being received upto 40 per cent below Delhi Scheduled of Rates, 1977.

(b) Schedule of rates are primarily meant for construction works and are quite realistic. Lower rates are received for maintenance works due to keen competition for such works. The quality of work as per the specifications prescribed in the contracts are always insisted upon.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of National Youth Commission

*380. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Students' Leaders Conference has urged the Government for setting up National Youth Commission to look into the problems of students and to suggest remedial measures; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Suggestions have been received from time to time for setting up a National Youth Commission to look into the problems of students. The Government is fully seized of the problems of students and has their welfare at heart. Keeping in view the requirements of the situation and our resources, necessary action is taken by the Central Government, State Governments, Universities and other institutions of higher education for meeting the long-term problem of their welfare as also the problems that may arise from time to time. Our approach to educational development is all along sensitive to the problems as well as the needs and the overall welfare of students.

Since a number of committees and commissions, including the Education

Commission, have already examined in depth the various aspects of students' there is no proposal at present to set up another Commission.

पटना और हाजीपुर के बीच टेलीफोन सेवा

* 381. श्री रमेश विलास पासदान : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना और हाजीपुर के बीच की टेलीफोन सेवा हमेशा खराब रहती है आर यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं :

(ख) क्या सरकार का पटना में हाजीपुर फतुहा त्रिकम और मर्मांडी तक स्थानोंमें काल नुविधाएं देने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पटना टेली-फोन केन्द्र के पूछताछ (197) शिक्षण मानीटर तभी ट्रैक काल सहायक हमेशा ही अपनी सोट से गायब रहते हैं और घंटी बजती रहती है लंकिन कोई रिसावर नहीं उठाता ?

संचार मंत्री श्री सो० एम० स्टोफन :

(क) यह सच नहीं है कि पटना और हाजीपुर के बीच की टेलीफोन सेवा हमेशा खराब रहता है ।

(ख) नहीं ।

(ग) नहीं ।

Expenditure on Bio-Gas Units

*382. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the amount spent on bio-gas units from 1979 to 1980; and

(b) how many units have been put up from 1975 onwards, at what cost and the names of States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA

SINGH): (a). As per the decision of the National Development Council, the Central Sector Scheme for development of Local Manurial Resources including bio-gas programme became a State Sector activity (except in the case of Union Territories) from 1st April, 1979. However, during the year 1979-80, the Ministry of Agriculture released an amount of Rs. 120 lakhs as Central subsidy for bio-gas plants to concerned State Governments and the Khadi & Village industries Commission being the committed liability of the previous years.

According to the information received from the States 15,479 bio-gas units are reported to have set up in various States during 1979-80. The details about the amount spent on these plants are being obtained from the State Governments.

In the Union Territories where the bio-gas programme is being implemented under the Central Sector, 27 plants were set up during 1979-80 and a sum of Rs. 27,021 has been released as subsidy so far during the current year.

(b). 70,277 bio-gas plants were set up in different States/Union Territories during the period 1974-75 to 1978-79. A sum of Rs. 565.77 lakhs was released by the Central Government on account of subsidy. Details are given in Statements I & II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT—2115/81].

तापती नदी पर नवादा बांध का निर्माण

* 383. श्री शिव कुमार तिह ठाकुर : क्या मिशन नंत्री नहीं बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में तापती नदी पर नवादा बांध का निर्माण करने के लिए मर्वेश्वर पूरा हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बांध का निर्माण कार्य कब शुरू होगा और इस के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) किसनों को सिचाई सुविधायें कब तक उत्तरव्यवहार कराई जायेगी तथा इस से अनुमानित कितने ल्केट की सिचाई होगी ?

कृषि तथा प्रान्तीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिचाई मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) से (ग). महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार नवादा बांध, जो महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के संयुक्त उपक्रम अपर तारी परियोजना चरण-दो का एक हिस्सा है, से संबंधित सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो गया है। संशोधित परियोजना रिपोर्ट को दोनों राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। इस बांध और सिचाई प्रणाली के निर्माण कार्य की अवधि और इस के अनावा सिचित किए जाने वाले लेक्ट्रो के बारे में निश्चय संशोधित परियोजना रिपोर्ट को तैयार करते समय और अन्तिम रूप देते समय किया जाएगा।

Demolition of Unauthorised Construction

384. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6947 on the 17th April, 1978 regarding demolition of unauthorised construction and state:

(a) whether decision has since been taken to demolish the unauthorised constructions;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in taking the final decision?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that the court has since dismissed the application of the plaintiff, Shri Kanhayalal, against demolition of unauthorised construction in premises No. 770, Ward No. VIII, Gali Kundewalan, Delhi. A copy of the judgement of the court has been obtained by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi

on 6-3-81. They have stated that demolition action will now be taken on priority basis after observing all the formalities.

(c) Demolition action could not be taken owing to stay orders issued by the court and also because it took some time for the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to obtain copy of judgement of the court.

Advance Training in Sugar Technology

*385. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are preparing any plan to encourage institution like Deccan Sugar Institute, Pune for giving advance training in sugar technology; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a). No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Houses for Backward Classes under Sixth Plan

386. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a programme for providing houses for weaker sections of the Society for implementation under the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details indicating the number of dwelling units and outlay thereof (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a). Yes Sir.

(b) The Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) envisages investments of about Rs. 1,019.20 crores for housing economically weaker sections and provision of House sites-cum-subsidy for house construc-

tion for rural landless labour. The physical targets, based on prescribed unit costs, are 123.88 lakh dwelling units/sites. State-wise financial outlays and physical targets are yet to be worked out by the State Governments.

वाकी-टाकी रेडियो टेलीफोन पर प्रतिवन्ध

* 387. श्री दिनोप दिंह भूरिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार मीडियम रें के वाकी-टाकी रेडियो टेलीफोन पर से प्रतिवन्ध हटाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे उपकरणों पर लग प्रतिवन्ध हटाने का उपवंश करने के लिए भारतीय बेतार अधिनियम में संशोधन किया जा रहा है;

(ग) क्या स.प.र.ने आवश्यक बांग्रों से संबंधित प्रशासनिक तथा अन्य संगठनों में इन उपकरणों को आवश्यकता पर विचार किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे संगठनों में इन उपकरणों के उपयोग को अनुमति देने हेतु भारतीय बेतार अधिनियम में जिस लाइसेंस प्रणाली की व्यवस्था है, उस में कृच्छ्र ढील दी जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) :

(क) दर्शियाने दर्जे के वाकी-टाकी रेडियो टलाकान के प्रयोग पर कोई रोक नहीं है लेकिन इस के लिए हर प्रयोगकर्ता की अनुज्ञाप्ति लेनी पड़ती है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) की दृष्टि से वाल पैदा नहीं होता।

(ग) प्रशासनिक और आवश्यक सेवाएं जैसे अग्निशमन सेवा, वाढ़ नियंत्रण, विजली बोर्ड, पुलिस आदि से सम्बंधित संगठनों की 'वाकी टाकी रेडियो टेलीफोन' उपकरण का प्रयोग करने के लिए भारतीय तार अधिनियम के अधीन अनुज्ञाप्त जारी की जा चुकी है।

(घ) उपर्युक्त (ग) की दृष्टि से सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

Koel Project

*388. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what area is likely to be covered under Koel Project in Bihar; and

(b) how soon the project is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) (a) Presumably the reference is to the North Koel Project. This project envisages annual irrigation of an area of 1.094 lakh ha. in Palamau and Gaya districts in Bihar.

(b) The Project is expected to be completed by the end of the Sixth Plan.

Request from Kerala Regarding Construction of Upper Dam Connected to Neyyar River in Trivandrum

*389. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation had been received by Government of India seeking the construction of an upper Dam connected to Neyyar river in the Trivandrum District of Kerala for bringing more areas of cultivation under irrigation facility;

(b) if so, what action had been taken by Government of India on the representation;

(c) whether Government of India had received any communication in this regard from the Government of Kerala; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d). A representation from Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar Hon'ble Member of Parliament was received by the Union Minister of Irrigation in October 1980 suggesting

construction of an Upper Dam connected to existing Neyyar Irrigation Project. This representation was referred to the Kerala State Government. The State Government have intimated in November 1980 that instructions have been issued to their Chief Engineer to take up detailed investigations of Upper Neyyar Dam. Further action regarding scrutiny and clearance etc. can be taken only after the State Government sends a details project report.

उज्जैन के लिए सोधी टेलीकोन डायलिंग
दूरसंचार प्रणाली

* 390. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया: क्या संचार मंत्री पहले बनाने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उज्जैन को सीधी टेलीकोन डायलिंग के माध्यम से महानगरों ने नहीं जोड़ा गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उज्जैन को सीधी टेलीकोन डायलिंग के माध्यम से महानगरों से कब तक जोड़ा जाएगा?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी. एम. स्टीफन) :

(क) जी नहीं। उज्जैन से बंधई और दिल्ली के लिए पूर्णकालिक एस टी डी सेवा नवा मद्रास और कलकत्ता के माध्यम रात्रि एस टी डी सेवा उपलब्ध है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Priority Date of the House Owning Employees for Allotment of Government Accommodation

391. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the priority dates of some house-owning Government employees had been changed to 1977 irrespective of their date of joining the Government service;

(b) if so, why the same rule was not applied to other house-owning Govern-

ment employees who have already been allotted Government accommodation;

(c) whether the decision of the Works and Housing Ministry of 30th August, 1980 treating all house-owning Government employees on equal footing for the purpose of allotment of Government accommodation has been implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) It is a fact that Government by its orders dated 29th June, 1977 fixed 1-6-1977 as the priority date in respect of all house owning Central Government employees in Delhi for general pool accommodation, who had joined Central Govt. service prior to that date, irrespective of their actual date of joining.

(b) "Priority date" refers only to those cases where Government servants are awaiting allotment of general pool accommodation or change to their entitled category of accommodation. The priority date of 1-6-1977 was also applicable in respect of those house-owning officers who had already been allotted Govt. accommodation and were waiting for a change to their entitled category of accommodation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Levy By States on Khapsari Production

3570. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether three Khapsari producing States viz. Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have imposed a levy on Khapsari production in their States;

(b) if so, the quantum of levy imposed and its possible impact on the

overall sugar production during the current season;

(c) which of other States have followed suit;

(d) whether Government have given or propose to give licence to new units or propose to expand the existing ones both in the cooperative and private sectors; if so, its details State-wise; and

(e) the estimated sugar production during the current year and the steps to be taken to prevent diversion of sugar for Khandsari so as to maximise the sugar output?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (e). In order to check undue diversion of sugarcane from sugar factories and to maximise the production of sugar during the current season, the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh alone have imposed, with the concurrence of the Central Government, a 50 per cent levy on Khandsari produced by the first sulphitation process. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have also sent proposals for imposition of the levy but to a lesser extent.

The total production of sugar during the current season is estimated to be 52 to 54 lakh tonnes. The impact of the levy on Khandsari on the total production of sugar can be known only towards the end of the sugar season.

Government resumed the licensing of new factories and expansion of projects in July, 1980, and since then six licenses/letters of intent have been issued, three for new units and three for expansion projects, all in the co-operative sector in Uttar Pradesh. No State-wise or sector-wise quotas have been fixed.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन नई दिल्ली में टेंडर मांगा एवं बिना कार्य देना।

3571. श्री निहल सिंह : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन नई दिल्ली में टेंडर आमंत्रित करने के बाद रंगाई, छपाई, सिलाई, कशीदाकारी और धुलाई ग्रामीण ज़ंस कार्यों के लिये आदेश देने की सामान्य परम्परा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भवन के मैनेजर ने टेंडर आमंत्रित करने की ओपचारिकाओं को पूरा किये बिना ही तथा जमानत जमा की राशि पर जोर न डालते हुए वर्ष के मध्य में इन कार्यों के लिये मनमाने ढंग से आदेश दे दिये थे, हालांकि टेंडर पूछताछ की अन्तिम तारीख समाप्त हो गई थी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे गलत तरीकों को रोकने और इस प्रति में सुधार करने के लिये कार्यवाही करने का है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर रम) : (क) व (ख) स्थिति यह है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली द्वारा कपड़ों (सिलेसिलाये कपड़ों को छोड़ कर) की रंगाई, छपाई, सिलाई तथा धुलाई के लिए अखबारों में विज्ञापन निकाल कर टेंडर आमंत्रित किये जाते हैं। सिलेसिलाए कपड़ों की धुलाई का काम बिना टेंडर आमंत्रित किये धोकी को दिया जाता है लेकिन उस के लिए अपेक्षित प्रत्याहूति जमा कराई जाती है। धुलाई, छपाई तथा सिलाई का कार्य निविदा समिति द्वारा टेंडर दाताओं के कार्य से संतुष्ट हो जाने और दरें निश्चित किए जाने तथा अपेक्षित औपचारिकताएं पूरी होने पर संपूर्ण जाता है। तथापि, कढ़ाई तथा कुछ प्रकार के सिलाई के कार्य के लिए भी टेंडर आमंत्रित नहीं किए जाते हैं क्योंकि यह कार्य निविदा समिति द्वारा निश्चित की गई दरों पर रोजगार सुलभ करने के उद्देश्य से गरीब महिलाओं तथा सङ्कटिकों को दिया जाता है।

(ग) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग का एक

व्यापारिक केन्द्र है जो एक सांविधिक निकाय है। सरकार का उक्त कार्य के लिए आयोग द्वारा किए गए प्रबन्ध में दखल-अन्दाजी करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

Allotment of Out-of-Turn Govt. Accommodation

3572. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has approved out-of-turn residential accommodation on medical ground to a few Government servants on the 15th January, 1981;

(b) if so, the number of Government employees amongst them who have been allotted residential accommodation;

(c) the number of Government employees from amongst them who are yet to be allotted residential accommodation; and

(d) date by which Government will make allotment to the remaining Government servants?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) 19.

(c) 5.

(d) The remaining officers will be allotted Government accommodation as soon as vacancies are available.

Fertilisers from Waste Matter

3573. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether to conserve the quality of soil and to minimise expenditure, Government will concentrate on indigenous fertilisers prepared from waste matter; and

(b) if so, whether a concrete scheme will be evolved for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central as well as State Governments are paying due attention to recycling of organic wastes for manurial purposes through various schemes, such as rural and urban composting, green manuring, sewage/sullage utilisation, setting up of bio-gas plants etc.

The Government of India will be taking an ambitious programme of development of biogas in the Sixth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 50 crores has been provided for the purpose. Another scheme for development & use of bio-fertilisers is also proposed to be taken up during the 6th Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 4 crores has been provided. Details of these schemes are being worked out.

Enquiry Regarding Sale of Adulterated Fertilizers in Haryana

3574 SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a big racket in the sale of fertilizer manufactured by Indian Farms Fertilizer Corporation has been detected;

(b) whether complaints of adulterated fertilizer being sold by un-authorised dealers in Haryana and in many other States have been reported; and

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been undertaken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There is no manufacturer of fertiliser by the name of Indian Farms Fertiliser Corporation and as such, the question of big racket in the sale of fertiliser manufactured by the aforesaid Corporation does not arise.

(b) According to the provisions of Fertiliser (Control) Order, any person dealing with fertilisers requires a registration certificate issued by the

State Government. No case has been reported by any State Government about sale of fertilisers by persons or organisations having no such registration certificate. However, some State Governments have reported a few cases of sale of sub-standard fertiliser in their States.

(c) Under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, the State Governments have been vested with adequate powers to enforce quality of fertilisers and to take action against persons indulging in any mal-practice. In the aforesaid cases, the concerned State Governments have reported that appropriate action has been taken.

Improvement and conversion of Roads under Minimum Needs Programme in Orissa

3575. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals sent by Orissa Government for improvement and conversion of roads under the Minimum Needs Programme;

(b) the cost involved; and

(c) the funds being allotted for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). For the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85), the Government of Orissa had proposed a coverage of 878 villages having a population of 1500 and above, 516 villages having a population between 1000—1500 and 2742 villages with population less than 1000 under the Minimum Needs Programme and had suggested an outlay of Rs. 124.02 crores. After discussions with the State Government, the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 30 crores for rural roads under the Minimum Needs Programme in the State's Sixth Five Year Plan.

Dispute between Fishermen and Passengers at Vivekanand Rock Memorial

3576. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any dispute between the fishing community and the passengers at Vivekanand Rock Area in Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu in recent months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government of Tamil Nadu and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Waiving of Agricultural Loans by Haryana Government

3577. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haryana Government has proposed to waive the loans especially given for agricultural purposes; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government of Haryana has not sent any proposal for waiving of institutional loans given for agricultural purposes, now. The State Government had, in accordance with the decision for relife in areas affected by the drought in Kharif 1979, decided to waive the interest on short-term production loans advanced to small and marginal farmers in areas where crop loss was more than 50 per cent in Kharif 1979.

(b) Does not arise.

Revolving Fund for Export-Oriented Crops

3578. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to create a revolving fund for increasing the production of export-oriented crops; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) This is one of the recommendations of the Committee on Export Strategy constituted by the Ministry of Commerce.

(b) The recommendation is as follows:—

“It would be desirable to create a revolving fund through budgetary support or other means at the level of the National Bank of Agricultural and Rural Development so that it could be in a position to provide soft loans to export-oriented crops.”

House Building Loans to Delhi University Teachers

3579. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allocated any amount for the purposes of advancing loans to the teachers of Delhi University and its affiliated colleges for house building purposes during the last 3 years, year-wise; and

(b) if so, whether Government would increase the annual allocation in this regard keeping in view the large number of applications for this loan registered in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) For the first time, the University Grants Commission paid a

grant of Rs. 10 lakhs to the University of Delhi in 1979-80 for creating a revolving fund for payment of house building loans to the employees of the University of Delhi and its colleges. A further grant of Rs. 20 lakhs has been given by the Commission to the University for the purpose during 1980-81.

(b) The University have approached the Commission to increase the allocation for house building loans from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs during the current financial year. According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, there is no possibility of increase.

Head Post Office at Anandpur, Keonjhar

3580. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation from the Anandpur areas of Keonjhar District in Orissa to establish a head post office at the subdivisional headquarters town of Anandpur;

(b) if so, whether Government has any proposal to establish a head post office at Anandpur in the current financial year; and

(c) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of the above.

New Telephone Exchanges

3581. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of new telephone exchanges to be opened during the current year; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI KARTIK ORAON): New Telephone Exchanges likely to be opened during the financial year 1980-81.

Name of State	No. of Exchanges
1. Andhra	113
2. Assam	..
3. Bihar	1
4. Gujarat	24
5. Jammu & Kashmir	6
6. Karnataka	8
7. Haryana	21
8. Himachal Pradesh	2
9. Madhya Pradesh	18
10. Maharashtra	47
11. Manipur	..
12. Meghalaya	2
13. Nagaland	1
14. Orissa	10
15. Punjab	15
16. Rajasthan	15
17. Tamil Nadu	23
18. Tripura	..
19. Uttar Pradesh	25
20. West Bengal	20
21. Sikkim	20

House Owning Officers Having Government Accommodation

3582. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the number of officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and above working in the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India including its attached and subordinate Offices who own their houses in the capital, but are allowed to retain Government accommodation;

(b) whether these officers are getting very high and fantastic rents for their houses in Vasant Vihar and other posh colonies in the capital;

(c) if so, how the rent for Government accommodation is recovered from them;

(d) the particulars of the house-owning retired officers of the rank of Secretary who have been allowed to live in Government accommodation for more than six months after their retirement while they are getting fabulous rent for their own houses; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a). The number of such officers is 109.

(b) It is presumed that such of the officers as have rented out their houses are receiving rent according to the prevalent level of rents in the market in Delhi.

(c) The following procedure is adopted for charging of licence fee from the house-owning allottees of General Pool accommodation:—

In case the rental income from the house is Rs. 1,000/- p.m. or less the house owning officers are required to pay normal licence fee for the Government accommodation allotted to them.

If the rental income of the house exceeds Rs. 1,000/- p.m. but is less than Rs. 2,000/- p.m. they have to pay half the market rate of licence fee; and

If the income exceeds Rs. 2,000/- p.m., they have to pay full market rate of licence fee for the Government accommodation allotted to them.

(d) and (e). Shri S. M. Agarwal retired Secretary, Ministry of Communications is a house-owning officer who has been allowed to live in Government accommodation for more than 6 months after his retirement. The permission was given as he was appointed Chairman of the Committee to Review technical, economic and fiscal policies

for the Promotion of Import Substitution (Department of Industrial Development). After the term of the Committee expired on 31-10-81 steps have been taken to get the bungalow vacated.

Fall in population of wild life.

3583. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the number of elephants, rhinos, buffaloes, bisons, swamp deer, tigers, sambar, hog-deer, barking deer etc. is fast dwindling in the country; and

(b) whether any authentic survey exists in regard to the latest number of these rare animals, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A country-wide census of all wild animals has not been done so far. Hence, it is not possible to indicate the exact position. However, census carried out in regard to some of the bigger animals like tigers, lions and indicates that their population has increased lately. The exact figures are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Information about number of Tigers, Lions and Rhinoceros

Population of Tigers

Year	Nos.
1972	1827
1977	2278
1979	3015

Population of Lions

1974	180
1979	205

Year	Nos.
Population of Rhinoceros in Kaziranga National Park of Assam	
1966	966
1972	671
1978	960

The total population of Rhinoceros in Assam and West Bengal is estimated to be 1354 in 1979.

गाजीपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) रिश्त टलीफोन बेन्द्र को स्वचालित टलीफोन बेन्द्र में बदलना

3584. श्री जननुल बशार : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गाजीपुर नगर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के टलीफोन केन्द्र को स्वचालित टलीफोन केन्द्र में बदले जाने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब सक; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कालिक उरांव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यदि कोई अप्रत्याशित घटना न घटी तो 1986 तक।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Commissioning of Telephone Auto-Exchange at Ulhasnagar (District Thana) Maharashtra

3585. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the phased programme of the commissioning of telephone auto-exchange at Ulhasnagar (District Thana) Maharashtra;

(b) when this phase programme was drawn up;

(c) whether the progress of the project is according to time schedule; and

(d) if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) (i) Construction of building during 1981-83.

(ii) Supply of imported equipment during 1982-83.

(iii) Commissioning of exchange—1983-84.

(b) In 1979-80.

(c) and (d). There has been some slippage in formal sanction of scheme due to the same proving unremunerative and therefore requiring special approval of P&T Board. Efforts are still being made to complete the exchange in 1984.

Conveyance allowance to Head Post men and Overseer Postmen on outdoor duties

3586. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Head Postmen, Overseer Postmen engaged in outdoor duties;

(b) the standards for creation of the above posts;

(c) whether Government is paying fixed conveyance allowance to the public relations inspector in Group 'C' and

(d) if so, the reasons why the Head/Overseer postmen are denied conveyance allowance for the similar work they have been doing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Information is being collected and

will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

(b) There are no All India standards for sanctioning posts of Head/Overseer postmen. These posts are sanctioned by Heads of Postal Circles when they are satisfied about their need on the basis of observation and merits of the case

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Head Postmen/Overseer Postmen do not perform the same duties in all respects as performed by Public Relations Inspectors. Further they do not have so much extensive outdoor duties as Public Relations Inspectors to justify the grant of conveyance allowance as per the conditions governing the grant of conveyance allowance.

Study team on Agriculture in Assam

3587. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study team visited Assam and North Eastern States in July, 1980 to study the problem and prospects of agriculture;

(b) if so the details of the reports submitted by this team, and

(c) the action taken on the basis of the reports and the recommendations upto date and the result achieved.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Study Team, known as the 'Central Task Force on Agricultural Economy of Assam', constituted by the Union Ministry of Agriculture in March, 1980, visited Assam to study the agricultural problems of the State and recommended measures for speedy agricultural development. The Task Force was not required to visit

the other States and U.Ts. of the North Eastern Region.

2. The Task Force made a number of recommendations in its Report for accelerating the pace of agricultural development in the State of Assam. These recommendations covered the following aspects of agricultural development in the State:

- (i) Gearing up the administrative organisation.
- (ii) Strategy for changing cropping pattern and supporting network of extension and inputs.
- (iii) Increasing fertiliser consumption; strengthening the plant protection machinery.
- (iv) Development of irrigation including command area development and groundwater development.
- (v) Supplying post-harvest technology.
- (vi) Boosting agricultural credit.
- (vii) Promotion of agricultural marketing and processing.
- (viii) Animal husbandry development.
- (ix) Development of inland fisheries.
- (x) Reducing Jhum cultivation.
- (xi) Horticultural development.
- (xii) Soil conservation programme.
- (xiii) Forestry development.
- (xiv) Rural development programmes.
- (xv) Getting over transport bottlenecks.
- (xvi) Building dams across rivers.
- (xvii) Flood control.
- (xviii) Rural Electrification in Assam.

3. The State Government are concerned with the majority of the recommendations made by the Task Force and they are taking steps to implement them. At the Central level action has been taken to implement the recommendations with which the Government of India is concerned. An additional provision of Rs. 1.53 crores was made in the 1980-81 Budget of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation for the implementation of some of the important recommendations requiring additional funds. Its break-up is as follows:

	Rs crores
(i) Subsidy on paddy seed	0.25
(ii) Fisheries development	0.20
(iii) Animal husbandry development	0.41
(iv) Cooperative development	0.67
Total	1.53

(i) Supply of Seed:

Government of India moved 13,000 quintals of processed and graded high quality paddy seeds to Assam by a special rake of 65 wagons. Out of this quantity, 10,750 quintals were distributed to farmers during the kharif season, 1980-81. Central subsidy was provided at a rate of Rupees 100 per quintal.

(ii) Development of Fisheries

A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs was released as grant to the Government of Assam towards the purchase of a dredger by the Assam Fisheries Development Corporation for the reclamation of beels in Assam.

(iii) Development of Animal Husbandry

Government released Rs. 41 lakhs for schemes viz setting up of a frozen semen bank at Silchar; progeny testing of crossbreed bulls under field conditions; strengthening of pig farms; and poultry and duck development.

(iv) *Cooperation*

An amount of Rs. 67 lakhs (Rs. 60 lakhs as loan and Rs. 71 lakhs as subsidy) is being provided to National Cooperative Development Corporation (N.C.D.C.) for financing different cooperative development programmes such as establishment of vanaspati plant oil mill and agricultural processing unit and development of marketing cooperative societies in Assam.

(v) *Fertiliser Distribution*

The Task Force has recommended the opening of retail sale points in the interior and declaration of road-heads as rail-heads for transport of pool fertilisers on Government of India account. The fertiliser manufacturers operating in the State of Assam have already been instructed by the Government of India to make immediate arrangements for stocking of fertilizers at convenient points to ensure easy availability to farmers. Government of India has already decided to transport fertilizers to all block headquartrs at Government cost.

(vi) *Extension*

Recommendations have been made to strengthen the extension machinery at the field level and the farmers training programmes with a view to ensuring quick transfer of technology to the farmers. The 'Training and Visit' system of agricultural extension which is a World Bank aided project, has already been introduced in the State of Assam.

Opening of new telephone exchanges in West Bengal

3588. SHRI HANNAN MOLIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to open new tele-

phone exchanges in West Bengal during this year.

(b) if so, the nams of places where these exchanges will be opened; and

(c) when these exchanges are likely to be in operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Str.

(b) New telephone exchanges have already been opend at Mejhia (Distt, Bankura) and SIMLON (Distt. Burdwan).

New exchanges are planned for opening for the following places.

- 1 Gelia
- 2 Purandarpur
- 3 Tantipara (Bakreshar)
- 4 Hatgobindapur
- 5 Jainty
- 6 Kuliapara
- 7 Mthadanga
- 8 Jhalong
- 9 Jaigaon
- 10 Ramnagar
- 11 Amtola
- 12 Domkal
- 13 Hariharpara
- 14 Nagar
- 15 Muragachha
- 16 Anara
- 17 Ramchandrapur
- 18 Gopalpur
19. Kalinagar

(c) The exchanges are tentatively planned to be in operation by 31st March 1981. Some of them may, however became operational in 1981-82 due to delays in supply of certain equipment and stores.

Self sufficiency in milk production

3589. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to step up milk production in the country in the coming years;

(b) if so, whether efforts will be made State-wise to make them self-sufficient; and

(c) when the country is going to be self-sufficient with regard to milk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to set up milk production from 30.00 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 38.00 million tonnes by the end of 6th Five Year Plan (1984-85).

(b) State-wise efforts are being made to become self-sufficient by implementing the various cattle|buffalo development programmes.

(c) Achievement of self-sufficiency as regards milk production is inter-linked with many factors, like genetic improvement of indigenous stock, their maintenance in sound health and provision for proper feeding.

Centrally sponsored scheme for agricultural production in H.P.

3590. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the names of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme|Projects

to augment the agricultural production of such areas in Himachal Pradesh where normal means of irrigation like canals and tubewells are altogether lacking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) In the catchment areas of Bhakra (Sutlej) Pond (Beas) and Giri-Bata of Himachal Pradesh, where normal means of irrigation like canals and tubewells are lacking, the following Centrally Sponsored Scheme are in operation for augmenting agricultural production:

(i) "Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects"

(ii) "Integrated Watershed Management of the Catchment of Flood Prone Rivers in the Indo-Gangetic Basin".

(iii) "Soil Water and Tree Conservation in Himalayas".

Another Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Propagation of Water Harvesting Technology in Medium Rainfall Areas" has been included in the Sixth Plan.

Assistance for medium irrigation project on river Deo in Panchapida, Orissa

3591. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to take up construction work of some medium irrigation projects in the country during the current financial year.

(b) if so whether his ministry has a proposal to provide Central assistance for the construction of a medium irrigation project on the river Deo in Panchapida sub-division of Mayurbhanj district in Orissa;

(c) the expected time of the implementation of the above proposal; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Irrigation is a State subject under the Constitution and all irrigation projects including medium irrigation projects, are investigated, planned, executed and funded by the State Government from overall allocation available to them.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Proposal to change quality of cloth for uniforms

3592. **SHRI SUBODH SEN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to change the quality of cloth used for the uniforms supplied to the Postmen and other category of uniformed staff;

(b) whether Government are considering to issue terrycot cloth to postmen and allied uniformed staff of Postal department instead of present mill made 'Khadi' drill; and

(c) whether the design of the Cap supplied by the staff Unions has been approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Working Group has been constituted by the P & T Department to go into the question of the type and quality of cloth for uniforms and other related matters.

(c) The question relating to retention of Cap as part of cotton uniform or redesigning of these caps and those worn with warm uniform are under active consideration.

Examination for T.E.S. Class II

3593. **SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department had conducted in August, 1980 examination for T.E.S. Class II which was originally scheduled to be held on November, 1979.

(b) if so, the reasons for postponing the examination; and

(c) whether the result of the examination has been released and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On account of some administrative reasons, the examination was not held in 1979. It was held on the 6th and 7th August, 1980.

(c) Due to administrative difficulties, the results have not been announced so far. They will be announced in due course.

Connecting Dinhata with telephone service

3594. **SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISHRA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) when Dinhata is to be connected with Calcutta with direct dialling; and

(b) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Dinhata to Calcutta direct dialling is likely to be provided during next plan period.

(b) Does not arise.

Interview of Scientists of I.C.A.R.

3595. **SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No 21 dated the 17th November, 1980 regarding interview of scientists of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Veterinary Faculty of I.C.A.R. and state.

(a) whether the results of the remaining scientists have, by now, been declared; if so, when and names of persons who had been in the list announcing the results;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the stage at which the matter raised in the question referred to above stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The results of the Five-Yearly assessment of the Scientists have not yet been declared as the amendment to the relevant rule of the Agricultural Research Service is still being processed.

Drinking water assistance to Goa

3596. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of WORKS Central Government for drinking the assistance given to Goa by the Central Government for drinking water supply schemes during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Rs. 9.50 lakhs in 1978-79 and Rs. 11.95 lakhs in 1979-80, under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

मध्य प्रदेश को मंजूरी के लिए लम्बित सिचाई योजनाएं

3597. श्री भारतेष्ठ सिंह : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में सिचाई की कुछ योजनाएं मंजूरी के लिए अभी भी लम्बित हैं और यदि हां, तो उन सिचाई योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं, प्रत्येक पर कितना खर्च आने का अनुमान है और सिचित होने वाले क्षेत्र का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) इन योजनाओं की मंजूरी न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और यह मंजूरी कब तक दिये जाने की संभावना है?

सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउरहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

मध्य प्रदेश की मंजूरी के लिए लम्बित पड़ी हुई सिचाई स्कीमें

क्रम सं०	परियोजना का नाम	लाभान्वित होने वाला जिला/ज़िले	अनुमानित लागत (हैक्टेएक्टर में)	लाख रु० में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	कोलार परियोजना	सीहोर	2575.00	34,678	स्कीमोंपर मात्र हैं
2.	हलाली परियोजना	विदिशा और रायसिन	1306.00	37,636	कार समिति ने विचार किया और

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. माही परियोजना		झाबुआ और घार	2710.46	24,660	उन्हें स्वीकार्य पाया योजना आयोग के अनुमोदन की प्रतीक्षा है। ये स्कॉर्में अन्तर्राज्यिक पहलुओं की दृष्टि से अन्य राज्यों की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के लिए, राज्य सरकार के पास लम्बित पड़ी हुई हैं।
4. घोड़ा परियोजना		टीकमगढ़	6682.00	29,150	
5. भीरीकुंड		राजनंद गांव	2270.00	23,590	
6. राजधानी नहर परियोजना		गुना, शिवपुरी दतिया, ग्वालियर और भिड	4615.00	1,21,450	
7. घरनिया बहादुरपुर टैक परियोजना		उज्जैन	183.31	2,752	
8. चालूक टैक परियोजना		मन्दसौर	446.34	6,275	
9. भानपुरा नहर स्कीम		मन्दसौर	977.27	10,121	
10. सिंध नदी परियोजना (मोहिनी सागर) चरण-दो		शिवपुरी और ग्वालियर	7600.00	1,02,450	
11. घोबतोरिया परियोजना		माण्डला	797.67	19,730	
12. रवि शंकर सागर परियोजना माही नदी परियोजना चरण-दो दुर्ग		रायपुर और रायपुर दुर्ग	2158.00	95,110	राज्य सरकार से केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियों के उत्तरों के प्राप्त होने की प्रतीक्षा है।
13. केल परियोजना		रायगढ़	1781.00	25,670	
14. हाप परियोजना		विलासपुर	4520.00	35,987	
15. पेंच व्यवर्तन परियोजना		छिदवाड़ा	8559.00	1,18,650	
16. पंचम नगर काम्पलेक्स चरण-एक		दमोह	3327.00	44,516	
17. रेहड़ परियोजना		सरगुजा	3290.00	32,750	
18. कुनवारी लिफ्ट सिचाई स्कीम मुरेना			103.31	3926	तकनीकी सलाह-कार समिति को अगली बैठक में विचार किए जाने के लिए योजना आयोग को नोट भेजा गया है।

1	2	3	4	5	6
19. धनबार टैक परियोजना	माण्डला	918.07	18,271		
20. पैरी उच्च बांध और महानदी लिक नहर परियोजना-महा- नदी नदी परियोजना, करण- तीन		6556-00	1,70,900		इन स्कीमों की केन्द्रीय जल आ- योग में जांच और संवेदना की जा- रही है।
21. नहुआर परियोजना	शिवपुरी	1095.48	7,930		
22. बन्दिधा नाला परियोजना	गुना	133.97	2,478		
23. बन्हर गांव टैक परियोजना	छिन्दवाड़ा	463.65	3,724		
24. बारचर नाला टैक परियोजना	सिध्धी	350.45	2,511		

Realisation of servicing charges from the allottees of M.I.G. Flats of Janakpuri

3599. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in terms of sub-para of para 9 of the usual letter of allotment of a MIG flat issued to the allottees in Pankha Road Residential Scheme (Janakpuri) in April, 1979 the maintenance charges on account of road, water supply, drainage etc. is to be recovered from the allottee at the rate of Rs. 67.50 p.a., till such time as these services are taken over by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that in case of Janakpuri MIG Flats, even though these services have been taken over by the Municipal Corporation, the DDA is forcing the recovery of such charges from the allottees for the current year 1980-81; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps which Government proposes to take to set matters right?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Automatic Telephone Exchanges in West Bengal

3600. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in West Bengal where Telephone Exchange are scheduled to be automated during the current year; and

(b) the exchanges which will be provided with STD facilities within the State and outside?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):
(a) None, Sir.

(b) No new exchange in West Bengal is proposed to be provided with STD facilities during 1980-81. However, STD facilities at Siliguri and Asansol have been/are to be augmented as follows:—

(i) SILIGURI:

Siliguri having only outgoing facility via Trunk Automatic Exchange(TAX) at Calcutta has been provided with both ways STD in January, 1981.

(ii) ASANSOL:

Asansol Trunk Automatic Exchange at present connected to CALCUTTA TAX is being provided with direct lines to DELHI TAX by 31.3. 1981.

Towns in Gujarat connected with Delhi by S.T.D.

3601. SHRI DAULATSINGH JA-DEJA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towns and cities connected by STD with Delhi in Gujarat presently; and

(b) the plans for extension of STD service between Delhi and other towns in Gujarat in 1981, 1982 and 1983?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) The number of towns and cities in Gujarat at present connected by STD with Delhi are three.

(b) STD service between Delhi and three more towns of Gujarat is planned to be provided in 1981, 1982 and 1983.

Ecological Damage

3602. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that severe ecological damage is being caused in South as a result of large scale extraction of sand from the seashore by private parties and consequent soil erosion;

(b) whether Government will take steps to stop this sand extractions forthwith; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

Promotion of Time Keepers and Assistant Time Keepers in Delhi Milk Scheme

3603. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Time Keepers and Assistant Time Keepers working at present in Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the Time Keepers have been working as Time Keepers for the last 19 years; and

(c) if so what are the avenues of their promotions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) to (c). There are 6 Time Keepers and 7 Assistant Time Keepers on the strength of Delhi Milk Scheme. One Time Keeper has been working in the said post for nearly 19 years. There are no promotional posts from that of Time Keeper.

Housing or Backward Classes

3604. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for housing for persons from backward classes and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes during the last three years;

(b) the present position of village housing projects for backward and SC/ST citizens;

(c) the present position and future programmes for granting land for housing to landless agriculture workers in rural areas; and

(d) the concrete efforts made for housing persons from low income groups?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Housing is a

State subject and practically all the social housing schemes are in the State sector. Central financial assistance for all State Sector programmes, including 'Housing', is given to the State Governments in the form of 'block loans' and 'block grants'. The State Governments are free to determine their priorities.

(b) As per reports received from the State Governments, as on 31-12-1980, about 70,014 houses had been constructed under Village Housing Projects Scheme.

(c) As per reports received from the State Governments, about 82.77 lakhs families had been provided house-sites upto 31-12-80 under the scheme for provision of house-sites-cum-subsidy for house construction for rural landless labour. The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) provides for allotment of house-sites to 68 lakh families and financial assistance for house construction to 36 lakh families at a total cost of Rs. 353.50 crores under the scheme during the Sixth Plan period.

(d) The Sixth Five-Year Plan document lays stress on intensification of efforts for Lower Income Group Housing and it is envisaged that the State Governments will take action on these lines.

Scheme to write off loan by States

3605. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) schemes introduced by some State Governments to write off loan due from agriculturists;

(b) amount of similar loans outstanding in other States;

(c) whether he proposes to issue any guidelines for co-ordinating such schemes; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) As indicated in the answer to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2646 on 9th March, 1981 the State Governments of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have decided to write off certain portions of institutional loans in their States due from small farmers in their States. Full details of the decisions to write-off loans in respect of other States are not available.

(b) State-wise detailed of the loans advanced by Cooperatives and outstanding as on 30th June, 1978 are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) State-wise details of the loans India are of the firm view that any measure involving blanket write off of institutional loans tends to vitiate the climate for recovery encourage wilful default and undermine the viability of credit institutions. There are already existing mechanisms for giving relief by way of conversions or re-scheduling of institutional loans as well as write-off of part of the dues of the weaker sections when the liability is beyond their repaying capacity, in special circumstances. The policy of the Government of India, as indicated in the frame-work for the Sixth Plan and the Sixth Five Year Plan approved by the National Development Council in August, 1980 and February, 1981 respectively. The Reserve Bank of India had already issued guidelines to all State Governments indicating the various relief measures that are possible of repaying capacity of the borrowers are affected due to natural calamities.

STATEMENT

Loans outstanding—disbursed by cooperative Credit Institutions.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State/UT	Total loans outstanding as on 30-6-78 at PACS level	Of which outstanding to Small Marginal farmers and others	Total loans outstanding at CLD/PLDB level as on 30-6-78	Of which outstanding to small Marginal farmers					
					1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	12832.70	6500.92	14567.44	4118.05	.	.	.	.	.
2. Assam	796.34	..	174.27	..	.	.	.	.	.
3. Bihar	3648.40	..	7976.70	..	.	.	.	.	.
4. Gujarat	21801.02	3424.4	8534.31	..	.	.	.	.	.
5. Haryana	7158.32	2320.36	6330.41	..	.	.	.	.	.
6. Himachal Pradesh	1307.98	789.63	229.03	..	.	.	.	.	.
7. Jammu & Kashmir	944.23	665.70	280.17	230.80	.	.	.	.	.
8. Karnataka	12900.20	4712.67	11480.71	..	.	.	.	.	.
9. Kerala	8590.24	5214.83	3250.52	656.78	.	.	.	.	.
10. Madhya Pradesh	12138.43	2572.34	8885.69	1242.99	.	.	.	.	.
11. Maharashtra	29446.86	6028.78	16244.23	..	.	.	.	.	.
12. Manipur	111.97	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	.
13. Meghalaya	156.06	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	.
14. Nagaland	18.39	2.65	..	..	.	.	.	.	.
15. Orissa	5258.40	2726.14	2903.25	..	.	.	.	.	.
16. Punjab	6801.15	3648.16	7512.30	..	.	.	.	.	.
17. Rajasthan	7899.86	1620.21	4020.76	..	.	.	.	.	.
18. Tamil Nadu	20726.38	10684.01	12982.81	..	.	.	.	.	.
19. Tripura	163.01	115.40	18.50	0.63	.	.	.	.	.
20. Uttar Pradesh	19192.50	9158.30	19783.11	..	.	.	.	.	.
21. West Bengal	7471.41	..	2360.49	1414.62	.	.	.	.	.
22. Chandigarh	8.65	4.73	..	..	.	.	.	.	.
23. D. N. & Haveli	12.33	12.33	..	..	.	.	.	.	.
24. Delhi	162.75	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	.
25. Goa Daman & Diu	67.72	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	.
26. Lakshadweep	12.44	12.44	..	..	.	.	.	.	.
27. Pondicherry	160.39	..	64.48	..	.	.	.	.	.
28. A & N Islands	19.98	19.98	..	..	.	.	.	.	.
	179807.65	5534.42	127598.73	7663.96					

Note: Indicates information not available.

Conditions to be Observed by Cooperative House Building Society on the Plots of Land Leased to them by DDA

3606. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various conditions in respect of plots of land leased out of by the Delhi Administration to members of Cooperative House Building Societies in Delhi relating to (i) putting up of houses within two years of allotment, (ii) renting out of houses for a period not beyond five years, (iii) ban on transfer benami or otherwise to non-members, (iv) use by the owner or a tenant of building for purpose other than private dwelling are not being enforced;

(b) the authorities which are responsible to oversee the observance of these conditions; and

(c) in how many cases action has been taken for non-observance of these conditions during the last 3 years and in how many cases relaxation has been granted and for what reasons?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Delhi Development Authority, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Land and Building Department of Delhi Administration.

(c) The Delhi Administration have reported that extensions are granted in respect of condition mentioned at (i) of part (a) of the question in accordance with the guidelines laid down from time to time by the Lt. Governor.

Delhi Administration have reported that 62 complaints have been received by them in regard to non-observance of other conditions and necessary action under the lease terms will be taken, after making appropriate enquiry.

Nomination on Department Promotion Committee, Education Directorate, Delhi

3607. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRA-SAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of aided schools under the East District of Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, who have applied to the Zonal Education Office for nominating the representatives of the Directorate on the Departmental Promotion Committees/Selection Committees of the schools for filling up the vacant posts but have not been supplied the names of such representatives so far; and

(b) the action taken to expedite the nomination of such representatives?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) 1 Shri Guru Teg Bahadur (Khalsa) Girls Senior Secondary School, Sis Gani.

2. Gandhi Harijan Co-educational Secondary School, Ghonda.

3. DAV Senior Secondary School, Gandhi Nagar.

4. Ramrattan Amirchand Gita, Senior Secondary School, Shankar Nagar.

5. Khalsa Girls Senior Secondary School, Chuna Mandi.

6. SGTB Girls Senior Secondary School, Pul Bangash.

(b) The Delhi Administraion has reported that cases at S. No. 1 & 2 are under process whereas cases at S. No 3 & 4 are pending for want of certain papers from the schools, the cases at S. No. 5 & 6 have been received by the Delhi Administration only recently and they expect to clear these cases shortly.

Annual Adjustment Grants to Aided Schools of Delhi

3608. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual adjustment grant for the year 1979-80 has been finalised and paid by the Director of Education, Delhi Administration to all the aided schools in Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in making payment of such grant; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Delhi Administration to avoid such delay in future which puts the managements of the aided schools in financial difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a). No, Sir.

(b). The Delhi Administration have reported that the Annual adjustment accounts for the year 1979-80 were required to be sent by the schools to the Directorate of Education, by 31st July, 1980. These accounts have been received from 138 institutions only by February, 1981. The statements of accounts from 59 institutions are yet to be received. That being so, the adjustment grants could not be released in time to all the aided schools.

(c). All efforts are being made to obtain the audited accounts and other documents/information from the defaulting schools to finalise cases as early as possible.

Prohibiting Baby Food Advertisement for Bottle Feeding

3609. SHRI A. K. ROY:
SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been established that bottle feeding

milk powder to infants substituting breast feeding is injurious to health;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a code called International Code for Infant Food Industry (ICIFI) prohibiting direct promotion to the public these Baby Foods by advertising in the newspapers, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is another code by WHO/UNICEF putting more stringent measures against promotion of baby food for bottle feeding, if so the details of that code;

(d) whether it is also a fact that multi nationals like Hindustan Lever, Glaxo and also Amul and Sapan openly violate that code by advertising openly their product for bottle feeding; and

(e) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). There is a prototype national code of marketing in developing countries prepared by the International Council of Infant Food Industries. The said code does not permit sales promotion or promotional advertising designed to increase sales of infant formulae or other breast milk substitutes to the detriment of breast-feeding.

(c) Yes, Sir. The draft code suggested by WHO/UNICEF puts more stringent measures against promotion of bottle feeding. The draft code aims at prohibiting the advertising or other forms of promotion of products like breast milk substitutes and complementary goods. It also provides for the use of health care system and health workers for promoting breast feeding and preventing them to be misused.

(d) and (e). The draft code is in the preparatory stage and hence the question of violation by any of the manufacturers does not arise, at this stage. Government is already considering the steps to be taken in this respect for

production, marketing and advertisement of different foods and feeding bottles. The draft code is under study by an Expert Group.

Drought in Tamil Nadu

3610. SHRI S. SINGARVADIVAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the drought in a number of districts in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu has sought for any Central assistance for the drought relief;

(c) the guidelines suggested for declaring a district as drought affected; and

(d) if so, what the Central Government propose to do in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to the State Government, scarcity conditions are prevailing in part or whole of the districts of North-Arcot, Dharmapuri, Padukotai, Chingleput, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Periyar, Thanjavur and Madurai.

(b) An advance intimation of the need for Central assistance has been received.

(c) There are no specific guidelines as such but the State Government consider the crop yields, the drying up of water sources and the extent of unemployment prevailing among the agricultural labourers before starting any relief work. In districts where crop yield is less than 50 per cent, land revenue is remitted.

(d) The Central Government is keeping a watch on the situation and will consider sending a Central Team to assess the needs of the State, as soon as a Memorandum is received from the State Government.

Pho D. from school of computer and system science

3611. SHRI C. CHINASWAMY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the School of Computer and Systems Science has not produced a single Ph. D. during the last six years although more than one crore of rupees have been invested in the school;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to improve the school?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). On the presumption that the question refers to the School of Computer and Systems Sciences of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, the position is that the first admissions to the M. Phil Ph. D. programmes were made in 1976. The first student has already submitted his Ph.D. thesis and another is expected to do so shortly. 13 students have already been awarded M. Phil degree. The amount spent on Computers in the School is Rs. 36.81 lakhs.

(c) Does not arise.

Standard of Education

3612. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether education lacks proper planning and half-hearted implementation of educational reforms had created an academic crisis in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to improve the standard of education?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The

National Policy Resolution on Education 1968 provides the goals and perspectives of educational development and successive five year plans provide the focus on action programmes and strategies for development. Within this broad framework, the Central and State Government programmes are reviewed annually during the "Plan discussions". It is the continuous endeavour of the Central and the State Governments to improve the standard of education.

Extinction of snakes

3613. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ruthless and extensive destruction of snakes for commercial exploration have brought their extinction and caused ecological imbalance leading to damage to foodgrains; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Snakes are generally not killed or destroyed for commercial exploration, nor is their evidence that this likely to bring about their extinction. However, Government is aware of the role of snakes in maintaining ecological balance, particularly in controlling agricultural pests, and the following steps have been taken for their protection:—

(i) Some species of snakes have been included in the Schedules of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby providing legal protection from hunting or killing.

(ii) States/Union Territories have been advised not to issue trapping licences for snakes.

(iii) Export of snake skins has been banned.

Panel of vacancies in F.C.I.

3614. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have issued instructions that there should be one panel for existing and probable vacancies for each grade and cadre in a year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Food Corporation of India is having the practice of drawing more than one panel for promotion from Category II to Category I and within Category I for different grades and cadres;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of promotion panel for each grade and cadre drawn in 1978-1979 and 1980 and the number of employees considered and selected in each panel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to Government of India instructions issued in December, 1980 panel for promotion to selection posts is to be drawn with reference to the number of clear regular vacancies proposed to be filled in the year.

(b) and (c). The normal practice followed by the Food Corporation of India is to draw one panel for promotion from Category-II to Category-I and within Category-I for filling vacancies in a year. However, panels have been drawn more than once in a year when fresh vacancies have arisen in the year on account of death, resignation, voluntary retirement, creation of new posts, deputation of officers outside the organisation, repatriation of deputationists etc.

(d) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2116/81].

उचित बर को दुकानों पर गेहूं की सप्लाई

3615. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने गेहूं 117 रुपये प्रति किंवटल की दर से खरीदा था और उस पर सरकार ने छूट के रूप में 31 रुपए प्रति किंवटल दिए थे और तब भी वह गेहूं मिलावट किए जाने के बाद 130 रुपए प्रति किंवटल की दर से सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से लोगों को सप्लाई किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में किन शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत भारतीय खाद्य निगम को दूसरे खर्च वहन करने होते हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) और (ख). चालू रवीं वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान, भारतीय खाद्य निगम 117 रुपए प्रति किंवटल की दर पर गेहूं की वसूली करता रहा है और उसे 130 रुपए प्रति किंवटल के समान केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्य पर सार्वजनिक वितरण के लिए राज्य सरकारों को देता रहा है। ये मूल्य केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार निगम को उसकी गेहूं की इकामिक लागत (इस में वसूली मूल्य और वसूली तथा वितरण संबंधी प्रासंगिक खर्च शामिल है) और केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्य के बीच के अन्तर की राशि की प्रतिपूर्ति करती है और यह उपभोक्ता राज सहायता का सूचक है। 1980-81 (बजट अनुमान) के दौरान प्रति किंवटल पर अनुमानित उपभोक्ता राज सहायता 33.49 रुपये है। भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित विनियिटिव्स के अनुसार भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा गेहूं की वसूली और सप्लाई की जाती है और इसलिए निगम द्वारा

गेहूं में मिलावट करके उसे सप्लाई करने का प्रयत्न ही नहीं उठता।

Air pollution in Gujarat by Chemical Industries

3616. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about severe threat posed to large industrial cities in Gujarat, especially Baroda, on account of air pollution by chemical industries concentrated in the region;

(b) whether Government are aware that this menace is increasing at an alarming pace; and

(c) if so, steps taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is aware of the magnitude of the problem.

(c) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill has been passed by both Houses of Parliament. However, before the Bill becomes an Act certain minor amendments suggested by Rajya Sabha are to be ratified by the Lok Sabha.

Rao Tula Ram College, Delhi

3617. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees Welfare Association of Rao Tula Ram College has drawn the attention of the Delhi University to the problems of the college;

(b) if so, what they are; and

(c) the action taken alongwith the steps envisaged to be taken in the interest of the college and the staff?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The problems mainly are:

(i) Non-payment of salaries to the college employees from November, 1980 onwards;

(ii) Mismanagement of the college with the result that there is not a single student on the rolls of the college at present.

The Association has, in the circumstances, suggested the taking over of the college by the University of Delhi;

(c) The salaries have been paid to the staff of the college upto and inclusive of October, 1980, although with the grant released by the University Grants Commission during 1980-81, salaries upto December, 1980 could have been paid. Further grant can be released by the Commission only after the college submits audited accounts for 1979-80 and the statement of anticipated income and expenditure for the period from 1st October 1980 to 31st March 1981.

On account of the serious mismanagement of the affairs of the college, the University of Delhi had at one stage accepted a suggestion of the Chairman of the Governing Body for the take over of the college by the University. Before the modalities of transfer could be affected, the Managing Society of the college withdrew its offer and refused to hand-over the college to the University.

The Management of the college has also filed a Writ Petition against the University of Delhi, which is at present pending in the Delhi High Court, questioning the University's action in not approving the names of the nominees of the Trust on the Governing Body of the college and also having nominated seven additional Members

on the Governing Body. On receipt of the judgment of the Delhi High Court on the Writ Petition, appropriate action will be taken by the University of Delhi and the University Grants Commission.

Taking over of procurement and distribution of foodgrains by West Bengal

3618. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to discontinue procurement and distribution of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India after March 31;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Government of West Bengal has decided to take over the procurement and distribution of foodgrains from the Food Corporation of India from April in view of the Central Government decision; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d). The original agreement of 1966 by which the work of internal procurement and distribution in West Bengal was taken over by the Food Corporation of India was actually between the Corporation and the State Government. The Food Corporation of India and the State Government had recently agreed on the transfer of the work back to the State Government with effect from 1st April, 1981. Meanwhile, some of the employees of the State Government whose services had been placed at the disposal of the Corporation on deputation in connection with the work entrusted to it, filed a petition before the Supreme Court asking for issue of appropriate writ(s) against their reversion to State Government and in favour of their absorption in the Corporation. As the petition is still pending before

th Supreme Court, the Food Corporation of India has decided to wait for the judgment of the Court before taking any further action.

Creation of buffer stock of Sugar

3619. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of experience of 1980, Government have considered the desirability of having a buffer stock of sugar, so that Government can always have an effective say over distribution and price of sugar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Government are fully alive to the need for creation of a buffer stock of sugar to even out inter-seasonal and inter-seasonal fluctuations in the availability and prices of sugar. Building of a buffer stock is, however, possible only in a year of plenty. Despite a substantial increase in production expected during the current season over last year's production, the total availability would just meet the needs of the year. The next year, 1981-82, is expected to be a year of surplus production of sugar-cane and sugar, conducive to building a buffer stock.

Implementation of Agrarian aspect of 20-point programme

3620. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the latest position with regard to actual implementation of the agrarian aspects of 20-point programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)

Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the point relating to the liquidation of rural indebtedness. The subject of money lending and money-lenders and debt relief are covered by Entry 30 in the State List of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, legislation for regulating money lending and money lenders is within the competence of State Legislatures. Detailed guidelines were sent to the State Governments in August 1975 as part of the 20-Point Programme, for taking suitable legislative action on providing Debt Relief. On the basis of these guidelines, the State Governments enacted appropriate legislation and have taken action for implementing the legislation. Statewise position is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2117/81].

Companies under MRTP act and FERA entering fishing industry

3621. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the penetration of the fishing industry by MRTP and FERA Companies;

(b) whether the spirit of Government's policy to restrict their expansion is not being violated by the chartering or leasing of foreign trawlers; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to thwart such moves by MRTP and FERA Companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government policy is one of speedily developing deep sea fishing for which small and medium entrepreneurs are given encouragement through soft loans. However, the present policy does not preclude MRTP/FEA companies from entering this field with their own finance and subject to usual clearances. In the

matter of permission for chartering fishing vessels MRTP/FERA companies will receive only the last priority.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

Notice board in urdu near Muslim monument in Delhi

3622. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Urdu does not find a place in the cultural notice boards displayed near Muslim monuments in the country and particularly in Delhi;

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

(c) what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). Irrespective of who built the monument, the cultural notice boards are put up at the protected monuments in Hindi and English and also in a regional language in non-Hindi speaking areas.

Night shelters for migrant workers

3623. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to extend the facilities to the construction of night shelters for migrant workers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has informed that a proposal has been mooted for construction of ten more night shelters during the Sixth Five Year Plan to accommodate an

additional population of five thousand.

प्रामोण और शहरी लोगों के लिए आवास सुविधाएं

3624. श्री दीपतराम सारण : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रामोण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में लोगों को आवासीय सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने तीसरी से छठी योजनावधि तक के दौरान क्या कदम उठाए हैं और उस पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय गी गई है ;

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों को आवासीय सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई गई है ; और

(ग) इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में (अलग-अलग) इन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके पास अपना कोई मकान नहीं है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :

(क) विवरण में सूचीबद्ध योजनाओं की पद्धति के आधार पर सार्वजनिक आवास के क्षेत्र में प्रयास किए गए हैं। तृतीय पंचर्षीय योजना से पांचवीं पंचर्षीय योजना तक जिसमें 1966-69 की तीन वार्षिक योजनाएं शामिल हैं आवास पर कुल निवेश लगभग 2096 करोड़ इयरे था और छठी योजना (1980-85) के दौरान प्रस्तावित निवेश लगभग 1490.87 करोड़ इयरे है।

(ख) विभिन्न सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं के अंतर्गत उनके प्रारंभ से वास्तविक प्रगति दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) 1-4-1980 को देश में अनुमानित आवास की कमी 207 लाख आवास एककों की तो प्रामोण क्षेत्रों में 161 लाख एकक श्री नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 46 लाख एकक।

विवरण-I

क्रम सं.	योजना का नाम	लागू करने का वर्ष
1.	श्रीद्योगिक कर्मचारियों और समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कामजौर वर्गों की एकीकृत सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना	1952
2.	निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना	1954
3.	बागान कर्मचारियों की सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना	1956
4.	गन्दी बस्ती उन्मूलन/सुधार योजना	1956
5.	प्राम आवास प्रोजेक्ट योजना	1957
6.	मध्यम आय वर्ग आवास योजना	1959
7.	राज्य संरक्षकारी कर्मचारी किराया आवास योजना	1959
8.	भू-पर्जन तथा विकास योजना	1959
9.	भूमिहीन श्रमिकों की ग्रामीण आवास स्थल-आवास निर्माण योजना	1971

विवरण-II

31-12-1980 को

क्रम सं.	योजना का नाम	आवासों की संख्या	
		स्वीकृत	वनाए गए
1	2		3
1.	श्रीद्योगिक कर्मचारियों तथा समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कामजौर वर्गों की एकीकृत सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना	2,51,018	1,87,580
2.	निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना	4,28,536	3,38,333
3.	बागान कर्मचारियों की सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना	35,828	21,328
4.	मध्यम आय वर्ग आवास योजना	54,090	43,627
5.	राज्य संरक्षकारी कर्मचारी किराया आवास योजना	39,373	34,213
6.	गन्दी बस्ती उन्मूलन/सुधार योजना	1,69,475	1,24,694

1

2

3

7. ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम

1,03,613

69,914

10,81,933

8,19,689

मूमि का क्षेत्र (एकड़ों में)

अर्जित

विकासित

8. भू-शर्जन तथा विकास योजना

33,853.13

17,890.53

परिवारों की कुल संख्या

राज्यों/संघ राज्य आवंटित आवास
 क्षेत्रों में पात्र स्थल जिसमें
 अविकसित स्थल
 शामिल हैं

9. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन कामगारों के लिए आवास
 स्थल तथा झोपड़ी निर्माण का प्रावधान

1,18,16,213

77,92,426

Number of drought affected villages
 in Maharashtra

3625. SHRI SHANTARAM POT-
 DUKHE: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
 TURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages are drought
 affected villages in Maharashtra
 State;

(b) whether Government have sent
 a team of experts to assess the situation;

(c) if so, whether Government
 have received the Report of the team
 sent by Government which visited
 Akola District in Maharashtra State;
 and

(d) if so, the steps which Govern-
 ment are taking to minimise the
 grievances of drought-hit villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
 THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
 AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
 (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)
 According to the information given
 by the State Government to the Central
 Team, as many as 12,479 vil-
 lages are affected by drought in Ma-
 harashtra.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The report of the Central Team
 has been considered by the High Le-
 vel Committee on Relief and propo-
 sal to approve a ceiling of expendi-
 ture is under consideration of the
 Government of India.

In the beginning of 1980-81, 40,000
 MT foodgrains under the Normal
 and Special Food for Work Pro-
 gramme were allotted to the

State. Over and above this, an additional allocation of 32,000 MT foodgrains and a cash assistance of Rs. 558 lakhs towards material component and Rs. 178.40 lakhs towards wage component have been sanctioned under the National Rural Employment Programme. The State Government has also been sanctioned Rs. 11 crores as short-term loan for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs to the farmers during 1980-81.

Grants-in-aid to implement Environmental improvement Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

3626. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have made any representation to the Centre for sanctioning Grants-in-aid to implement environmental improvement schemes of slum areas in Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh sought financial assistance from the Central Government for implementing projects of environmental improvement of slums in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The State Government was informed that since the Scheme for Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums was in the State Sector, projects under the Scheme were to be financed out of State Plan allocations.

Development of Rural Cottage Industries

3627. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of State Industries Ministers and Chairman

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of the Khadi and Village Industries Boards was held in January, 1981; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken and action proposed by the Government for the development of rural cottage industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Conference was convened mainly to consider ways and means to streamline the working of the State Khadi and Village Industries Boards and to accelerate the promotion of the Khadi and Village Industries programme in the rural areas. A number of suggestions for strengthening the State Khadi and Village Industries Boards, improving their infrastructure and streamlining their functioning were made in the conference. There was consensus on the preparation of a 'model bill' for adoption by the States with suitable modifications in the light of local requirements. In each of 5011 development blocks, already covered under integrated rural development programme, 50 families living below the poverty line, will be covered under Khadi and Village Industries sector every year during the 6th Five Year Plan period.

Pollution

3628. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the complaints made by the people in the villages near Birla's Harihar Polyfibres in Harihar of pollution from the Birla unit creating an intolerable situation in their area;

(b) if so, whether Government have directed Harihar Polyfibres to take any preventive measures to end the pollution;

(c) whether Government have under consideration any long-term measures to end industrial pollution in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Control of Pollution at source is the immediate short-term measure adopted by the State Boards and the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution set up under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution have together, with the State Boards, however, undertaken the following long-term measures:—

(i) classification and zoning of rivers at various reaches to plan river-basis-wide pollution control programme.

(ii) Regular monitoring of water quality through 200 sampling stations on different rivers.

(iii) Evaluation of pollution Potential in the river basins.

Scale of Pay of Telecom. Mechanic in P & T Department

3629. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Telecom. Mechanics working in the Indian Railways Central Sectt., Delhi are appointed in the pay scale of Rs. 425—700 and those appointed in the P. & T. Deptt. to do the same job are appointed in the pay scale of Rs. 260—480; and

(b) if so, why this discrimination and steps the Government proposes to remove this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-

TIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). It is a fact that telecom. technicians (previously designated as mechanics) are appointed in the pay scale of Rs. 260—480. As regards comparison with other Departments, the pay scales of technicians in the various Government departments were fixed by the Third Pay Commission after taking into account the duties and responsibilities, basic recruitment qualifications etc. obtaining therein. Consequently a pay scale of Rs. 260—480 was prescribed for the telecom. technicians. However, a proposal for upward revision of the pay scale of telecom. technicians with simultaneous revision of recruitment qualifications was examined recently but was not agreed to by the Government.

Development of Small and Medium Towns

3630. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to develop about 200 small and medium towns in the country to reduce pressure to Metropolitan cities; and

(b) if so, names of those towns State-wise and details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the integrated development of about 200 small and medium towns with a population of less than one lakh each during the current plan period is under operation.

(b) The names of the towns conforming to the guidelines of the scheme are proposed by the State Governments and the project reports are scrutinised by the Central Government. The details of the towns so far assisted State-wise are contained in the Statement.

Statement

S. No.	State	Town
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(1) Anakapali (2) Ramachandra Puram (3) Tenali (4) Viziangram (5) Bhimavaram.
2.	Assam	(6) Tinsukia (7) Silchar (8) Jorhat (9) Tezpur
3.	Bihar	(10) Gopalganj (11) Hajipur (12) Saharsa
4.	Gujarat	(13) Anand (14) Porbandar (15) Patan North (16) Veraval Patan (17) Valsad (18) Palanpur
5.	Kerala	(19) Kottayam (20) Guruvayoor (21) Trichur (22) Kayakulam (23) Tellichery (24) Tirur
6.	Maharashtra	(25) Barsi (26) Manmad (27) Parli Vaijanath (28) Yavatmal (29) Satara (30) Manmad (31) Ratnagiri (32) Amalner (33) Katol (34) Parbhani (35) Kamthi

S. No.	State	Town
7.	Madhya Pradesh	(36) Bilaspur (37) Dewas (38) Khajuraho (39) Itarsi (40) Rewa (41) Katni
8.	Orissa	(42) Puri (43) Sambalpur
9.	Punjab	(44) Pathankot
10.	Rajasthan	(45) Pali (46) Baran (47) Bhilwara (48) Sikar (49) Churu (50) Sumerpur (51) Nathdwara (52) Barmer (53) Ganganagar
11.	Tamil Nadu	(54) Dharampuri (55) Karur (56) Pudukkottai (57) Udhagamangalam (58) Gobichetti (59) Trichaguru (60) Manargudi (61) Palani (62) Mettupalayam (63) Chengalpatti (64) Connor (65) Manamadurai (66) Dharapuram (67) Attur (68) Tiruvannamalai (69) Udamalpet

S. No.	State	Town
12.	Uttar Pradesh	(70) Azamgarh (71) Fatchpur (72) Jaunpur (73) Hathras (74) Banda (75) Barabanki (76) Rai Bareli
13.	Tripura	(77) Udaipur
14.	Goa Daman & Diu	(78) Panaji

Formulation of National Policy of Nutrition

3631. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made in the Conference of State Social Welfare Ministers for formulation of a national policy of nutrition; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to implement those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Conference of State Social Welfare Ministers held on 20 January 1981 recommended that a National Policy on Nutrition should be formulated to provide optimum nutrition for every citizen in the country within a reasonable period with priority for vulnerable groups of children and mothers. The formulation of National Nutrition policy is at first draft stage.

Fishery Harbour Projects in Kerala

3632. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have submitted for sanction any fishery harbour projects;

(b) if so, when these projects were submitted;

- (c) the details of these projects;
- (d) whether the required sanction has been given; and
- (e) if not, the steps taken to expedite the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Revised project reports including economic evaluation on Vizhinjam and Neendakers fishing harbours were received in May, 1979 and February, 1981 respectively. In addition, proposals for small harbour works were also received during 1979-80 in respect of Munakkakadavu, Neeleswaram, Cheruvathur and Chettuvai.

(c) The details are as follows:—

(1) Neendakars: This harbour is estimated to cost Rs. 370 lakhs and is designed to provide facilities for 1480 mechanised fishing vessels. The main components of the harbour are inner breakwater, wharf, shore facilities and dredging.

(2) Vizhinjam: This project is estimated to cost Rs. 3275 lakhs out of which the harbour (Stage II) will cost Rs. 700 lakhs. It is designed for deep draught fishing vessels. It consists of mainly breakwaters, quay, slipway, other shore facilities and dredging.

(3) **Munakkakadavu:** This harbour is estimated to cost Rs. 10.25 lakhs and designed for berthing of about 30 small fishing vessels. The main components are land acquisition, wharf and dredging.

(4) **Needswaram:** The cost is estimated at Rs. 10 lakhs to provide facilities for the existing small fishing vessels. The main components are reclamation jetty and other shore facilities.

(5) **Cheruvathur:** This is estimated to cost Rs. 10.30 lakhs and consists of dredging, wharf and other shore facilities. The harbour is intended for providing facilities for mechanised boats.

(6) **Cheevuvalai:** This is a work costing about Rs. 10 lakhs and intended for providing minimum facilities for the existing fishing vessels.

(d) and (e). During 1979-80 no fishing harbours could be sanctioned for want of evaluation study report in respect of the completed harbour. This report has since been received. Consequently, all the proposals have been taken up for appraisal. They will be posed for investment decision immediately after appraisal is over.

Steps to Get up Standard of Sports

3633. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

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

(a) whether Government have noted that now the performance of our sportsmen is far from satisfactory particularly in international sports; and

(b) whether Government would take proper measures to gear up the standard of our sportsmen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) While it

is a fact that the standard of games and sports in India is below the world standard, India holds a good position in some of the games in so far as Commonwealth and Asian standards are concerned.

(b) The following steps are being taken to improve the standard of our sportsmen in the country:—

(1) The training has become more organised, systematic and result oriented.

(2) Panel of coaches and national coach in each game and sport have been appointed.

(3) Various sport equipment required for training purposes are being imported.

(4) Synthetic track and Synthetic hockey field are being laid to help the training of athletes under modern conditions.

(5) Foreign expert coaches are being called to coach our sportsmen where Indian talent is lacking.

(6) Sufficient competitive experience is being imparted to our sportsmen by sending them abroad to take part in the international competitions.

(7) Olympic Solidarity Courses have been conducted in the National Institute of Sports, Patiala, in which foreign experts have been called to advance the knowledge of our coaches.

(8) Physical facilities like indoor halls, hostels etc. are being improved at the NIS, Patiala which is the main centre of coaching at present.

(9) The construction of NIS South Complex, Bangalore, is being taken in hand immediately. The construction of NIS Eastern Complex, Calcutta, is already in progress these days.

(10) A cadre of competent technical officials including judges, re-

referees and umpires is being prepared through holding short courses.

(11) The coaching and training plans for preparation of our teams for 1982 Asian Games have been finalised by the Federations concerned. 3 camps lasting 6, 6 and 4 weeks respectively have been allowed at Government cost each year. In addition, there are 3 extra camps in a year at Government cost for the teams which are participating in an international competition abroad or in India.

(12) Diet allowance of the campers for Asian Games has been increased from Rs. 16/- per head per day to Rs. 19/- per head, per day.

रावी, व्यास और सतलुज नदियों के जल में राजस्थान का भाग

3634. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रावी, व्यास और सतलुज नदियों के जल में से राजस्थान की उसके निर्धारित हिस्से में बहुत कम जल मिल रहा है और जितना भी जल उसे मिलता है वह भी उसकी आवश्यकतानुसार समय पर नहीं मिलता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार के बार-बार प्रयास किये जाने के बावजूद सिचाई विभाग और भाखड़ा व्यास प्रबन्ध मंडल राजस्थान को उसके हिस्से का पूरा जल समय पर नहीं देसके हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या मंत्रालय इतना सहयोग देने को तैयार है जिसमें राजस्थान को उसका पूरा भाग निश्चित रूप से मिल सके ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउरहमान अंसारी) : (क) और

(ख). भाखड़ा व्यास प्रबन्ध बोर्ड ने, जो सभी भागीदार राज्यों के जल का हिसाब रखता है, सूचित किया है कि सतलुज नदी से राजस्थान को जल की सप्लाई में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है । किन्तु 1.12.1980 से पहले की कुछ अवधियों में रावी और व्यास नदियों से राजस्थान को की जाने वाली जल की सप्लाई में कमी होने की सूचना मिली है परन्तु 1.12.1980 से 28.2.1981 तक की अवधि में जल की सप्लाई में कमी होने की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने रावी, व्यास और सतलुज नदियों से राजस्थान और लाभान्वित होने वाले अन्य राज्यों को अपेक्षित सिचाई के लिए जल की अपेक्षित सप्लाई की यथासंभव सीमा तक सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हमें पूर्ण सहयोग दिया है और सभी संभव प्रथाभूत किये हैं ।

रोहिणी अ.वासीय परियोजना के लिए अधिगृहीत की गई भूमि

3635. श्री तारिक अनबर : श्री वेश्वर राव पारधी :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रोहिणी आवासीय परियोजना के लिए अर्भा तक न तो भूमि अधिगृहीत की गई है अर्थात् न ही उसके लिए मुआवजा दिया गया है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अब तक अधिगृहीत की गई भूमि क्षेत्र का व्यौरा देया है ;

(ग) अधिगृहीत भूमि के लिए मुआवजे का भुगतान पूर्णतः कब तक कर दिया जायेगा और

(घ) क्या मुआवजे के भुगतान से पूर्व ही विकास कार्य आरम्भ किया जा सकता है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नियंत्रण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :
(क) से (घ) : यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पट्टा पर रख दी जायेगी।

Research Scholars in M.A. (Linguistics Programme Centre)

3636. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M.A. (Linguistics) Programme in the Centre of English and Linguistics in School of Languages in Jawaharlal Nehru University was suspended.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of Research Scholars that were admitted in the Centre since its inception and the number of those who submitted their thesis (with titles thereof) and the number of such Research Scholars who left the Centre without completing their research work standing the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation

3637. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has treated the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation as a Centrally sponsored scheme till 31st March, 1979;

(b) if so, what was the share capital contribution of the Central Government till that date;

(c) whether the Central Government paid the contribution in full; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The share capital contribution of the Central Government till 31.3.1979 was Rs. 163,18,700.

(c) and (d). During the period from 1.4.1977 to 31.3.1979 the Government of Kerala requested the Central Government for equity contribution of Rs. 55,73,200 stating that the State Government would contribute Rs. 58 lakhs towards its share of the equity. However, the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table (Fifth Lok Sabha) had, during hearings in July, 1976, been critical of the defaulting Corporations for their failure to bring their accounts upto-date and submit their annual reports in time for placing on the Table of the Lok Sabha and suggested that there should be no more release of funds to such Corporations by the Government of India. This position was brought to the notice of the State Government through a letter from the Union Minister of Agriculture to the Chief Minister, Kerala, dated 27.8.1976 and also to the Corporation through a letter dated 18.1.1978. Since the Corporation did not fulfil the requirement of timely submission of annual accounts and reports, the Central Government did not accede to the request of the Kerala Government.

Discontinuance of M. A. (English) in Jawaharlal Nehru University

3638. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact M.A. (English) programme has been discontinued in the Central of English Linguistics

ties in the School of Languages in Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(b) if so, since when the programme has been discontinued stating the reasons for its discontinuance;

(c) whether any Departmental inquiry was held before the programme was discontinued; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Memorandum from Kerala State Bamboo Corporation

3639. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum dated 7th February, 1981, from the Kerala State Bamboo Corporation Limited regarding some of their problems; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No. Sir. Government of India has not received any memorandum from the Kerala State Bamboo Corporation Limited. But Government of Kerala have reported that it has received memoranda dated 3.2.1981 and 4.2.1981.

(b) The Corporation has requested the State Government to allow the Corporation to collect reeds at seifiniorage rates which were prevalent prior to 22.12.1980. The State Government have issued orders on 3.3.1981 allotting 20,000 Tonnes of reeds per year to the Corporation for 10 years from 1.11.80 at the rates which were

existing before the present revised seigniorage rates effective under State Government's orders of 22.12.1980.

Progress of Cross Breeding Programme

3640. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted regarding the health of animals causing infertility in a number of animals;

(b) whether it is not a fact that animals belonging to landless labourers and weaker sections of society are better in health and production is also higher than those belonging to landlords and large farmers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that cross breeding programmes are also not giving satisfactory results in this regard; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Health and production of animals depend primarily on efficient health cover, good feeding and management practices irrespective of whether the animals belong to landless labourers and weaker sections of society or to landlords and large farmers.

(c) and (d). Cross-breeding programme are giving satisfactory results wherever good health cover, feeding and management are being provided.

Change in Composition of U.G.C.

3641. SHRI NAREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any demand for changing the composition of

U.G.C. with representatives from States and Universities.

(b) if so, whether that would be considered; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Government have received a resolution adopted by the Association of Indian Universities at their annual meeting held on 1st February, 1981 at Hyderabad, wherein they have recommended that the U.G.C. needs to be strengthened with the addition of a couple of whole-time members, and it should be made mandatory to draw certain percentage of membership of the Commission from amongst the ranks of the Vice-Chancellors. Government have not so far taken a view in the matter.

Nursery Schools in Delhi

3642. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:**
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that management of the nursery schools in Delhi comes under the purview of the Delhi Education Act;

(b) if so, details thereof and the number of nursery schools;

(c) whether these have been recognised and registered under the Act; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Pre-primary schools are included in the definition of the term "school" under the Delhi School Education Act.

(b) and (c). Recognition of schools under Delhi School Education Act, 1973 is not compulsory and as such

the exact number of nursery schools in Delhi cannot be ascertained. There is no provision for registration of nursery schools under the Delhi School Education Act, 1973 and the rules made thereunder.

(d) The question of registration of nursery schools does not arise in view of reply to parts (b) & (c) above. Recognition of nursery schools in Delhi can be granted by the Local Bodies like Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Committee and Cantonment Board within their respective jurisdictions to such of the schools as apply for it.

Radical Changes in U.G.C. Policies

3643. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:**

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

SHRI H. N. NANGE GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of University Grants Commission in developing viable facilities for higher education and maintaining standards is far from satisfactory;

(b) if it is, whether the UGC is contemplating some radical changes in its policies and functioning; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The University Grants Commission, however, reviews its policies and programmes from time to time with a view to bringing about improvements in their formulation and implementation. The Commission has not proposed any radical changes in its policies and methods of functioning.

मध्य प्रदेश का गहं का कोटा

3644. श्री अर्दिद नेताम् : क्या दृष्टि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को गेहूं का कोटा अगस्त में घटा दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन्ता ?

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश भग्नार ने अपनी वास्तविक मांग के अधीर पर और अधिक गेहूं की मांग की है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) में (घ) : अतीत में, राज्य सरकारों की मांगों के प्रति पूरे आवटन किए गये थे। यह पाया गया था कि किए गये आवटनों ने उठान की मात्रा अपेक्षाकृत कम है। स्थिति का मूल्यांकन करने पर, अगस्त 1980 में राज्यों के गेहूं के आवटनों को युक्तीय बत वार दिया गया था कि जिसके फलस्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश को गेहूं का आवंटन जुलाई 1980 के 87,060 मीटरी टन से कम होकर फरवरी 1981 में 30,000 मीटरी टन हो गया। राज्य सरकारों, जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश भी शामिल है, द्वारा अपने आवंटनों में बुद्धि करने के लिए अनुरोध विए जाते हैं। राष्ट्रीय बफर स्टाक में कुल उपलब्धता और उठान की प्रवृत्ति को ध्यान में रखते हुए मध्य प्रदेश के आवंटन में बुद्धि कर मार्च 1981 से उसे 31,000 मीटरी टन कर दिया गया है।

बुद्धिर आटो एक्सचेंज के विरुद्ध शिकायत

3645. श्री दत्तबीर सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिला शाहडोल में बुद्धिर आटो-एक्सचेंज के प्रायः खाराव रहने के बारे में कई वर्षों से शिकायत मिल रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रयोक्ताओं की शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि कोई कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कात्तिक उर्द्धव) : (क) जी हां : अक्तूबर, 1980 में बुद्धिर एक्सचेंज के असंतोषजनक रूप से कार्य करने के सम्बन्ध में एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी।

(ख) (I) अक्तूबर, 1980 में शिकायत प्राप्त होने के पश्चात बुद्धिर एक्सचेंज के अपस्कर्णों की मरम्मत की गई है।

(II) ट्रक संकिटों की कार्य कुशलता में सुधार करने के लिए बुद्धिर एवं शहडोल के बीच ट्रक लाईन, जो जंगल से हो कर गुजरती है, के अनुर्यण कार्य पर और अधिक ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

(ज) प्रेष्ट ही नहीं उठाना :

Poultry feed

3646. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total need of the country in respect of poultry feed;

(b) the total production thereof in the country during the years 1979-80, 1980-81; and

(c) the total quantity of poultry feed exported during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(d) the Government's reaction to the suggestion of total ban on the export of poultry feed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTIONS (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The estimated total requirement of poultry feeds for improved egg laying and meat type poultry stocks only, during

1980-81 has been worked out at 24.36 lakhs tonnes.

(b) It is not possible to give precise production figures since poultry feed is manufactured by a very large number of individual poultry farmers as well as by small medium and large size feed manufacturing units in the public, cooperative and private sectors.

(c) and (d). The item 'Poultry feed' is not separately classified in the Indian Trade Classification on the basis of which foreign trade statistics are compiled and maintained and hence it is not possible to indicate the quantity of Poultry feed exported. However, the export of Compound Cattle and Poultry feed was freely allowed upto 22-11-1979 and was totally banned from 23-11-1979 to 28-12-80. The Ban has been lifted from 29-12-80. The quantity of compound animal feed exported during 1979-80 was of the order of 45,677 tonnes (provisional). The export of 'Compound Cattle and Poultry Feed' has been allowed within a ceiling of 25,000 tonnes during 1980-81.

There is no proposal at present to impose a total ban on export of poultry feed.

Posts Lying Vacant in I.C.A.R.

3647. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of senior posts in the ICAR are lying vacant bringing the entire work to stand still;

(b) if so, the number and category of posts lying vacant in the ICAR as on 31st January, 1981; and

(c) the steps taken to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A number of senior posts did fall vacant due

to retirements, transfers and promotions etc. but alternate arrangements had always been made for looking after the work pertaining to the vacant posts. It is, therefore not true that the entire work of the Council stands still.

(b) (i) Scientific posts 12
(ii) Administrative posts 2

(c) Out of the 12 senior Scientific posts which are vacant, the post of Assistant Director General (AES&M) has since been filled on 28.2.1981. Selection for the post of Deputy Director General (AS) and Assistant Director General (Education) have been made. The offer to the selected candidate for the post of Assistant Director-General (Edn.) is under process. The Govt. of India have not yet taken a final decision regarding the appointment to the post of Deputy Director-General (AS). The remaining 9 posts have been advertised by the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board.

Selections for the two administrative posts have been finalised and the selected candidates have been requested through the Deptt. of Personnel to join the post early.

Central Aid for supply of Milch Animals to Agriculturists in M.P.

3648. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state how much Central assistance was provided to the M.P. Government against their demand to purchase milch animal as a subsidiary occupation to farmers and agriculturists to supplement their income during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION. (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): Central assistance provided to Madhya Pradesh against their demands for the cross breed calf rearing component of the special Livestock Production Programme for small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers during the last three years, is given in statement.

Milch animals distribution is also a component under the SFDA/IRD Programme but no separate Central assis-

tance is either demanded or provided for this component specifically.

Statement

(A) Central allocation, State demand, Central release and utilisation under the Cross-bred Calf-Rearing Scheme of Special Livestock Production Programme in Madhya Pradesh : 1977-80

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Central allocation	Utilisation	State Demand	Central release
1977-78	12.00	6.932	6.30	6.32
1978-79	22.00	16.770	14.67	15.00
1979-80	16.00	16.070	20.52	22.61*

NOTE : (1) Release of funds is based on actual utilisation in the first three quarters of the year and anticipated expenditure in the last quarter of the year.

(2) Includes arrear payment of Rs. 2.11 lakhs for the earlier years.

(B) Central allocation, Central release and Utilisation of funds under SFDA and IRD Programmes in Madhya Pradesh : 1977-80

Year	Small Farmers Development Agency Programme (SFDA)			Integrated Rural Development Programme		
	Central allocation	Central release	Utilisation	Central allocation	Central release	Utilisation
1977-78	*	230.60	254.14	— ^g	—	—
1978-79	*	316.62	285.84	738.40	607.05	346.78
1979-80 @ ^c	163.75	129.50	349.24	610.80	388.925	574.02

NOTE : *Allocation figures are not available separately.

^aThe IRD Programme was started in 1978-79.

^c@The Central allocation was equally matched by the allocation from the State Government.

रोहिणी आवासीय योजना के अन्तर्गत पूर्ण हाउसिंग सोसाइटी को भूस्थल आवंटन

3649. ओं फूल चन्द्र बर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1979 में पंजीकृत हुई ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसाइटीज को "रोहिणी आवासीय योजना" के अन्तर्गत स्थल आवंटित करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक पंजीकृत उन ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसाइटीज की संख्या कितनी है और उन के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर इस आवासीय योजना के अन्तर्गत भूस्थल आवंटन विए जाने के बारे में विचार किया जा सकता है; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी व्यापा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य स्थान निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीम भारायण सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ। योजना में उपनिषद ग्रुप आवास क्षेत्र को

ग्रुप आवास समितियों को आवंटित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) और (ग). चूंकि आवंटन की पद्धति को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है इसलिए इन व्यारों को देना सम्भव नहीं है।

Delay in Supply of Uniforms and Umbrellas to Class IV and E.D. Staff in Kerala

3650. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaint from the Class IV and extra Department Staff in Kerala circle that there is abnormal delay in the supply of uniforms and umbrellas; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to reduce their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The supply of uniforms to Class IV staff in Kerala circle was delayed due to delay in supply of cloth by the contracting firms. The supply of uniforms to these staff has since been completed. Umbrellas to class IV staff were supplied in time. Supply of umbrellas to E.D. staff was completed in February, 1981.

Population of Poultry and Price of Eggs and chicken Meat

3651. SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total population of poultry in the country and total production of eggs and chicken meat per year in the country;

(b) the average price paid to the farmers for each egg during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the average rates of poultry feed during the above years;

(d) whether any steps have been taken or proposed to be taken to pay remunerative price for eggs to the poultry farmers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The total population of poultry in the country was 138.544 million as per 1972 census. The estimated production of eggs was about 12,820 million during 1979-80 and that of chicken meat during 1979 was 1.07.000 tonnes.

(b) A statement showing the average wholesale prices of eggs in different markets of the country during the last three years is attached. The poultry farmers generally get the wholesale price minus the transportation and other incidental charges like wholesaler's commission etc.

(c) The rates of various poultry feeds vary in different regions of the country and from manufacturer to manufacturer. As per the information available with the Ministry of Agriculture, the prices of layer feed ranged from about Rs. 1050 to Rs. 1481 per tonne during 1978, from Rs. 1010 to Rs. 1574 per tonne during 1979 and from Rs. 1100 to Rs. 1735 per tonne during 1980.

(d) and (e). To ensure remunerative prices for eggs to the poultry farmers, the Government of India have entrusted the responsibilities of marketing of eggs and poultry at the National and Regional level to the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED). Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 42.00 lakhs has already been provided to NAFED for supporting its eggs marketing and promotional activities. The NAFED which has already started egg marketing activity in the northern region is also taking steps to enter this field in other areas in the country.

Statement

Average wholesale egg prices expressed in terms of price per egg in rupees in major markets of the country.

Name of the Market	Years		
	1978	1979	1980
Bombay	037	037	036
Calcutta	046	046	047
Madras	034	034	035
Delhi	035	035	037

Opening of Divisional Headquarters at Chhapra and Sub-Divisional Headquarters at Siwan

3652. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand being made by the people of Chhapra and Siwan in Bihar for the opening of a Divisional Headquarters at Chhapra and a Sub-Divisional headquarters at Siwan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A new Telegraph Sub-Division with headquarter at Siwan has recently been sanction. As regards opening a Divisional Headquarters at Chhapra, case has been examined recently and opening of a new Division with headquarters at Chhapra has not been found justified on workload norms, as on date.

Indo-North Korea Pact in Agriculture

3653. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Democratic Republic of Korea signed an agreement in the field of agriculture;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement;

(c) the extent to which it will benefit India; and

(d) the scheme that North Korea will assist the Indian Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Protocol between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on cooperation in the fields of Agricultural Research & Education and Irrigation was signed in New Delhi on February 4, 1981. The Protocol envisages longterm co-operation in the field of agricultural research, education and training and improvement of agricultural production techniques and extension thereof and also in the field of irrigation and water resources development, between the two Governments. The parameters of the Protocol are:—

(a) exchange of scientists, technologists, students and trainees;

(b) exchange of germ plasm and breeding material including seed and plant material;

(c) exchange of scientific literature, information and methodology.

(know-how) in the fields of agriculture and irrigation;

(d) import and export of scientific equipment as available and required in programme of common interest as may be mutually agreed upon; and

(e) grant of fellowships to scientists and students.

The Protocol would be implemented through the development of annual workplans to be formulated jointly by the two Governments, and would be implemented through the following Agencies on either side:—

On the Indian side: (i) The Department of Agricultural Research & Education and the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR); and
 (ii) Ministry of Irrigation

On the Democratic People's Republic of Korea side: Korea Technical Corporation.

(c) and (d). A paper on "Specific areas of interest to Indian side" which will be the basis for the development of workplans (as per provisions in the Protocol) is attached.

SPECIFIC AREA OF INTEREST TO INDIAN SIDE.

1. Collection and exchange of germplasm material and production of different crops, such as—

(a) Cold tolerant and blast resistant high yielding varieties of rice;

(b) Parental lines of hybrid maize;

(c) Improved varieties of soya-bean, sunflower, groundnut and sesamum;

(d) Temperate horticultural and vegetable crops, particularly cabbage.

2. Exchange of experience relating to production technologies including efficient water management.

3. Exchange of prototypes of farm implements and machinery, particularly rice transplanters and harvesters

4. Recycling of animal and farm wastes as feed stock and composts.

5. Exchange of technology for raising quails under controlled environment including techniques of quail hatchery.

6. Exchange of know-how regarding fattening of pigs and pig breeding.

7. Exchange of specialists and students for short as well as long term training for degree and non-degree programmes.

Central Legislation for Land Acquisition

3654 SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enact a Central legislation in respect of land acquisition; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALESWAR RAM): (a) and (b). There is already a Central legislation on land acquisition (The Land Acquisition Act, 1894). However, an amendment to the Act is under consideration.

भगत सिंह के सम्बन्ध में स्मारक टिकट

3655. श्री प्रश्नोक गहलोत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भगत सिंह के संबंध में स्मारक टिकट जारी करने का प्रारंभासन दिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, टिकट जारी न किये जाने के कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) टिकट कब तक जारी किए जाने की संभावना है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उराव) : (क) सरकार ने तारीख 19-10-1968 को पहले ही भगत सिंह पर एक स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी कर दिया है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Promotion of Coconut Cultivation

3656. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which the Central Government propose to spend for the promotion of coconut cultivation in the country during the next three years;

(b) what steps Government are to take for the prevention of root-wilt disease of coconut;

(c) whether Coconut Board is giving any replanting subsidy, if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to give long term interest free loans or low interest loans to cultivators as coconut plantation is a long term crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) An amount of Rs. 462 lakhs has been proposed to be spent during 1981-82 to 1983-84 on Coconut Development and Research Programmes. The Coconut Board which has only recently been set up, has yet to formulate its programmes and outlays.

(b) For preventing the spread and intensity of root-wilt disease in coconut, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has taken up intensive research work. The work has been

initiated on the management of the affected gardens. Large scale trials on cultivators' gardens to find out the effectiveness of the application of comprehensive package of practices including plant protection are in progress.

A joint programme with the Kerala Agriculture Department to check the north-ward spread of the disease near Trichur has been taken up. A comprehensive coconut development programme is under operation wherein the diseased and unproductive palms are removed and in lieu of which fresh plantings with hybrid coconut seedlings are being made. The new plantation are under constant observation.

A coconut spraying programme wherein all the coconut holdings in the disease affected areas are sprayed against Coconut leaf disease which is responsible for bringing about rapid decline in the productivity of palms which are affected by root-wilt disease.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been sanctioned for the rejuvenation of the diseased and unproductive coconut gardens in Kerala, with an annual coverage of 11,000 hectares and with a financial outlay of Rs. 102.9 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period.

(c) No, Sir. The coconut Development Board has been set up only on 12th January, 1981. It has yet to formulate its development programmes.

(d) No, Sir. No such proposals are under the consideration of Central Government at present.

News Item Captioned "Text Book Protocol with USSR."

3657. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards a news item appearing in the "Patriot" dated 10th February, 1981 under the caption "Text Book Protocol with USSR";

(b) if so, the name of the leader and other Members of Soviet delegation who visited India in this regard, duration of their stay, the names of places visited by them and discussions held with their Indian counterparts;

(c) whether Russian books translated into Hindi/English for Indian students will be cheaper than the books printed in India rather than USSR; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof and its adverse affects on Indian publishers?

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

(b) The composition of the Soviet delegation at the 12th meeting of the

Statement

1. Prof. N. S. Egorov, Deputy Minister of Higher and specialised Secondary Education, USSR	Leader
2. Mr. V. M. Grechko, Director, MIR Publishing House	Member
3. Mrs. S. V. Andreeva, Chief, Methodology Department of USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialised Secondary Education	Member
4. Mr. G. A. Orlov, Chief, English Language Department, Moscow Institute for Foreign Languages	Member

रोहिणो आवास परियोजना

3658. श्रो धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) दिल्ली चिक्कास प्राधिकरण द्वारा घोषित की गई रोहिणो आवास योजना का पूरा व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) अब तक इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जिन लोगों ने स्वयं को पंजीकृत कराया है, उन की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) कब तक पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को भू-खण्ड आवंटित किए जाएंगे और दिल्ली में अपना मकान प्राप्त करने की समस्या इस

Joint Indo-Soviet Text book Board held from 2nd to 10th February, 1981 at New Delhi is given in the attached statement. The Board reviewed the progress of implementation of its Programme and recommended board guidelines for its future implementation.

The Soviet delegation also visited madras, Bombay and Aurangabad during their stay in India.

(c) and (d). The objective of the programme is to make available to Indian students selected Soviet textbooks in the fields of science, technology etc. in low priced editions. Since its inception in 1965 only 368 titles have been published. Thus this programme cannot have adverse effects on Indian publishing.

योजना द्वारा बितने प्रतिशत तक हल हो जाएगी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीमन नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Supply of Foodgrains from P-480 to CARE

3659. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CARE took foodgrains from P-480 donation programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CARE was authorised to sell foodgains etc. to State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). CARE's source of food commodities is food available to it under PL-480 Title-II. Title II commodity imports through CARE, during the last ten years are given in the attached statement.

(c) No, Sir. These food supplies are in fact meant for free distribution.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Title II Commodity imports through Care

Year (US Fiscal year)	quantity (in lakh tons)	Value@ (in million)
1	2	3
1970 1.40 32.57		
1971 1.52 36.32		
1972 2.52 48.18		
1973 1.93 47.02		
1974 1.28 44.59		
1975 2.07 66.14		
1976 2.68 98.97		
1977 2.80 90.69		
1978 2.96 104.27		
1979 1.89 77.66		
1980 1.85 82.05		

*U.S. fiscal year was from July to June 1975. Since 1975 it is Oct. to Sept. F.Y. 1976 had 15 months from July, 1975 to September, 1976.

(a) Value includes Ocean Freight.

Community Forestry Project in Gujarat.

3661. SHRI HIRALAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the World Bank has approved a community forestry project to be implemented in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent of cost to be shared by the World Bank out of the total cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Plantation targets under the project are:—

(i) Strip planting (Road sides,) Railway sides and Canal Banks 37,000 hectares

(ii) Villages woodlots . . . 37,440 hectares

(iii) Reforestation of degraded forests 30,000 hectares

(iv) Afforestation of private lands 1,000 hectares

(v) Farm forestry to raise Seedlings for distribution 150 million seedlings

(vi) Fuelwood economy measures—

(1) Installation of improved cremation facility units 1,000 units

(2) Providing smokeless stoves 10,000 units

(c) Out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 65.359 crores, the World Bank share will be Rs. 31.82 crores i.e. 48 per cent of the total cost.

Nationalisation of Foodgrain Trade

3662. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Krishak Samaj has urged the Government to take wholesale grain trade in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Welfare of Women

3663. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have earmarked some funds for the welfare of the women in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that even the States Governments attention is not very much devoted in fixing targets in regard to literacy and health services for women; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to suggest the States for the Welfare of the women in the country?

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

(b) and (c). General as well as special programmes for women are implemented for improving literacy and health of women. Separate targets are

not always fixed. National Plan of Action includes guidelines for action in this respect. States were requested to prepare their State plans of action for women.

Primary and High Schools

3664. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary and High Schools throughout the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of schools having their own school buildings;

(c) the number of schools being run without buildings; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Central Government to see such schools are provided with buildings.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2118/81].

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2118/81]

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2118/81]

(d) Allocations for the construction of satisfactory school buildings form part of Plan outlays in the State sector.

परीक्षा प्रणाली

3665. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :

श्री चित्त बसु :

श्री एन. एम. कृष्ण :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्तमान परीक्षा प्रणाली को बदलने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) सरकार का नकल करने की समस्या से किस प्रकार निपटने का विचार है?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री श्री एस. बी. चहवाण :

(क) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् और विश्वविद्यालय अनुसंधान आयोग क्रमशः स्कूल और विश्वविद्यालय स्तरों पर परीक्षाओं में सुधार करने की आवश्यकता के संबंध में राज्य सरकारों और विश्वविद्यालयों से लिखापढ़ी कर रहे हैं। स्कूल स्तर पर सुधार गए विशेष उपायों में, प्रश्नों और प्रश्न-पत्रों, अंक देने की प्रक्रिया, परिणामों की व्याख्या, व्यावहारिक और मौखिक परीक्षाओं में सुधार, आन्तरिक मूल्यांकन आदि शुरू करना शामिल है। विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर जो सुधार कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं, वे हैं—सतत सत्रात्मक मूल्यांकन, प्रश्न बैंकों का विकास, प्रेडिंग प्रणाली शुरू करना और सेमेस्टर प्रणाली शुरू करना।

(ख) आशा की जाती है कि ये सुधार परीक्षा प्रणाली में परीक्षाओं में नकल करने की घटनाओं को कम तथा धीरे धीरे समाप्त कर सकते हैं।

Clarification Sought by States Regarding Crop Insurance Scheme

3666. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have started crop Insurance scheme;

(b) if so, how many States have by now introduced the scheme;

(c) whether some States have asked clarification from the Union Government regarding crop Insurance Scheme; and

(d) if so, the names of the States and what are their objections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The General Insurance Corporation of India finalised the Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme based on an area approach, after discussions with the Government of India and the State Governments. The Government of India commended this pilot Scheme for implementation to all the States. This pilot area-based Crop Insurance Scheme is implemented on a voluntary basis. Currently, it is being implemented in the 4 States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. A few other States like Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are discussing their proposals with the General Insurance Corporation of India. Under the Scheme, the General Insurance Corporation and the State Governments are co-insurers and the areas are to be selected by the General Insurance Corporation in consultation with the State Governments.

U.G.C. Grants to Universities in U.P.

3667. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total grants given by the U.G.C. to Allahabad and Lucknow Universities during the last three years, separately;

(b) the extent of the UGG grants given to other eleven State Universities of U.P. during the above period; and

(c) whether there is much discrepancy and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) The development grants paid by the University Grants Commission to Allahabad and Luck-

now Universities during the last three years are:—

Name of the University	Grants paid during		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
(Rs. in lakhs)			
1. Allahabad	41.04	81.69	20.50
2. Lucknow	27.64	44.04	55.17

(b) The development grants paid to other State Universities in U. P. during the same period are:—

Name of University	Grants paid during		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
(Rs. in lakhs)			
1. Agra	12.96	1.86	8.00
2. Garhwal	4.33	1.38	1.88
3. Gorakhpur	24.48	51.78	13.21
4. Kanpur	10.82	3.36	6.03
5. Meerut	15.17	22.83	22.07
6. Roorkee	38.57	162.83	100.70
7. Kashi Vidyapeeth	3.60	9.43	2.74
8. Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya	1.88	17.43	6.27
9. Kumaon University	4.03	4.90	4.55

The Avadh, Bundelkhand and Rohilkhand Universities are at present not receiving any grants from the University Grants Commission.

(c) On the presumption that the question refers to only State Universities, the reasons for the discrepancies are due to a variety of factors like stage of development of each University, the type and level of programme offered by its teaching departments, the nature of courses, students strength, potential for future development, etc.

Rotational Transfers of The C.P.W.D. Staff

3668. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been no rotational transfers of the CPWD staff for the last about 10 years as a result of which vested interests have been created at the cost of work; and

(b) if so, by when the rotational transfers are likely to be resumed as the same will bring about efficiency in CPWD?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no ban on transfers from one Unit of C.P.W.D. to another such Unit in the same station. There is also no ban on transfers on promotion, from a Unit of C.P.W.D. in one station to a Unit in another station.

Normally, transfers in the same grade or post, from a Unit of C.P.W.D. in one station to a Unit in another station, is being made after 4 years in the case of a soft area and 3 years in the case of hard area. Owing to the need for economy, such transfers from one soft area to another soft area are resorted to sparingly. This does not affect adversely the efficiency in C.P.W.D.

C.B.I. Cases Pending Against Various Sugar Mill Owners

3669. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases are pending with CBI with regard to malpractices of various sugar mill owners for blackmarketing of levy sugar, tampering of records, falsification of statements to the Central Government departments and cheating the public;

(b) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay to arrest the culprits;

(c) the names of Chairman, Managing Directors and Board of Directors of those Sugar Mills;

(d) whether these Directors have direct interest in some other companies; and

(e) if so, the names of the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) So far as the malpractices of sugar mill owners for blackmarketing of levy sugar, tampering of records etc. are concerned, on a complaint from the Ministry of Finance a case was registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation on 10-8-1979 under Section 120-B r/w 420 IPC, 420 and 477 A IPC against M/s. Jaipur Sugar Co. Ltd., Chagallu (Andhra Pradesh) and its concerned office bearers and others on the allegation that the accused entered into a conspiracy and cheated the Government by avoiding payment of excise duty to the tune of over Rs. 2.68 lakhs payable on 13940 quintals of sugar by falsely showing as if it was delivered

to the nominated dealers, whereas it was diverted to the open market since duty payable on open market sugar was higher than that payable on fair price sugar released under a voluntary arrangement in operation from 1st January to 30th June, 1972.

(b) While the investigation was under-way, the High Court of Andhra Pradesh granted interim stay on all proceedings and investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation in Miscellaneous Writ Petition No. 935/1980 dated 14-2-1980 filed by Jeypore Sugar Co. Therefore, the investigation now stands stayed as per Orders of Andhra Pradesh High Court.

(c) Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan, Coimbatore, Chairman (2) Smt. Rajeshwari Ramakrishnan, Coimbatore, Managing Director (3) Smt. V. R. Durgamba, Madras, Director (4) Shri R. Prabhu, Coimbatore, Director (5) Shri R. Baba Chandrasekhar, Coimbatore, Director (6) Shri V. L. Dutta, Madras, Director (7) Shri P. S. Raghavan Rama Sastry, Madras, Director (8) Shri M. A. Krishnamachari, Bangalore, Director (9) Shri S.V.R. Appa Rao, Madras, Director (10) Shri L. N. Sanyasi Raju Salluru, Srikakulam Distt. Andhra Pradesh, Director (11) Late Shri G. Appa Rao, Rayagada, Director upto September, 1972. The above is the position from 1972 to which year the concurrence of RC.8/79 EOW Madras relates.

(d) and (e). Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan is also Director of Madras Aluminium Co., Coimbatore and KCP Ltd., Madras, Shri R. Prabhu is also Director of KCP Ltd., Madras, Shri V.L. Dutta is also Managing Director of KCP Ltd., Madras. This is the position as on date.

Joint Venture to Augment Food Production, Rural Development and Fisheries

3670. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Minister had recently gone to

Dacca to a Food and Agricultural Minister's conference;

- (b) if so, the points discussed;
- (c) whether any joint venture was mooted to augment Indian production of food and rural development and fisheries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the 'communiqué' issued at the close of the Meeting, giving a list of discussions and the recommendations made by the Meeting is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2119/81].

(c) and (d). No joint venture was mooted to augment Indian Production of food and rural development and fisheries.

Installation of Electronic Exchanges in Villages

3671. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to instal rural electronic exchanges in the country to meet the requirements of small cluster of villages; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by what time these exchanges will be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To extend the telephone facilities into rural areas the Government has decided that a 10 line exchange may be opened in a rural area if a minimum of 5 prospective telephone subscribers in a village or a group of villages within a radius of 5 Kms of the central villages register their demand by payment of the necessary advance deposit, subject to the anticipated revenue being at least 35 per cent

of the estimated annual recurring expenditure.

For this purpose Indian Telephone Industries and Telecommunication Research Centre have developed a 10 line electronic exchange. The pilot units are at present under field trial. The clearance for bulk production is expected shortly. The time frames for introduction of these exchanges will be finalised once bulk production is commenced.

Confidential Reports

3672. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure and time fixed for completing the yearly confidential reports of all the employees of his Ministry and attached offices;

(b) how many confidential reports for the year 1979 of all categories of employees were not completed well within the stipulated time and the reasons thereof;

(c) what steps are being taken to set right the structure of the Vigilance disciplines of his Ministry and especially of the attached offices on being inattentive to the timely submission and completion of the confidential reports; and

(d) the action taken to remove the defaulting officers from such responsible work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) As per the instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, the annual reports are required to be recorded within one month of the expiry of the report period.

(b) and (c). Large number of Confidential Reports are not completed within this period of one month. The Units in the Ministry of Irrigation and in its attached office, Central Water Commission, entrusted with the work

relating to the maintenance of Confidential Reports, send the forms for writing the reports to the officers to be reported upon for self appraisal or the Reporting Officers, as the case may be immediately after the expiry of the report period. The Reports are required to be written by a large number of reporting and reviewing officers and in many cases due to various reasons the Reports are not completed within the stipulated time. The Units in the Ministry and the Central Water Commission, however, make all possible efforts to expedite the completion of reports.

(d) Does not arise.

Conversion of manually operated Telephone system in District Towns

3673. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts towns where the manually operated telephone system is in existence; and

(b) the steps being taken to replace such manually operated telephone system with automatic system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) A Telecommunication Circle-wise list of district towns where manually operated telephone systems existed on 31-3-1980 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2120/81].

(b) These 148 district towns are among about 1300 towns and cities served by manual exchange system on 31-3-80. Government is keen to automate telephone services at all these stations to improve the local service and extend benefits of S.T.D.

However due to limited indigenous production of automatic switching equipment, it has not been possible to proceed towards this objective ex-

peditiously. The present indigenous production has been inadequate even to meet the annual expension requirements of existing automatic exchanges. Government has taken steps to augment production of automatic telephone exchange equipment. With this augmentation it is planned to automatic bulk of existing manual exchanges by 1990. Within the availability of resources priority shall be given to automatization of service at District Headquarters.

Progress of National Adult Education Programme

3674. SHRI QAZI SALEEM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made by various States and Union territories in adult education during the inception of Adult Education Scheme of Janata Government; and

(b) how much amount has been spent by various voluntary organisation, State Government and Centre till date on the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A statement showing state-wise coverage of illiterate adults under the adult education programme during 1978-79 and 1979-80 is attached as statement I.

(b) A statement showing the amounts spent on adult education through Central Government, State Governments and Voluntary Organisations during 1978-79 and 1979-80 is attached as statement II.

The position regarding amounts spent during 1980-81 will be known only after the close of the financial year when information from all States/Union Territories is received.

Statement I

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Enrolment/ 1978-79 1979-80	
		1978-79	1979-80
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45,310	2,02,660
2.	Assam	38,430	1,70,546
3.	Bihar	33,000	75,720
4.	Gujarat	3,01,264	1,76,209
5.	Haryana	68,660	70,048
6.	Himachal Pradesh	32,070	19,787
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	10,103	53,367
8.	Karnataka	1,72,000	1,96,521
9.	Kerala	77,100	8,924
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,28,850	1,06,023
11.	Maharashtra	4,63,800	3,83,075
12.	Manipur	29,970	8,678
13.	Meghalaya	14,465	NA
14.	Nagaland	17,700	16,945
15.	Orissa	1,04,252	2,38,236
16.	Punjab	38,100	N.A.
17.	Rajasthan	95,826	2,03,943
18.	Sikkim	384	N.A.
19.	Tamil Nadu	1,21,810	3,69,208
20.	Tripura	35,248	N.A.
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,58,247	1,26,722
22.	West Bengal	1,26,780	59,735
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,940	1,235
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	9,880	4,127
25.	Chandigarh	2,800	4,024
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	992	1,459
27.	Delhi	19,320	10,308
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	9,030	1,757
29.	Lakshadweep	312	255
30.	Mizoram	5,265	N.A.
31.	Pondicherry	6,960	11,707
TOTAL		21,70,868 or say 21.71 Lakhs	25,21,219 or say 25.21 Lakhs

Statement II

Amount spent on adult education through Central Government, State Governments and Voluntary Agencies during 1978-79 and 1979-80

	Amount Spent in (Rs. in lakhs)	
	1978-79	1979-80
1. Central Government (excluding amount spent on grants to voluntary Agencies)	222.86	604.05
2. State Governments	532.61	970.57
3. Central Government grants to Voluntary Agencies	171.68	268.88

D.M.S. to obtain Milk from Gujarat Etc.

3675. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme management is keen to get supply of milk from far of Gujarat, Jodhpur, Indore, Bhopal, etc.

(b) why efforts are not being made to intensify supply of milk from milk producers around Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Delhi Milk Scheme has been receiving and continues to receive milk mainly from the milk producing States around Delhi namely, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Punjab as also from co-operative societies of cattleowners in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Operation Flood I and II in Bihar

**3676. SHRI R. P. YADAV:
SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts where Operation Flood—I programme was launched in Bihar;

(b) the salient features of the progress of work done and the financial outlay made in the scheme; and

(c) the names of districts proposed in Bihar where Operation Flood-II programme is to be launched by the National Dairy Development Board and the financial outlay made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a): Operation Flood I Programme was launched in the districts of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad and Saran.

(b) A feeder balancing dairy with a capacity of one lakh litres of milk per day and a cattle feed plant with a capacity of 100 tons per day were set up in Patna. 118 primary milk producers cooperative societies and a district level cooperative milk producers union were organised in Patna. The financial outlay made for the scheme is Rs. 384.92 lakhs.

(c) The perspective plan for implementation of Operation Flood II, with details of coverage of districts and financial outlay has not yet been finalised in consultation with Government of Bihar.

Purchasing of share in Akbarpur Sahakari Chini Mill by Farmers

3677. SHRI RAM AWADH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several sugarcane growers had purchased shares in Akbarpur Sahakari Chini

Mill, Faizabad (U.P. about six years back but till this day these farmers are not aware of the fate of their shares taken by them;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The Government of Uttar Pradesh have informed that 4562 cane growers had purchased shares in Akbarpur Sahakari Chini Mill, Faizabad and share certificates had been issued to 4400 cane growers. The remaining cane growers who had purchased shares have not been issued share certificates as the application forms duly filled in have not been handed over by them through the concerned Block Development Officers. The District Magistrate, Faizabad has been directed to get these formalities completed through the respective Block Development Officers so that share Certificates may be issued to the concerned growers as early as possible.

Components used in Pesticides and Insecticides

3678. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain components which are hazardous for human health are being used in some pesticides and insecticides; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The components of an insecticidal product are the technical grade insecticide and various carriers, fillers, solvents and such other adjuvants, which are required to be added to the technical grade insecticide for making them suitable for the use.

Insecticides are intended to control pests and diseases. By their very nature, they are toxic and hazardous substances. Realising the dangers to human-beings and animals by their use, the Govt. enacted the Insecticide Act, 1968, which came into operation in 1971. Under Sec. 9 of this Act, before an insecticide can be permitted to be manufactured or imported it has to be compulsorily registered. The Registration Committee consisting of senior technical experts has been constituted under Sec. 5 of the Act. This Committee goes into the details of toxicity and hazards associated with the use of any insecticide. It is only after their satisfaction on the efficacy of the insecticide and its safety to human beings and animals that a certificate of registration is granted.

A number of insecticides which were in use in the country and were found to be toxic and hazardous by the Registration Committee, have been either not registered or phased out or permitted to be used with certain additional safeguards.

(b) The provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968 (as amended in 1977) are considered adequate. Hence, no further steps are presently contemplated.

Shelter for Urban Agglomerations

3679. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a seminar held in Ahmedabad on January 22, 1981, the Ahmedabad Study Action Group jointly with similar national and international organisations has formulated 5-years Plan of action with a view to intensifying search for relevant non-functional and alternative approaches to providing shelter for the vast poor masses of growing urban agglomerations;

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

(c) the action, if any, proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Ahmedabad Study Action Group (ASAG) jointly with an international organisation SELAVIP International had organised seminars on 'Non-Conventional and Alternative Approaches to shelter the Urban Poor at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Hyderabad from 7 to 25 January, 1981. In Ahmedabad, no seminar was held but discussions regarding follow up action were held and an assessment of the four seminars was made. Government is not aware of any 5-year plan of action having been formulated by A S.A.G.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Question does not arise.

Supply of Text Books to Schools in Tamil Nadu Affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education

3680. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Higher Secondary Schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education are functioning in Tamil Nadu;

(b) how many such schools there are in Coimbatore District;

(c) what is the arrangement for supplying text books to these schools;

(d) whether all the books have to go from New Delhi;

(e) whether in view of the centralised system of supply, arrangements can be made for printing and distributing the books from Regional Centres like Coimbatore in October to avoid delay; and

(f) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) 103.

(b) 16.

(c) and (d). The text-books published by Central Board of Secondary Education, can be had from local or other booksellers or direct from the office of Central Board of Secondary Education. Insofar as text-books brought out by the National Council of Educational Research and Training are concerned, these are supplied directly from National Council of Educational Research and Training in New Delhi and also through their wholesale and retail agents in Tamil Nadu. Books brought out by private publishers are marketed through normal trade channels.

(e) and (f). There is no proposal to print the text-books at regional centres like Coimbatore. However, the National Council of Educational Research and Training is examining the possibility of handing over the distribution of its text-books in that area to the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, who have now set up a Sales Emporium at Madras. The Central Board of Secondary Education has also set up a Regional Office at Madras and arrangements are being made to supply the Board's publications from its Regional Office.

Trunk Calls during 1980 in Purnea and Saharsa Districts

3681. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trunk calls booked and matured during 1980 in Purnea, Forbesganj, Araria Court, Kishanganj, Saharsa, Madhepura, Supaul and Tribeniganj, telephone exchanges;

(b) whether it is a fact that owing to faulty lines and lack of proper maintenance of the lines, large number of booked calls remain pending or are cancelled; if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard;

(c) the loss on account of fall of number of calls put through due to defective lines; and

(d) whether it is a fact that most of the lines connecting P.C.Os. in the rural areas also remain out of order, neglected and without any maintenance for months together; if so, what is the present arrangement of repair and maintenance of telephone lines and further steps to improve the working of repair and maintenance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The details of number of trunk calls booked and matured during 1980 (from April to December, 1980) are enclosed at statement.

(b) No Sir. In certain exchanges, some long-distance calls are cancelled due to several transits or faults on openwire lines. To spead up trunk traffic, Ultra High Frequency Radio System are planned between.

(i) Katihar-Forbesganj for linking Katihar-Patna and Katihar-Calcutta trunk circuits;

(ii) Darbhanga-Supal Saharsa for connecting to Darbhanga-Patna microwave link; and

(iii) Between Katihar-Purnea for connecting to the coaxial cable link between Siliguri and Calcutta.

To reduce the power failures, one additional engine alternator is under installation at Saharsa.

(c) This is hypothitical and no loss since lines are out of order.

(d) No Sir. The majority of Public Telephones working in ruarl areas are connected to Small Automatic Exchanges which in turn have to depend on the State Power Supply, prolonged power failures in addition to faults, on open-wire lines causes interruptions of service.

The rural public telephones are tested daily by the exchange staff to which the PCO is parented and faults, if any, are reported to the line staff and rectified. The senior maintenance officials also keep watch on the performance of public telephones.

Statement

Name of Exchange	April-December, 1980
	Total No. of calls Booked Matured.

Supaul	10378	7524
Tribeniganj	904	704
Madhepura	11802	9672
Saharsa	30753	19281
Forbesganj	34757	20056
Araria	11089	6513
Purnea	23954	12197
Kishanganj	25197	15288

Mal-Administration in Central State Farm at Chengum, North Arcot

3682. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of nearly 10,000 acres of cultivable area in the Central State Farm at Chengum, North Arcot District, only 1,500 acres are being cultivated;

(b) whether five seed drillers supplied to the Farm by the U.S.S.R. are being kept idle for a long period;

(c) whether the Farm workers are also agitated over non-regularisation of their services, denial of paid weekly holiday, etc.; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to investigate the mal-administration of the Farm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Out of a total area of 9648 acres under possession of Central State Farm at Chengam, the cultivable area is about 6,000 acres. The area under irrigation is 563 acres only and the rest is under rain-fed crops. In the year 1979-80, the farm could bring under crops only an area of 1788 acres due to failure of monsoons.

(b) Out of five seed drills at the farm, three have outlived their life

and are unserviceable. The remaining two are being used for cultivation.

(c) In January, 81 there had been some agitation by the daily-paid workers. Their demands included among other things enhancement of wages provision of paid weekly holidays and regularisation of services. The State Farms Corporation of India have been paying minimum wages prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act. Workers have been given weekly rest as per requirements of the Act. As the Act does not envisage payment of wages on weekly rest days the Corporation too is not paying it.

(d) Does not arise.

Admission and Appointment of SC/ST in Jawaharlal Nehru University

3683. PROF. SATYA DEO SINGH:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provision of 20 per cent reservation in admissions for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in the Jawaharlal Nehru University is not being implemented;

(b) whether 20 per cent reservation in the appointment of non-teaching staff in Jawaharlal Nehru University is not being given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the University is following the instructions for reservations for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes both in the matter of admissions and appointments to non-teaching posts.

Government have, however, received a few complaints about non-observance of instructions for reservations by the Jawaharlal Nehru University and the same are being looked into.

Sarva Hitkari Co-Operative House Building Society

3684. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrator, Sarva Hitkari Co-operative House Building Society after having settled all the major issues of the Society, had in October, 1980 assured the members that "draw of lots" would be held in November, 1980 but has failed to do so as scheduled and the same has not so far been held; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay and when the draw of lots is likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

उत्तर प्रदेश की स्वीकृति के लिए लम्बित सिवाई परियोजनाएं

3685. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत्त है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सिवाई परियोजनाएं स्वीकृति के लिए केन्द्र सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं :

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) इन परियोजनाओं पर केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कब से विचार किया जा रहा है ?

सिवाई मंत्रालय में राय मंत्री और जिगजरहमान अन्सारी :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) मोदाहा बांध और भीमगोडा बराज नामक दो परियोजनाएं विचाराधीन हैं। इन परियोजनाओं पर योजना आयोग

की सलाहकार समिति द्वारा विचार किया जा चुका है और योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति जारी की जानी है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश से प्राप्त अन्य तेरह परियोजनाओं की केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच कर ली गई है और टिप्पणियां राज्य सरकार को भेज दी गई हैं, जिनका उत्तर अभी आना है ।

तीन अन्य परियोजनाओं के सबध में मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और हिमाचल प्रदेश के क्षेत्रों के जलमान हो जाने और निर्माण कार्यों को कियान्वित किए जाने के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा इन राज्यों की स्वीकृति अभी ली जानी है ।

(ग) मोदाहा बांध परियोजना की रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को प्रारम्भ में 12 फरवरी 1975 को और संशोधित परियोजना रिपोर्ट 4 जुलाई, 1979 को प्राप्त हुई थी । भीमगोडा बराज परियोजना की रिपोर्ट 3 अक्टूबर, 1978 को प्राप्त हुई थी ।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में चोरी तथा संधमारी

3686. श्रीमती दिव्याकर्ती चतुर्वेदी : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन नई दिल्ली में चोरी और संधमारी की कितनी घटनाएं हुई हैं तथा उनका पूर्ण व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में प्रबन्धकों द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और किन व्यक्तियों को जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय
में राज्य मंत्री (धो बालेश्वर राम) :

(क) व (ख). पिछले तीन वर्षों के
बीचारा खादी ग्रामीणोंग भवन, नई दिल्ली

में चोरी/उठाईगीरी/सेंधगारी की 10
घटनाएं हुई थीं। इन मामलों का व्यौद्धा
तथा उन पर की गई कार्यवाही विवरण
में दो गई हैं।

विवरण

चोरी तथा उठाई- गीरी का स्वरूप	तारीख	शामिल सामान	मूल्य (रुपये)	की गई कार्यवाही
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1. काउंटर पर गुम 23-1-78	एक सिल्क साड़ी	464. 10	काउंटर पर कार्य कर रहे व्यक्ति पर आरोप लगाया गया है और उस की विभागीय जांच की जा रही है।
2. चोरी . 7-8-78	तीन प्रिटिड सिल्क साड़ियां	946. 06	अपराधी को रंगे हाथों पकड़ा गया था। प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट (एफ० आई० आर०) सं० 1073 के तहत 7-8-1978 को दर्ज कराई गई थी। मामला कोटं में अभी निलम्बित पड़ा हुआ है।
3. दौसा, जग्पुर 13-6-79	सिल्क का सामान	22,806. 12	सामान के गुम होने के बारे में प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट (एफ० आई० आर०) दौरा में दर्ज कराई गई थी। सामान उठाने वाले व्यक्तियों के विशद विभागीय जांच की जा रही है।
4. काउंटर नं० 6 से गुम 17-10-79	एक प्रिटिड सिल्क साड़ी	163. 10	विभागीय जांच की जा रही है।
5. -यथोपरि- 6-11-79	-यथोपरि-	180. 55	
6. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उद्योग व्यापार मेल, भथुरा रोड, नई दिल्ली में हुई हानि	सिल्क का सामान	1,552. 40	व्यापार मेले में काउंटर पर कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों के विशद विभागीय जांच शुरू की गई है। रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

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7. काऊंटर नं ० ६ 27-11-79	सिल्क की पर हुई हानि	साड़ियां	661.45	काऊंटर पर कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय जांच शुरू की गई है।
8. गान्धी जयन्ती 16-10-80	विशेष छूट बिक्री के दोरान काऊंटर नं ० ६ पर हुई हानि।	एक प्रिटिड सिल्क साड़ी	300.00	विभागीय जांच की जा रही है।
9. काऊंटर नं ० ६ 16-12-80	पर हुई चोरी	एक प्रिटिड सिल्क साड़ी	310.00	सिल्क साड़ी की चोरी करते समय एक महिला को रंगे हाथों पकड़ा गया था। उसे पुलिस को मौप दिया गया था।
10. काऊंटर नं ० ६ 3-1-81	से गुम	सिल्क की सात साड़ियां	1200.00	प्रथम मूचना रिपोर्ट (एफ० आई० आर०) पुलिस थाने में दर्ज कराई गई थी। विभागीय जांच भी की जा रही है।

Ways and Means to Reduce Pressure on Metropolitan Town

3687. SHRI CHATURBHUJ:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHE-KARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 200 small and medium towns are to be developed in a few years to reduce pressure or migration to Metropolitan towns;

(b) the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the integrated development of about 200 small and medium towns with a population of less than one lakh each during the current plan period is under operation.

(b) The names of the towns State-wise which have been given assistance so far under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme are indicated in the Statement.

(c) The State Government have been requested to formulate the projects of the towns according to guidelines of the scheme and send them to this Ministry for approval. The Project Reports received are scrutinised and suitable loan assistance is released for eligible schemes.

Statement**S. No.****State****Town**

1. Andhra Pradesh	(1) Anakapali
	(2) Ramachandra Puram
	(3) Tenali
	(4) Viziangram
	(5) Bhimavaram
2. Assam	(6) Tinsukia
	(7) Silchar
	(8) Jorhat
	(9) Tezpur
3. Bihar	(10) Gopalganj
	(11) Hajipur
	(12) Saharsa
4. Gujarat	(13) Anand
	(14) Porbandar
	(15) Patan North
	(16) Veraval Patan
	(17) Valsad
	(18) Palanpur
5. Kerala	(19) Kottayam
	(20) Guruvayoor
	(21) Trichur
	(22) Kayakulam
	(23) Tellichery
	(24) Tirur
6. Maharashtra	(25) Barsi
	(26) Manmad
	(27) Parli Vaijanath
	(28) Yavatmal
	(29) Satara
	(30) Manmad
	(31) Ratnagiri
	(32) Amalner

S. No.	State	Town
		(33) Katol
		(34) Purbhani
		(35) Kamthi
7.	Madhya Pradesh	(36) Bilaspur
		(37) Dewas
		(38) Khajuraho
		(39) Itarsi
		(40) Rewa
		(41) Katni
8.	Orissa	(42) Puri
		(43) Sambalpur
9.	Punjab	(44) Pathankot
10.	Rajasthan	(45) Pali
		(46) Baran
		(47) Bhilwara
		(48) Sikar
		(49) Churu
		(50) Sumerpur
		(51) Nathdwara
		(52) Barmer
		(53) Ganganagar
11.	Tamil Nadu	(54) Dharmapuri
		(55) Karur
		(56) Pudukottai
		(57) Udhagamangalam
		(58) Gobichetti
		(59) Trichaguru
		(60) Manargudi
		(61) Palani
		(62) Mettupalayam
		(63) Chengalpatti
		(64) Connor
		(65) Manamadurai

S. No.	State	Town
12.	Uttar Pradesh	(66) Dharapuram
13.	Tripura	(67) Attur
14.	Goa Daman & Diu	(68) Tiruvannamalai
		(69) Udamalpct
		(70) Azamgarh
		(71) Fatehpur
		(72) Jaunpur
		(73) Hathras
		(74) Banda
		(75) Barabanki
		(76) Rai Bareli
		(77) Udaipur
		(78) Panaji

Technical Services and Cash Assistance Scheme for Potters:

3688. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced a scheme of providing technical services and cash assistance to the potters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of potters so far applied for cash assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b).

Cottage pottery industry is one of the village industries under the purview of the Khadi & Village Industries Commission. The Commission extends technical services to potters in the form of training facilities, improved tools and equipments, improved kilns with shed, clay washing tank, designs and the upgradation of skills. Technically qualified staff has been posted by the Commission in most of the States for providing technical service to potters.

Financial assistance is provided by the Commission to potters through State Khadi and Village Industries Boards and Institutions. At present the following types of financial assistance are given to industrial potters:-

			Grant	Loan	Limit
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Improved wheels		120	180	300
	OR				
	Purchase of pipemoulds and other mould		500	500	1000
2.	Shaila wheel		1315	1315	2630
3.	Potters tools		25	25	50
4.	Construction of kiln and shed		750	750	1500
5.	Construction of workshop		500	500	1000
6.	Working Capital		..	1000	1000

The ceilings for individual assistance have been fixed at Rs. 1395 or Rs. 1775 as grant and Rs. 2455 or Rs. 2775 as loan. The two ceilings have been provided to enable the potter to choose either improved wheel or pipe mould for their production activities.

As on 31-3-1980, 1,33,560 potters have been given assistance by the Commission either individually or through agencies.

Poor Performance of Indian Cricket Team in Australia

3689. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SWAMI INDERVESH:

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

(a) whether Government have taken note of poor performance of the Indian Cricket team in Australia recently;

(b) whether Government propose to appoint an inquiry committee to go into the causes of poor performance of the Indian Cricket team; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). The performance of Indian Cricket Team has been quite satisfactory as it equalised the series and retained the Rubber. As such, the question of appointment of any Inquiry Committee does not arise.

Control Over Private Schools and Colleges

3690. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have no checks over private schools and colleges; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not taking action or controlling these type of institutions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The functioning of private schools is regulated by respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to the extent to which such regulatory powers are available to them under the relevant Acts and Rules and Regulations.

Private colleges in the States receive grants for their maintenance from the concerned State Governments and are governed by the grant-in-aid code of the respective State Governments. They are also governed by such conditions as are prescribed by Universities concerned for the purpose of their affiliation. The Central Government has no administrative control over or financial responsibility in respect of private schools and colleges.

Heavy Traffic at Nanded-Kinwat-Adilabad Trunk Line

3691. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nanded-Kinwat-Adilabad trunk line is unable to cope with trunk traffic;

(b) whether a repeater on this line is being contemplated; and

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) It is not a fact; this trunk line is able to cope with the traffic.

(b) Yes, Sir. A repeater station at Kinwat for the Nanded-Adilabad 8-channel carrier system is planned.

(c) Estimate for the above work has been sanctioned. Reconstruction of the trunk line, on which this proposed 8-channel carrier system can work, is in progress.

केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान, शिमला
में वैज्ञानिक

3692. श्री कृष्णदत्त सुलतानपुरों : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें दे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान, शिमला में वैज्ञानिकों की संख्या कितनी है और क्या उनके विरुद्ध कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

कृषि और प्राकौण पुर्नानिर्माण भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्ट० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : क केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान, शिमला में विभिन्न ग्रेडों में विज्ञानियों के 207 पद स्वीकृत हैं जिनमें से 154 पद भर लिए गए हैं और 53 खाली पड़े हैं ।

इस संस्थान के कर्मचारियों की तरफ से निदेशक के विरुद्ध कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं । मुख्य रूप से ये निदेशक द्वारा कुछ कर्मचारियों के परेशान करने, उत्पीड़ित करने और उनके स्थानांतरण, निदेशक द्वारा अपनी महिला वैयक्तिक सहायक के साथ दुर्व्यवहार और प्रताड़न, प्रधान मंत्री राहत कोष के लिए एकत्रित धन का गबन तथा सामान्य नियमों और विनियमों का बिना पालन किये संस्थान में एक व्यक्ति की तकनीकी ग्रेड में एक पद पर नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में थे । इस संस्थान के किसी अन्य कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध दुर्व्यवहार या भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं, यद्यपि कुछ विज्ञानियों के सेवा संबंधी मामलों के कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें प्रभागाध्यक्ष के 'रोटेशन' के लिए परिषद् द्वारा विकसित गाइड लाइंस के अन्तर्गत उनके 'रोटेशन' के मामले शामिल हैं ।

(ख) विज्ञानियों और अन्य कर्मचारियों के बीच असंतोष के कारणों का पता लगाने तथा यह जांच करने के लिए कि इस संस्थान का अनुसंधान कार्य परिषद् द्वारा अनुमोदित गाइड लाइंस और अनुसंधान कार्यालयों के अनुसार किया जा रहा था, परिषद् ने इस संस्थान के कार्यकरण की जांच करने के लिए अपने दो उप महानिदेशकों को प्रतिनियुक्ति किया । उप महानिदेशक ने मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित आरोपों की जांच की :—

- (1) श्री अशोक कुमार शर्मा, इस संस्थान के कनिष्ठ तकनीकी सहायक का स्थानांतरण उनको परेशान करने के लिए शिलांग जलधर को करना ।
- (2) केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान के तकनीकी सहायक श्री हरिदास का उत्पीड़न ।
- (3) श्रीमती कमलेश शर्मा, केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान के निदेशक की भूतपूर्व वैयक्तिक सहायक श्रीमती कमलेश शर्मा की शिकायत उनके विरुद्ध अनैतिक व्यवहार के सम्बन्ध में ।
- (4) मामान्य नियमों और विनियमों का पालन न करते हुए श्री अशोक कुमार नगाइच की नियुक्ति ।
- (5) प्रधान मंत्री राहत कोष का गबन ।

उप महानिदेशक की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् श्री अशोक कुमार शर्मा और श्री हरिदास को परेशान करने के सम्बन्ध में आरोपों की जांच परिषद् द्वारा की गई । यह पाया गया कि गारोपों का कोई आधार नहीं था । श्रीमती कमलेश

शर्मा कीं शिकायतों के सम्बन्ध में, परिषद् के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा पहले ही एक जांच की जा चुकी है जिसमें यह पाया गया कि इसमें कोई अर्थ नहीं था। उप-महान्निदेशकों ने महसूस किया था कि श्रीमती कमलेश शर्मा द्वारा आगे की जांच के लिए दिये गये तर्क समझ में आने वाले नहीं थे और इसलिए आगे जांच करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

निदेशक द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री राहत कोष में से गबन के सम्बन्ध में शिकायत को सिद्ध नहीं किया जा सका।

जो ए० के० नगाड़च की नियुक्ति को अनियामत पाया गया क्योंकि वह सम्बन्धित भर्ती नियमों के कड़ाई के साथ पालन करते हुए नहीं की गई थीं। इस सम्बन्ध में निदेशक, केन्द्रीय आलू ग्रन्ति संबंधी संस्थान को उपयुक्त परामर्श देने का प्रस्ताव है।

सम्बन्धित विज्ञानियों में उनके सेवा सम्बन्धी मामलों में प्राप्त असिंबेदनों पर उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है जिनमें प्रभाग अधिकारों के 'रोटेशन' के लिए परिषद् द्वारा विकसित गाइड लाइन के अन्तर्गत उनके 'रोटेशन' के मामले भी सम्मिलित हैं।

Relief Sought By DR. V. Kurien

3693. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. V. Kurien continues to be Chairman of a number of institutions connected with the milk production/distribution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether he has asked the Government to relieve him from some of these posts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's decisions thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Dr. V. Kurien is Chairman of the following institutions with which Government are concerned:—

1. National Dairy Development Board.
2. Indian Dairy Corporation.
3. Management Committee of Delhi Milk Scheme.
- 4 Management Committee of Mother Dairy.

(c) and (d). Dr. Kurien requested Government to relieve him of the Chairmanship of the Management Committee of Delhi Milk Scheme and of Mother Dairy. It has been decided by the Government to accede to his request with effect from 31-3-81, in so far as the Delhi Milk Scheme is concerned.

Financial Aid to State Government for Procuring Foodgrain

3694. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments which undertake procurement on their own are encouraged and provided with financial and credit facilities by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the amount provided to the West Bengal Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The State Governments directly approach the Reserve Bank of India for cash credit facilities for undertaking procurement. The Government of India recommend cases where such requests are received from the State Governments. In the case of Government of West Bengal, no specific request has been received by the Government of India during the current year.

Excise Policy in Tribal Areas

3695. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:--

(a) the excise policy adopted by his Ministry for tribal areas and sent to the States/Union territories, for the implementation of policy therefor;

(b) the programmes formulated acts reacted and actions taken to abolish the liquor vending system in tribal areas so far since the implementation of the policy State-wise;

(c) the liquor shops opened in tribal areas before and after the excise policy adopted and accepted and steps taken by the States to abolish the shops in these areas State-wise;

(d) the revenue earned by the States from tribal areas annually due to the liquor shops and the loss caused after abolition State-wise; and

(e) whether his Ministry discussed with the States regarding the loss on excise revenue and the way found out to compensate the loss of the States?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Prohibition being a State subject, it is for the States to formulate the actual policy in this respect. The Central Government have, however, circulated the following guidelines to the States/Union Territory on this subject:--

(i) to take steps for discontinuance of vending of country liquor in the tribal areas wherever they still remain, with effect from 1-4-1979, if not earlier;

(ii) in areas where prohibition is not in force, the tribal people should be allowed to prepare their own beverages for individual and social purposes, but not for commercial purposes, however traditional practice prevails;

(iii) to intensify educational efforts amongst the tribals against the evil effect of drinking; and

(iv) to encourage social workers and voluntary organisation for undertaking the task of education work for prohibition.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected from the States/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House as and when received.

(e) Government of India, at present, compensates the States to the extent of 50 per cent of the established loss in excise revenue (with reference to revenue from this source in 1977-78) resulting from introduction of prohibition.

इलेक्ट्रोनिक टेलीफोन की शुल्कात

3996. श्री नरसिंह माधवाना : क्या संचार मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इलेक्ट्रोनिक टेलीफोन कब और कहाँ शुल्क किए जाएंगे और इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या उत्तर स्थिति में मौजूदा कानून एक्सचेंज को उपयोग किया जाएगा; और

(ग) इलेक्ट्रोनिक टेलीफोन शुल्क करने के लिए कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता होगी?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कर्तिक उरांव) : (क) ऐसा समझा जाता है कि अपेक्षित सूचना इलेक्ट्रोनिक टेलीफोन उपकरणों के प्रयोग में लाने से सम्बन्धित है। ये ग्रामीण अनुसंधान और विकास के स्तर पर हैं और फिलहाल इनको हमारे टेलीफोन जलाकार्य में प्रयोग में लाने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Setting up of All India Poultry Development Corporation to Protect Poultry Farming

3697. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that applications were submitted by Andhra Pradesh Poultry Federation and by the Chairman, Andhra Pradesh State Meat Poultry Development Corporation Ltd., to the Government of India stating that Poultry farming in Andhra Pradesh was in crisis due to traders in Bombay exploiting by not giving fair price out of the price they receive from the consumers and had requested for establishing All India Poultry Development Corporation which will protect the interests of Poultry farming; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The President, Andhra Pradesh Poultry Federation, and the Chairman, Andhra Pradesh State Meat and Poultry Development Corporation Ltd. had represented to the Ministry of Agriculture regarding the marketing problems in Andhra Pradesh. The Ministry of Agriculture has entrusted the responsibility of marketing of eggs and poultry at National and Regional level to the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED). The NAFED will undertake marketing of eggs produced by the farmers of Andhra Pradesh in coordination with Andhra Pradesh State Meat and Poultry Development Corporation.

Statutory Price of Jute

3698. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that statutory prices fixed for jute, for all the various grades are very low and not commensurate with the cost of production;

(b) what is the cost of production of jute together with inputs, etc., as has been accepted by the Agriculture Price Fixation Committee and the minimum price fixed for purchase from the jute growers (per quintal);

(c) what is the prevalent market price of gunny bag of jute with the cost of production, raw materials, etc; and

(d) whether Government propose considering revision of the minimum statutory jute price for growers; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Government have been fixing statutory minimum support prices for jute every year on the recommendation of the Agricultural prices Commission. While deciding upon the appropriate level of statutory minimum price, the APC Considers the available estimates of cost of production of the crop, possible changes in input prices, changes effected in the administered prices for competing crops, crop prospects, terms of trade, etc.

(b) The cost of production for raw jute pertaining to Orissa for the 1978-79 season which was taken into account by the Agricultural Prices Commission was Rs. 147.08 per qtl. and the statutory minimum support price fixed for 1980-81 season was Rs. 160 per qtl. for the W-5 grade of jute in Assam. The corresponding prices for other varieties and grades were fixed by the Jute Commissioner in the light of relative differentials normally prevalent in their prices in the market.

(c) According to the information supplied by the office of the Jute Commissioner, on the basis of raw material price for W-5 grade of raw jute at Rs. 217.50 per qtl. for ready delivery at Calcutta, the cost of gunny bag (Standard variety of B Twills 44" 26½-2-1/4 Lbs) would come to Rs. 487.45 per 100 bags. The current market price of 100 bags as on 25th February, 1981 was Rs. 416/-.

(d) Government will consider revision of the statutory minimum price for raw jute for 1981-82 season after examining the recommendations of the A.P.C. in this regard.

Requirement of Fertiliser in Orissa

3699. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of different types of fertiliser which had been allocated and provided to the State of Orissa during 1980-81;

(b) the total quantity of different types of fertilisers required in Orissa during that period;

(c) whether Government has a proposal to augment the fertiliser quota to Orissa during 1981-82;

(b) if so, the total quantity of different type of fertilisers that are going to be allocated to Orissa; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b).

The total requirements of fertilisers for each crop season are assessed in terms of basic plant nutrients viz. nitrogen(N), phosphate (P₂O₅) and Potash (K₂O) and not in terms of different types of fertilisers. The requirement and allotment of fertilisers to States are finalised in consultation with the State Governments in zonal conferences held prior to each crop season. The Total net requirement of fertilisers of Orissa during 1980-81 (Kharif 1980—Feb. to July and Rabi 1980-81—Aug. to January) was as follows:

(in tonnes)			
N	P	K	N+P+K
62190	14199		86593

Allocations were made from domestic manufacturers and imported fertilisers to meet the above requirement in full.

(c) to (e). The Gross agronomic requirements of fertilisers for Orissa for Kharif, 1981, finalised in consultation with the State Government in the zonal conference held in January, 1981 (as compared with the corresponding requirements in Kharif 1980) are as follows:

(in tonnes)			
N	P	K	N+P+K
36000	12000	7000	55000
32000		6000	46562
12.5		16.7	18.1

It will thus be observed that the assessed gross requirements of fertilisers for Kharif, 1981 are higher than that in Kharif, 1980. As far as Rabi, 1981-82 is concerned, the requirements will be assessed later in the year, prior to the commencement of the season.

Rural Functional Literacy Programme

3700. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:—

(a) the expenditure incurred during 1979-80 on the "Rural functional literacy programme" under the National Adult Education Programme and its share of the total expenditure of National Adult Education Programme;

(b) what is proposed to be spent during 1980-81;

(c) whether the Education Ministry has conducted sample field studies of his rural education scheme under National Adult Education Programme before deciding on the next year's expenditure;

(d) if so, what are the finding of the study and whether the results are encouraging; and

(e) how many rural adults have benefited due to the scheme during 1979-80 and whether the figure is according to the target?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The expenditure incurred during 1979-80 on the Centrally sponsored scheme of 'Rural Functional Literacy Projects' was Rs. 524.90 lakhs vis-a-vis the total expenditure of Rs. 872.93 lakhs on all the Central/Centralised sponsored schemes of Adult Education.

(b) During 1980-81 it is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 534.30 lakhs on this scheme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government have published these Studies in the form of a booklet entitled 'Functional Literacy for Rural Development—Field Studies of Three Rural Functional Literacy Projects'. The publication is available in the Parliament Library.

(e) During 1979-80 under the scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects was 11,57,462 adults. No target was fixed for Rural Functional Literacy Projects separately.

Polluted Cities in the Country

3701. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have conducted any survey regarding the polluted cities in the country;

(b) if so, the cities which are in the grip of water pollution due to the growth of Industries; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN

SINGH): (a) The Central Board for the Prevention & Control of Water Pollution have conducted a survey regarding the Status of waste water collection, treatment and disposal in Class-I cities (142 Nos) and in Class II cities (195 Nos.) in the country.

(b) On the basis of preliminary survey the following cities have sizable contribution to water pollution from industrial sources. These cities are Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Pune, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Vadodara, Cochin, Ernakulam and Visakhapatnam.

(c) In order to provide for the Prevention & Control of Water Pollution and the maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water the Government have enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Installation of Telephone Exchange at Anandpur in Keonjher district Orissa

3702. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to instal a telephone exchange at Anandpur in Keonjhar district of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether site has been selected for this purpose; and

(c) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) An automatic exchange with a nominal capacity of 100 lines and 59 connections is working at Anandpur,

(b) and (c). There is no immediate proposal or acquisition of land.

Improved Telephone Services for Industrial Towns of West Bengal

3703. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state what steps have been taken to improve the

telephone services in the industrial towns of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): The telecommunication services of industrial towns of West Bengal get adversely affected due to power supply failure digging activities of various developmental agencies and thefts of local and junction underground cables. Constant liaison is being kept with West Bengal Government for minimizing the thefts of underground cables and with electricity authorities in the matter of electric power cuts. Close Co-ordination is being maintained with Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority and Metro Railway Authorities for digging operations.

Supply of sugar to States

3704. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of sugar allotted to the States during the year 1980, State-wise;

(b) the amount of sugar despatched to various States during 1980, State-wise, and

(c) the demands of the States during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) With the reintroduction of partial control on sugar with effect from 17-12-1979, the State-wise monthly levy sugar quotas as obtaining during partial control period immediately prior to decontrol of sugar on 16-8-1978, have been revived. The quantity of levy sugar allotted to each State for part December, 1979 and the monthly quotas allotted during the calendar year 1980 for distribution, through fair price shops are shown in the statement at statement I. In addition some small quantities

of levy sugar were also allotted for Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force and Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP).

(b) 17 State Government/Union Territory Administrations are themselves arranging the procurement and despatches of sugar from the factories and, therefore, the allotment orders against their monthly quotas are being issued on the factories directly in favour of these State Governments. On the request of the State Governments, the validity period of levy sugar allotment orders is also extended from time to time to enable them to lift the entire allotted quantity by arranging despatches even after the expiry of the month to which the quota pertains. In respect of remaining 14 States/Union Territories, the allotment orders are issued in favour of the Food Corporation of India who arranges the lifting of sugar from the factories and the supply thereof to the concerned State Governments. The quantities of levy sugar despatched by the Food Corporation of India from the factories against the monthly quotas of these State Governments during the period 17-12-1979 to 31-12-1980 are shown in the statement at Statement II.

(c) The State Governments are not sending the demands for the allocation of sugar on calendar year basis. However, some of the State Governments have been sending requests from time to time for increase in the monthly levy sugar quota. A statement showing the names of such States, higher monthly quota asked for by them and the month in which these requests were received during the year 1980 is at statement III.

Statement

Statement showing State-wide monthly levy sugar quotas

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Quota for 17-12-79 to 31-12-79	Monthly levy quota from January to December 80 (Tonnes)
1	Andhra Pradesh	7699	20882
2	Assam	2780	7541
3	Mizoram	63	171
4	Bihar	9928	26929
5	Gujarat	5173	14031
6	Haryana	1812	4918
7	Himachal Pradesh	585	1588
8	Jammu & Kashmir	830	2250
9	Kerala	3869	10495
10	Madhya Pradesh	7678	20825
11	Maharashtra	9121	24743
12	Karnataka	5241	14215
13	Nagaland	125	340
14	Orissa	3953	10723
15	Punjab	2420	6564
16	Rajasthan	4703	12757
17	Tamil Nadu	7293	19783
18	Uttar Pradesh	15396	41761
19	West Bengal	8109	21994
20	Andaman & Nicobar	70	190
21	Chandigarh	90	243
22	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13	36
23	Delhi	1955	5304
24	Goa, Daman & Diu	173	470
25	Lakshadweep	24	65
26	Manipur	193	524
27	Meghalaya	182	493
28	Arunachal Pradesh	84	228
29	Pondicherry	85	230
30	Tripura	280	759
31	Sikkim	40	107.5

Statement II

The Quantity of levy sugar lifted and dispatched by the Food Corporation of India from the factories from 17-12-1979 to 31-12-1980 in respect of Food Corporation of India operated States

S. No.	Name of the State	Quantity of levy sugar lifted and despatched from factories from 17-12-1979 to 31-12-1980 (Tonnes)
1	Madhya Pradesh	222895.8
2	Uttar Pradesh	476220.9
3	Orissa	113569.2
4	Delhi	68804.8
5	Bihar	297641.1
6	West Bengal	235642.4
7	Jammu & Kashmir	25668.0
8	Assam	70069.2
9	Meghalaya	5253.0
10	Mizoram	1950.1
11	Andaman	1664.6
12	Lakshadweep	804.0
13	Arunachal Pradesh	2473.3
14	Chandigarh	3219.0

Statement III

Names of State Governments which made requests for increase in their Monthly levy sugar quota from January, 1980 to December, 1980

Name of the State	Existing Monthly quota	Higher quota asked	Month in which request received
1. Delhi	5304	6,100	August & December, 1980
2. West Bengal	21,994	40,000	June, 1980
3. Gujarat	14,031	17,000	February, 1980
4. Sikkim	107.5	150	July, 1980
5. Chandigarh	243	300	October, 1980
6. Nagaland	340	500	November, 1980
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36	50	May, 1980
8. Goa	408	600	May, 1980
9. Andaman	190	225	May, 1980
10. Orissa	10,723	12,000	April, 1980
11. Arunachal Pradesh	228	350	May, 1980
12. Haryana	4,916	8,500	March, 1980
13. Bihar	26,929	40,000	March, 1980
14. Uttar Pradesh	41,761	50,000	January, 1980
15. Orissa	10,723	12,000	March, 1980

Unauthorised Construction in East Kailash, New Delhi

3705. SHRI A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the landlords of multi-storeyed commercial buildings in the Community Centre, East of Kailash, New Delhi who put up mezzanine floors in contravention of DDA's approved plans thus earning perennial income from rent;

(a) whether the DDA failed to check it at the construction stage and if not what action it took to stop this illegal construction;

(c) whether now after a lapse of years, the DDA have compounded this grave offence just by levying a nominal peanalty which is quite meagre when compared to the income-potential from this extra coverage; and

(d) whether Government would have the matter re-opened and take suitable measures so that the defaulters are penalised for this flagrant violation and DDA staff taken to task for its failure to check and its connivance with the law breakers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that most of the lessees of multi-storeyed commercial buildings constructed in the Community Centre East of Kailash, have extended the mezzanine floor beyond permissible limits. Additional space at the mezzanine floor has been constructed after getting D-form and was noticed when the parties applied for completion/occupancy certificates.

(c) The DDA has reported that as a matter of policy a decision has been taken to regularise the unauthorised construction resulting into extra covered area on the mezzanine floor at the following rates:

(1) upto 10 per cent beyond permissible limit—Rs. 25 per sq. ft.

(2) beyond 10 per cent and upto 20 per cent—Rs. 50 per sq. ft.

(3) beyond 20 per cent and upto 30 per cent—Rs. 75 per sq. ft.

(4) beyond 30 per cent—Rs. 100 per sq. ft.

Further, the cost of the plot shall be increased proportionately i.e., 50 per cent of the premium which the lessee would have normally paid for the excess coverage. The cases are being processed on the basis of the above decision. No case has been finalised so far.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a), (b) and (c) above.

Ancient structure in Assam

3706. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey had been made for ancient structures, shrines, temples and places in Assam which are known for architectural grandeur, antiquity and graceful features;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken and amount allotted for their maintenance preservation and beautification? a

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Forty-eight monuments and sites have been declared protected as of national importance. The protection notification in respect of some of these covers more than one monument.

(c) An amount of Rs. 50,475 has been allotted for structural repairs, chemical preservation and maintenance of the monuments.

Flood control measures in Assam

3707. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state the details

of the flood control measures proposed to be taken in the Sixth Five Year Plan for Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Assam Government has proposed the following flood control measures to be taken in the Sixth Five Year Plan for Assam:

- (i) Embankments—315 K.M.
- (ii) Raising and Strengthening of embankments—714 K.M.
- (iii) Construction of sluices—24 Number.
- (iv) Drainage Channels—124 K.M.
- (v) Town protection works—45 Number.
- (vi) Bank protection and anti erosion works—57 Number.
- (vii) Raising of villages|plate-forms—46 Number.
- (viii) Investigation of Subansir, Dehang and Dehiang Dam Projects.

गाजीपुर में विश्व बैंक की सहायता से नलकूपों का लगाया जाना।

3708. श्री बनुल बरार : क्या सिवाई मंत्री यह बहातीं की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान विश्व बैंक द्वारा दी गई भायता से उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर ज़िले में किन्तु नलकूप समाये जाने का प्रस्ताव करें;

(ख) उन्हें यह बता किन्तु नलकूप लगाये थे हैं; और

(ग) इस कार्य में हुई प्रगति पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

सिवाई बंगाल यांत्रिक योग्यता (क्षीण व्यवस्था) : (क)

1979-80 में उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर ज़िले में सरकारी नलकूपों के निर्माण को ऐसी कोई स्कीम नहीं थी, जिसका वित्तपोषण विश्व बैंक सहायक से किया जा रहा था। किन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश में दो ब्रह्मो की अवधि में 500 सरकारी नलकूपों के निर्माण के लिए मई, 1980 में विश्व बैंक के साथ एक करार किया गया था, जिसमें गाजीपुर में नलकूपों का निर्माण करना भी शामिल था।

(ब) फरवरी, 1981 के अन्त तक उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल 500 सरकारी नलकूपों में से 24 सरकारी नलकूपों का चालू किया जाना था। परन्तु अब तक केवल 14 नलकूपों का ही चालू किया गया है। गाजीपुर में भगाए जाने वाले 400 नलकूपों में से अब तक 17 नलकूपों को डिनिग की गई है। इनके मई 1981 तक ऊर्जित किए जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) हाल में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्थिति की समीक्षा करने के लिए एक बैठक आयोजित की गई थी, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का सम्मानित यही थी कि निर्माण कार्य में जी लाई जाए। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जून, 1981 तक परिकल्पित मधी लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने का वचन दिया था और आशा है कि यह परियोजना निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार पूरी हो जाएगी।

Representation from Bharatiya Postal Employees Union, Maharashtra Circle

3709. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2272 on the 8th December, 1980 regarding Representation from Bharatiya Postal Employees Union, Maharashtra Circle, Bombay and state.

(a) whether the demand of revision of timings has since been agreed to by the Department;

(b) if not the reasons therefor; and

(e) if the matter is not still finalised the reasons of the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) to (c). The matter is under examination and may take some more time to arrive at a decision.

Over Time Allowance to Postmen

3710. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are orders prescribing payment of overtime allowance to the Postmen if he is to handle excess work on Mondays and before or after festival holidays;

(b) whether Government are considering payment of flat rate of Rs. 4 if the entire work of an absentee postman is delivered by a postman in addition to his normal duties; and

(c) the reasons why the Postmen are denied overtime allowance at the hourly rates for the over work they have been doing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) No Sir.

(b) A Postman is already entitled to get OTA at a flat rate of Rs. 4 per

4296 LS—7.

day when he is entrusted the work of an absentee Postman in addition to his normal duties.

(c) OTA on hourly rate basis is admissible only to such categories of staff who have fixed duty hours which are susceptible to exact check and measurement. The duties of a Postman being of predominantly in the field and of out-door nature do not fulfill these conditions.

Irrigation schemes of West Bengal Pending clearance

3711. SHRI HUNNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of irrigation schemes submitted by the West Bengal which are awaiting clearance of the Planning Commission; and

(b) what are the salient features of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):

(a) Eight major and three medium irrigation schemes have been submitted by the Government of West Bengal. Of these three major schemes, namely, Upper Kangsabti Reservoir, Bamangola-Habibpur and Tangon Valley have already been accepted by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission and the remaining eight projects are pending with the State Government, for furnishing replies/compliance to observations of the Central Water Commission.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Irrigation schemes of West Bengal pending clearance

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	District benefitted	Estimated cost Rs. lakhs	Benefits 1000 ha.
1	2	3	4	5
MAJOR SCHEMES				
1.	Lower Dolong Reservoir Scheme . . .	Midnapore	1136.00	20.3
2.	Modernisation of Kangsabati Reservoir Project	Purulia, Bankura	2855.00	32.37
3.	Damodar Valley Project Barrage-Irrigation Modernisation Scheme Phase I, Selective lining of canals.	Bankura, Burdwan Hooghly	1570.00	82.77
4.	Lining of Mayurakshi Canal System . . .	Birbhum Murshidabad Burdwan	2426.21	55.69
5.	Tarapheni Reservoir Scheme . . .	Midnapore	450.00	12.15
6.	Upper Kangsabati Reservoir Project . . .	Purulia Bankura	4384.00	59.115
7.	Bamangola-Habibpur Irrigation Scheme	Malda	2167.65	31.09
8.	Tangon Valley Irrigation Scheme . . .	West Dinajpur	1360.00	43.456
MEDIUM SCHEMES				
1.	Kush Karni Reservoir Scheme . . .	Birbhum	215.66	3.39
2.	Gazol Lift Irrigation Scheme . . .	Malda	216.00	18.765
3.	Bhairab Banki Reservoir Scheme . . .	Bankura Midnapur	450.00	6.32

New Technology for Prawn

3712. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to adopt new technology for the production of prawn and improve the economy of fishermen;

(b) whether efforts will be made for the growth of prawns in the ponds of different States; and

(c) if so, the detailed programme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Prawn/fish culture in brackish water areas has traditionally been undertaken in certain parts of the country. But with improvements higher productivity could be achieved. Hence the research institutions have accorded high priority in further developing the technology for

prawn culture. The Central Government has under consideration a proposal for pre-investment survey of potential sites for brackish water fish farms as well as for introduction of a package programme. The States under their Plan schemes have also earmarked allocations for assistance in the field of brackish water fish and prawn farming. Hence, all these schemes will form part of the VI Five Year Plan programme.

Shortage of R.M.S. Staff, Berhampur (Orissa)

3713. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the shortage of staff in the Railway Mail Services, Behrampur Branch of Orissa;

(b) if so, the efforts proposed to be made by his Ministry to fill up the large number of vacancies in that branch for the smooth functioning of mails; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and the same will be laid on the table of the House.

Potential of Marine Fish

3714. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of the annual harvestable potential of marine fish in our country per annum;

(b) the total production of marine fish out of deep sea fishing during 1979-80;

(c) the total quantity of the export of the marine fish out of the total production (from deep-sea fishing) during the above period;

(d) the total quantity of marine fish that had kept for domestic consumption;

(e) whether Government have any proposal to increase marine exports through the expansion of deep sea fishing during the current year; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) It is estimated that India has an annual harvestable potential of 4.5 million tonnes of fish from her Exclusive Economic Zone.

(b) It is estimated that the production during 1979-80 from the deep sea was about 27,000 tonnes.

(c) The export of fish and other marine products from deep sea fishing during the year is estimated at 21,000 tonnes.

(d) Approximately 11.5 lakh tonnes of fish from marine sources was available for domestic human consumption during 1979-80.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Government are encouraging deep sea fishing through lending on soft loans terms, permission for charter, joint ventures selective import of vessels and creating capacity for indigenous construction of fishing vessels and grant of subsidy for such vessels.

Similipal as National Park in Mayurbhanj

3715. SHRI NARAYAN SAHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for declaring Similipal in Mayurbhanj district as National Park;

(b) whether the Central Government have made any investigation in this regard; and

(c) whether the State Government has agreed to this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) Yes Sir. The State Government of Orissa has made a proposal to declare the core area of the Similipal Tiger Reserve as a National Park.

(b) Yes, Sir. After examination of the proposal of the State Government, the Government of India has conveyed its concurrence for declaring the core area of the Similipal Tiger Reserve as a National Park.

(c) Yes, Sir, The State Government is taking further action under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

Research in dryland farming

3716, SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been made in the sphere of dryland farming;

(b) if so, the manner in which the production technology of dryland crops is propagated to the farmers in the dryland areas so that they could benefit therefrom; and

(c) the achievements of this technology in the form of cereal production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir. For increasing and stabilizing the crop production in the rainfed areas, research efforts have been in progress since early thirties to evolve suitable crop production technology. The progress in this sphere is summarised as follows:—

(i) Organised research efforts to improve crop production on the drylands were initiated as early as 1933 by the then Imperial Council

of Agricultural Research when it sponsored five dry farming research centres located at Rohtak, Simla pur, Bijapur, Raichur and Hagari, which operated for ten years, upto 1933—44.

(ii) The establishment of soil conservation research centres in the midfifties provided further needed information on factors of production, such as land use classes, rainfall patterns, runoff collection, fertilisers use, etc.

(iii) Keeping in view the problem of uncertainty of production from rainfed areas the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the 4th Five Year Plan period implemented a multi-location coordinated project on Dryland Agriculture. At present this project is in operation at 23 centres (Statement 1). Three centres are undertaking multidisciplinary research activities to achieve sustained crop production from rainfed areas.

This project is being suitably strengthened in 6th Five Year Plan period.

(iv) Besides the all India Co-ordination Project on Dryland Agriculture the State Departments of Agriculture, Central Research Institutes|Agricultural Universities are also undertaking research on dryland agriculture.

(b) The proven dryland technology is being propagated through the following programmes:—

(i) Pilot Projects,

(ii) Operational Research Projects,

(iii) National Demonstrations,

(iv) Extension Wings of various Agricultural Universities/Research Institutes|State Departments of Agriculture,

(v) Trainees Training Centres|Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

(vi) LAB to LAND PROGRAMME.

During the period, April, 1974 to March, 1980, an area of 132 lakhs hectares have been covered with the improved dryland farm practices under the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP).

(c) The Dryland Project has conducted large number of field demonstrations on farmers field with cereal and millet crops. These demonstrations have established that by adopting

the proven dryland technology, an increased yield level varying from 60—150 per cent can be achieved, depending upon the agro-climatic and soil problems of a region.

The Dryland Research Project of the Council has taken up several studies to obtain efficient cereals and millets for each region in the Country. Efficient crop varieties of cereals and millets have given higher yields with the use of improved technology. Their yields are given in Statement II.

Statement I

List of ICAR Research Centres of Dryland Project

State	Location of Centres	
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. Coordinating Unit		
B. Centres 23,		
1. Andhra Pradesh	(1) Hayat Nagar (Hyderabad)	
	(2) Anantpur	
2. Bihar	(3) Ranchi	
3. Gujarat	(4) Dantewada	
	(5) Rajkot	
4. Haryana	(6) Hissar	
5. Jammu & Kashmir	(7) Rakh Dhinasar (Jammu)	
6. Madhya Pradesh	(8) Indore	
	(9) Rewa	
7. Maharashtra	(10) Akola	
	(11) Sholapur	
8. Karnataka	(12) Hebbal	
	(13) Bellary	
	(14) Bijapur	
9. Punjab	(15) Hoshiarpur	
10. Rajasthan	(16) Jodhpur	
	(17) Udaipur	
11. Tamil Nadu	(18) Kovilpatti	

(1)	(2)	(3)
12. Uttar Pradesh	.	(19) Jhansi
	.	(20) Varanasi
	.	(21) Agra
	.	(22) Dehra Dun
13. Orissa	.	(23) Bhubaneswar

Statement II

Efficient cereals and millets and their varieties for different regions.

S. No.	Region	Crop	Variety	Seasons averaged	Av. yield (q/ha)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(A) Cropping season (<20 weeks)					
1.	Bellary	Jowar	CSH-8R	4	14
2.	Jodhpur	Bajra	HB-3	3	18
3.	Hissar	Bajra	BJ-104	2	34
4.	Rajkot	Bajra	HB-3	3	18
5.	Bijapur	Jowar	M-95-1	2	21
(B) Cropping season (20-30 weeks)					
1.	Jhansi	Jowar	CSH-5	2	23
		Barley	Ratna	3	25
		Wheat	Kalyan sona	3	20
2.	Hyderabad	Jowar	CSH-6	4	36
3.	Udaipur	Jowar	CSH-5	6	29
		Maize	Ganga-5	6	18
		Wheat	Narbada-4	3	15
4.	Sholapur	Jowar	SRV-86	5	21
5.	Agra	Barley	Ratna	5	21
6.	Anand	Bajra	NHB-5/BJ-104	3	14
7.	Akola	Bajra	HB-3	3	16
		Jowar	CSV-4	3	18
(C) Cropping season (>30 weeks)					
1.	Bhubaneswar	Upland Rice	DR-92	5	21
2.	Varanasi	Rice	Cauvery	7	28
		Maize	Ganga-2	6	21

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Wheat	C-306	5	24
		Barley	R-129	3	36
3.	Hoshiarpur . . .	Maize	JML-603/607	4	40
		Wheat	PV-18/K-227	7	28
4.	Indore . . .	Maize	Ganga-5	5	43
5.	Rewa . . .	Rice	Cauvery	7	29
		Wheat	C-306	3	21
6.	Samba . . .	Maize	Ganga Safed-2	4	19
		Wheat	Kalyan sona	3	33
7.	Ranchi . . .	Upland rice	Bala	6	30
8.	Dehra Dun . . .	Upland rice	RP 79-5	5	44
		Wheat	Kalyan sona	3	27

Representation by the Government servants cooperative house building society, Shantiniketan

3717. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated the 20th February, 1981 from the Shantiniketan Association, New Delhi urging to intervene in the intra-society dispute where in the main body called the Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society Limited, New Delhi failed to adjust the enhanced compensation of Rs. 10 lakhs in respect of Shantiniketan plots against the sale proceeds of the 82 additional plots carved out in contravention of the stipulations laid down in Delhi Development Authority Letter No. F. 15(167)/55-L&A/DDA/CS dated 10th September, 1970; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration

Integrated urban development in Madhya Pradesh

3718. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the cities in Madhya Pradesh which have been selected for central Government Scheme of integrated urban development;

(b) whether Government of M.P. have submitted details of the schemes for such cities for further sanction; and

(c) the main features of the scheme and quantum of financial assistance by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, the Government of Madhya Pradesh forwarded project-reports in respect of Bilaspur, Dewas, Khajuraho, Itarsi, Rewa and Katni, Morena, Raigarh, Sagar, Satna and Burhanpur.

(b) After scrutiny of the project reports, loan assistance has been released for the towns of Bilaspur, Dewas, Khajuraho, Itarsi, Rewa and Katni.

(c) The main features of the scheme and the quantum of financial assistance by the Centre are as under:—

(i) The Scheme would cover towns with a population of 1 lakh and below on the basis of 1971 census.

(ii) Preference will be given to the District Head-quarters of the Sub-Divisional towns or Mandi towns or other important growth centres.

(iii) The level of expenditure per town on the basis of approved schemes will be around Rs. 1 crore out of which Central assistance upto Rs. 40 lakhs will be released during the plan period for the schemes conforming to the guidelines and the balance amount would be provided by the State Government and the implementing agencies.

(iv) Components eligible for assistance on a matching basis are:—

(a) Land Acquisition and Development for Residential/Commercial and industrial schemes.

Residential scheme will include sites and services with or without core housing.

(b) Traffic and Transportaion.

(c) Development of mandis, markets, industrial estates and other service and processing facilities for benefit of agricultural and rural development in the hinterland.

(d) the State Government should include under their component schemes relating to slum improvement, urban renewal water supply and sanitation, preventive medical facilities, parks

and playgrounds etc.

(v) It has been emphasised that local bodies of the town should be encouraged and assisted to participate in the preparation and implementation of the programme.

(vi) The Central assistance is provided in the form of a loan repayable in 25 years with a moratorium of years at the interest rate of 5.5 per cent.

S.T.D. facility between Burhanpur-Bhopal and Burhanpur-Indore

3719. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether S.T.D. facility is under consideration between Burhanpur-Bhopal and Burhanpur-Indore in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) the time by which these cities are to be linked with S.T.D.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Orders have been placed for supply of required switching equipment.

(c) STD facility from Burhanpur to Indore and Bhopal is expected to be made available in 1983.

Rural Housing Schemes sponsored by UNESCO

3720. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some rural housing schemes sponsored by UNESCO are proposed to be introduced in the country;

(b) if so, whether such schemes are also proposed to be introduced in the rural areas of Orissa;

(c) when such schemes are going to be implemented; and

(d) the details about the above UNESCO sponsored rural housing schemes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of my Ministry.

(b) and (c). In view of reply to part (c) of the Question, do not arise.

(d) No such scheme has been proposed/referred to my Ministry.

Printing of NCERT books

3721. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of NCERT books printed in Government printing presses during the year 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) the number of such NCERT publication books printed in the Private run presses during the above period;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the Government printing presses particularly located at Mysore, Chandigarh, and Bhubaneswar are well equipped to publish text-books on a large scale; and

(d) if so, whether Government will send guidelines to the NCERT to publish the books in such Government presses?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No NCERT book has been printed in Government printing presses during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(b) The number of books printed at private run presses is given below:—

1979-80

216 (Two hundred sixteen).

1980-81 171 (One hundred (upto 7th March, Seventy one) 1981).

(c) and (d). Although the Government printing presses at Mysore, Chandigarh and Bhubaneswar are well equipped to publish text-books on a large scale, they were not in a position to undertake the printing of NCERT books during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81.

Staff Standards for Postal Class IV Cadre

3722. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff standards for the postal class IV cadres worked out by the work study group have been released;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) to (c). Ad-hoc standards for sanctioning posts for Letter Box Peons, Mail Peons and Packers in Post Offices were issued in December, 1974. Later on it was brought to the notice of the Department by the Staff Side that the above said ad-hoc standards were stiff and needed a fresh look. The Department entrusted the job of formulating standards for these categories of staff to the Internal Work Study Unit of the P & T Directorate. The Work Study Unit have since proposed new standards and the same are under examination.

Post Offices without Telephones

3723. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices without any telephone at the end of 1980 in the country; State-wise;

(b) the number of post offices provided with public trunk and local telephone facilities at the end of 1980, State-wise; and

(c) by what time Government intend to provide telephone in all the Post Offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):
(a) and (b). A statement is placed on the table of the House.

(c) It is not possible to indicate any time frame for provision of telephones in all Post Offices since there is no scheme at present to provide telephone in every post office.

Statement

Number of Post Offices with and without Telephone facility as on 31-12-80

Name of Circle	Number provided with Telephone facility	Number not provided with Telephone facility
1. Andhra	4625	10967
2. Bihar	2355	7920
3. Delhi	254	90
4. Gujarat including Daman, Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1752	6654
5. Jammu & Kashmir	228	1064
6. Karnataka	2483	6801
7. Kerala including Minicoy & Laccadive Islands	2010	2523
8. Madhya Pradesh	1797	8131
9. Maharashtra including Goa	2289	9202
10. North Eastern including Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland & Tripura	853	4356
11. North Western including Chandigarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh & Punjab	1551	6894
12. Orissa	872	6287
13. Rajasthan	1348	5736
14. Tamil Nadu including Pondicherry	6960	5419
15. Uttar Pradesh	3362	13958
16. West Bengal including Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Sikkim	1416	5838
TOTAL	33255	101840

Measures for improvement in Delhi Telephone Services

3724. SHRI B. V. DESAI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced a series of measures by which there will be less phone troubles in the Capital and other States;

(b) if so, the measures taken and to what extent the improvements have been made;

(c) whether still wrong calls continue and telephones are remaining dead for longer periods;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) steps being taken to remove these defects, so that there is smooth working of the telephones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir. Continuous action is being taken to improve the telephone service in the Capital and other States of the country.

(b) A Task-Force examined the problems of telephone services in the Capital and recommended certain short term and long term measures. The important ones are:—

(i) Gas pressurisation of junction and primary cables.

(ii) Extensive maintenance of all telephone lines and instruments.

(iii) Protecting the cables with half ducts and laying cables in ducts.

(iv) Special testing of exchanges equipments, particularly inter-exchange junction circuits.

(v) Special watch over the working of fault repair service. In other States also measures on similar lines have been undertaken. Constant watch is kept on the performance of telephone systems of the country.

(c) The Steps enumerated in part (b) above will help minimise the incidence of wrong calls and periods of outages of the telephone lines. The incidence of these cases is not high.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

(e) The Steps enumerated against part (b) will help to remove these defects and enable smooth working of telephone system.

Grants to Haryana for National Adult Education Programme

3725. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total grant given under the National Adult Education Programme to Haryana Government during 1980; and

(b) the target for 1981?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) An amount of Rs. 47,52,286.00 has been granted to the Government of Haryana during 1980-81 under the Central and Centrally sponsored schemes of Adult Education.

(b) The target for 1981-82 for Haryana is 80,000 adults.

Central Schools in Haryana

3726. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Schools in Haryana opened so far (with name);

(b) whether the target for opening such schools during 1981 has been set; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Eleven Kendriya

Vidyalayas (Central Schools) have so far been opened in the State of Haryana. The names and locations of these Vidyalayas are given below:

1. Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2, Ambala Cantt.
2. Kendriya Vidyalaya No. II, Ambala Cantt.
3. Kendriya Vidyalaya No. III, Ambala Cantt.
4. Kendriya Vidyalaya Chandimandir.
5. Kendriya Vidyalaya No. I, Faridabad.
6. Kendriya Vidyalaya No. II, Faridabad.
7. Kendriya Vidyalaya Gurgaon.
8. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Jhajjar.
9. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Bijnore.
10. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Panipat.
11. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Rewari

(b) and (c). During the year 1981-82, 20 Kendriya Vidyalayas will be opened in the country in the Civil and Defence Sectors. In addition, some Kendriya Vidyalayas are also likely to be opened at places where Central Public Sector Undertakings/Institutions of Higher Learning are located.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in the Civil and Defence Sectors are opened with reference to the concentration of Central Government employees, including Defence and para-military personnel, at a given place, subject to the availability of requisite physical facilities like land and buildings, etc. No. quotas are earmarked for individual States/ Union Territories.

Change in Education System

3727. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the re-

solution of 54th All India Educational Conference including a thorough change in the educational system; and

(b) if so, decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A Resolution adopted at 54th All India Educational Conference containing several suggestions has been received by the Government.

(b) The suggestions made in the Resolution have been noted.

Demand in Separate Commission for Primary and Secondary Education

3728. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the demand of 54th All India Educational Conference demanding the setting up of education on the pattern of the University Grants Commission; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Notwithstanding the fact that education is in the Concurrent List of subjects, school education both at primary and secondary level is wholly within the jurisdiction of States. The pay scales of teachers as well as patterns of grant-in-aid to schools aided by local bodies or State Governments differ from State to State. A Central Education Grants Commission for the whole of India will find it physically impossible to deal with hundreds of thousands of schools in different states requiring grants from a Central Grants Commission. Apart from this the Central Government's capacity to finance such a Grants Commission is also limited.

**Demand for Creation of Separate R.M.
Sporting Division in Himachal
Pradesh**

3730. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a separate Railway Mail Sorting Division has been sanctioned and opened in Jammu and Kashmir with two sorting officers in its jurisdiction;

(b) if so, whether a similar demand for the creation of a separate Railway Mail Sorting Division with Himachal Pradesh with Headquarters at Hamirpur has been received by the Government;

(c) the action taken by Government on this demand especially when Himachal Pradesh has 5 sorting offices in its jurisdiction; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which the decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes Sir. An RMS Division with Headquarters at Jammu consisting of Sorting Offices at Srinagar, Jammu, Anantnag, Leh, Batote, Udhampur, Kathua and Sopore was sanctioned in September, 1980.

(b) Yes Sir.

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

Lumbini Project

3731. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India is assisting on the Lumbini Project, launched by the U. N. at the birth place of Bhagwan Buddha;

(b) if so, the amount contributed by the Government of India for this purpose;

(c) whether Government would set up National Committee for Lumbini Project as has been done by the Government of Thailand, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Japan; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which this committee would be set up?

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

(b) A sum of Rs. 1,90,000/- was contributed in 1975.

(c) and (d). A National Committee has been set up.

**Dehra Gopipur Postal Division,
Himachal**

3732. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a separate postal division for Dehra Tehsil and adjoining areas has been sanctioned and opened in Himachal Pradesh and named Dehra Gopipur, Postal Division;

(b) if so, the dates with effect from which it has started functioning; and

(c) if so, the likely date by which its offices would be shifted to Dehra Gopipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). Yes Sir, a new Postal Division named as Dehra Postal Division with its divisional Headquarters at Dehra Gopipur, and constituting of Kangra Head Post Office and Dehra Gopipur Head Post Office, alongwith their Sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices in account with them has been sanctioned. This has started functioning with effect from 21-10-1980. Presently it is functioning from Kangra. The same will be shifted to Dehra-Gopipur as soon as suitable building for housing the divisional office has been procured there.

Promotion of Rural Cottage industries

3733. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have a proposal to launch a massive programme to promote rural cottage industry in the non-agricultural sector;

(b) the approximate number of people which can be provided with gainful employment on the implementation of such programme;

(c) whether this programme will be extended to the tribal areas of Orissa;

(d) if so, whether this programme will be implemented in the current financial year; and

(e) the details about this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) it is estimated to provide gainful employment in the Khadi and village industries sector to 50.5 lakh perons by the end of 1984-85.

(c) to (e). The Programme is being implemented in all parts of the country, including the tribal areas of Orissa. In each of 5,011 development blocks in the country, 100 families will be covered under the programme of rural, cottage and village industries every year. They will be given training in skills and crafts relevant for rural areas. On completion of training, facilities of finances, including Government subsidy, tools and equipment, raw materials of critical and scarce type, and marketing of goods will be made available.

रघुमल कार्य कन्या उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल, नई दिल्ली में अध्यापकों की सूची

3747. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद बर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रघुमल प्रार्थ कन्या उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल (राजा बाजार) नई दिल्ली में 1978 में छुट्टी पर गये अध्यापकों के स्थान पर अनेक प्रशिक्षित महिला अध्यापकों की अस्थाई रूप से नियुक्ति की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या स्कूल की प्रबन्ध समिति ने सिफारिशों के साथ उनके मामले 18 अप्रैल, 1978 की शिक्षा विभाग को उनकी मंजूरी के लिए भेजे थे ;

(ग) क्या शिक्षा विभाग के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वह 15 दिन के भीतर अपनी मंजूरी अथवा नामंजूरी दे परन्तु जो अध्यापक 28 महीनों से अधिक समय से बहाना काम कर रहे हैं उनके मामले सम्बित हैं और उनको उनके बेतन भी नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या पिछले 28 महीनों से बिना बेतन काम कर रहे हैं इस प्रशिक्षित अध्यापकों की सेवाओं को विनिन मित करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जायेगी इय बात के लिए कदम उठाये जायेंगे कि उनको बिना आगे बिलम्ब के उन के बकाया बेतनों की अदायगी की जायें ?

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शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चहाण) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार रघुमल प्रार्थ कालिका उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल, नई दिल्ली द्वारा सीन व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित स्नातक शिक्षक के रूप में नियुक्त करने से सम्बन्धित विवरण की

सूचना 1973 में भेजी गई थी और नियुक्ति की स्वीकृति दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा नियमावली 1973 के नियम 98 के अन्तर्गत दी गई थी।

(ख) स्कूल की प्रबन्ध समिति ने एक उम्मीदवार को प्रशिक्षित स्नातक शिक्षक (एम० आई० एल०) के रूप में 21-7-1978 से नियुक्त करने की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रार्थना भेजी थी।

(ग) दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा नियमावली, 1973 के नियम 98 के उप-नियम (4) के अन्तर्गत सहायना प्राप्त स्कूल की प्रबन्ध समिति द्वारा की गई नियुक्तियों की सूचना उप-नियम (3) के अन्तर्गत नियुक्ति की तारीख से सात दिन के अन्दर प्रबन्ध समिति द्वारा भेजी जाती है। यदि नियुक्ति की अस्वीकृति नियुक्ति की विवरण-सम्बन्धी सूचना प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 15 दिन के अन्दर नहीं भेजी जाती है तो नियुक्तियां स्वीकृत समझी जायेंगी। एक प्रशिक्षित स्नातक शिक्षक को 21-7-1978 से नियुक्त करने के मामले में दिनांक 28-7-1978 का नोटिस 11-8-1978 को ही प्राप्त हुआ था और अस्वीकृति की सूचना 30 नवम्बर, 1978 को भेजी गई थी। इसलिए नियुक्ति को 21-7-1978 से 30-11-1978 तक स्वीकृत समझा जायेगा बशर्ते कि नियुक्ति के विवरण की सूचना 21-7-1978 से ले कर 7 दिन के अन्दर भेज दी गई हो और इसके अलावा यह भी शर्त है कि पद-नियारिण के मानदण्डों के आनुसार प्रशिक्षित स्नातक शिक्षक (एम० आई० एल०) का पद रिक्त हो। उक्त प्रशिक्षित स्नातक शिक्षक (एम० आई० एल०) की नियुक्ति स्वीकृत नहीं की गई थी क्योंकि प्रशिक्षित स्नातक शिक्षक (एम० आई० एल०) का पद 21-7-1978 से रिक्त नहीं था। अतः स्कूल की प्रबन्ध समिति तथा उक्त प्रशिक्षित स्नातक शिक्षक के बीच ठेके के अन्तर्गत

की गई सेवा का भुगतान करने के लिए समिति उत्तरदाई है। फिर भी, सरकार दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा नियमावली, 1973 को नियम 66 में पद-नियारिण के मानदण्डों के अलावा नियुक्त किए गए स्टाफ के लिए कोई सहायक अनुदान नहीं दे सकती।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठना।

Boys Technical Senior Secondary School, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi

3735. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI:

SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:

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

(a) whether the Directorate of education, Delhi is running a Boys Technical Senior Secondary School at Kashmiri Gate; Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the classes of the said school are being held in the verandas of the building, whereas two buildings which were previously occupied by Kashmiri Gate Polytechnic are lying vacant and locked; and

(c) the reasons for not allowing the said school to use of buildings lying vacant for holding school classes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the building occupied by the Boys Technical Senior Secondary School has been declared unsafe. Arrangements, have therefore, been made to hold the classes in the verandas of the building occupied by Kashmiri Gate Polytechnic. Steps are being taken to get vacant possession of the Kashmiri Gate Polytechnic

building. In the alternative, another building will be allotted to the School.

Government Employees Participation in Educational Functions Abroad

3736. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state total number of Government employees who were allowed to go abroad during the period from January to December, 1980 to attend/participate in educational functions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): During the period from January to December, 1980, sixty nine officers of the Ministry of Education and Culture including its Attached/Subordinate offices were deputed abroad for training and participation in meetings/conferences/seminars in the field of education.

Corruption in F. C. I.

3737. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the malpractices and corruption in the Food Corporation of India, Jabalpur as published in the Hitwad dated January 23, 1981 in the Buland Awaj dated January 13, 1981 and also reported to the Managing Director, Food Corporation of India, New Delhi in a memorandum dated January 23, 1981 from Food Corporation of India Employees Federation Jabalpur; and

(b) if so, the malpractices mentioned therein and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A memorandum dated January 23, 1981 was received by the Food Corporation of India from the Food Cor-

poration of India's Employees Federation Jabalpur alongwith the press cuttings of 'Hitwad' dated January 23, 1981 and 'Buland Awaz' dated January, 18, 1981.

(b) The allegations brought out in the Newspapers and memorandum are about corrupt practices in Food Corporation of India Food storage Depots in Jabalpur District. The main allegations of corruption are about issue of 'A' category of wheat as 'C' category to Flour Mills and harrassment of Fair Price Shop Dealers on account of short weighment, delay and irregularity in the issue of foodgrains. The field units of the Corporation have been directed to investigate the matter.

Joint Ventures with Foreign Countries for Deep Sea Fishing

3738. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any joint ventures are proposed to be started with the collaboration of any foreign country for the development of deep sea fishing and for marketing new products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Registration of C.W.D. Retired Engineers as Approved Valuers

3739. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since the creation of valuation cell, Executive Engineers/Assistant Engineers holding diplomas are performing same duties as their graduate counter parts with equal powers for wealth tax and estate duty assessment purposes;

(b) whether it is a fact that after retirement from C.P.W.D. Executive Engineers/Assistant Engineers holding diplomas are not being registered as approved valuer, if not, why; and

(c) whether after retirement considering the vast experience of such diploma holding engineers, Government propose to consider them also equally eligible for registration as approved valuers for the Wealth tax and Estate duty purposes as is being done in the case of degree holder engineers, if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Retired Executive Engineers/Assistant Engineers holding diploma qualification are not eligible for registration as approved valuers for the purposes of wealth tax and estate duty, in terms of rule 8A(2) (1) of Wealth Tax Rules and para (1) (i) of Annexure-I to the estate duties Notice dated 1.8.75, respectively.

नर्मदा सिचाई योजना के लिए गुजरात का
वित्तीय सहायता

3740. श्री छोत भाई गामिनी :

श्री प्रार० पी० गायकवाड़ :

श्री भावेन राज तिथिया :

क्या लिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नर्मदा सिचाई योजना के लिए पूरी वित्तीय सहायता देने का गुजरात सरकार को आश्वासन दिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो नर्मदा सिचाई योजना पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की संभावना है और इसमें से कितनी धनराशि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने की संभावना है; और

4296 LS—18.

(ग) शेष धनराशि की व्यवस्था किस तरह की जायेगी और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउरहमान अंसारी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) : नर्मदा परियोजना (भरदार सरोवर परियोजना) पर 2755 करोड़ रुपये लागत आने का अनुमान है। भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई धनराशि उपलब्ध नहीं की जा रही। लेकिन, परियोजना को विश्व बैंक से सहायता लेने के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

New Sugar Grade for Export Purposes

3741. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to introduce a new sugar grade for export purposes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

गामीरार डाकघर, जिला सिवान का
दर्जी बढ़ाया जाना।

3742. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का बिहार के सिवान जिले में 40 वर्ष पुराने गामीरार डाकघर को उप-डाकघर के रूप में दर्जी बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कातिक उरांव) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

सिवान जिले में गाभीरार, पंजीवार और निकुटी में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र-

3743. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिवान जिले के रघुनाथपुर ब्लाक में गाभीरार, पंजीवार और निकुटी में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गत चार माह से टेलीफोन तारों में खराबी के कारण गाभीरार में सारी टेलीफोन व्यवस्था उप्प हो गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कातिक उरांव) : (क) जी, हां। रघुनाथपुर ब्लाक के गाभीरार, पंजीवार और निकुटी में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं। पिछले चार महीनों के दौरान कुछ व्यवधान उत्पन्न हुए थे, जिनकी ओर तुरंत ध्यान दिया गया।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Reduced Fertility of Gows and Buffaloes

3744. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the infertility and prolonged intercalving interval are widely prevalent among dairy animals in the rural areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the animal breeds are incurring heavy losses through delay in maturity and

reduced reproductive efficiency among cows and buffaloes;

(c) if so, whether Government have studied the reasons behind it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). Infertility and long inter-calving interval in dairy animals have come to notice in different parts of the country. In as much as reproductive efficiency has a direct bearing on productivity of cows and buffaloes, owners of animals with low fertility are exposed to losses. Concerned Government Departments/research organisations have been/are engaged in studying causes of reduced fertility. Inadequate feeding/malnutrition and other factors, like parasitic infestations, resulting in poor condition are the main causes for reproductive inefficiency, i.e. delayed maturity, longer inter-calving period, anoestrus, etc. Other responsible causes are various reproductive disorders caused by hereditary/hormonal/specific and general systemic diseases and infections of male/female reproductive organs.

Functioning of Post and Telegraph Offices in Rented Buildings

3745. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many post and telegraph Offices in the country are functioning in rented buildings;

(b) what is the total annual rent liability of the Post and Telegraph Department on account of these rented buildings;

(c) what are the plans for constructing departments own building for Post and Telegraph Offices for next five year; and

(d) what is the estimated cost of these plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SIVRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) In addition to the 380 post Office buildings already under construction, it is proposed to construct another 275 post office buildings during the period 1980—85. Similarly it is proposed to construct about 80 telegraph office buildings during the same period to cover about 40 per cent of the Central and Departmental telegraph offices functioning at present in rented buildings.

(d) The estimated cost of these plans is Rs. 47.30 crores for post offices and Rs. 17 crores for telegraph offices.

विश्वविद्यालय को सरकारी नियंत्रण में लिया जाना

3746. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने और उन्हें केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के रूप में चलाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार से एक ऐसा अनुरोध किया गया है कि देश के कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों को वह केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बना ले ; और

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

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चलाण) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ) . समय-समय पर कुछ राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में बदलने के बारे में सुनाव प्राप्त होते रहे हैं। कुछ ही समय पहले ऐसे सुनाव पटना विश्वविद्यालय, पटना, सागर विश्वविद्यालय, सागर, रविशंकर विश्वविद्यालय, रायपुर तथा मध्यराजनन्द संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, बाराणसी के बारे में दिये गये थे।

पाली जिले में विश्व बैंक सहयोग से हैंडपम्पों की स्थापना

3747. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या सिचाई मंत्री [निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के पाली जिले में विश्व बैंक के सहयोग से लगाए गए नलकूपों की संख्या क्या है तथा प्रत्येक तहसील में किन स्थानों पर पम्प लगाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या हैंड पम्पों के लगाए जाने के लिए प्रादेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी कुल संख्या क्या है तथा ये पम्प किन स्थानों पर लगाए जा रहे हैं तथा इनका व्यय कौन वहन करेगा ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउरंहमान ग्रंसारी) : (क) राजस्थान के पाली जिले में सिचाई के प्रयोजनों के लिए नलकूपों और हैंडपम्पों की ऐसी कोई स्कीम नहीं है जिसका विनाशोषण विश्व बैंक की सहायता से किया जा रहा हो।

(ख) और (ग) . उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए ये सवाल पैदा नहीं होते।

Report of Study group on flood Controls

3748. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
 SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH:
 SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
 SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
 SWAMI INDERVESH:
 SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:
 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
 SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study group appointed by Government to suggest measures to control floods has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main features of the recommendations and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The working Group constituted by the Planning Commission with a view to expediting formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85, submitted its report in September, 1980.

(b) The main features of the recommendations of the Working Group are as follows:—

(i) Expenditious completion of the lingering schemes and providing adequate provisions for completion of these schemes during the Sixth Plan.

(ii) Stabilisation of the existing works to derive the anticipated benefits with a little extra capital investment.

(iii) Expenditious preparation of outline Master Plan for flood control by each flood prone State indicating areas prone to floods which

can be provided reasonable protection, priorities and rough indication of outlays.

(iv) Taking up necessary surveys under the Central Sector for flood plain zoning for proper flood plain regulation and management.

(v) Adequate provision by States for proper maintenance of embankments.

(vi) Due consideration of all side effects before taking up construction of embankments.

(vii) Execution of channel improvement works and anti-erosion works with due caution in view of their higher initial and maintenance cost.

(viii) Effective soil conservation measures for watershed of rivers with heavy silt charge.

(ix) Strengthening and modernising the flood forecasting system on inter-State and other important rivers.

(x) An immediate realistic and scientific evaluation of the flood control works so far carried out to enable proper planning of future works.

(xi) Effective monitoring of flood control works by the Centre and the State Governments.

The recommendations of the Working Group were discussed with the State Governments and taken into account while finalising the Sixth Five Year Plan.

. Arrears of Salary of Teachers

3749. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of bills pertaining to the arrears of salary of T.G.T. (General and Domestic Science Teachers) are pending in the Delhi Administration;

- (b) if so, the number of cases which relate to more than six years;
- (c) the reasons for keeping them pending for such a long time; and
- (d) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the bills pertaining to arrears of salary of seven TGTs are pending. Only three of these cases are pending for more than six years. These cases require sanction of the Central Government for investigation of claim. The Delhi Administration have been advised to submit these cases immediately. These cases mainly relate to the teachers who were on frequent transfers from one school to another and their service books were not available to the Directorate of Education. In one of the cases, annual increment of the teacher was stopped and the decision to restore the same could be arrived at after quite sometime.

Registrar J.N.U.

3750. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the prescribed qualification for a person to become the Registrar of the Jawaharlal Nehru University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): The qualifications prescribed for appointment to the post of Registrar, Jawaharlal Nehru University are as follows:—

(a) First or high second class Master's Degree or equivalent qualifications.

(b) Considerable experience in a responsible position in a University or in an institution of higher education or in a similar organisation.

(c) Ability to take organizational charge of meetings and administrative affairs of the University.

(d) Understanding of finance and accounts problems aptitude for public relations, intellectual processes of the University and its development.

Relaxation in any of the qualifications may be made in exceptional cases in favour of persons of high academic or professional distinction.

Vacant Post of Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University

3751. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) since when the post of Vice-Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University has been lying vacant;

(b) the reasons for not appointing any Vice-Chancellor of the University so far; and

(c) when a Vice-Chancellor of the University is likely to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) 14th October, 1980.

(b) and (c). The action for appointment of Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University is under process and a decision in the matter is expected to be taken soon.

Demand for Scrapping J.N.U. Review Committee

3752. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been persistent demand by the faculty members of Jawaharlal Nehru University including some senior professors to scrap the Jawaharlal Nehru

University Review Committee and to hold an inquiry under Jawaharlal Nehru University Act of 1966 into the functioning of the University since its inception;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have agreed to the demand made by the faculty members of the University; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). In a representation addressed to the President of India, in his capacity as Visitor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, twenty-four teachers of the University have challenged the legality of the appointment of the Review Committee by the Executive Council of the University and have requested; (i) to stay the operation of the Committee pending a decision on their petition; (ii) to exercise powers vested in him under Section 8(8) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act to annul the resolution of the Executive Council setting up the Committee; and (iii) to order a review of the University under Section 8(2) and 8(3) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act.

(c) The representation has been examined in consultation with legal authorities and the Government are advised that the Executive Council was well within its rights in appointing the Review Committee.

Rohini Housing Colony, Delhi

3753. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the DDA has recently declared to rehabilitate Rohini Housing Colony in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this is not a new colony and sometime back its foundation stone was

laid by the former Chief Executive Councillor in 1978; and

(c) if so, what action Government of India propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has announced the 'Rohini' Scheme.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में सिवाई क्षमता बढ़ाना

3754 श्री शिव कुमार लिह ठाकुर : क्या सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश, त्रिशेषकार दक्षिण पश्चिम भूदः प्रदेश में सिवाई क्षमता बढ़ाने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस क्षेत्र में दिसम्बर, 1980 तक कार्यनिवृत्त की गई योजनाओं का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) शेषकार्यों का व्योरा क्या है ?

सिवाई संवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जिगड़हमान शास्त्री) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश में, जिसमें दक्षिण-पश्चिम मध्य प्रदेश भी शामिल हैं, सिवाई क्षमता के सूचन के लिए कई गृह और मध्यम सिवाई स्कॉल्स पूरी की जा चुकी हैं और कई निर्माणाधीन हैं ।

1951 के बाद विभिन्न योजनाधीनियों में पूरी की गई स्कॉल्स, निर्माणाधीन स्कॉल्स और उई योजनाधीन के

दौरान हाथ में लो जाने वालों प्रस्तावित स्कीमों का ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है

अधिकारी	स्कीमों की संख्या	सम्पूर्ण मध्य प्रदेश की सिवाई क्षमता (हजार हैक्टेयर में)	मध्य प्रदेश के दक्षिण-पश्चिमी क्षेत्र की सिवाई क्षमता (हजार हैक्टेयर में)
1. योजनागत स्कीमें (जो पूरी हो चुकी हैं)	48 (1 बूहद + 47 मध्यम)	197.37	24.29
2. निर्माणाधीन स्कीमें	86 (22 बूहद + 64 मध्यम)	2287.82	559.70
3. छठी योजना में प्रस्तावित स्कीमें	84 (23 बूहद + 61 मध्यम)	1382.64	340.92

उपर्युक्त स्कीमों के अन्तरिक्ष, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कई लघु सिवाई स्कीमों को पूरा कर लिया है और कई स्कीमें निर्माणाधीन हैं जिनमें 1979-80 के अन्त तक कुल 1.55 मिलियन हैक्टेयर की सिवाई क्षमता प्राप्त हुई।

Turn-out of National Sugar Institute, Kanpur

3756. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total turn-out of students from the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur;

(b) whether this turn-out would be adequate to meet the requirement of Sixth Plan target; and

(c) if not, what remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A statement showing the year-wise turn-out of students since 1975 is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It would not be feasible to expect the Central Government to meet fully the additional requirements of trained personnel. The Central Government effort will have to be supplemented by the sugar industry and the State Governments on their own.

Statement

Total turn-out of students from the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur has been as under

Course	Number of candidates admitted						
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	7
1. A.N.S.I. (Sugar Tech.)	41	51	50	53	54	56	
2. A.N.S.I. (Sugar Engg.)	13	15	15	18	18	19	

I	2	3	4	5	6	7
Diploma in Industrial Fermentation and Alcohol Technology . . .	31	17	12	15	18	18
Sugar Engineering Certificate Course . . .	9	9	10	10	7	13
Sugar Boiling Certificate Course . . .	36	30	58	63	42	50
KhandaSari Supervisor Certificate Course . . .	8	2	2	1	3	2
Pre-harvest Cane Maturity Survey Certificate Course . . .	2	6	6	3	4	7
KhandaSari Karigar Course	8	3	..	8	..	..

Capitation Fee by Engineering Colleges

3757. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Engineering Colleges having Diploma and Degree courses State-wise, which demand Capitation fee as pre-condition for admission of students;

(b) the quantum of such fee being charged by each college; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action to undo this practice?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) According to information received by the Ministry, only the State Government of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have given permission to the establishment of private Engineering Colleges which demand Capitation fee as pre-condition for admission of students. The number of such colleges established upto the current academic session is 25 in Karnataka and 10 in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The Capitation fee as reported by the State Government of Karnataka for private Engineering Colleges is

@ Rs. 5,000/- from students belonging to Karnataka and Rs. 10,000/- from non-Karnataka students including foreign students. The Capitation fee in Andhra Pradesh as reported by the State Government is 25,000/-.

The exact amount being actually charged by the different colleges is not known.

(c) Yes, Sir. The question of taking suitable steps in the matter is being examined by the Government.

Amount Spent on Computers in School of Computer Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University

3758. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on computers in the School of Computer Sciences in Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(b) the number of computers and how many of them are in working condition;

(c) the number of faculty members in School and how many of them have gone abroad during the last three years; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up a high-level Committee to enquire into the functioning of the School?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Rs. 36,81,488.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University there are three Computers in the University and two of them are in perfect working condition. The third one is temporarily out of order and arrangements are being made to put it in order.

(c) Out of the ten faculty members in School at present, four went abroad during the last three years.

(d) No, Sir.

केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में विकलांग कर्मचारियों के लिए आरक्षित "सलेक्शन ग्रेड"

3759. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बारे में जांच कराई है कि केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में कार्य कर रहे विकलांग कर्मचारियों को अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों के समान आरक्षित "सलेक्शन ग्रेड" अभी तक नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्रीय सरकारी सेवाओं में, मंत्रालयवार, कितने विकलांग कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और उन में से कितने कर्मचारियों को "सलेक्शन ग्रेड" दिये गये हैं?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ख). विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए सेवाओं में आरक्षण से सम्बन्धित कार्यकारी आवेदों में व्यवस्था की गई है कि प्रारम्भिक नियुक्ति के समय केन्द्रीय सरकार

के विभागों में "ग" और "घ" वर्गों के पदों में 3 प्रतिशत पद/ सेवाएं आरक्षित किए जाएंगे। "सलेक्शन ग्रेडों" में आरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में इस समय कोई आदेश नहीं है। इसलिए प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

News item captioned 'traffic hampered Azad market salvage'

3760. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item 'Traffic hampered Azad Market Salvage' appearing in the Indian Express, New Delhi dated the 19th February, 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to utter congestion, fire-fighting operation had been very much hampered during the last fires raging in the capital; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to prevent the mushroom growth of illegal factories in this residential area and remove them to conforming areas?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Sewerage scheme for Chirag Delhi

3761. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new sewerage scheme for Chirag Delhi was inaugurated during monsoon last year;

(b) whether a pit was also dug to launch the scheme and arrangements for the same were made by the Delhi Administration officials; and

(c) if so, the progress so far made in the completion of the said sewerage scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The DDA has reported that a pit was dug and arrangements made by DDA and not by Delhi Administration, to launch the scheme.

(c) The scheme is at the final stage of completion.

Insecticide Board

3762. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of the Insecticide Board has been far from satisfactory;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Board has become a tool in the hands of multi-nationals and are making the country dependent on imports of essential formulations which could have been manufactured in this country; and

(c) the details thereof and all matters connected with the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Details are as per statement:

Statement

The Central Insecticides Board has been constituted under Section 4 of the Insecticides Act, 1968. The Board is required to advise the Central and State Governments on technical matters arising out of the administration of this Act and also to carry out the functions assigned to the Board by or under this Act. Under the Act, the

Board may advise the Government on matters relating to:—

(a) Risk to human beings and animals involved in the use of insecticides and the safety measures necessary to prevent such risks;

(b) Manufacture, sale, storage, transport and distribution of insecticides with a view to ensure safety to human beings and animals.

2. The Act provides that the Board should be headed by the Director General of Health Services and besides him 16 other ex-officio members who are mostly Heads of Departments and Scientists of repute are on the Board. The other 12 members of the 29 members Board, are nominated by the Central Government for a period of 3 years. Under the Act, the Board may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, make bye-laws for regulating its own procedure and the procedure of other Committees constituted thereof and the conduct of all business is to be transacted by it or such Committee(s). The Insecticides Rule, 1971 framed under the Insecticides Act, 1968 (46 of 1968) further vests the Board with the following functions:—

(a) advise the Central Government on the manufacture of insecticides under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951);

(b) specify the uses of classification of insecticides on the basis of the toxicity as well as their being suitable for serial application;

(c) advise tolerance limits for insecticides residues and on establishment of minimum intervals between the application of insecticides and harvest in respect of various commodities;

(d) specify the shelf-life of insecticides;

(e) suggest colourisation, including colouring matters which may be

mixed with concentrates of insecticides, particularly those of high toxic nature; and

(f) carry out such other functions as are supplemental, incidental or consequential, to many of the functions conferred by the Act or these rules.

3. The Board had so far held 12 meetings The dates of meetings held from time to time are given below:—

Meeting of the Central Insecticides Board	Held on
First	7-6-1971
Second	6.3.1972
Third	22-9-1972
Fourth	23-4-1973
Fifth	7.1.1974
Sixth	27.2.1975
Seventh	9.2.1976
Eighth	18.4.1977
Ninth (Special Meeting)	16.11.1977
Tenth	3.9.1979
Eleventh	31.3.1980
Twelfth	28.1.1980

4. An Annual exercise is undertaken by the Central Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage to assess the demand of various pesticides in the country in consultation with the State Governments, Industry and other agencies concerned with the pesticides. The State Departments of Agriculture are requested to furnish the estimated demand of pesticides for the year. For proper assessment of requirement, the matter is discussed in detail in the four zonal conferences held in the beginnig of each year with the representatives of States. The above estimated demand of different pesticides is finalised during the All India Plant Protection Conference in which the representatives of States| U.Ts., Ministries and Departments of Government of India, Industry and

other agencies concerned with the subject also participate.

5. The demand for pesticides is met mainly through indigenous sources. A strong foundation for the manufacture of pesticides in the country has been laid. At present there are 45 different types of pesticides being manufactured in the country. So far, nearly 94,000 M.T. capacity for production of various pesticides has been licenced, out of which, a capacity of 70,000 M.T. has been installed. In addition, letters of intent for 18,000 M.T. have been issued which are at present in various stages of implementation. There are 25 units manufacturing technical materials of pesticides.

6. To meet the shortfall in total availability and to make available these pesticides which are not manufactured in the country but are required for controlling specific pests, the country has to import a number of pesticides. There is also a provision for the import of certain indigenously produced pesticides like BHC, DDT, Malathion etc., on Government account only for which the demand is higher than the local production.

Proposal to Institute Statutory Farmers Commission

3763. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has been urged to set up a statutory farmers commission to advise Government on various issues that may crop up from time to time;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any final decision in regard to setting up of the Farmers Commission, which was the main point of the farmers agitation recently;

(c) if so, whether many States like Karnataka have also agreed for setting up of such type of Commission,

(d) whether Government propose to ascertain the views of State Governments on those issues or not; and

(e) if so, how many States have agreed to setting up of such Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A permanent Agricultural Prices Commission already exists to advise the Government on a continuing basis on the price policy of different agricultural commodities with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer. The Commission includes a member representing the interests of farmers. There is no proposal at present to set up any separate Farmers' Commission to advise the Government.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Chartering of Foreign Fishing Vessels

3764. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new policy of chartering of foreign fishing vessels which has been finalised by the Government is tilted in favour of the larger houses and public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the main points of the scheme;

(c) whether this is the first time that Government is coming out with a clear policy of chartering of foreign fishing vessels;

(d) if so, the main features of the new policy; and

(e) whether Indian Shipping Companies have welcomed this measure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The priority for consideration of char-

ter applications has been laid down as follows:

(i) Public Sector undertakings

(ii) Cooperatives of fishermen;

(iii) Small and Medium scale entrepreneurs and lastly

(iv) larger houses.

(c) Since the first charter was permitted, Government have been progressively refining the charter condition.

(d) The main features of the Charter Policy announced in January 1981 are:—

(i) The area of operation shall be beyond territorial water (12 nautical miles);

(ii) Charterer will be required to purchase the prescribed number of vessels within the stipulated period.

(iii) charters will be initially for a period of 3 years, renewable up to a maximum of 2 more years.

(iv) The maximum number of vessels for any one applicant for one type of fishing will be limited to five.

(v) At least 20 per cent of the crew shall be Indian, including understudies to foreign skipper, engineer etc. In addition an Indian scientist will be posted on board the vessels.

(e) We have not received any reaction from Indian Shipping Companies.

Seperate Fishing Harbour Authority

3765. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the lack of attention given to the administration of fishery harbours; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to set up a separate fishing harbour authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No Sir, Fishery Harbours at Major Ports are administered by the Port Trust Authorities and that at minor Ports by the State Governments.

(b) No, Sir.

Water Delivery System in Visakhapatnam Fishing Harbour

3766. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the need to set up modern water delivery system in fishing harbours, in particular, Visakhapatnam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): There is a modern Water Delivery System in the Fishing Harbour at Visakhapatnam. An over-head tank having a capacity of five lakh litres with distribution lines by the side of berths has been provided. Similarly water supply arrangements form an integral part of the plan in any Fishing harbour.

Allocation for Drinking Water for Orissa in the Plan

3767. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have earmarked a sum of Rs. 765 crores for providing drinking water to the rural areas during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what allocations have been made for Orissa;

(c) what would be released during 1981; and

(d) whether the State Government have been asked to go ahead with planning so that the work is not delayed when money is sanctioned by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN

SINGH): (a) A sum of Rs. 600 crores has been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for provision of drinking water supply to problem villages. This is besides Rs. 1407.11 crores for water supply under the Minimum Needs Programme in the State Plans.

(b) The State-wise allocations for the entire Sixth Five Year Plan have not been worked out.

(c) In the current financial year (1980-81) a sum of Rs. 141.00 lakhs has been released so far to the Government of Orissa under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The release for the year 1981-82 will be determined only next year.

(d) In the case of Orissa, schemes worth Rs. 1079.86 lakhs have already been cleared for implementation under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The implementation of those schemes will continue during the next financial year also.

ગુજરાત કી ચીની કી માંગ ઔર આવંટન

3768. શ્રી છોતું ભાઈ ગામિત : ક્યા કૃષિ મંત્રી યહ બતાને કી કૃપા કરેંગે કી :

(ક) ગુજરાત મેં લેલી કી ચીની ઔર ખુલી બિકી કી ચીની કી ટનો મેં કિતની માંગ હૈ ;

(ખ) ગુજરાત સરકાર દ્વારા 1 જનવરી, 1980 સે 1 જનવરી, 1981 તક કી અવધિ કે દૌરાન મહીનેવાર કિતની માંગ કી ગઈ ઔર રાજ્ય કો પ્રતિમાહ ચીની કી કિતની માત્રા આવંટિત કી ગઈ ઔર રાજ્ય કો વાસ્તવ મેં ચીની કી કિતની માત્રા સપ્લાઇ કી ગઈ ઔર તત્ત્વાન્ધી બ્યોરા ક્યા હૈ ;

(ગ) રાજ્ય કી ચીની કી માંગ પૂરા ન કરતે કે ક્યા કારણ હૈ ઔર ચીની કી બકાયા માંગ કબ તક પૂરી કી જાએગી ; ઔર

(घ) इस मांग को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा दें ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बौ० स्वरमीनाथन) : (क) और (ख). किसी भी राज्य में मुक्त बिक्री की चीजों की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन करना कठिन है क्योंकि वह मूल्य स्तर, जो कि समय-समय पर बदलता रहता है, के साथ-साथ भिन्न-भिन्न होती है। जहां तक लेवी चीजों का सम्बन्ध है, गुजरात सरकार ने फरवरी, 1980 में मुचिन किया था कि प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास 500 ग्राम चीजों के आधार पर उनकी मासिक आवश्यकता 17,000 मीटरों टन थी और इस लिए उनके लेवी चीजों के मासिक कोटे को 14,031 मीटरी टन की वर्तमान मात्रा से बढ़ा कर 17,000 मीटरी टन के उपर्युक्त स्तर तक कर देना चाहिए।

17-12-1979 से चीजों पर आंशिक नियंत्रण की नीति को पुनः नागू करने से, 16-8-1978 को चीजों पर नियंत्रण हटाने के तुरन्त पूर्व की पिछली आंशिक नियंत्रण की अवधि के दौरान जो लेवी चीजों के राज्यवार मासिक कोटे दिए जा रहे थे, उन्हें बहान कर दिया गया है। 1-4-1978 को परियोजित जनसंख्या के संदर्भ में 425 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास की उपलब्धता के आधार पर दिसम्बर, 1977 से पिछली आंशिक नियंत्रण की अवधि के दौरान इन राज्यवार मासिक कोटों को निर्धारित किया गया था। गुजरात राज्य के बारे में, 1-4-1978 को परियोजित जनसंख्या के लिए उनके पिछले कोटे के प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता को 425 ग्राम से अधिक पाया गया था और इसलिए उनके कोटे को कम करने की वजाय उसे पिछले स्तर पर ही रहने दिया गया था। तदनुसार, गुजरात सरकार को जनवरी, 1980 और

उसके बाद, से 14,031 मीटरी टन लेवी चीजों का मासिक कोटा प्राप्त हो रहा है। अतः पहली जनवरी, 1980 से पहली पहली जनवरी, 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान राज्य को लेवी चीजों का आवंटित किया गया मासिक कोटा 14,031 मीटरी टन था। क्योंकि गुजरात सरकार फैक्ट्रियों में चीजों उठाने की व्यवस्था स्वयं ही करती है, इसलिए उनके मासिक कोटों के बारे में आवंटन आदेश राज्य की स्थानीय फैक्ट्रियों के लिए राज्य सरकार के पक्ष में मांगे जाएं किये जाते हैं राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर आवंटन आदेश की वैधता अवधि को भी समय-समय पर बढ़ा दिया जाता है ताकि जिस महीने से सम्बन्धित कोटा होता है उस मास की समाप्ति के बाद भी प्रेषणों की व्यवस्था कर वे समस्त आवंटित मात्रा को उठा सकें।

(ग) और (घ) : 1979-80 मौसम में चीजों के उत्पादन में भारी गिरावट आने और वर्तमान मौसम 1980-81 में उत्पादन की अनिश्चित सम्भावनाओं के कारण लेवी चीजों की सीमित उपलब्धता होने के कलस्वरूप, गुजरात सरकार सहित विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों की लेवी चीजों के मासिक कोटे में वृद्धि करने विषयक अनुरोध पर विचार करना सम्भव नहीं दुआ है। अतः फिलहाल गुजरात राज्य के लेवी चीजों के मासिक कोटे में वृद्धि करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं पैदा होता।

मध्य प्रदेश में चीजों का बहुतो मूल्य

376 : श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में 1980-81 में प्रत्येक चीजों मिल द्वारा गन्धा किन-किन दरों पर खरीदा गया;

(ख) यह मह सच है कि गन्ने के क्रम मूलयों में अन्तर होता है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) 1980-81 में कितना गन्ना खरीदा गया तथा चीनी का कितना उत्पादन किया गया तथा चीनी की प्राप्ति को, मिल-वार प्रतिशतता क्या है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें कैबिट्रियों द्वारा दी गई सूचनानुसार चीनी भीसम 1980-81 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश की प्रत्येक फैक्ट्री द्वारा खरोदे गए गन्ने की मात्रा, जिन दरों पर खरीदा गया, उत्पादित चीनी की मात्रा

और चीनी की रिकवरी की प्रतिशतता का व्यौरा दिया गया है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार केवल अधिक रिकवरियों के लिए प्रीमियम देने की व्यवस्था कर मूल रिकवरी से सम्बद्ध प्रत्येक फैक्ट्री द्वारा देम गन्ने का सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित करती है और यह रिकवरी पर निर्भर करते हुए प्रत्येक फैक्ट्री के बारे में भिन्न-भिन्न होता है। कोई भी फैक्ट्री इस मूल्य से कम नहीं दे सकती है। तथापि, वे पुर्ति और मांग की शक्तियों पर निर्भर करते हुए अथवा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दिये गये परामर्श, यदि ऐसा कोई परामर्श दिया जाता है, पर अधिक मूल्य भी दे सकती है।

विवरण

फैक्ट्री का नाम	खरीदे गये गन्ने की कुल मात्रा (हजार मीटरी टन में)	उत्पादित चीनी की कुल मात्रा (हजार मीटरी टन में)	चीनी प्राप्ति की प्रतिशतता	फैक्ट्री के द्वारा पर जिस दर पर गन्ना खरीदा गया
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उद्वरा	.	40.9	4.0	9.65 (31-1-81 तक)	17.50
दलौदा	.	14.2	1.1	7.32	21.00*
महीशुर	.	11.9	0.9	7.89	20.00*
जावरा	.	25.1	2.1	8.16 (31-1-81 तक)	20.00*
सिहीर	.	49.7	4.3	8.73	21.00*
मुरैना	.	32.7	2.6	7.31	20.00
बारलई	.	31.0 (28-2-81 तक)	2.5	8.53	23.50

*सूचित किया गया है कि इस में 2.50 हजार प्रति किवटन को राज्य सरकार की राज सहायता भी शामिल है।

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY
TO USA NO. 1003 dt. 24.11.80
RE: CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO
MAHARASHTRA GOVERNMENT
FOR CONSTRUCTING STONE
BUNDs AND (ii) GIVING REASONS
FOR DELAY IN CORRECTING THE
REPLY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION
(SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): On 24th
November, 1980 the following infor-
mation was given by Minister of State
for Irrigation in reply to Unstarred
Lok Sabha Question No. 1003 raised
by Prof. Madhu Dandavate:—

Will the Minister of Irrigation be
pleased to state;

(a) has the Government of Maharashtra asked for financial assistance from the Centre to build stone-bunds near the fishing centres of Devbagh and Ubhadanda in the Ratanagiri district of Maharashtra which are threatend by waves of the stormy sea; and

(b) if so, whether the financial assistance has been given by the Centre?

(a) and (b). The Centre Government has not so far been approached for any financial assistance to execute anti-sea erosion works for protecting the fishing centres in Ratanagiri district of Maharashtra.

2. The correct information for the question is as follows:—

(a) The State Government of Maharashtra has requested the Central Government to provide financial assistance to execute anti-sea erosion works for protecting the fishing centres of Devbagh and Ubhadanda in Ratanagiri district.

(b) The schemes for anti-sea erosion works have not been received from the State Government for examination and assessment of the assistance required.

3. The State Government had re-
quested for Central assistance from
another Ministry not concerned with
the subject matter. This came to
notice only when the relevant corres-
pondence addressed by the State Gover-
nment was received from the Ministry
at the end of December, 1980.
Accordingly a statement correcting
the answer given earlier is now being
laid on the Table of the House.

12.02 hrs.

Re: Adjournment motion etc.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक एडजन्मेण्ट
नोटिस दिया है, उसमें मैंने मांग की है कि
यह जो रोल्ड आक्शन का मामला है इसके
वारे में हमें पता ही नहीं है और बाहर
समाचर-न्यूजों में समाचार प्रकाशित हो
रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER. Not allowed. I have
already admitted a Starred Question
on this.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने
एडजन्मेण्ट मोशन दिया है, बाहर
आखबारों में खबरें प्रकाशित हो रही हैं . . .

MR. SPEAKER: That has not been
allowed. We have already admitted a
question on it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : बाहर
समाचार प्रकाशित हो रहे हैं और मेम्बर्स
आफ पार्लमेण्ट को कुछ मालूम नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने पढ़ा है?
11-3-81 को लाइब्रेरी में उसको ले
लिया गया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हमने
पता लगाया, हमको नहीं मिला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर स्टार्ट
कैस्चिन प्रा रहा है, तब फिर देखेंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जो, मैंने एक नोटिस दिया है कि श्री चन्द्र शेखर आजाद की समाधि इलाहाबाद में तोड़ी गई है।

MR. SPEAKER: That is not for adjournment motion.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस देश की आजादी की लड़ाई में जो शहीद हुए उनकी समाधि इस तरह से तोड़ी जाए और सरकार चुपचाप देखती रहे यह कहां तक उचित है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप 377 के अन्तर्गत देखते हैं। एडजनर्मेण्ट माणस इस पर नहीं आ सकता है। I cannot allow adjournment motion on this subject.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : 377 से काम नहीं चलेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं।

12.02 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review and Annual Report of Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad, for 1979-80, Annual Accounts of Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur for 1979-80, Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal for 1979-80, Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur, for 1979-80 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2095/81].

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur, for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2096/81].

(3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad College of Engineering, Jaipur, for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2097/81].

(4) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur, for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2098/81].

(5)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat (Gujarat) for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat (Gujarat) for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2099/81].

(6)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College Kurukshetra, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, for the year 1979-80.

(7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College Kurukshetra, for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2100/81].

(8) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Accounts of the Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region) Calcutta and Board of Apprenticeship Training, (Northern Region) Kanpur for the year 1979-80 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2101/81].

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 AND WATER AND POWER CONSULTANCY SERVICES (INDIA) LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80, under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2102/81].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2103/81].

REVIEW IN AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL BOOK TRUST INDIA, NEW DELHI, FOR 1979-80 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Book Trust India, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Audited Accounts of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi for the year 1979-80 along with the Annual Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2104/81].

COCONUT DEVELOPMENT BOARD RULES 1981.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): On behalf of

Shri R.V. Swanathan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coconut Development Board Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G.S.R. 34(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23th January, 1981, under section 21 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979 [Placed in Library See No. LT-2105/81.).

12.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDER-TAKINGS

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani): I beg to present the Tenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-eighth Report of Committee on Public Undertakings (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Public Undertakings-Delays in commencement of Production/Business, Under-utilisation of capacity and related matters.

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

EXPLOSION IN BOKARO STEEL PLANT

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thaine): I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Steel and Mines to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported explosion in Bokaro Steel Plant on 11 March, 1981 causing death of several persons and injuries to many others.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) Sir, I report to the House with grief that an explosion place at 11.08 hours

on Wednesday, the 11th March, 1981 at Bokaro Steel Plant in the gas pipe-line between Blast Furnace No. 3 and 4 which resulted in the death of 9 workers and injuries to 23 others. There were also damages to some installations on the gas line.

2. I have personally been to Bokaro on the 14th instant to acquaint myself with the conditions of the injured persons and to ascertain the details of the demages caused by the explosion.

3. Naturally, our immediate concern was for the unfortunate victims of the explosions who lost their lives and of those who had suffered injuries. The Plant Authorities had taken all steps to give urgent medical aid to the injured and to provide relief to the bereaved families. The amount of compensation has already been deposited with the Workmen Compensation Authorities at Dhanbad for deceased employees of the Company and will be deposited shortly for others. It has been decided that the Steel Plants will offer employment to one dependent of each of the deceased employees. I may assure the House that the relief and assistance has been provided to the families most expeditiously.

4. Out of 23 injured, who were admitted to the hospital at Bokaro, 15 persons have since been discharged after necessary medical aid and 8 are presently in the hospital undergoing treatment. More are expected to be discharged from the hospital within 2 or 3 days. However, the condition of one injured person is stated to be serious.

5. I visited the hospital personally and have met the injured persons and the best is being done for them.

6. Sir, the explosion had occurred at two places of the gas main between the valves located at Blast Furnace No. 3 and Blast Furnace No. 4 and as a result. 5 Nos of the gas valves and a portion of the pipeline had been damaged.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

7. Contrary to what has appeared in a section of the Press, the Plant as a whole has not been crossed down. Blast Furnaces No. 1 and 2, which had been isolated soon after the explosion as a preliminary measure, have been connected back to the gas cleaning plant on the evening of the 12th March, 1981 and are operating normally. Blast Furnace No. 3 will be brought on line on 17th March after repair of the damaged portion of the pipeline and also the valve. All other production units of the Plant have been restored to normal operating capacities. The Slabbing and the hot strip mills are also operating normally from the 13th March.

8. The new Blast Furnace No. 4 will be commissioned after restoration of the pipeline and change of valves which are likely to take six weeks. The two main valves have been rushed from Bharat Steel Plant. The remaining three valves are available at Bokaro and will be installed. Blast Furnace No. 4 is expected to be commissioned by the end of May, 1981.

9. SAIL has already set up a fact finding committee to enquire into the causes of accident and fix responsibility. The committee is expected to submit its report within 15 days. However, in order to bring greater degree of objectivity, Government have decided to set up a high level technical committee consisting of experts of steel and safety to enquire into the causes of accident, fix responsibility and also suggest measures which could avert recurrence of such incidents in future. The committee will consist of the following persons:—

- (i) Dr. S. R. Pramanik, Chief Metallurgical Adviser MECON Chairman.
- (ii) Shri E. F. Shruti, Chief Energy Engineer, Tata Iron and Steel Co. Jamshedpur—Member
- (iii) Shri K. K. Chopra, Chief Expert (Coke Oven and By-Product), SAIL—Member

(iv) Shri A. N. Singh Retd. Chief Inspector of Factories, Government of Bihar—Member

12.97 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

10 Sir, I am sure that this House shares with me the sense of distress and grief on account of the untimely death of 9 valuable workers and injuries to 23 workers. Our hearts go out to bereaved families on their hour of distress to bring solace and support at the loss of their beloved and earning members. I have asked SAIL and Bokaro Steel Plant Authorities to provide unstinted help to the affected families. I assure the House that no effort will be spared to prevent recurrence of such incidents in the Steel Plants. The Government deeply regret the loss of lives and injuries caused in the accident and I am sure the House will join me in expressing heartfelt sympathy to the members of the bereaved families.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Sir, I have a few questions to put to the Hon. Minister.

The Managing Director, Mr. T. T. Joseph, had already appointed a five man Committee to report the causes of this explosion without a period of four days. And the fourth day was yesterday. So, I would like to know whether that Committee had gone into the causes of the accident and reported the matter to the concerned authorities. If so, what are the findings of that Committee?

The Second Committee under the SAIL has been appointed. That Committee has to submit its report within a span of fifteen days. Has that Committee been asked to give certain solutions to prevent such accidents to take place?

It is true that that Committee is giving certain findings but has that Committee been asked to give solutions and remedial measures? I am asking

this because this Committee consists of important persons.

Thirdly, it has been stated in the statement that the amount of compensation has already been deposited with the Workmen Compensation Authority at Dhanbad. May I know the amount which has been deposited with the Workmen Compensation Authority at Dhanbad? I want to know one thing more. Have any instructions been issued to inspect and examine regularly the overhead pipeline carrying poisonous carbon monoxide gas? If so, does this concern the pipelines which has exploded at three places? Was it inspected or examined during the last one month? If not, what action is going to be taken against the persons who are expected to visit, inspect and examine that pipeline? So, these are the set of questions I would like to ask.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I would like to clarify the position regarding the appointment of the Committee.

As the hon. Member is aware, when the accident took place in Bokaro, then the Officer in-Charge of the Plant was Mr Joseph who has been shown at No. 3. As per rules, immediately a Committee was appointed. Naturally it was appointed with the persons who are in the Plant itself. Chairman SAIL was there on the 13th. He thought it would not be proper only to have a Committee consisting of those persons who are under the administrative control of the Plant Management. Subsequently, when I went there on 14th, I had a discussion with the Trade Union representatives. They suggested to me that there should be a Committee which could inspire confidence in the mind of the workers and that those persons should be technically competent and not be subjected to administrative control and supervision of the local management. That is why I decided to appoint the Committee which I have announced right now.

So far as the Committee appointed by the Chairman SAIL is concerned, I

have asked them to give a preliminary report within fifteen days, on the basis of which we can also proceed further. The job of the Committee would be to determine the causes of accident, to find out the responsibility and also to recommend certain measures which are to be taken to prevent such accidents in future.

In regard to compensation, the amount has been deposited with the authorities at Dhanbad under the Workmen Compensation Act, in the case of one employee the amount payable would be Rs. 27,000 and in the case of other five the amount payable would be Rs. 30,000. The amount was deposited with the Workmen Compensation Commission by 14-8-1981 by the Management, Bokaro Steel Plant.

The hon. Members are aware, so far as the steel sector is concerned, apart from compensation prescribed under the Workmen Compensation Rules, certain other schemes are also available. The benefit of it will be extended to heirs of the deceased employees. The total amount, taking all the benefits of provident fund and other things, would be roughly between Rs. 85,000 to Rs. 90,000 per employee. Of course, this is in respect of the employees of the Steel Plant. The hon. Member is aware that there are certain other employees also. Out of 9 employees, 6 are Steel Plant employees and 3 are contractor's employees. So far as contractor's employees are concerned, as the hon. Member is aware, they have a different scheme. According to that scheme, I think, they will get roughly about Rs. 18,000. But as the hon. Members would appreciate, in a situation like this, we shall have to take a compassionate view and that is why I have asked the Steel Plant authorities to find out certain modalities through which we can help those employees who are not the Steel Plant employees. But, at the same time, perhaps all of you will agree with me, that we cannot form a blanket rule. One decision that we have taken on the spot is that one member of each

[Shri R. K. Mhalgi]

of the deceased families would be provided with a job irrespective of whether they were the employees of the Steel Plant or of the contractor. That decision we have already taken and I have instructed the authorities to do it as quickly as possible.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: My third query has not been replied to, whether there are any standing instructions.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This is being regularly inspected. As the hon. Member is aware, this accident took place when we were connecting the third blast furnace gasline with the fourth blast furnace which was to be commissioned on 27th March. The Russian experts are also involved there who are commissioning the Plant. I personally had a discussion with them and some of the Russian experts visited the place along with our people also even a couple of hours before the accident took place. So, the necessary supervision and inspection took place and it was a regular job. The hon. Member is aware that practically the work started from 1st week of March, a few gas valves were burnt on 5th March, the work of supplying gas started from 7th March and the accident took place on 11th March.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bokaro Steel Plant produces carbonised steel and, therefore, there is every likelihood of carbon monoxide being produced in the gas pipes. Naturally, some safety measures are required to be taken. He has already given a reply that some steps have been taken. But, I think, they are not sufficient. I would like to ask a few questions.

May I know from the hon. Minister who supplied the pipes for the plant, whether the pipes were tested that they can withstand necessary tension, (b) whether the pipes are overhauled over a specified period and whether preventive measures, including supplying of gas masks were taken and what was the inspection report prior

to accident and (c) whether the Government will see that necessary precautionary measures will be taken so that such accidents do not occur in future. Of course, the hon. Minister in his reply has said that a fact finding committee has been instituted and they will see to it that such accidents do not occur in future.

Lastly, I would like to know how many permanent Steel Plant workers and how many contractor's workers were working and whether contractor's workers were engaged in perennial jobs.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: As regards the last question of the hon Member, I have given the break-up. Out of 9 persons who died, 6 were the employees of the Steel Plant and 3 were the employees of contractor and a few of them were appointed by the HSL also which is a public sector organisation meant for construction of the steel plant.

In regard to the testing of the pipes, it is being done regularly. Whether there is any defect and whether the materials were of not upto the specifications, all these technical points would be answered when we will get the report and after making a thorough investigation into the causes of the accident which led to it. All the necessary precautions—because we are not new to the job, we have done this earlier also in Bokaro we have done the same job—were taken. As I have mentioned, when a new work is initiated, a protocol is signed as to who will supervise and what type of action is to be taken. When the detailed reports are available to us, we will be in a position to ascertain the causes of the accident. But, as it may appear, it is open, as the hon. Member would appreciate, the pipelines are going about eight to ten metres above the ground, therefore, gas mask or other things are not necessary there. Those people who were working there were working in different areas, and when the explosion took place, as a result, and as an impact, of the explosion,

the persons died. It is not because of poisonous gas that the people died. Quite a number of injuries took place when the people just started jumping in panic from the high altitude. These pipes are made here, indigenously. The pipes are tested regularly before they are put to commission. The gas is, by and large, under very low pressure and, therefore, it is not necessary to have anything. But how it took place, whether the necessary steam was not there, whether the atmospheric pressure was more, all this technical information I just cannot supply right now—unless I get detailed reports. But from preliminary observations it appears that it was an accident; whether the accident was caused by human failure or by mechanical difficulties or technical lapses, that is yet to be determined.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, whatever has happened in Bokaro is a grim tragedy wherein many lives have been lost and so many have been injured. It was good of the Minister to have personally visited the place of occurrence and instructed the authorities to take a lenient view about compensation and other matters. Though the preliminary inquiry report has yet to come, from the reply of the hon. Minister as he has stated before the House it appears that the Russian experts had been to the place of occurrence two hours ago, and according to him, all precautions were taken. Besides the employees, there were some labourers or persons of the contractor engaged in the job. It has been reported in a section of the press that, out of the persons who were dead, at least two of them have not been identified. Therefore, I would like to put to the hon. Minister two or three important questions. He has said that, in all these cases, a protocol has to be signed. My first question is whether it is a fact that, in this case, a protocol was not signed. Secondly, were the employees of the contractor the right type of skilled persons to do the job? Thirdly, does he not suspect a case of

sabotage in this? Because, Bokaro is a very important Steel Plant, the biggest in India, and with the production of steel going up, it is not possible that some interested persons might have thought of seeing to it that the Steel Plant did not work? Because had the gas not been burnt, probably the damage would have been much wider.

I would also like the Minister to state whether he considers this practice of engaging contractor's labour in such a delicate job desirable, because anybody who comes as an employee of the contractor is likely to commit any mischief.

These are the questions which I would like the Minister to reply.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the identification of the persons is concerned, everybody has been identified and as I have already mentioned, out of the 9 persons dead, 6 are employees of the Bokaro Steel Plant and 3 are employees of the contractors.

In regard to the second question whether the protocol was signed, yes, the protocol was signed. (Interruptions) I am told it was signed. If they have given me any wrong information on the basis of which I am giving you this information, then they have to account for it... (Interruptions) I tried and I wanted to talk to you, Shastriji, but you had just left before I reached there. I talked to your people also and they did not make the complaint that the protocol was not signed....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How is it that Mr. Shastri who is the President of the biggest Union there had left that place?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I do not know. But he left. Not only had he left but he also took his important comrade, Mr. Bhagat Singh with him... (Interruptions) He was not there. I was told that he was accompanying you. Your people did not tell me that

[**Shri Pranab Mukherjee**]

the protocol had not been signed. I asked the Chairman to ascertain and verify it—whether the protocol was signed and I was informed that it had been signed and I do not think they will give wrong information on a matter like this.

In regard to the point whether it is a case of sabotage or not, I do not think it will be possible for me to indicate right at this stage unless the investigation takes place....

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: I only said 'Is it suspected?' not that it was a case of sabotage.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Certain newspaper people have made certain comments but even the persons with whom I talked there, the officers and the trade union representatives, did not indicate such things but they insisted, 'You must have an inquiry' and that the inquiry body should be independent of the local management so that the things may come out. That is why I have appointed a Committee like that and let us wait till we get the report.

In regard to the appointment of the contractor's labour, this is the practice. This job was given to HSCL. HSCL is a public sector organisation. Sometimes they also give their work to the sub-contractors and they were working in different parts. Actually, the accident did not take place out of any work done by them....

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Were these contractor's men employees of the HSCL or they were only contractor's men?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: They were the contractor's men contractor appointed by the HSCL.

What I was trying to point out is that the incident did not take place out of certain work being done by these employees. They became the victims of the explosion that took place at 2 or 3 points. They were

working in the nearby areas—in the neighbourhood and they became the victims of the explosion. That is the point I wanted to make.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह राजत (ग्रन्थोदाता):

उपर्युक्त जी, मैं मंत्री जी को सम्बन्धित देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस दुःखद दुर्घटना के सम्बन्ध में सहानुभूति व्यक्त की और उनके विभाग ने काफी तत्परता दिखाई। मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ कि कंट्रॉक्टर्स के श्रमिकों और बोकारो स्टील प्लॉट के श्रमिकों को मिलने वाले मुआवजे में जो अन्तर है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या कंट्रॉक्टर्स के श्रमिकों के मुआवजे की राशि में बढ़ीतरी की जाएगी और उनके आश्रित जो लायक हैं, उनको रोजगार देने की क्षमा की जाएगी?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, as I mentioned, in so far as the steel workers are concerned various schemes are operating there. As a result of these schemes, naturally, a steel worker gets much more compared to the contractor's worker. Here, unfortunately, we are placed in a situation which is really a tragic one where many have lost their lives and it would not be possible for me to just over-rule the existing laws and practice at the moment. I cannot also ignore this fact that the persons have lost their lives. That is why one decision we have taken already. That is that jobs will be provided to the dependents of every deceased irrespective of whether they are contractor's employees or ours—steel plant employees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You mean providing of jobs in the steel plant itself.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In the steel plant itself.

In regard to the amount of compensation, what they are normally entitled to, they will get according to the Workmen's Compensation Act. We

can compensate them by providing something more than that. That is a matter in which I have asked them to evolve a scheme. But, that should not be treated as a precedent because this precedent will be quoted in other cases also. That is why I am examining the possibility without making any commitment. I would like to say what best can be done by them.

12.34 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: INTENSIVE TICKET CHECKING DRIVE ON NORTHERN RAILWAY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the statement by Shri Kedar Pandey.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): rose (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Sir, you remember that this question was raised by some Oppositon Members and the hon. Speaker had promised that the Members would be given opportunities to discuss the matter. Now you are calling upon the Minister to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is making a statement. That is all.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You will allow us to seek some clarifications. The statement is being made in response to our demand made on the floor of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The statement made by the Minister cannot be discussed afterwards.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What do you mean by that? Every statement can be discussed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is making a *suo motu* statement. It cannot be discussed. I will not allow that under the rule, I have given my ruling.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You can change the rule. You are all-powerful when you are in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the statement by the hon. Minister.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It will not be fair.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
यह बहुत ही महसूर्य सवाल है।
क्लैरिफिकेशन मांगने का पौका मिलना
चाहिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
हम लोगों की डिमांड के ऊपर ही स्पीकर साहब स्टेटमेंट दिलवा रहे हैं। इसके बाद मैम्बर्ज का जो राइट हो जाता है क्लैरिफिकेशन सीक करने का, उसको आप कैसे रोक सकते हैं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After the statement by the Minister, I won't allow anybody to seek any clarification or any discussion. Now the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, they may do that at the time when the supplementary demands for the Railways are placed before the House. You will get an opportunity to discuss this. There is no hurry about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may now make a statement. (Interruptions)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री जी एक तरफा बयान दे देंगे। उधर की बात तो आ जाएगी लेकिन हम लोगों की बात नहीं आ सकेगी। हमारी बात भी आनी चाहिए।

धो ग्राम दिहरी बाजरेयो : प्रगर स्प्लिमेटरी डिमांड आ रही हैं तो पांडे जी उसी में यह यान भी कह नकारे हैं । अलग से व्यान देने की कमा जरूरत है ?

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: But, you must know the facts. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you know make your statement.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): Hon. Members of this House have been raising voices against corruption particularly in reservation and unauthorised travel in reserved coaches. We have also been receiving similar complaints from the public that bonafide passengers are suffering inconvenience and the railways were losing revenue as a result of this malady.

Recently, we directed Northern Railway to launch a massive drive against ticketless travel. In order to give them a lead, my colleague, Shri Mallikarjun, Dy. Minister, personally associated himself with one such check on 11th March 1981 near Delhi area.

Assam Mail was stopped for this purpose near Ghaziabad. Mr. Mallikarjun was personally present when the special check was taking place. The staff who were conducting the special check, were not able to detect the malpractices in the reserved coaches. A senior Railway Board officer, who was with the Deputy Minister, took the initiative and personally went inside a 2nd class Sleeper Coach. The Travelling Ticket Examiner in charge of this reserved coach prevented the Officer from conducting the special check inside the coach. When the T.T.E. was asked to leave the coach so that the special check could be conducted he refused to do so. He had to be pulled down from the coach so that the check could be effectively accomplished.

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: He was slapped.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please call the Deputy Minister here. We are going to discuss the conduct of the Deputy Minister. He should be present in the House. (Interruptions).

I am not going to be shouted down like this. I am making to you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Please call them to order. Parliamentary propriety demands that Mr. Mallikarjun should be here in the House to explain the conduct.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: What conduct?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEE: He is a Member of the House. His name is being mentioned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the statement be heard. You must hear him.

(Interruptions)

श्री रामवतर शस्त्री : वह मंत्री गायब हैं अरि वहां जाना भी नहीं दे रहे हैं ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I saw Mr. Mallikarjun coming in but he has been sent out by the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You hear him. This is a statement from the Government. You must hear him.

श्री राम विलास पासदान : पांडे जी आप जो कह रहे हैं, तो क्या यह भी मिनिस्टर को पावर है ? यह वहां कैसा व्यवहार कर रहे हैं, अगर इस तरह का काम करेंगे तो इस तरह कोई व्यवस्था नहीं रहेगी । यहां से मंत्री के गायब रहने से कुछ नहीं होगा ।

(व्यवस्था ।)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, Order. Please allow him to complete.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: When special check was conducted, thereafter, a large number of unauthorised passengers were detected inside the reserved coach. To cover up this fault, the T.T.E. subsequently raised a bogey that he was assaulted

The T.T.E. was suspended by the Deputy Minister on the spot. This was naturally not liked by few T.T.Es who started gathering around the Deputy Minister demanding revocation of the suspension orders. They started creating a situation quite unbecoming of disciplined and duty conscious workers. Some of the T.T.Es attempted to prevent the car of Deputy Minister from starting. Such has been the reprehensible behaviour of some of these irresponsible T.T.Es. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please allow him to complete. Please sit down. I will not allow any interruptions).

(Interruptions) **

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: The Deputy Minister refused to succumb to their pressure tactics. I congratulate my colleague, Shri Mallikarjun, for the leadership shown in this direction. My stand is that the guilty men indulging in malpractices must be punished. Those who indulged in indiscipline will also be severely taken up. I would also like to inform the House.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him complete.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: Please hear me.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is not the correct procedure.

श्री रामविनास पासवान : **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you go on reading.

I would like to inform the House that nothing other than the Minister's Statement will go on record.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing other than the Minister's statement will go on record.

(Interruptions) **

श्री रामविनास पासवान : **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan. Please sit down. I will not allow anything against the procedure and against the rules. Please sit down, Mr. Paswan.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order Please. Nothing will go on record. You please continue reading.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: I would like to inform the House that as a result of the special checks....

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. All these things are not going on record. You please continue.

श्री रामविनास पासवान : **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down, Mr. Paswan.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: I would like to inform the House that as a result of the special checks, nearly 900 passengers were found to be travelling without ticket. These checks clearly reveal the extent of deep-rooted malady of ticketless travelling, quite often, with the connivance of some of the unscrupulous ticket checking staff. I am quite determined to eradicate this malady. I have started a campaign against ticketless travel. I have ordered similar special checks all over the country. I seek the help of this honourable House in rooting

[Shri Kedar Pandey]

out this malady in the interest of bona fide passengers and in the interest of preventing leakage of railway revenues.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-
YEE:** We demand a discussion on the Statement. How can you prevent a discussion? It is within our right to demand a discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please notice. You have not given any notice. Give due notice.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-
YEE:** The House has been misled. He has misled the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please give notice. We go to next item.

12.44 hrs.

MANIPUR BUDGET 1981-82

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):**
Sir, I beg to present a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Manipur for the year 1981-82.

Statement

Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Annual Financial Statement of the State of Manipur for the financial year 1981-82.

2. The Budget Estimates for 1980-81 presented to the State Legislature last year envisaged a revenue surplus of Rs. 17.81 crores and an overall deficit of Rs. 1028 crores for the year, inclusive of the transactions on capital and public accounts. Together with an estimated opening deficit of Rs. 20.30 crores, the year was expected to close with a deficit of Rs. 30.58 crores. In the Revised Estimates, the opening deficit for the year is placed at Rs. 15.15 crores and the closing deficit at Rs. 9.43 crores. The improvement is

mainly due to increase in revenue receipts, larger Central assistance for Plan schemes and for meeting the opening deficit, and more loan from the Life Insurance Corporation. The Plan outlay for the current year is Rs 41.85 crores, out of which Rs. 36.75 crores is being met from Central assistance.

3. The Budget Estimates for 1981-82 provide for a Plan outlay of Rs. 43 crores which will be fully met from Central assistance. The major sectoral outlays are Rs. 8.38 crores for agriculture and allied services including minor irrigation; Rs. 10.60 crores for irrigation, flood control and power; Rs. 6.75 crores for transport and communications; Rs. 6.50 crores for sewerage and water supply; Rs. 3.14 crores for education; Rs. 2.65 crores for industry and minerals; and Rs 1.55 crores for medical and public health. In addition, Central assistance of Rs. 2.36 crores is being provided for the schemes implemented through the North Eastern Council.

4. In the Budget for 1981-82, the revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 103.68 crores and the expenditure on revenue account at Rs. 74.55 crores, leaving a revenue surplus of Rs. 29.13 crores. Inclusive of the transactions on capital and public accounts, the year is expected to close with a deficit of Rs. 9.43 crores, which is practically the same as in the current year. This deficit is in line with the Plan estimates.

5. While as required, the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1981-82 has been laid before the House and the connected Demands for Grants are also being circulated to the Hon'ble Members along with other Budget papers, we are, at present, seeking only a 'Vote on Account' for the first five months of the financial year 1981-82.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (MANIPUR) 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): Sir, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Manipur for 1980-81.

12.45 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED TO BRING ALL EXPORTABLE COMMODITIES UNDER COMPULSORY QUALITY CONTROL AND PRE-SHIPMENT INSPECTION.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Export Inspection Council of India under Ministry of Commerce was set up in order to enforce compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection of all exportable commodities covered by the Act. So far 800 out of about 6,000 commodities exported from the country have been brought under the purview of compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection. Instead of including more exportable commodities for compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection, the Government has made some changes in the rules relating to inspection of Jute and Jute goods, dispensing with the process inspection and quality control at the production level. Similarly some concessions were given to Fish and Fish products and Footwear industries. Concessions were also given to Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies and Foreign Governmental Agencies. All these have resulted in the increasing incidence of export of sub-standard goods to the detriment of the country's interest. Another side effect of those relaxations is the job insecurity for the employees of the Council.

Already several hundred employees have been rendered jobless and many more expecting the same fate. A surreptitious attempt to shift bulk of the work from the Calcutta Centre to other centres is also being made. All

these have affected the morale and efficiency of the employees besides endangering the economy of the country. Sir, in the interest of the country's reputation and job security of the employees it is necessary that all exportable commodities are brought under Compulsory Quality Control and pre-shipment inspection as envisaged in the Export (Inspection and Quality Control) Act, 1963 and the practice of giving relaxation be stopped without any further delay.

(ii) DISMISSAL OF PART-TIME CORRESPONDENTS BY NEWSPAPERS IN VIOLATION OF PALEKAR AWARD.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आरपित करता चाहता हूँ :

पत्रकारों के लिए गठित पालेकर द्रिव्यूनल की रिपोर्ट को जब क्रियान्वित किया गया तब यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि अंशकालीन संवाददाताओं की सेवाओं को भंग नहीं होने दिया जायगा । लेकिन देखने में यह आया है कि बड़े समाचार-पत्र समूहों में पालेकर द्रिव्यूनल के निर्णय के विरुद्ध इन अंशकालीन संवाददाताओं की सेवाओं को भंग कर दिया या इन संवाददाताओं को उतना श्रेय नहीं दिया जाता जितना कि उन्हें देना चाहिए ।

अंशकालीन संवाददाता प्रत्यक्ष विधीय परिस्थितियों में अखिलारों के लिए दूर देहात से समाचार संकलन का कार्य करते हैं और डाक-ब्लैय, स्टेशनरी, यात्रा-व्यय आदि सभी कुछ अपने पास से ही खर्च करते रहे हैं। अब तक इन्हें नाम मात्र का भुगतान ही इन के परिश्रम के एवज में किया जाता रहा है ।

जब अंशकालीन संवाददाताओं को इन बड़े प्रख्यात समूहों से कुछ मिलने

[री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

की उम्मीद वंवी तो सभी सरकारी घोषणाओं को ताक पर रख वार इन अंशकालीन संवाददाताओं को हटा दिया जिन में से एक नद-भारत टाइम्स ने 25 माल पुराने संवाददाताओं की छंटनी कर दी। वही हाल अन्य बड़े अखबार समूहों का भी है जिस में देश में अंशकालीन संवाददाताओं का अविष्य अन्प्राकारमय हो चला है।

अतः मेरा मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि इस भाग्यमें गंभीरता में व्यारंवाही करें जिस से अंशकालीन संवाददाताओं की वर्खास्तगी बहाल हो तथा पालकर द्रिव्यनुल का लाभ इन संवाददाताओं को मिल सके।

(iii) CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE OVER GHAGRA JOINING BARABANKI AND BAHRICH DISTRICT, UTTAR PRADESH

श्री रणदीर सिंह (केसरगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष सहोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्ननिर्वित विषय का और सरकार वा ध्यान आर्थिक कारना चाहता हूँ :

उत्तर प्रदेश में बाराबंकी और धृग्नाइच क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ के बाग्न हर समय जान और माल को हानि का जो खतरा बना रहता है, उन को देखते हुए शाफी समझ से यह मांग की जाती रही है कि योजना आयोग इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ दीर्घकालिक उपाय करे। बब एक तक भारत सरकार इस दिशा में कुछ प्रभावी कदम नहीं उठाती तब तक इस समस्या का कोई समाधान नहीं होने वाला है। उत्तर प्रदेश में बाराबंकी और बहराइच जिले अत्यधिक पिछड़े हुए जिले हैं। इसलिए भारत सरकार बाढ़ की समस्या का हल निश्चालन और साथ ही इन क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अक्सर पैदा करने की दोहरी आवश्यकता

की पूर्ति के लिए प्रभावी उपाय कर सकती है। इन जिलों के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने और वहां व्याप्त असन्तुलन को समाप्त करने के लिए सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण उपाय मह होगा कि यहां भातामात के साधन उपलब्ध कराये जायें।

बहराइच जिले में बहराइच और बाराबंकी को जोड़ने के लिए धाघरा नदी पर कोई पुल न होने के बारण इन क्षेत्रों में कोई उद्योग स्थापित नहीं किए जा सके। सभी प्रकार का कच्चा माल यहां उपलब्ध है किन्तु रिवहन की कठिनाई के कारण प्रगति रुकी हुई है।

अनेक बार आइलोसन दिए गए हैं किन्तु कई बार याजना आयोग और कई बार पर्सिवर्न सम्बालपुर एवं न एक कम्बो बता देता है। लोगों वा धैर्य समाप्त हो चुका है। बार बार की बाढ़ के दौरान इस क्षेत्र के लोगों का नियन्त्रण बठिनाइयां वा सामग्री कारना पड़ रहा है। इस विनाशकारी नदी ने मेरे क्षेत्र को दो भागों में बांट कर रख दिया है। आखिर लोग बाढ़ नाम इन्होंने करे?

धाघरा घाट पर पुल बन जाने से बहराइच, गोडा, बाराबंकी और लखनऊ जैसे अनेक जिलों में सम्पर्क स्थापित हो जायगा और उनका विकास हो सकेगा। साथ ही इस से लोगों की कठिनाइयां भी दूर हो जायेगी। भारत सरकार के योजना आयोग की उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की सहायता से अविलम्ब इस पुल का निर्माण करवाना चाहिए।

(iv) EXPLORING POTENTIALITIES OF EXPORTING GRANITE ROCKS FROM PALGHAT.

*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Palghat abounds in granite rocks. These rocks add a new charm to this beautiful area which lies against the background of the enchanting western ghats. These rocks are used for construction of beautiful mansions and are available in abundance and at cheaper cost.

According to the scientists, the granite rocks found in Palghat are as old and as hard as the rocks found in moon. That is to say, about 4500 million years' old. The experts are of the opinion that we can earn a lot of foreign exchange from these rocks if they are properly utilised.

In America, huge crosses and memorials are erected from marble stones. If, instead of marbles which undergo wear and tear fairly quickly, the possibilities are explored as to the use of these granite stones, then we will be able to export them on a large scale. At present, stones not of very great antiquity are being exported to foreign countries. If the granite stones of Palghat, which are better in terms of antiquity and hardness, are exported then we would be able to earn a large amount of foreign exchange.

Therefore, I request the Government to send a study team to Palghat immediately to ascertain the potentialities of export of these stones.

(v) DIFFICULTIES BEING FACED BY VILLAGERS LIVING ON THE BORDER BETWEEN BIHAR AND UTTAR PRADESH.

श्री रोत लाल प्रसाद बर्मा (कोडरमा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन अविनम्बनीय लोक महत्व के प्रश्न की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ:

गंगा और घाघरा के तटीय 50 किलो-मीटर लम्बी एवं 10 किलोमीटर चौड़ी बलुआही क्षेत्र में 50,000 एकड़ मूलि गंगा की गहरी धारा के कटाव तथा बाढ़ के कारण विहार एवं उत्तर प्रदेश के आर-पार आती जाती रहती है। इस क्षेत्र में पांच लाख किसान प्रान्तीय सीमा दे हें-फेर को समस्या में उलझने रहते हैं। यह एक शाखने समस्या बन गई है। यू० पी० एवं विहार के किसान कांरव-पांडव की तरह सीमा पर महाभारत युद्ध करने पर उत्तर रहते हैं। रवी फसल तैयार है। बिहारी किसानों को यदि शान्तिपूर्वक उन की रेयती जर्मतों से फसलों को काटने में सुरक्षा आश्वस्त नहीं की गई तो शांति भंग होने की हर संभावना दृष्टिगोचर हो रही है।

विहार सरकार ने यू० पी० सरकार के भू-अभिलेखों के आधार पर वहाँ के किसानों की मान-गुजारी रसीदें दी और उन्हें वैधानिक अधिकारों की मान्यता दी। वे जान्तिपूर्वक फसले लगा कर काट ले जाते हैं। दूसरी ओर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 144 गांवों के किसानों को न तो उनके वैधानिक अधिकारों की माना और न तो उन्हें मान गुजारी रसीदें ही जारी की। इस प्रकार उत्तर प्रदेश प्रशासन ने बिहार-उत्तर प्रदेश सीमा परिवर्तन अधिनियम 1968 की खुली अवहेलना दरा वर्पें से कर रही है, जिसमें सीमावर्ती बलिया जिले और भोजपुर जिले के किसानों में जम बार मंधर्य की कई घटनायें घट चुकी हैं। कर्गल कट्टी के भूमय यू० पी० के किसान बिहारी किसानों की फसलें बंदूक गोदी की नोक पर काट लेते हैं, जिसमें स्थिति दिस्कोटक हो गई है।

सम्प्रति बिहारी प्रभावित किसान अपने वैधानिक अधिकारों की मान्यता के लिए विगत 2 फरवरी, 1981 से बक्सर अनुमंडलाधिकारी के समक्ष भूख

*The original speech delivered in Malayalam.

[**श्री रोत लाल प्रसाद बर्मी**]

हड्डताल एवं धरना पर हैं। विंगत 10 वर्षों से दियारा क्षेत्र के नेनोजार, ऊरुपुर, केशीपुर, नगपुरा-मुगरोल, पदमपुर, केशपुर, राजपुर, डिमरीमुदा, सलेमपुर, सोहरा आदि में 50 से अधिक किसानों की हत्यायें हो चुकी हैं तथा सैकड़ों व्यक्ति बलिया पुलिस एवं किसानों के सशस्त्र हमले से घायल हो चुके हैं। अनशन के क्रम में 100 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार हो चुके हैं तथा 500 लोगों पर 107 की धारा की कार्यवाही की गई है।

ग्रन्त: गृह मंत्री का मैं व्यक्तिगत ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहना हूँ कि रबी फसल कटनी के समय सीमा मध्यर्ष, हृत्या, लूट, चोरी, डकैती, बलात्कार आदि रोकने के लिए विहार-उत्तर प्रदेश सीमा परिवर्तन अधिनियम, 1968 की धारा 26 के अन्तर्गत कृष्ण देने के लिए एक जक्किनगाली आयोग का गठन करे तथा विहार के प्रभावित किसानों की फसलों का शान्तिपूर्वक काटने के लिए अविनम्ब सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाये। इसके साथ विहार के किसानों को विहार सरकार के द्वारा सुरुद किए गए भू-अभिलेखों के अनुसार यू० पी० सरकार मान्यता प्रदान कर मालगुजारी रसीदें निर्गत करके सीमांकन कार्य “सर्वे ग्राफ इंडिया” से यथाशीघ्र करायें ताकि लावां नागों को लहूलुहान न होना पड़े और अपने स्वराष्ट्र के अन्तर्गत विदेशी भागरिकों को तरह व्यवहार के द्वारा एक दूसरे राज्यों के बीच गंभीर अराजकता का वातावरण पतने से रोका जा सके।

(vi) DEMAND FOR CREATION OF “VISHAL GOMANTAK”.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Murmugao): Once again the demand for creation of a “Vishal Gomantak” has been raised. The move visualises a new state consisting of Goa and the areas which are the subject-matter of the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka. This move is vehemently opposed by all

sections of public opinion in Goa. The people of Goa had unequivocally demonstrated their separate identity in the historic opinion poll held in 1966 and this unanimous feeling has since been voiced at every available opportunity. On the other hand, the Legislative Assembly of Goa has expressed the ardent aspirations of the local people for Statehood without addition to any other territories. The Goa Legislature has passed a unanimous resolution demanding Statehood on the lines of all other States of the Union. I reiterate this demand. This is a fervent aspiration shared by the entire people of Goa and is the common platform of all the political parties existing there.

12.56 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81; DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1977-78; AND DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1978-79.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1980-81 and also discussion and voting on the demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1977-78 and also for 1978-79.

Motions moved:

(i) “That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Amount shown in the Third Column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1981 in respect of the following demands

entered in the Second Column
 thereof—

Demands Nos. 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11,
 12 to 14, 16, 19 to 24, 27, 30 to
 32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41 to 43, 45, 47
 to 55, 58, 59, 61 to 64, 69, 70, 75 to
 77, 80, 81, 88 to 91, 93, 97 and
 105."

(ii) "That the respective excess
 sums not exceeding the amounts
 shown in the third column of the
 Order Paper be granted to the Pre-
 sident out of the Consolidated Fund
 of India to make good the excess on
 the respective grants during the
 year 31st day of March, 1978. In

respect of the following demands
 entered in the second column there-
 of—

Demands Nos. 9, 16, 26, 28, 34,
 48, 54, 78 and 95.

(iii) "That the respective excess
 sums not exceeding the amounts
 shown in the third column of the
 Order paper be granted to the Pre-
 sident out of the Consolidated Fund
 of India to make good the excess on
 the respective grants during the
 year ended 31st day of March, 1979,
 in respect of the following demands
 entered in the Second Column
 thereof—

Demands Nos. 19, 39, 43 and 90."

List of Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1980-81 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
		Revenue Rs. Capital Rs.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

1—Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	1,50,000	..
3—Fisheries	1,000	..
6—Co-operation	10,00,00,000	..
7—Department of Food	47,56,79,000	..
8—Department of Agricultural Research and Education	2,07,000	..

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

11—Ministry of Commerce	12,26,000	..
12—Foreign Trade and Export Production	16,72,60,000	1,000
13—Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	1,21,64,000	14,78,50,000

MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES

14—Ministry of Civil Supplies	1,000	..
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MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

16—Overseas Communications Service	3,36,91,000	..
19—Capital outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	..	2,000

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
20—Ministry of Defence		21,41,52,000	12,20,000
21—Defence Services—Army		101,93,52,000	..
22—Defence Services—Navy		17,91,90,000	..
23—Defence Services—Air Force		82,46,80,000	..
24—Defence Services—Pensions		34,67,87,000	..
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE			
27—Education		1,000	..
MINISTRY OF ENERGY			
30—Ministry of Energy		6,56,29,000	4,000
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS			
31—Ministry of External Affairs		1,10,18,000	69,53,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
32—Ministry of Finance		3,32,46,000	..
34—Union Excise Duties		2,52,33,000	..
36—Stamps		3,05,48,000	..
37—Audit		1,29,02,000	..
39—Pensions		11,33,00,000	..
41—Transfers to State Governments		13,68,97,000	..
42—Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance		1,000	171,63,00,000
43—Loans to Government Servants, etc.			7,50,00,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE			
45—Medical and Public Health		1,000	..
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS			
47—Ministry of Home Affairs		25,76,000	..
48—Cabinet		10,58,000	..
49—Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms		18,49,000	..
50—Police		10,74,37,000	..
51—Census		11,98,17,000	..
52—Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs		4,25,57,000	5,18,40,000
53—Delhi		15,45,23,000	3,47,61,000

1	2	3
		Revenue Rs.
		Capital Rs.
54—Chandigarh	2,56,26,000	..
55—Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41,60,000	..
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY		
58—Ministry of Industry	7,17,000	..
59—Industries . . . . .	..	1,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING		
61—Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	10,23,000	..
62—Information and Publicity	65,29,000	56,00,000
63—Broadcasting	2,25,65,000	..
MINISTRY OF LABOUR		
64—Ministry of Labour	4,76,0000	..
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS		
69—Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries . . . . .	..	34,54,33,000
70—Chemicals and Fertilisers Industries . . . . .	..	9,66,17,000
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT		
75—Ministry of Shipping and Transport	6,04,000	..
76—Roads	11,02,27,000	10,80,69,000
77—Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping.	2,000	3,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES		
80—Department of Steel . . . . .	..	86,96,00,000
81—Department of Mines	1,000	6,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION		
88—Aviation . . . . .	..	31,46,01,000
89—Tourism . . . . .	..	55,92,000
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING		
90—Ministry of Works and Housing	7,39,000	..
91—Public Works	14,49,03,000	..
93—Housing and Urban Development . . . . .	..	1,000

1 2

3

DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

97—Nuclear Power Schemes	5,43,00,000
PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	
105—Department of Parliamentary Affairs	1,56,000

List of Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1977-78 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand submitted to the Vote of the House
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1	2	3
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Rs.

I. EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE

9. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	9,42,850
26. Defence Services—Pensions	1,62,46,413
28. Department of Education	1,43,073
34. Ministry of External Affairs	1,81,60,333
48. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	2,62,458
78. Survey of India	5,10,080
95. Public Works	4,49,09,536

II. EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL

16. Foreign Trade and Export Production	32,85,07,635
54. Police	6,91,636

List of Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1978-79 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand submitted to the Vote of the House
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1	2	3
---	---	---

Rs.

I. EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE

19. Ministry of Defence	14,00,769
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39. Pensions	6,02,45,538
90. Public Works	1,48,53,254

II. EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL

43. Loans to Government Servants, etc.	21,78,69,418
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SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Sir, Budgeting has become a very peculiar phenomena, Every year you will see a revised estimate. Then there are actuals. So, the Budget that is presented has no relation whatsoever to the actuals that are ultimately passed and comes to stay. When, the Budget is presented, deliberate under-estimation of the receipts is presented to the House. Ultimately it is found under various heads 300.400, 500 crores extra money they have netted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is only an estimate, how can it be deliberate?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: A deliberate device, Sir. Now, Sir, I will take some items. Let me take the Home Ministry first. It has been reiterated and it is a fact that after the present Government assumed power, senior officials of the Central Government Cadre Staff—IAS, ICS etc., who were not liked by this Government were shunted out. These senior officers were not given even any job to do for several months. They had to cool their heels waiting what to do and what not to do. And officers lower down were called upon and put into prominent or key positions. That is to say the proper policy was never pursued.

13.00 hrs.

It has demoralised the entire IAS and IPS cadre staff. Nobody knows what is going on there.

Another thing is that it has become one of the special functions of the Home Ministry to harass, squeeze, tighten and embarrass all the non-Congress (I) Ministries. And now the air is thick with a rumour—despite denials by the Prime Minister which I saw to-day in the Press. For example, knowledgeable persons.... (Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-anni): Toppling of Government is not in the Supplementary Demand. Has he asked for money to topple the Governments?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The entire money that has been given to the Home Ministry is for toppling non-Congress (I) Governments. That is how it comes in. Persons very close to the ruling party tell us privately that the West Bengal Government will be toppled just after the Budget is over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want want some more money to be given to the Central Government for that purpose?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: No. They tell us in private, despite denials by the Prime Minister which even to-day I saw in the Press. These people are bold enough to tell us privately that this is all steeled. This will take place. Why? There are two things. One: six Members of the Rajya Sabha are going to retire. Quite a few of them—3 or 4—belong to the ruling party. If elections are

[Shri Niren Ghosh]

held, from the West Bengal Legislative Assembly not a single person of the ruling party will be returned to Rajya Sabha. Secondly, long before another election takes place, they want to gear up the Machinery and create conditions under which they can intimidate and terrorize as they did in 1972, and then hold an election. This is going on. So, I take this opportunity to warn that it is a great blunder on the part of the Government to think so. If any non-Congress Government is toppled, the entire Opposition will rally behind them. People will give them a fitting rebuff. That is what I want to say again.

Then, as regards the Intelligence Department, the I. B. Employees' Association is a broad, mass-based organization. Those who are on deputation there i.e. IPS staff, are ruling the roost. Those who have been directly recruited there, i.e. those who are there for long, long years are stagnating. Their demands have been placed, but eventually, some of them were sacked, and nothing was done. Similar is the position in the Research and Analysis Wing, which also intervenes in the internal affairs, though it is supposed to collect outside information, about foreign States. Actually in every matter it is relied upon. They are made to do, and they do dirty jobs, as we know that in 1972, these people, in plain clothes, murdered hundreds of Left elements in our State. This is what is taking place.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should not charge like that.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I demand a reversal of this policy. Now let me take up Defence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through these proceedings if there is anything....

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It is reported to us that the Press has been

briefed about the armaments question. You create a big noise in the Press, and continue to do so. But on the fact that we are amassing enormous quantities of arms, you keep silent. Almost a war cry has been raised. It is childish to think that Pakistan can attack India.

They are one-tenth of our country; their army is a small one. Their weapons are far inferior; they are no match for us. Nobody in his senses can think that Pakistan can attack us.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They attacked us in the past.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: There are many things into which I need not go. I cannot take the position that my country, right or wrong, is always my country; it must be a just cause. I denounce the war propaganda that is being carried on by the Government.

As far as education is concerned, it was on the State list. Then it had been put on the Concurrent List. I demand that it should be again put on the State List. This has been an encroachment on the State powers.

As regards the Ministry of Finance, why should the States be deprived of their due share in the name of collecting money through bearer bonds. Instead of collecting blackmoney, they could have enhanced the taxes—wealth tax, gift tax and surcharge, this and that. Then the States would have got a share. They have been denied their due share. They should have levied taxes on the inter-State transit of cement and steel. If this is done and the amount is collected, then the States would get their due share. If the Bill is amended, all the States would get hundreds of crores of rupees on this account. I demand that an amending Bill should be brought forward to see that the States' finances are properly looked after.

As regards the Ministry of Commerce, an export-based economy and export-based industry means mortgaging the country to the foreigners. All the

efforts are being made for increasing exports. A huge amount of cash subsidy has been given; special concessions have been given for export purposes, but they are selling the goods abroad at cheaper rates. It means goods of mass consumption are being reduced in our country. It is bound to create inflation. The commodities are becoming scarce. Naturally, there will be price hike. It is inflation which is mortgaging our economy to the foreigners.

The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals in the name of petroleum before long had sold out the country to the foreign oil monopolists. At that time, the entire oil operation used to be controlled by the international multinational companies. Even now the marketing is done by them. A small operation is done by the OPEC directly. I would like to inform the House that a report was submitted by Sir. J.C. Ghosh Committee saying that synthetic oil could be produced from coal, and it recommended that setting up of a pilot project at Raniganj. The report was simply hushed up. No copy of the report was available; it was never laid on the Table of the House, the lobby of the foreign oil monopolists inside the country saw to it that no synthetic oil was produced. The result is that now the cost of import of petroleum has gone up by more than Rs. 5000 crores. Who is responsible for that? It is they who are responsible for that. Even now they can go in for a coal gasification on a large scale, set up lone temperature carbonisation plant here and there and everywhere. Efforts should also be made to produce synthetic fuel in order to meet the energy crisis.

As regards the Company Law and Justice, I would like to say something about the transfer of Judges. Shri Shiv Shankar is sticking to it as a leech sticks to the body and they are determined to transfer the Judges and the procedure they are following is not correct; they are trying to in-

ject party politics and to terrorise the Judges. They are transferred here and there in order to achieve their goal of committed judiciary-committed to their party.

Now, another thing I would like to say is about the textile industry. It is under the Commerce Ministry now. The entire policy regarding textiles which is a big industry including the handloom sector where ordinary cloth is produced but fine varieties are reserved for the organised sector needs to be reviewed. In this connection, I mention that the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills and the Mohini Mills should be taken over immediately and run by the National Textile Corporation.

I want to raise this demand about the Department of Steel about equalisation of prices of steel. The equalisation of prices of steel is not a correct policy and it should be repealed immediately. The basic prices of steel and coal are equalised throughout the country. Nowhere in the world, not even in the Soviet Union or the United States have the prices of steel been equalised. It is done, not only to deprive the Eastern region as also Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh etc. of their locational advantages, but also to curb the formation of capital. That is what they are doing. This was a basic demand, repeated several times that steel prices should not be equalised. But if this policy is to remain. Prices of cotton, petroleum products and other basic industrial material should also be equalised throughout India.

About atomic energy, it is well-known in the scientific world that in future atomic power should be one of the major sources of energy. But in our country the atomic project have lagged behind for the last 10 to 12 years and the production of atomic power is not seriously taken. I do not know the reason. I do not know why atomic energy Product should not be taken up on a very very wide scale.

[Shri Niren Ghosh]

As regards steel, I would like to make another point. That is, the price of the products of Durgapur Steel is far below the international price. Actual price is far far below the international price—about Rs. 2,000 per tonne. That is how the prices of production of DSP have been fixed by the Central Government and the DSP has been made to suffer and bear losses. The expansion has also not been allowed. The claim of a coast based steel plant in the region has not been accepted though it was recommended by an expert committee, as far as I know.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Leave something for the Appropriation Bill; It will be appropriate.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I come to supplies. My estimate is that about Rs. 3000 crores or even more than that in one form or the other has been given to the top big business houses by way of tax relief, rebate, tax holiday, export subsidy and various other concessions. But when it comes to the poor people of India, the democratic people of India have for a pretty long time been demanding that at least the essential items of popular consumption by the people may be supplied—may be procured by the Government and may be supplied—at a uniform fair price throughout the country. That is one of the most potent weapons to fight inflation also. But because it will hamper or harm the interests of the big business houses and it would benefit the people, this Government has reneged on it. I know that Mr. Mohan Dharia under the Janata Government almost made the plan shipshape and it was almost ready for implementation. But this Government is not taking a single step in that direction.

As regards labour, this Ministry in the Government is a total nincompoop and a no-starter. Two or three times the hands were changed. Today what they do, we do not know. In Bangalore and in the loco strike, in regard to locomen's grievances, they

were browbeaten with an iron hand. All their promises and all the negotiations they conducted with them were not implemented. Their grievances have not been listened to. All the safety measures have been done away with. There is a provision that the vacuum brake must be at a certain percentage. This provision has been done away with. The number of coaches have been increased. The rest time between two stations when there is change of duty—all these things have been done away with as soon as Shri Kedar Pandey came to occupy this office. That is why railway accidents are on the increase and Shri Kedar Pandey must squarely shoulder the blame. It is because all the safety measures have been whittled down and done away with and locomen's grievances have not been listened to. They are now being made to do what the safety regulations do not permit. These things are done. I do not know who rules the railways, Mr. M. S. Gujral or Shri Kedar Pandey.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think both.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Not both; it is Mr. Gujral.

Shri Kedar Pendey propounded in the House that no metre gauge should be converted into broad gauge. Immediately some ruling party MPs. wrote some letters to him, it has been reversed and certain metre gauge lines are to be converted into broad gauge.

As I said, nothing has been done by this labour department. No verification has been done. No labour dispute has been settled. You see Bangalore; you see the locomen; you see the LIC strike. There is this verification procedure. Our demand is that the unions should be recognised on the basis of secret ballot. These are not being listened to. Even now a big labour dispute is taking place in Tatanagar, Jamshedpur. 10,000 workers are on strike. About 500 people are in jail. There has been hunger strike in jail.

Not only this, TISCO management is not honouring the agreement regarding absorption of contract labour in jobs of permanent and perennial nature. These are the written agreements of the labour Advisory Board. It has been implemented in TELCO and Tube Manufacturing Company but they are not doing it here. The Central Government is kowtowing before the Tatas and Mr. Rusy Mody in this particular case. They are not taking any steps to force Tata to implement this agreement. Disband the Labour Ministry because they are not discharging any of their responsibilities.

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र (सल्वेमपुर): मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर संयोग से आज मुझे भी बालने वा मौका मिल गया है। मुझे कुछ विशेष नहीं कहना है। मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है इसकी चारों तरफ से चाहे विराग्यी दल के नेता हों या सत्ता पक्ष के या विशेषज्ञ हों, एक स्वर से सभी ने प्रशंसा की है। यह बजट अत्यन्त सराहनीय है।

चन्द बातों की तरफ आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह सत्य है कि सर्वे देश में अगर उजाला हो और मेरे घर में अंधेरा हो तो उस उजाले से हम को क्या लाभ ? जिस क्षेत्र का मैं रहने वाला हूँ, उत्तर प्रदेश, उसकी आबादी सब से अधिक है और गरीबी भी वहां अपने आप में विराजमान है। आंकड़ा देखने से मालूम होता है कि आज तक जितनी भी योजनाएं बनी हैं और उन पर अरबों रुपया खर्च हुआ है, उसमें कुछ प्रदेश ऐसे हैं जैसे बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश उन में जितनी प्रगति होती चाहिए थी नहीं हुई है। आज भी उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत यह है कि पचास प्रतिशत से भी अधिक लोग वहां गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहते हैं। जितन अंचल में रहता हूँ वह उत्तर प्रदेश का भी सब से पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। पर कैपिटा-

इनकम के आंकड़े पेश किए जाते हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि बड़े बड़े करोड़पति जो हैं उनकी आय भी उस में जोड़ी जाती है और हमारे इलाके में अ.ज भी जो डेढ़ और दो रुपये प्रतिदिन पर मजदूरी कराई जाती है, उसके आंकड़े भी जोड़े जाते हैं। देहात की आबादी सब से अधिक है। आपको मुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि जिन देहाती इलाकों का मैं रहने वाला हूँ वहां आज भी लोगों को दो बक्त की—रोटी नसीब नहीं होती है। जब मैंने सदन में यह कहा तो पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश, मेरठ-साइड के लोग आश्चर्य करने लगे और कहने लगे कि क्या वात करते हो, खाना भी नहीं मिलता है दोनों बक्त ? हमारा इलाका ऐसा ही है। अगर दो भरीज हैं और एक को सभीपात हो गया है और एक को मामूली बुखार है, सो डिग्री बुखार है तो जो डाक्टर होगा, जिस को सभीपात हो गया है, टाइफाइड हो गया है पहले उसको देखेगा और उसके बाद माधारण मरीज का देखेगा। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि जिस को सभीपात है उसकी तरफ नज़र कम गई है और जिस को हल्का बुखार है उस पर अधिक नज़र गई है। यह देख कर मुझे खुशी हुई कि बास लाख तक अनुदर कोई खर्च करे इंडस्ट्री में उस पर छूट मिलेगी। मैं उस अंचल का रहने वाला हूँ जहां गवे की खेती होती है। आश्चर्य है कि गवा हम बांते हैं, संयोग से अगर बिजी बाला ट्यूबवेल लगा रखा है तो उस ट्यूबवेल से उपरे गवे में हम गुड़ नहीं बना सकते हैं, यह हमारे उपर प्रतिबन्ध है। यह प्रतिबन्ध हम पर क्यों है ? छाटी-छाटी इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमने क्या अपराध कर रखा है, इतना खून-पसीना बहाकर हम गवा पैदा करें और अपने गवे को अगर अपने कोल्हू से पेरना चाहें और गुड़ बनाना चाहें तो हमारे ऊपर नियम है कि हम बिजली से चलने वाले कोल्हू से

[श्री रामनगीता मिश्र]

गुड़ नहीं बना सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह हमारे मौलिक अधिकार पर कुठाराधात है। यहां पर अगर देखा जाये तो पश्चिम के इलाके में हजारों-सैकड़ों क्रैशर लगे हैं लेकिन हमारे पूर्व में इस तरह की इजाजत नहीं है। क्या कारण है?

परमाल गन्ने की कमी रही, हमारे यहां फैक्टरी कम दिन चली। अब अगले साल गन्ना अधिक होगा, चाहे वह खेतों में सूखने लगे, लेकिन हमको अपना गन्ना अपने कोल्हू से पेरने की इजाजत नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि हमारे इस मौलिक अधिकार पर कोई कुठाराधात नहीं होना चाहिए। खास तौर पर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में जो गन्ना बोने वाले जिसान हैं, उनको भी अधिकार होना चाहिए कि वह अपने गन्ने को क्रैशर से पेर न के और गुड़ बना सके।

प्रजातंत्र में सब से बड़ा आश्चर्य यह भी है कि हम अगर अपने गन्ने को दूसरे क्षेत्र में ले जायें तो इसके लिए एक एकट बना हुआ है केन पर्चेजिंग एक्ट। उसमें एक जोन से दूसरे जोन में गन्ना ले जायेंगे तो 6 महीने की सजा और पांच सौ रुपये जुमाना होता है। चौथरी साहब के राज्य में एक नोटिस था कि जो एकसेस गन्ना होगा, उसके हम जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं चाहे जो करो, चाहे उसे फूंक दो।

मेरा निवेदन है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ना एक ऐसी फसल है, जिस पर लाखों किसानों का जीवन निर्भर करता है। इस के बारे में एक ठोस नीति बननी चाहिए।

आज हम सब समाजवाद की बात करते हैं और समाजवाद की रीढ़ है को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटी। आज को-आपरेटिव की यह हालत है कि हमारे यहां

गन्ने की एक सोसाइटी है। ऐसी करीब सैकड़ों सोसाइटीज हैं जिसमें लाखों लोग काम करते हैं। उसकी एक फैंडरेशन लखनऊ में है, जहां से इसका संचालन होना है। आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि काम से कम 100 चपरासी रखे गये हैं, जो सुख-भोग यहां दिल्ली के लोग नहीं कर सकते हैं, जो मुविधाएं यहां मिनिस्टरों का नहीं हैं वह सब हमारी इस फैंडरेशन के अधिकारियों के नसीब में हैं। कोई उन्हें देखने वाला नहीं है। आप देखेंगे कि अगर किसी की तनखाह 500 या 800 रुपये है तो उसे ओवरटाइम भी उतना ही बनता है। आज को-आपरेटिव की यह हालत है। अगर हमारा वेस ही खराब होने लगे तो भविष्य अन्धकारमय होगा। हमारी जो को-आपरेटिव की संस्थाएं हैं, हमने इन्हें प्रोत्साहित किया है तो इन पर निगरानी भी होनी चाहिए और सख्ती भी बरतनी चाहिए।

मेरे पास बहुत से आंकड़े भी हैं और मैं कहीं बातें कहना चाहता हूं, लेकिन खास-तौर से मैं अपने जिले की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करता चाहता हूं।

मेरा जनपद ऐसा है कि उत्तर में नारायणी नदी है और दक्षिण में धाघरा है। दोनों नदियां आये दिन बाढ़ से हमारे जिले को तबाह करती हैं। अगर सब से बड़ी प्राकलंभ है तो बाढ़ की होती है, पानी निकलने का कोई रास्ता नहीं रहता है।

दूसरे सिचाई के लिए हमारे यहां एक गंडक प्रोजेक्ट बनाया गया था, इसकी हालत यह है कि जो इसकी नालियां और शाखाएं निकली हैं, आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि बारबार कहने के बावजूद भी वह किसानों के लिए श्राप बनी हुई हैं। जहां मैं रहता हूं, वहां की हालत यह है कि शाखाएं

नीची हैं और पानी ओवर-फ्लो कर के समूचे इलाके को डुबो देता है और लाखों, करोड़ों की फसल तबाह हो जाती है। इस बारे में सुनवाई नहीं होती है। मैं चाहूँगा कि सिनाई के लिए जो नहरें निकलती हुई हैं, उनका ठीक प्रबन्ध किया जाये और नालियों को ठीक किया जाये, ताकि खेतों में पानी जा सके। घाटर-लागिंग से नुकसान होता है, इस लिए पानी के निकलने का रास्ता हींना चाहिए।

हाल ही में वहां पर बाढ़ आई थी। मैंने दोग दर के उस ध्रुव की हानिन को देखा। पहले वहां पर सामन्तवाद था, जिसके पास लट्ठवंद लोग रहते थे। सामन्तवाद समाप्त हो गया और ठेकेदारी के रूप में नये सामन्तवाद का उदय हुआ है। कोई भी ठेकेदार नहीं है, जिसके पास दस बीस बंदुक वाले या कट्टे वाले नहीं हैं। किसी नेता की हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह उनके विरुद्ध आवाज उठा सके। नदी के बटाव को रोकने के लिए दो लाख रुपये सैवंशन किये जाते हैं। हमने अपनी आंखों से देखा हैं कि बास को बाट कर बेहया घर की, जो अपने आप पैदा हो जाता है, लगा दिया जाता है।

हमने गांव वालों से पूछा कि वे इसको क्यों नहीं रोकते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि क्या हम गोली खाये। मैं अदब से निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि अगर ठेकेदारी प्रधा को बन्द कर दिया जाये, तो लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों की बचत हो सकती है। आज देश में बहुत बेकारी है। सरकार के पास इंजीनियर्ज और ओवरसिपर्स आदि हैं। अगर लोगों को डेली बेंजिंग पर काम दिया जाये, तो देश का बहुत बड़ा भला हो जायेगा। अगर एक लाख रुपया खर्च होता है, तो निश्चित जानिये कि उसमें से पचास हजार रुपया ठेकेदार के

पाकेट में गया है और पच्चीस हजार रुपया साहब लोगों के पाकेट में गया है। कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं है। किसानों की गाड़ी कमाई चन्द लोगों के पाकेट में जा रही है। मैंने पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं के आंकड़े देखे हैं। जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, पर-कैपिटा इनकाम में 17 परसेंट की कमी हुई है।

हमारे यहां कुछ शूगर फैक्टरियां बीमार हालत में हैं। उनमें से एक फैक्टरी छिंतीनी में और दूसरी खुड़ा में है। छिंतीनी की फैक्टरी में लगभग दो करोड़ रुपये सरकार के हैं। मजदूरों और किसानों की गाड़ी कमाई का पैसा उसमें लगा हुआ है। लेकिन आज पचास लाख रुपये में भी वह फैक्टरी नहीं बिकेगी। ऐसी फैक्टरियों को रुबर दार किसानों को बर्बाद किया जा रहा है। सरकार को चाहिए कि वह इन फैक्टरियों को ले कर उनकी कैपेसिटी को बढ़ाए, ताकि वे ठीक ढंग में चल सकें।

क्या वह आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है कि किसान गन्ना पैदा करें, लेकिन विवाह-मादी के मौके पर उन्हें चीनी और मिठाई नसीब न हो? जब हम एक हजार या दस हजार किटल गन्ना सप्लाई करते हैं, तो क्या हमें चीनी पाने का हक नहीं है? यह केंद्रीय सबजेक्ट है। जो किसान गन्ना सप्लाई करता है, उसे मिलों द्वारा गन्ने का जो दाम मिलता है, उसी प्रोपोर्शन से, उसी दर से उसके लिए चीनी का कोटा नियम होता चाहिए। आज हालत क्या है? जब गन्ने का दाम तय होता है, तो उस समय चीनी का दाम कम होता है। जब सीजन समाप्त हो जाता है, तो चीनी का दाम आसमान छूने लगता है और किसान उसको खरीदने में असमर्थ होता है। मजदूर तो संगठित हैं, उसको सो बोनस

[श्री राम नगरना मिश्र]

मिल सकता है, किन्तु किसान को बोव का मूनाफ़ा नहीं मिलता है।

आपको जान कर अश्वर्य होगा कि विकास के नाम पर को-प्रापरेटिव के माध्यम से किसानों को जो फर्टलाइजर दिया जाता है, उस पर, अठारह, साढ़े अठारह परसेट इंट्रेस्ट उनसे लिया जाता है : देश भर में कहीं भी यह टिकाड़ नहीं है। अगर को-प्रापरेटिव सासाइटी किसानों को 100 रुपये का फर्टलाइजर दे दे, तो उनमें 18 रुपये लिए जाते हैं। वित्त पोषण स्कीम के अन्तर्गत को-प्रापरेटिव सासाइटी गांव में खाद देती है और केन मोस इटो बनून करती है, और डेढ़ परसेट वह ले लेती है। इसके अलावा 18 परसेट मूद भी लिया जाता है। अगर बैंक में एप्टो गत हो, तो किसान को दोबारा देना पड़ता है। हमारा केन का इलेक्ट्रिक वरदाद ही चुका है। मैं आप के माध्यम से चाहूँगा कि वित्त पोषण स्कीम को समाप्त किया जाय और गवां बाले बाले किसानों को साढ़े अठारह प्रतिशत मूद न देना। पड़े क्योंकि वहां यह नियम है कि गवां बाले बाले किसानों को जो फर्टलाइजर दिया जाय वह कम दाम पर दिया जाय लेकिन वह कम दाम पर नहीं दिया जाता है।

मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि देश में समाज-वाद आ जाय अगर गांवों के लोगों को पानी का पानी मिल जाय। आज भी हमारे इलाके के लोग शुद्ध पानी नहीं पाते हैं। इनमें ही नहीं, स्वास्थ्य विभाग का इनका प्रचार हो रहा है, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ गांवों में आधीं बोमारी जो हाती है वह किस बजह से होती है। यहां और भी गांवों में रहने वाले लोग हैं वे जानते होंगे, आप गांव के लोगों में पूछिए, गांवों में खास तीर से आरतीं का अगर कोई बोमारी भाँ हो तो कोई शोशा दिन में बहुर नहीं जा हकती,

रात के बजत वह बाहर जायेगी। यह सब से बड़ा कष्ट है। इसलिए गांवों में अगर शोचालय की व्यवस्था हो जाय और पीने का पानी मिल जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आवा समाजवाद आ जाय। मैं चाहूँगा कि बजट में इस के लिए प्रावधान हाना चाहिए कि गांवों में शोचालय बनाए जायं और वहां पीने का पानी मिल सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में मृद को एक राय होगी। जो बड़े बड़े गांव हैं उन को मैंन रोडम से जोड़ दिया जाय। हमारे यहां ठेकेदारों को यह स्कीम दे दी गई सड़क बनाने की, आधा काम हुआ। आधा नहीं हुआ और ठेकेदार को— रुपये का पेंसेट कर दिया गया। इस में काम ठीक तरह से नहीं हो पाता। हांता तो यह चाहिए था कि डेली बेजेत पर काम कराया जाय और उनको उचित मजदूरी दी जाय। परन्तु यह हुआ नहीं। हुआ ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से और उस में आधा रुपया ठेकेदार खा गए और उसमें बोँडोँबोँ ने ले लिया। अब जाय पड़ाँग हा ना उसमें से कौन गवाहा देगा? यिस को गोली खानी है? हमारे गोरखपुर में, आप जानते हैं क्या होता है? माननीय सदस्य सदस्य गोरखपुर के जा विरोधी दल में हैं, उन्हें पता है, वह होते तो बताते। किसकी हिम्मत है गोरखपुर में कि साधारण आदमों वहां जा कर ठेकेदारों ले ले। जहां ठेके को बात आती है हर तरफ भौजों में बन्दूक जाती हैं और अक्सर को हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह किसी दूसरे को ठेका दे सके। अप्स में जिस की बाहों में ज्यादा ताकत है वह ठेका लेता है। ऐसे ऐसे नामों लोग वहां हैं जिन के नाम से लोग धरते हैं। बीसों मध्येर वहां ठेकेदारों की तरफ से हो चुके।

वहीं छिंतानी है, कई साल से सुना जा रहा है कि पुल बनेगा, रेलवे लाइन

बनेगी खुद प्रधान मंत्री उद्घाटन करने गई लेकिन आज तक वहाँ कुछ नहीं बन सका। आज भी हमें डर है कि सचमुच में यह पुल बनेगा या नहीं।

इसी हाउस में जब पं० कमलापति जी रेल मंत्री थे तो उन्होंने एलान किया था कि कुशीनगर विश्व का सब से प्रसिद्ध स्थान है, देवरिया से पड़रेना वाया कुशीनगर एक रेलवे लाइन बनेगी। अब इस बजट में यह नहीं बह है या नहीं। अगर न हो तो मैं मंत्री जो से निवेदन कहूँगा कि मंत्री जी अपने भाषण में कम से कम एलान करें जिस से हमारे इलाके के लोगों को मंत्रीप्रति तो हो जाय। छिंतीनी से रेलवे लाइन देवरिया तक आ जाती है तो वह इलाका स्वर्ग हो जाएगा। बड़ी लाइन हा जायगो तो हमें विकास करने का अवसर मिलेगा।

अन्त में मैं यह कहूँगा कि हमें गन्ना पैरने की इजाजत मिलनी चाहिए। यह केन्द्रीय विषय है, इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि कृषि मंत्री महोदय इस को इजाजत दें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बजट की प्रशंसा करता हूँ। मैं चाहूँगा कि जो मैंने कहा है उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए गांवों के लिए कुछ अधिक बजट जहर स्वीकृत किया जाय।

ओ सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के खर्च इतने बढ़ गए हैं कि उम्मीद है कि उस को इस लोक सभा में अनुपूरक मांग रखने की आवायकता पड़ रही है। मैं आप को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक साल भर पहले जब इस देश में एक नई सरकार बनी थी तो उस ने यह

नारा दिया था जिस नारे के आधार पर कि वह चुनाव लड़ कर और जीतकर आई थी—उस में यह कहा गया था कि: चुनिए उसे जो सरकार चलाने की बात तो दूर रही, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि सरकार की बात तो क्या, देश बैलगाड़ी की गति में प्रगति करे, वह स्थिति अभी नहीं आई है। सरकार कैसे चलेगी? यह तो सरकार जाने।

यह प्रगति, यह विकास और यह कांतियाँ केवल कागजों पर आया करती हैं। पहले एक नारा आया था हरित कांति वा, उम्मीद फसलें कागजों पर उगाई गई, चिंचाई स्याही से की गई और फिर पता नहीं फसलें कौन काट गया! यह देश अपनी जगह पर है, सरकारी योजनायें हर साल बनती हैं, पैसे की कमी भी बार बार होती है, इस साल जो भया बजट है उसमें पता नहीं क्या होगा लेकिन जो रप्तार सरकार की है उम्मीद तो यही लगता है कि अगले साल भी मही सब हाने वाला है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि खर्चों की मांग, यह तो एक प्रक्रिया है जो कि पुरी होगी परन्तु सरकार को जिस तरह से काम करना चाहिए था उस तरह से काम नहीं किया गया है?

कृषि के क्षेत्र में हम कान्तिकारी परिवर्तन की बात हम रोज़ सुनते हैं। रेडियो और टेलीविजन पर अनेक नई योजनाओं के

[श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया]

बारे में हम देखते सुनते हैं लेकिन किसान का जो दर्द है, उसकी जो खाद, पानी और विजली की समस्याएँ है उनवीं ओर किसी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। डीजन महंगा हो गया है, विजली महंगी हो गई है और किसानों को जो योजनाएँ मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिली है। मध्य प्रदेश में किसानों को खाद बीज पर सर्वोडी भी नहीं दी जाती है। किसान की जैसी हालत है वह सभी को पता है। कहने के लिए वह अन्नदाना है, सभी लोग उम्रका दिया हुआ खाते हैं लेकिन किसान की ओर कोन ध्यान देता है? यह मुख्य प्रश्न है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहूँगा कि किसान के उत्थान की ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। अभी अभी एक विशाल रैली यहां पर आयोजित की गई थी किसानों की हमवर्दी प्राप्त करने के लिए, उस पर मुझे कोई आपत्ति भी नहीं है लेकिन अगर किसानों के लिए कारगर योजनाय ननाई गई होतीं, तो आजादी के बाद तीस सालों में किसान निश्चित रूप में प्रगतिशील बन जाता। अगर किसान को आवश्यक पानी, खाद और बीज मिल जाता तो उसको उन्नति हो जाती थी। आज कृषि के क्षेत्र में बड़े बड़े अनुसन्धान किए जा रहे हैं परन्तु वह अच्छे पेपर बुक तक ही सीमित हो जाते हैं, उनको कोई किसानों के खेत तक पहुँचाने वाला नहीं है जिससे कि किसानों को लाभ मिल सके। मेरा अनुरोध है कि कृषि के बारे में जो अनुसन्धान किए जाते हैं उनको आम किसानों तक पहुँचाया जाए ताकि उनका उत्थान बढ़ सके और उनमें खुगहाली आ सके।

जहां तक सिचाई योजनाओं का सम्बन्ध है, योजनाये बनाई जाती है लेकिन उन पर अमल नहीं होता है। मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा के ऊपर सिचाई योजनाये बननी

चाहिए थीं। वहां पर जो बारना बांध था वह टूट-फूट गया जिससे बड़ी तबाही आई। यह इस लिए हुआ कि इस प्रकार की योजनाये बनाते समय लाधरवाही बरती जाती है और जो निर्माण किया जाता है उस पर ठीक से ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। इसी का यह परिणाम हुआ कि जो लाखों रुपये की लागत लगी थी वह बरखाद हो गई। नर्मदा प्रोजेक्ट जो है वह मध्य प्रदेश के लिए एक बरदान सिद्ध होगा इसलिए उस पर पुरा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। वह मंत्रिमण्डल में रुका पड़ा है। कभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट और कभी हाईकोर्ट में मामला चला जाता है। इस प्रकार मे प्रगति के लिए जो निश्चित कार्यक्रम होने चाहिए उन पर अमल नहीं हो पा रहा है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे कर नर्मदा सागर बांध बनाए जाने की व्यवस्था करे और उस पर तुरन्त कार्यवाही करें।

अभी मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने कहा कि हमारी ओर अधेरा है और सब जगह उजाला है परन्तु मैं उनको बता दूँ कि सभी लोगों का यही कहना है, उजाला कही भी नहीं है, चारों ओर अधेरा ही अधेरा है। उस अधेरे में हम रास्ता खोजने की बात सोच रहे हैं। अच्छे और निश्चित कार्यक्रम बनाने के बाद ही इस अन्धेरे का दूर किया जा सकता है। इस सदर्भ में एक छोटी सी कहानी याद आ गई है। एक बार यह निश्चित हुआ सुबह गांव के सभी लोग मिल कर एक लोटा दूध कड़ाव में डालेंगे जिसको बाद में प्रसाद के रूप में वितरित किया जायेगा। लोगों ने सोचा अधेरे में कौन देखेगा कि हमने दूध डाला या नहीं डाला और हमने अगर एक लोटा पानी ही डाल दिया तो उससे क्या फर्क पड़ेगा। इस प्रकार से सभी लोग दूध की जगह पानी ही

डालते गए और जब देखा गया तो वहाँ दूध नहीं, पानी ही पानी था ।

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की योजना बनाने से कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है, जब कि उन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये ठोस पग न उठाये जायें । अभी सरकार गुजरात की स्थिति पर चर्चा कर रही थी और हम ने भी लोक सभा में चर्चा की है । आरक्षण के मामले को ले कर आज हरिजन कितना असुरक्षित है, इस के बारे में किसी को चिन्ता नहीं है । यह आनंदोलन मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात में चारों तरफ फैल रहा है । महसूणा जिले के गांवों के अन्दर 500 लोगों को उन के घरबार के साथ निकाल दिया गया, उन को झौंपड़ियों में आग लगा कर गांव छाड़ने की बाध्य कर दिया । हरिजन असुरक्षित हैं । डाकू उम्मूलन अभियान में जब मुख्य मंत्रियों को बैटक हो रही थी, तो ग्वालियर जिले के एक गांव के अन्दर पांच लोगों को उड़ा दिया गया और उस के पहले की घटना आप को पता है कि कई लोगों को एक साथ लाइन में छड़ा कर के उड़ा दिया गया था । इस प्रकार की स्थिति के रहे हुए क्या हम कह सकते हैं कि देश के अन्दर कोई सरकार काम कर रही है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only two hours have been allotted for this discussion. If everyone takes 20 minutes, it will become difficult. Please conclude

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दूसरी सत्यनारायण जटिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूँगा, वैने यही मोका हम लोगों को सरकार से अपनी बात कहने का मिलता है । मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर काम के बदले अनाज योजना के अन्दर सड़कों बनाई गई थीं । इसी योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्माण के काम और छोटी मोटी सिंचाई के काम भी हाथ में लिए गए, स्कूल भवन तथा

ग्रामीण सर्विकालय भी बनाए गए । ग्रामों का विकास कैसे हो, इस योजना को पहले हाथ में लिया गया था । केन्द्र सरकार की ग्रामीण एकीकृत विकास योजना एक योजना है, जिस के अन्तर्गत अब काम नहीं हो रहा है । इसलिए मेरा सरकार से कहना है कि जब वे सारी बातें करती हैं, तो वह इन सारी बातों पर भी ध्यान दें । ग्रामोदय के बारे में और सारी सुविधायें दे कर जब तक ग्रामों का विकास नहीं होगा, तब तक इस देश का विकास नहीं हो सकेगा । आम आदमी, तक, जो दूर दराज के गांवों में रहता है, जंगलों में रहता है, हरिजन-पिछड़ा हुआ व्यक्ति तक सारी मुविधाएं सरकार पहुँचायें, तभी यह सरकार प्रजातान्त्रिक और लोक-तान्त्रिक सरकार कहलवाने का हक प्राप्त कर सकती है ।

इन ग्रन्थों के साथ, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना कथन समाप्त करता हूँ ।

प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह : (छपरा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो तीन बातों की ओर आप के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । हमारे निर्वाचित धोन में पूज्य राजेन्द्र वाबू के नाम पर एक राजेन्द्र महाविद्यालय है । राजेन्द्र वाबू के मारे विचार और उन का व्यक्तित्व सारे विश्व में फैला हुआ है । यह हम सभी जानते हैं । शिक्षा मंत्री जी और हमारे राज्य वित्त मंत्री जी यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उन से आग्रह करूँगा कि राजेन्द्र वाबू के नाम पर, उन की सेवाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय छपरा में स्थापित कथा जाए, जो कि उनका जन्म स्थान है । राजेन्द्र कालेज के प्रध्यापक प्रो० रामानन्द शर्मा जी का एक पत्र मुझे आज मिला है, जिस में उन्होंने उल्लेख किया है कि राष्ट्र प्राज एक भीषण संकट से गुजर रहा है । स्वार्थपरता का बोलबाला है, चर्तुदिक नीतिक हास हो रहा है और इस राष्ट्र के नव-निर्माण में, चरित्र निर्माण में उन्होंने यह भी सुझाव

[प्रो० सत्यदेब सिंह]

दिया है कि विरोधी पक्ष का भी महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होता है, उन की भी भूमिका होती है;। विरोधी पक्ष के लोग सिर्फ आलोचना करने में उद्यत होते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार चाहे किसी की भी हो, लेकिन राष्ट्र सर्वोपरि होता है। हमारे राष्ट्र का निर्माण नहीं हो सका है, तो हमारा भविष्य बड़ा ही अन्धकारपूर्ण है। इसलिए मैं विरोधी पक्ष के भाइयों से आग्रह करूँगा कि राष्ट्र के नन्दननिनाय के लिए सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, सांस्कृतिक अभ्युदय के लिए हमारा प्रयत्न होना चाहिए, मात्र आलोचना, प्रत्यालोचना से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं बार बार सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करता हूँ कि जब तक सारन जिले में तटबन्ध नहीं दया जाएगा, तब तक वहां के किसानों की हालत दिन-प्रतिदिन बदतर होती जाएगी। लेकिन अभी तक ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी और लोक सभा में मेरा बार बार अब तक का कथन अरण्यरांदन हुआ, इसलिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। रेल मंत्री जी ने अनेकानेक प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत किए हैं और इस प्रकार उन्होंने प्रयास किया है कि रेल सुविधा को जनतेपर्याप्ती बनाया जाए। मेरा आग्रह छपरा-दाराणसी की रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने के लिये है।

मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूँगा कि इनकाम टैक्स में उन्होंने वापी छूट दी है, काफी प्रश्न दिया है, लेकिन यह आयकार कालेजों के जिक्षकों के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा अवरोधक है। उन को अभी भी पर्याप्त सुविधाएं नहीं भिल सकी हैं। आज जो बड़े बड़े पूँजीपति हैं वे नम्बर दो का धन्धा करते हैं, करों में चोरी करते हैं, लेकिन जो मासिन वेतन पाने वाले हैं, सरकारी नौकर हैं, उन से इन्कम टैक्स लेना, खास कर यूनिवर्सिटी और कालेजों के अध्यापकों से लेना उचित नहीं है, उन को इस से बरी किया जाय, स्पॉकि वे सच्चे समाज सेवक हैं, उन्हें कोई दूसरा प्रोत्साहन

नहीं मिलता है। इसलिये उन के वेतन में से इनकम टैक्स की कटौती करना उन के प्रति अन्याय है।

एक निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूँ कि जो कर-वंधना करते हैं, करों की चोरी करते हैं, उन को कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दी जाय।

एक बात की ओर मैं विशेष रूप से आप का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। मैं पिछले महीने शान्ति निकेतन गया था। बहुत वचपन से शान्ति-निकेतन का नाम सुनता था, लेकिन इस बार मुझे एक कमेटी के साथ वहां जाने का अवसर मिला। यह कमेटी पं० विश्वम्भर नाथ पाण्डेय की अध्यक्षता में वहां गई थी। हम लोगों से वहां के छात्र और छावाओं ने यह शिकायत की कि उन की मर्यादा खनरे में है, उन के यहां शान्ति और व्यवस्था का ठीक प्रबन्ध नहीं है। मैं यहां पर उपस्थित मंदद सदस्य श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु का ध्यान इस की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वहां पर इस समय उन की पार्टी की सरकार है। वहां पर इस समय शान्ति नहीं है, शान्ति निकेतन एक आदर्श शिक्षण संस्था है, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से वह अधोगति की ओर जा रहा है उन के सुधार के लिये प्रान्तीय मरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार का कर्तव्य हो जाता है

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Bihar). It is a Central University.

श्रो० सत्यदेब सिंह : उस की शान्ति-व्यवस्था प्रान्तीय सरकार का दायित्व है। . . .

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): Shantiniketan is not in a municipal area or in Panchayat area. It is in an independent land.

श्रो० सत्यदेब सिंह : उस का दायित्व आप के ऊपर है। शान्ति-निकेतन के अलावा मैं कलकत्ता भी गया था

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, since he has taken my name, may I now take the liberty of enlightening him that only very recently your Home Secretary went to Calcutta—it has come out in an open letter—and said that of the whole country, the law and order situation in West Bengal is about the best. I would not be able to quote the exact language. While staying in a glass house, do not try to pelt stones at others.

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष जी, विपुरा और आसाम में जो घटनायें घटी हैं पिछले सत्र में इस भदन में उन पर काफी चर्चा हुई थी और हमारे पश्चिमी बंगाल के माननीय सदस्य बन्धुओं ने

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the subject proper

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : मैं वही कहना चाहता हूँ। ये लोग विश्व-बन्धुत्व की बात करते हैं, लेकिन बंगाल में जाने के बाद मुझे कुछ ऐसा अनुभव हुआ—वहां पर “हिन्दुस्तानी” शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जो गैर-बंगलियों के लिए होता है। जहां नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का जन्म स्थान है, जिन के एक-एक शब्द में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना कूट-कूट कर निकलती थी, जो विश्वबन्धु चित्तरंजन दास और गुरुदेव का जन्म स्थान है, वहां पर हिन्दुस्तानी और गैर-हिन्दुस्तानी की बात की जाती है। मैं नहीं सोच पाता हूँ—बंगाल जो कि भारतीय संस्कृति का मूल केन्द्र है, वहां पर इस प्रकार की भावना छिपी हुई है.... (ध्वन्यान).... वहां पर इधर के लोगों को हिन्दुस्तानी कहा जाय... (ध्वन्यान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will please sit down. He is on a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, the hon. Member is playing with fire. Firstly, as a Member, he has to take the responsibility for what he is stating here. If he misleads the House, that amounts to a contempt of

the House. Let the hon. Member understand this. At least there is one State in this country, namely, West Bengal, where the question of locals and non-locals is not known to anybody and I am proud of this fact that I represent that State. Therefore, he should not have recourse to this mean method.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. Mr. Sinha, you may continue.

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर यह कह रहा हूँ कि वहां पर जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार है, वैसा भारत के किसी भी कोने में नहीं है। छपरा, जहां पर मेरा जन्मस्थान है, वहां पर भी हमारे बंगाली भाई रहते हैं, लेकिन वे पूरे सम्मान से रहते हैं, वहां वे बड़े भाई की तरह पूज्य हैं, पूरी तरह से गौरवान्वित हैं, लेकिन जिन को कलकत्ते में हिन्दुस्तानी कहा जाता है, उन का जीवन वहां पर बड़ा कष्टमय है। वहां पर दो तरह का व्यवहार है। वहां पर हिसा है और उन लोगों की झोपियों को उजाड़ा जाता है। मैं अभी घापा गया था, जो कलकत्ता में है, और 24 परगना जिले में है। मैं यह शिकायत के साथ अनुरोध करता हूँ आप के माध्यम से सरकार में कि वहां पर शान्ति व्यवस्था कायम रहनी चाहिए और अगर पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार इस को कायम नहीं रख सकती, तो उस सरकार को रहने का कोई नैतिक अधिकार नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : मैं यह निवेदन भी करना चाहता हूँ कि छपरा में जयप्रकाश महिला महाविद्यालय है लेकिन उस महाविद्यालय में छात्रावास के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के पास वर्षों से आवेदन-पत्र पड़ा हुआ है। मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि हमारे जिले में एक ही महिला नहाविद्यालय है और छात्रावास के भवान में

[प्रो० सन्य देव सिः]

मुद्रर देहातों की छात्राओं को पढ़ने में अत्यन्त कठिनाई होती है, अमुदिधा होती है और मुद्रर गांवों की छात्राएं उच्च शिक्षा से बचित रहती हैं। इन्हिए मैं यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि सरकार इस बात को देखे कि कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ठीक से काम करे और खास कर नारी शिक्षा के लिए जितनी सारी सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता है, वे सारी सुविधाएं दें।

एक बात और मैं आप के मध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो गुजरात में आरक्षण विरोधी आनंदोलन चल रहा है, वह हमारे लिए एक अत्यन्त दुःखद घटना है। पूज्य वापू की जन्म भूमि पर इस प्रकार का हरिजन आरक्षण विरोधी मंथर्ष चलता है, तो उस को सरकार को सख्ती से दबाना चाहिए क्योंकि यह हमारे लिए एक कलंक की बात है। मंदियों से, हजारों वर्गों से और न जाने आदिकाल से ये जां हमारे हरिजन भाई हैं, दबे हुए रहे हैं और मेवाओं में आरक्षण का प्राचीन सरकार ने उन के लिए किया है और जब हमारे संविधान में भी ऐसी व्यवस्था है, तो एक राष्ट्र भक्त के नाते हमें उस का सम्मान करना चाहिए और सभी पक्षों के लोगों को इस का समर्थन करना चाहिए। आज जो विरोधी पक्ष के लोग चूप हैं, उन्हें भी एक ऐसा बातावरण तैयार करना चाहिए जिस से इस आनंदोलन को बढ़ावा न मिले, प्रोत्याहन न मिले। हरिजनों को आरक्षण देना सर्वथा न्यायोचित है और बिहार में और अन्य प्रदेशों में जहाँ इन पिछड़ी जातियों की बात होती है, वहाँ पर जातियों के आधार पर नहीं बल्कि अर्थिक आधार पर ऐसे सारे लोगों को आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। लोकनायक श्री जयप्रकाश मारायण भी यही चाहते थे कि इस का आधार जाति नहीं बल्कि इस का आधार अर्थिक होना चाहिए, और अर्थिक व्यवस्था को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अन्य वर्गों को भी आरक्षण

मिलना चाहिए अन्यथा देश में एक बहुत भयंकर तूफान उठेगा।

इन नारी स्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार मेरे अनुरोध पर और मेरे मुद्रावों पर विचार करेगी।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since relevance is not the most important point while speaking on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, I will take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the concerned Minister and the House to a situation of terror which is there in the Khetri Copper Complex area.

Sir, in the Supplementary Demands for Grants there are Supplementary Grants for the Department of Mines as well. I wish it all well. But, Sir, one public undertaking under this Department viz., Khetri Copper Project—which is a very important project since copper is in short supply—is still going in the red.

Yesterday, I went to Khetri on receipt of the information that there is an atmosphere of terror prevailing there. After going there I found that for the last few days lot of workers and their family members are being dragged by the Police from the Plant as well as from their houses daily. They are being taken to the police station. Lot of them are being beaten and this is going on daily. The situation there is very upsetting. Now, why did it all happen? On account of the atmosphere of terror nobody was prepared to tell me the story in the beginning but as I told them my identify they came out with facts. I was told that an accident took place by a truck and that truck, according to the public, was being driven by a bridegroom who had no licence. One body died on the spot and another was severely injured. Police instead of pacifying the crowd which was very agitated asked them what had happened. On being told the facts they said that such accidents do happen. We will see that some money is given

14.00 hrs.

to the victims' families. The ordinary people over there tried to say that it was being driven by a person without any licence. But the police did not care. The situation came to this pass that after this kind of dealing, and after this kind of attitude, the public were much agitated; that truck was burnt, as it happens in such situations. Some of the people went away after indulging in mutual stone-throwing between the police and the people in which some members of the public and some policemen were injured. Much later when the crowd thinned, the police opened fire and two were injured. When I went to police station and talked with the DSP I asked him: What is all this, because, as it is the Khetri complex is in a difficult position? If this sort of situation prevails production is bound to suffer. Why should such things happen. I asked him, Sir, you will be surprised to know this, Sir. The DSP told me that those who were injured were injured through the public firing. No member of the public had any gun at all with him. How can they open fire. The DSP said he was sorry that the Police did not aim at the crowd but fired in the air. Sir, if this is the attitude of the police officer over there how can the workers of the public undertakings do their duties? What will be the situation in the area? Production is bound to suffer. I very earnestly request the Minister to go into this whole matter and take steps so that normal situation comes back there. He should take immediate steps so that the workers may feel normal, and are safe from persecution and can attend to their duties. Sir, the Police themselves say that still lot of warrants are pending and 100 more will be arrested. That means that they want this sort of a situation to continue. I request the Minister to put a stop to this thing immediately. With three more points. I will finish.

One of my points is with regard to Demand No 14 Civil Supplies have

been allocated additional sums. For what purpose, we do not know. In Delhi for successive 2 weeks, in ration shops we were denied rice. But we were seeing in the newspapers that procurement was going on, there is record procurement in Haryana and Punjab and so one Sir, how far Haryana and Punjab are from Delhi? If this is the kind of situation with regard to the capital city of the country, we know what is happening in the rest of the country. This Ministry should not be named Civil Supplies Ministry' but it should be named as 'Non-Supply Ministry' because that will only be the proper word for it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not go to that ration shop where there is no ration.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: It is exactly like that. What is really needed is this. Only the other day 10,000 women demonstrated against price rise and non supply of essential commodities. These 10,000 women came from all over the country. They demanded that the government should put a stop to price rise. They also stated that unless you do it, your sleep will be disturbed in the future. I think that the only effective measure in this regard would be to strengthen the public distribution system and the take over of the wholesale trade in essential commodities.

There are two more points and I finish.

One is about the foreign trade. Only the other day the MRTP Act was modified. It was stated that production for export will not be counted for the purpose of the MRTP Act. Now we find that those who have been given this additional licence for production in the name of exports are not fulfilling any of their obligations whatsoever. So, now the proposal is to do away with that condition of export in regard to granting of the excess capacity. This is the attitude of Government towards the monopoly houses. The Government is always soft towards the monopoly houses. And these monopoly houses never

[Smt. Geeta Mukharjee]

care for their obligations at all. We have already stated many times in the past that unless the Export Import Trade is nationalised and proper attempts made to boost exports, the present situation will not improve. Oiling the monopoly interests will not improve the situation, Sir. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us how far these monopolists have fulfilled the obligations with regard to the foreign trade. Here I find that there is an additional Department, that is another head: Cabinet. Their most important work seems to be concentration of more and more powers. We are very apprehensive of the statements which are being made now and then by some important Members of the ruling party including the Members of the Cabinet rank. Their intention is to break the duly elected Government in West Bengal. They are paying scant attention and respect for the State Governments in Kerala and West Bengal which are the constitutionally elected Government. They are blowing hot and cold. One day the Prime Minister gives an assurance that they have no intention of dismissing the Governments in West Bengal and Kerala. But the next day some luminaries on the Congress-I side say that they are going to topple the State Governments there. The Government at the Centre is most active in this field and it is conspiring to break the popular Government in the States like West Bengal and Kerala. I warn the Government at the Centre that if such a situation takes place, they will have to face a veritable revolt from the people of West Bengal. So, Sir, I oppose the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय सदस्या बोल रही थीं, सरकारों को गिराने के संबंध में। मैं इस के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वैस्ट-बंगाल की सरकार किस तरीके से काम कर रही है। वैस्ट-बंगाल की सरकार गरीब जोतेदारों को अलग कर रही है,

गरीब जोतेदारों की जमीनें छीन रही हैं और उन के साथ भयंकर अत्याचार हो रहा है। इस संबंध में, इस सदन में भी कई दफा चर्चा हुई है। काम के बदले अनाज योजना में किस तरीके के घोटाले किए गए हैं, उस के बारे में सारी जानकारी यहां पर आई है। कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत अनाज का कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं है, जो भारत सरकार द्वारा सप्लाई किया गया है। जो सरकार इस तरीके से अव्यवस्था करती है, निश्चित तरीके से उस के लिए कोई न कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से दो सरकारें और हैं, केरल सरकार और मद्रास सरकार, जिस के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर 35 करोड़ श्याएँ के स्प्रिट घोटाले के संबंध में चर्चा की गई। कितना बड़ा अन्याय और अत्याचार इन सरकारों द्वारा किया जा रहा है। ऐसी सरकारों के खिलाफ भारत सरकार कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करती है, कोई कमीशन नहीं बिठाती है, उन के संबंध में कोई उचित व्यवस्था नहीं करती है तो निश्चित तरीके से अन्य सरकारें भी इसी प्रकार की गड़बड़ियाँ करेंगी और उस से सारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन खराब हो जाएगा। इसलिए मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है कि इस संबंध में मंत्री महोदय कुछ न कुछ व्यवस्था करें ताकि इस प्रकार के गड़बड़-घोटाले न हों और उचित व्यवस्था हो जाए। इसी प्रकार बंगाल में एजूकेशन के मामले में भी काफी अव्यवस्था फैली हुई है। प्राइवेट संस्थाओं में, यूनिवर्सिटीज में, महाविद्यालयों में, सब जगह अव्यवस्था है जब कि व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में राज्य-सरकार और भ.रत-सरकार दोनों को बराबर के अधिकारों हैं। ऐसी हालत में एक पार्टी किन्हीं संस्थाओं में अपने मुतादिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बनाना चाहती है तो निश्चित तौर पर दूसरे लोगों के मन में असंतोष पैदा होगा। हजारों स्कूलों में वहां के हैड-मास्टर्स और अध्यापकों को किस प्रकार से बदला गया है और अपने लोगों को उन स्थानों पर रखा गया है, यह सोचने की बात है। इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए, जब कोई

राज्य सरकार अपनी विचारधारा के लोगों को हर जगह डालने की कोशिश करती है और व्यवस्था फैलाती है। उससे भारत के नागरिकों के दिमाग में किस प्रकार की भावना पैदा होगी, यह सोचने की बात है।

पहले भी मैंने निवेदन किया था और अब भी करना चाहता हूँ और वह वैक्स के बारे में है। आप स्थान स्थान पर वैंकों की स्थापना कर रहे हैं और ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना भी कर रहे हैं। बैंकों की व्यवस्था क्या है इस और भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। गरीब लोगों को करा बर्ज आसानी से मिल रहा है? आप दिन आप बैंकों की जाग्राएं स्थापित करते हैं। लेकिन फिर भी बैंकों के पास इसने रिसर्वेशन नहीं होती है कि दूर दूर के स्थानों पर जा कर वे गरीबों को लोन वितरित कर सके, उनके लिए कागजात तैयार कर सके, कर्जों को बमूली कर सके। गांव में बैंकों की जाग्राएं प्राप्त खोल रहे हैं, उन में भी इसी प्रकार को कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आपको ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि आम आदमी, गरीब आदमी आरखास कर समाल और मार्गिन फार्मर को लोन आसानी से उपलब्ध हो सके और उसको फार आफ प्लेसिस में न जाना पड़े।

सिविल मफ्लाइंज के बारे में भी मैं थोड़ा सा अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। लोगों को जो आदर्शवास्तुएं दी जाती हैं उनको पाने में बहुत दानांक होती है खास कर गांवों में। आप इन वस्तुओं को महकारी समिक्षियों के द्वारा वितरित करना चाहते हैं लेकिन उन के पास कोई फंडस नहीं है, कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। फंडग के अभाव में प्राइवेट डीलर्ज को ये सभी कंट्रोल आर्टिकल्ज वितरित करने के लिए दें दी जाती है। वे इसका दुर्लभोग करते हैं, ब्लैक में इनको बेचते हैं। आपको चाहिए कि आप कोआप-रेटिङ्ज को मजबूत बनाएं, उनके बास्ते फंडज एलाट करें ताकि कंज्यूमर्स को ये तमाम

आर्टिकल्ज ठीक कीमत पर मिल सकें। इससे आप लोगों को सहलियत मिलेगी। कोआप्रेटिव सेसेसाइटीज डिफंक्ट पड़ी हुई हैं, उनके ग्रोल डयूज पड़े हुए हैं, उन के पास फंडस नहीं हैं और वे कंट्रोल आर्टिकल्ज लोगों को सप्लाई नहीं कर पा रही हैं। इस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को ठीक करने के लिए मैंने पहले भी सुझाव दिया था कि कम से कम पांच सौ करोड़ की आपको बजट में व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये और अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो यह सारी व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से चल सकती है। राज्य सरकारों के पास फंडज नहीं हैं कि वे सिविल सेल्काइंज की आर्टिकल्ज को ठीक प्रकार से लोगों को बांट सकें। एक बार आप ही इन महकारी समितियों को अपने गांवों पर बड़ा कर दें, उनके बास्ते फंडज एलाट कर दें तो उससे काको नाभ लोगों को धूंधल सकता है। ऐसा अपने किया तो जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम है वह ठीक ही जाएगा।

आपने यह भी कहा है कि आप सात ग्राम परसेंट कोल का उत्पादन बढ़ा रहे हैं। कोल लोगों को हासिल करने में वड़ी कठिनाई थी सामना करना पड़ता है। हैंडस्ट्री बाले तथा दूसरे लोग जो हैं उन को अगर कोल उपलब्ध माला में नहीं मिलता है तो वे अपना उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं। विजली की बैने ही कमी है। कोयला भी ठोक से उपलब्ध नहीं है। वैसी हालत में इंडस्ट्रीज फुल प्रोडक्शन नहीं कर पा रही है। इस बास्ते कोल की उपलब्धता भी आपको बढ़ानी होगी। कोल के मामले में बहुत सी गड़बड़ियाँ हैं। पिछली बार सदन में एक बात उठी थी। आप ने कोल का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया है। लेकिन ऐसा होने पर भी प्राइवेट पार्टीज बहुत सी हैं जो चोरी छिपे कोल निवाल रही हैं। इसके साथ साथ कुछ सरकारें भी ऐसी हैं जो कोल के स्पर्शिंग में अपना हाथ बंदा रही हैं गोल्ड के तरीके से। पचास लाख टन के आप सास कोल का ब्लैक मार्किट किया जा रहा है।

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

राज्य सरकारों की तरफ से । इस अव्यवस्था को भी आप को रोकना चाहिये ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कोल की प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो और उसी से हमारे सारे सैक्टर ठीक प्रकार से चल सकेंगे, चाहे पब्लिक सैक्टर हो या प्राइवेट सैक्टर हो । तब जा कर सारी व्यवस्थाएं ठीक प्रकार बैठेंगी ।

पब्लिक सैक्टर में जो बाम आप ने लिये हैं, उन में बहुत सी शजनीतिक पाटियां यूनियनों के अन्दर फंस गई हैं । उन को मैनेजमेंट की तरफ से काफी प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है जिस से हमारे बामकाज में विचार और बाधाएं पड़ती हैं और उत्पादन ठीक नहीं हो पाता है । इसलिये पब्लिक सैक्टर जो हमारा बेस है और हमारे देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी है, वह आगे नहीं आ पाता है । उन को प्रबन्ध अगर ठीक प्रकार से नहीं होता है और उस में इस प्रकार की गडबड़ी है और अगर उन सारी अव्यवस्थाओं को नहीं रोका जाता तो फिर मुश्किल हो जाती है ।

मैं एक भिसाल रखना चाहता हूं, हमारे यहां एक खेतड़ी प्रोजेक्ट 15 साल 5हले बना था । उस में जिन लोगों की जमीन एक्वायर की गई थीं, उनको कोई मुश्किल नहीं दिया गया जब कि सरकार की धोषणा थी कि जिन लोगों की जमीन इंडस्ट्री के लिए लगे, उन को तुरन्त मुश्किल दिया जाएगा, लेकिन कोई मुश्किल नहीं दिया गया है, ठोटी कोर्ट से ले कर सुप्रीम-कोर्ट तक इन मामलों को फंसाया जाता है, और मैनेजमेंट की यह कोशिश होती है कि किसी प्रकार भी मुश्किल न दिया जाये । जब से खेतड़ी प्रोजेक्ट बना है, आज तक जितनी जमीन और मकान इस के लिए एक्वायर किये गये, किसी को कोई मुश्किल नहीं दिया गया, जो कि तुरन्त दिलवाया जाये ।

यह भी एक एप्रीमेंट थो कि जिन की जमीन और मकान लेंगे, उन को रोजगार देंगे और धन्धे पर लगाएंगे, लेकिन आज तक उन लोगों को नहीं लगाया गया है । जितने भी प्रोजेक्ट पब्लिक सैक्टर में हैं, उन में मनमाने तरीके से जिस क्षेत्र के प्रोजेक्ट लगाने वाले, रहने वाले हैं, वहां के लोगों का लाकर वहां विठाया जाता है । इस तरह का जो अत्याचार होता है, उस को रोका जाये ।

इस के साथ-साथ जो डिमांड्स प्रस्तुत की गई हैं, उन का मैं समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am rising to oppose these Supplementary Demands because, I feel there is no Government in the country today. Everyday murders, robbery, dacoity, rape, smuggling, all sorts of crimes are just taking place and there is no control of the Government. Even the custodians of law and order, police, are themselves involved in committing crime. If there had been any Government, these things would have not taken place.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the discussion is about supplementary Demands. Come to the subject proper.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: That is why, I am pointing out that the Ministry of Home Affairs should not be given any funds from the Consolidated Funds of India. That is why I am saying that the Ministry of Home Affairs is totally a failure.

The point is that if this situation prevails, ultimately the entire economic system will get paralysed. Nobody will be allowed to function properly. That is why I am talking of the law and order situation in the country today. This has been completely paralysed. At the same time prices are going up. People are finding themselves completely unable to purchase anything. I am just giving some remarks on several subjects because I do not have much time.

to speak. At the Fair Price shop nothing is available today. In Uttar Pradesh there had been a particular system which was introduced to distribute certain things. Now that system is going to be abolished. This distribution is being given to the Co-operatives Department. This is a corrupt department. Distribution of essential commodities is being handed over to this Department. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Finance Minister to pass on my opinion to the UP Government so that they must consider it before deciding anything in that regard.

About unemployment, I would say this is a very serious problem. This problem is increasing day by day. This is a human problem and more serious problem that the nation is facing today. Government must pay maximum attention to solve this problem. Our entire economy should be formulated in such a manner that maximum number of people are given employment. Otherwise if unemployment increases, there will certainly be disastrous consequences. At this moment, we find that many of our unemployed young men are getting involved in violence, crimes etc. About most of the robberies etc. taking place to-day, it is reported that many of the people involved in them are unemployed young men.

The root cause of even this anti-reservation movement which is going on to-day, I find, is unemployment. If the unemployment problem is solved, this kind of trouble will also get eradicated.

AN HON. MEMBER: Does the hon. Member have any solution for this unemployment problem? Will the state it?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I can certainly give suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He requires time to do it. He has got sufficient matter on which he can speak. But I will not allow him time. It is a vast subject.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Unemployment can be eradicated if Government has got the political will to do it. But, in fact, Government does not have that political will. They do not have the intention to do it, because unless there is poverty and unless there is ignorance, people cannot be exploited. And our friends cannot come to power. That is the reason why unemployment is not being eradicated.

Anyway, we are to-day finding a kind of caste war in the name of reservation. It is most unfortunate, because ultimately it will disintegrate our entire society. There should have been class war, and not caste war. Some political leaders are supporting this. It is most unfortunate. The thing is that reservation must continue, and anybody opposing it to-day is not doing justice to the society. People who are down-trodden and who have been exploited for thousands of years, cannot be ignored—as some people demand. But the entire thing should be given a certain direction, so that this class war does not get converted into a caste war, because otherwise it will have disastrous results for the future. Those who are supporting this agitation, are doing great injustice to the future generations, and to the nation as a whole. And their activities are most condemnable. Some of the political leaders are certainly involved in this.

Moreover, we find that this agitation against reservation, is creating a sense of hatred in the society. The anti-reservation movement which started in Gujarat is now found to be spreading to U.P., Rajasthan and several other States. Government must try to stop it immediately, and also try to solve this problem. An amicable solution must be found out.

I would now like to talk about people who are below the poverty line. Before independence, the number of such people, was not more than 30 per cent of the population. According to the data available, even in big

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

States like U.P. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal, the number of people below the poverty line today, is at the level of 57 per cent or 60 per cent. Since independence, we have been trying to solve this problem. But this problem is growing every day, and no solution is being found. This problem is not getting solved.

Eastern U.P. is the most backward area to-day. Many people there are unemployed. Most of them are leaving that area and going to Punjab and other western areas, as also to some other States like West Bengal and Maharashtra. They are going to those States because they are not getting any jobs in their own area. That is why I would request the hon. Minister to provide some finance for the development of backward areas like eastern U.P. and other such areas in Orissa, Bihar and other States.

Now about the problem of bonded labour. Even now, there are people who are being treated as slaves; and like animals, they are being purchased and sold. Just a few days back we read a news item in the papers that some brick kiln owners had brought some people from Rajasthan, and they promised some wages to be given to them. But they did not give. The kiln owners tortured those labourers. Their ladies were humiliated in Haryana. After that, one brick kiln owner sold all those labourers to another brick kiln owner, and the latter was also exploiting them. This kind of thing is still going on in this country.

In the name of 20-point programme, Government was trying to remove this evil. But that programme is only a farce. Actually, nothing is being done under it. That is why I wanted to joint out this thing also. In western U.P., in several districts, in more than 20 districts, advocates are agitating that a bench of the Allahabad High Court should be opened there, but the Government is not

going to consider it. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to ask the U.P. Government to open a bench of High Court so that people's problems get solved; they should not be forced to go to Allahabad, which is far away from western U. P. area and hilly area; that is more than 1000 km. Even to reach that place, people take 3 days because when they go upto 300 km., they do not get any vehicle with the result that they have to go on foot. Therefore, I would request the Government to see that a bench of the Allahabad High Court must be opened in the western U.P. area.

Now, I would like to say about the export inspection cauncial activities. The hon. Minister of State for Commerce is also sitting there. This is the last point which I would like to say. The Export Inspection Council has become a centre of great corruption. Several things have been pointed out to the hon. Minister about it; and even in the Lok Sabha, this matter was discussed several times. The quality control system has been completely paralysed. Now the corruption is increasing day by day. I do not know what are the reasons why no action is being taken against the persons who are responsible for this.

There had been a gold scheme and platinium crucibles were purchased from outside; those platioum crucibles we are sold. Actually, they were stolen and them sold. I want that an enquiry must be constituted and such type of cases should be enquired into so that the guilty persons who are responsible for that persons be punished. Since the Minister of State for Commerce is sitting there, that is why I would like to say this. With these words, I again oppose the supplementary Demands for Grants.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में जहां सरकार की ओर से वजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है, वहां एक दूसरे ढंग की अर्थ-व्यवस्था भी

काम कर रही है, जिस पर हमने कभी भी गम्भीरता से विचार नहीं किया है और उस को दूर करने की कोशिश नहीं की है। वह एक ऐसी व्यवस्था है, जिस ने पूरे देश को ज्ञानोर दिया है, और वह है इस देश में बढ़ता हुआ भ्रष्टाचार, सरकारी विभागों में चारों तरफ फैली हुई रिश्वत, जिस को हम दूर नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। वह तो सरकारी टैक्स से भी बड़ा टैक्स है। जिन्होंने दूषित करते हैं, जिन्होंने रेवेन्यू हम क्षेत्र और एक्साइज ड्यूटी में इकट्ठा करते हैं, आम जनता का उस से भी अधिक पैसा रिश्वत के रूप में उन अधिकारियों और गिरोहों के पास चला जाता है, जो नाजायज तरीके से उस पैसे को हम से छीनते हैं।

अब तक इस बारे में पुलिंग विभाग पर आरोप लगाया जाता था। अब बहुत से विभाग पुनिस विभाग में भी बाजी मार ले गये हैं। कोई भी ऐसा विभाग नहीं रहा है, जो रिश्वत दा भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त हो। अगर कोई बेचारा मुर्दाई थाने में चारों को रिपोर्ट लिखाने जाये, तो रिश्वत दे। मुख्यमंत्री को भी रिश्वत देनी पड़ती है। वेगुनाहों में भी मारपीट कर के रिश्वत ली जाती है, तब उन्हें छाड़ा जाता है। ब्लॉक और को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटियां भ्रष्टाचार के ग्रहे बन गए हैं। एम्प्लायमेंट दफ्तर हो या कोई और कार्यालय, सब जगह भ्रष्टाचार एक नाइलाज मर्ज हो गया है। मैं सरकार से कहूँगा कि अगर इस को रोका नहीं जा सकता है, तो इस को लीगलाइज कर दिया जाये। वह रायलटी लेना शुरू कर दे। उस का रेवेन्यू वढ़ जायेगा। जब वह मध्यनिषेध के नाम पर शराब से पैसा ले सकती है, तो वह रिश्वत को भी लीगलाइज कर दे, क्योंकि उस को दूर करना सरकार के बहुत की बात नहीं है।

अब तक रिश्वत को खत्म नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक सोगों को सही इस्ताफ नहीं मिलेगा और अत्याचार होता रहेगा। आज जो स्थिति है, उस पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार

करना चाहिए। अगर खाद और बीज मिलता है, तो रिश्वत देने पर। गांवों में बिजली दी जाती है, तो रिश्वत। दूधबैल चलता है, तो रिश्वत। दूधबैल नहर से पानी मिलता है, तो रिश्वत भ्रष्टाचार और काला बाजार का दुष्प्रभाव सारे शासन की व्यवस्था पर पड़ रहा है। और उन्होंने पूरे देश के अर्बन्तन्त्र को बिगड़ा दिया है। हम सब ने मिल कर इस बारे में सोचने की कोशिश नहीं की है। देश की इस गंभीर समस्या को हल करने के लिए बहुत ऊंचे स्तर पर व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

जहां नक इस देश की न्याय व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध है, इस देश के लोगों की मांग यही है और प्रजातन्त्र पर लोगों का विश्वास भी तभी जनेगा जब कि न्याय व्यवस्था सर्वस्ती और सुलभ होगी। आज लोग मांग करते हैं कि हाईकोर्ट जजेज कांस्टिट्यूशन देना चाहिए। उन के ट्रांसफर की कोशिश की जाती है लेकिन कोई विल या अमेंडमेंट सरकार की तरफ से नहीं लाया जाता। जिस प्रकार से आईएएस और आईपी एस अक्सरों को तीन साल से अधिक एक स्थान पर नहीं रखा जाता। उसी प्रकार गे हाईकोर्ट जजेज के ट्रांसफर की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए। इस में न्याय व्यवस्था पर लोगों का विश्वास बढ़ेगा और यह पूरे देश की मांग है कि जस्टिस का डिमेन्ट्रालाइजेशन होना चाहिए। साथ ही जैसा कि हरिकेश जी ने कहा इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट की एक बैच परिचयी उत्तर प्रदेश में कायम होनी चाहिए जिस की कि परिचयी उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत बड़ी मांग रही है। पूरे परिचयी उत्तर प्रदेश में इस कोलेकर हड्डताल चल रही है। वकीलों ने काम बन्द कर दिया है। खोम्चे, ठेले, बाजार और रिक्षे वाले सभी आज हड्डताल कर रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट का एक एडवोकेट होने के नाते इस समस्या को बड़े गम्भीर रूप से लेता हूँ और मैंने अनुभव किया है कि बरेली या रामपुर इस के लिए बड़ी अच्छी

[श्री जयपाल सिंह क.यन्]

जगह होगी। वैसे कहीं पर भी बैच कायम की जाय उस कायम होता बहुत जरूरी है।

कोर्ट फीस का भी एक ऐसा मामला है जिस पर सरकार को निर्णय ले लेना चाहिए। कोर्ट फीस एक ऐसी चीज़ है कि आदमी नड़ते-2 जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक आता है तो उस के पास कुछ भी नहीं बचता है, उसका लारा पैसा मुकदमे में ही लग जाता है। इसलिए इस पर तुरन्त ध्यान देने की ज़रूरत है।

आज आम्स के लाइब्रेरी देने का जो तरीका है उस के चर्चे एक बहुत बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार का अहु बन गया है। पुलिस और एम्जिस्यूटिव आफिसर्स के हाथ में आपने यह काम दे रखा है। सरकार इस पर गम्भीरता के साथ सोचे और कोई ऐसा तरीका बनाए जिससे इसको रोका जा सके। आज ऐसे लोगों को आम्स लाइब्रेरी मिल जाते हैं जो कि असामाजिक तत्व हैं और दूसरी आर जिनको बास्तव में मुकुता की आवश्यकता है उन को लाइब्रेरी नहीं मिलते हैं। इसके लिए सरकार को कोई नरीका निकालना चाहिए। इससे सरकार को विशेष रूप से कायदा भी हो सकता है, सरकार की रेवेन्यु बढ़ सकती है लेकिन अभी तो जो कारतूम दिए जाते हैं वह डाकुओं को बेचे जाते हैं वरना फून्न देवी और मलखानसिंह को यह कहां से मिलते हैं? आप कारतूम के पीछे नम्बर डाल दीजिए और रजिस्टर में इन्दराज कीजिए। जो भी कारतूस बिकेगा उसका नम्बर चढ़ा लिया जाए और लाइसेंस रेन्युअल के समय उनको दाखिल करा लिया जाए। इस तरह से पता लग जाएगा कि कितने कारतूस बैच लिए गए हैं और कितने उनके पास भौजूद हैं। इस तरह से बहुत सीमा तक क्राइम्स को भी रोका जा सकता है।

सरकार के पास दो पैमाने हैं—एक पैमाना किसानों के लिए और दूसरा पैमाना मिल-मालिकों के लिए। किसान जब अपनी चीज़ें पैदा करके बाजार में ले जाता है तो उसकी कीमत खरीदार तय करते हैं लेकिन मिल मालिक या उद्योगपति के जो उत्पादन हैं उनकी कीमत स्वयं उद्योगपति ही निश्चित करता है। इस तरह से किसान के लिए दूसरा तराजू है और उद्योगपति के लिए दूसरा तराजू है।

नारायणपुर काण्ड हो गया तो उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार बरखास्त कर दी गई और बाद में पुनिन ताले भी बहाने कार दिए गये लेकिन बागरा में इन्होंने बड़ा काण्ड हो गया फिर भी नरकार की बरखास्तगी तो दूर, नरकार की आज नक्क निन्दा भी नहीं की गई। इसके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को बरखास्त किया जाना चाहिए था।

आपकी एक किसान रैली हुई और हमारी भी एक किसान रैली हुई। आपके हजारों किसान लोक सभा में धूम आए, उनको किसी ने नहीं रोका। लेकिन हमारे किसान राजनारायण जी के साथ अपना मांगाना लेकर आ रहे थे तो आपने हम एम० पीज० को पकड़ कर जेल में बन्द कर दिया। इस तरह से आपके दो पैमाने और दो माप दण्ड हैं जिससे कि आपके ऊपर लोगों को शब्द हो रहा है।

आज देश में पैट्रोल और डीजल की समस्या पैदा हो गई है। अभी मैं उसके डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के सम्बन्ध में अधिक कहना नहीं चाहता। इसका कोई आल्टरनेटिव आपको दूसरे ढंग से सोचना होगा। इस देश में तमाम ऐसी नदियां हैं जिनका पानी बकार बह कर चला जाता है। अगर उन नदियों को आप गहरा करें और छोटी छोटी नावों से आप काम लें, नहरों का

निर्माण करे तो आवाशी के लिए पानी भी मिलेगा और बाटर ट्रांसपोर्ट भी बढ़ेगा। साथ साथ इससे लोगों को रोजगार भी मिलेगा।

मैं विशेष रूप से गृह मन्त्रालय का ध्यान एटा जिले के सिद्धनगर गांव की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं जहां पर गरीग जाटब और गरीब चमार बिरादरी के लोग रहते हैं। उन लोगों ने ब्राह्मणों को पैर छूने से, पायलागी कारने से मना कर दिया, केवल नमस्ते किया जिससे वे लोग नाराज हो गए। उन्होंने पुलिस को बुलाया और उनको औरतों को नंगा करके नचाया गया। डी एम को शिकायत दी गई, मैं ने भी पत्र लिखा तां डी एम ने मजिस्ट्रीरियल इंक्वायरी का आदेश दिया परन्तु आजतक इंक्वायरी नहीं हुई। उसके बाद वहां की पुलिस वहां के थानेदार ने जा कर दोबारा 11 मार्च को वहां के लोगों को पीटा कि तुमने हमारी शिकायत की की। इस तरह से उनको न्याय भी नहीं मिलता है और अगर शिकायत करने हैं तो उल्टे पिटते हैं। वह कहता है कि मैं तो तुम्हें और फंसाऊंगा तथा थोड़े ही लोगों को नचाया है, अभी तो मैं गांव की पूरी औरतों को नचाऊंगा। अगर इन लोगों के साथ इस प्रकार से अत्याचार होता रहेगा तो देश कैसे आगे बढ़ सकता है। एक बान मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि एक एडवोकेट, बरेली के श्री युवपान श्रीवास्तव तीन दिन से लापना है। पुलिस से शिकायत करते हैं, एस० पी० से लेकर सारे लोग पता नहीं लगा पाते, जान और माल की कोई सुरक्षा नहीं है और उनकी कोई गारन्टी सरकार के पास नहीं है—कैंस चलेगा काम। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इस पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से सोचिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो सप्ली-मेन्ट्री डिमांड्स रखी हैं, पैसा बराबर

पब्लिक का खर्च करते जाइए, लेकिन कोई व्यवस्था लोगों को नहीं मिल पाती है, इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं और विरोध करते हुए आपको धन्यवाद ते देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, there is Demand No. 31 by the Ministry of External Affairs to meet the expenditure in connection with the conference of non-aligned countries that took place in Delhi. This conference had also called for more sanctions against the Zionist State of Israel. One would have, therefore, expected that after the conclusion of this conference, our Government would have come forward with declarations imposing total and complete economic and political sanctions against the State of Israel. There is, necessity to ban all trade relations with this racist entity and to also close down the Israeli Consulate in Bombay. But one is shocked to find that on the contrary, our Government has now taken up a policy, it seems, of promoting and strengthening relations with Israel. Israel has been recognised even by the United Nations as a racist entity like South Africa. Immediately after the conclusion of the non-aligned meeting here, our Government came out with a press note granting recognition to M.Sc. degrees in Civil Engineering given by the Israel Institute of Technology. Our Minister of Education is here and I would like to have his attention also. The purpose of giving this recognition to Israeli degrees was stated to have qualified and trained people as our officers in Government services. This is shocking. It is reprehensible. I still believe perhaps it is because of some oversight. If it is so, let Government come forward and withdraw this particular recognition. I must say that such an action on the part of our Government erodes the credibility of our foreign policy. I would, therefore, in the short time at my disposal, urge upon the Government

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

to see that the credibility of our foreign policy is not so eroded and proper action to rectify the situation is taken.

I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to a very important and serious question which merits his immediate action. Under section 11 of the income-tax Act, charitable trusts enjoy exemption from payment of income-tax and wealth-tax. But with effect from 1st April, 1981, only those trusts and wakfs will enjoy exemption from income-tax and wealth-tax as would have invested their funds in specified forms of investment. These specified forms of investment are such as yield interest by way of income. Investment in immoveable property will no longer be qualifying those trusts for exemption from income-tax and wealth-tax. As you know, our religion—Islam—totally prohibits taking of interest. The wakfs and trusts cannot take interest as their income and then carry on. This is a serious situation that is coming up. Further once an immoveable property is dedicated to Allah as wakf, such immoveable property cannot be sold or transferred. Therefore, a very difficult situation is coming up. I urge upon the Government to amend this Act as soon as possible. Or pending an amendment, let this particular provision of the amended Act of 1975 be held in abeyance.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to another important point. There is uneasiness today prevalent in Moradabad. There are press reports to the effect that the police officers and the administration in Moradabad are trying to create a situation which may lead to communal riots on the occasion of Holi. These are several such press reports. The editor of the paper 'Komi Jung' has also stated in its issue dated 9 March, 1981 that he has written a letter to this effect to the Chief Minister of U.P. These are serious things. I only want to urge upon the Government to see that there

is no compromise whatsoever with those who want to wreck communal harmony. Every possible step should be taken. I hope that these will be proper protections of life, honour and property of one and all.

Finally I would like to raise one particular point. As we all know the junior doctors of Delhi had gone on strike some time back. There was an agreement between the Government and the junior doctors as a result of which the strike was withdrawn. It is painful to see that the Government is now hesitant to implement the settlement that had been arrived at with the junior doctors. There is also victimisation of those junior doctors who had gone on strike. We are also told and we also learn from the press reports of the intention of the junior doctors to go on hunger strike. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take up the matter seriously and to see to it that all those points agreed upon by the Government with the junior doctors are implemented expeditiously.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): Sir, as many as 9 hon. Members have taken part in the discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants of the year 1980-81. I am very much thankful to all the hon. Members from both the sides who have given constructive suggestions and who have supported the Demands which are before the House.

I do not want to take more time of the House. But certainly I would like to point out some points which have been raised by the hon. Members and are relevant at this stage.

The additional requirements involve a net expenditure of Rs. 832.80 crores. The impact of these Supplementary Demands, as also of the first batch of Supplementary Demands presented in December, 1980 stands

duly reflected in the Revised Estimates for the year presented on 28th February, 1981 in the Budget 1981-82 documents.

The general discussion on the Budget has ended on Friday and practically all the points of policies which have been raised have by the hon. Members, have been appropriately replied. Even then, I would like to say something regarding the points raised by hon. Members.

Mr. Niren Ghosh has started the discussion and wanted to know about States' finances. He said that this should be strengthened.

Sir, in this connection I would like to point out that the hon. Member is doubtless aware that sharing of Central revenue between the Union and the States is based on the awards of the Finance Commission appointed by the President for this purpose from time to time and the States' share of Central taxes is placed at Rs. 3,792 crores during this year and at Rs. 4,131 crores next year. The total transfer to the States is placed at Rs. 9,010 crores this year and at Rs. 9,041 crores next year. This makes the position clear as far as the share of the States is concerned.

Hon. Members, Mr. Ram Nagina Mishra and Mr. Harikesh Bahadur have raised the point that the States which are backward should be given more subsidies and more financial help should be given for the betterment of those areas. In this connection, I would like to point out that it may be mentioned that after this Government came into power the Gadgil formula for giving Central assistance to the State has been changed and the States which are backward have been given more assistance. It has also been decided to allow an additional market borrowing of Rs. 1,000 crores during the Sixth Plan to those States whose per capita income is below the national average.

Sir, among the other hon. Members who have raised this point, Mr. Ram

Nagina Mishra has raised some points which are connected with the State policies and State jurisdiction as well as the regional difficulties which are not directly in connection with the Supplementary Demands.

Mr. Jatiya has stated that the Green Revolution was in no way useful and its magnitude is not such that it can be praised by the people of this country. This is not the correct position. I would like to say here that the food production in the year 1950-51 was only 55 million tonnes and this year's assessment is that in 1980-81 the food production will be of the order of 132 to 135 million tonnes. This will be a tremendous achievement and the credit goes to the agriculturists and the labourers of this country and to the policies of the Government embodied in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. This is for the betterment of the agriculturists and it leads to the solution of the other problems which our countrymen are facing. This is the greatest achievement and today our country is self-sufficient in food and it was in 1950-51 we all remember that we had to import foodgrains.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am on a point of order for seeking a clarification.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order, only seeking clarification, provided the Minister....(Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What I am trying to say is, Mr. Minister just now in his wisdom said that the country has become self-sufficient in food. I am very sorry to say that he has totally misled the House. I am not willing to use strong words against him because we have been colleagues since long ago. He does not know perhaps that we are totally dependent on imports of edible oil. We have been increasingly becoming dependent on imports of skimmed milk powder. In most of the items....

AN HON. MEMBER: He is talking about Green Revolution about food.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is food ..(Interruptions).

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I have not completed and you have started saying.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This year there is a problem with wheat, and I would not be surprised if we are required to import wheat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Are you satisfied with the word 'food-grains'? I was going to say that but you started speaking in the middle of my speech which I had not concluded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu will not be unhappy if the green revolution is a success.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is a good friend of mine. I am sorry he is not habituated to hear the truth.

Prof. Satya Deo Singh drew the attention of the Government to the local problems. He also stated that the tax evasion should be stopped and strict measures should be taken by the Government. In this direction I may state that the policy of the Government has been made known during the Question Hour and also during the General Discussion of the Budget. Government is quite aware and is taking all the strict measures required in this connection.

Hon. Member Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas spoke about the distribution of essential commodities. I would like to point out to Shri Vyas that this is the definite policy of the Government that the essential commodities should be distributed through the co-operatives if they are in existence and are working properly. Gradually, the distribution of the essential commodities will be handed over to the co-operative sector.

Hon. Member Shri Jai Pal Singh Kashyap pointed out about corruption. If any specific instances. . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: As if corruption is very negligible and is very difficult to find out.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: He has spoken in general terms and no specific instance has been given. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will be looked into.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Hon. Member Shri G.M. Banatwalla, spoke regarding foreign policy. I do not want to say anything at this stage.

He has drawn Government's attention to Section 11 of the Income Tax Act which deals with exemption from Income Tax to Trusts. The Government will take into consideration his suggestion and appropriate action will be taken.

I do not want to take more time of the House. I appeal to the House to accept the demands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1980-81 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary Sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Accounts and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1981 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12 to 14, 16, 19 to 24, 27, 30 to 32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41 to 43, 45, 47 to 55, 58, 59, 61 to 64,

69, 70, 75 to 77, 80, 81, 88 to 91, 93, 97 and 105."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put Demands for Excess Grants (General) for the year 1977-78 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof— Demands Nos. 9, 16, 26, 28, 34, 48, 54, 78 and 95"

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put to vote the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1978-79.

The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos. 19, 39, 43 and 90"

The motion was adopted

14.56 hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL.* 1981

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81."

The motion was adopted

SHRI SWAI SINGH SISODIA: I introduce ** the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up clauses.

The Question is:

"That clause 2 and 3 and Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 16.3.1980

**Introduced with the recommendations of the President.

***Moved with the recommendations of the President.

Clause 2 and 3 and Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, the inacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula stand the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.58 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL", 1981

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1978, in excess of the amounts granted for these services and for that year."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation on appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on

certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1978, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I introduce** the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move.***

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidation fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1978, in excess of the amounts granted for these services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidation Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1978, in excess of the amounts granted for these Services and for that year, be taken into considra-tion."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up Clauses.

"That clauses 2 and 3 and Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted
Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary. Part II Section 2, dated 16-3-80

**Introduced with recommendation of the Presidents.

***Moved with the recommendation of the President.

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adoptd

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.01 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 3) Bill*
1981.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1979, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the

amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1979, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I introduce **the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move: ***

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1979 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1979, in excess of the amounts granted for those services, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now taken up clauses.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2 dated 16-3-81.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

***Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.04 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, (RAILWAYS), 1981-82:

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1980-81;

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1977-78:

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1978-79

AND

RESOLUTION RE: FIRST REPORT OF THE RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up Items 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 together. The Railway Minister to move the Resolution against Item No. 24.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

"That this House approves the recommendations made in paragraphs 13 and 14 contained in the First Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1980, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the railway undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the railway finance and general finance, which was

presented to Parliament on the 25th February, 1981."

Sir, by a Resolution adopted in the Lok Sabha on 4-8-1980 and by the Rajya Sabha on 11-8-1980, the Railway Convention Committee—1980 was constituted on the 10th October, 1980. The Committee was appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to the General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with Railway finance and general finance and make recommendations thereon. This Committee suggested submission of 16 memoranda by the Railway Ministry covering various facets of railway working. Till now, the Ministry of Railways have submitted five memoranda and one interim memorandum for the consideration of the Committee

The Ministry of Railways submitted an interim memorandum requesting the Committee to permit the continuance of the financial arrangements between the Railways and the General Finances as recommended by the Railway Convention Committee—1977 for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 pending their final recommendations for the Sixth Plan. The Railway Convention Committee—1980 have since considered the interim memorandum and have agreed to the proposals of the Ministry of Railways for the continuance of the financial arrangements which I mentioned earlier. The only change which the Ministry of Railways had put forth for the consideration of the Committee was the appropriation to the Depreciation Reserve Fund of a sum of Rs. 220 crores and Rs. 350 crores for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, respectively. The Railway Convention Committee—1980 have agreed to this proposal also, for which

15.07 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATH MISRA in the Chair]

I am very grateful to the Committee. I had touched on this point in my budget speech also. I may add that the interim memorandum was only for the limited purpose of getting the approval of the Committee for the

various financial provisions made in the budgets for 1980-81 and 1981-82 which affect the finances of Railways as well as General Revenues. The final allocations for the Sixth Plan are now available and exercises are already on hand in the Ministry of Railways to identify the need for allocating moneys to the various funds for the entire Sixth Plan, which has been approved by the National Development Council very recently. As soon as these are completed, final memoranda will be submitted to the Committee.

Before concluding, I would like to place on record my grateful thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Railway Convention Committee, 1980, for the support given to me.

With these words, I commend the Resolution for the consideration of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on (1) Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget Railways for 1981-82, (2) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1980-81, (3) Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1977-78, and 1978-79 and (4) Resolution approving the recommendations contained in the First Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1980, for which five hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose Cut Motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their Cut Motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the Cut Motions they would like to move. Motions moved:

(i) "That this House approves the recommendations made in paragraphs 13 and 14 contained in the First Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1980, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the railway undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the railway finance and general finance, which was presented to Parliament on the 25th February, 1981."

(ii) "That the resepective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the Second Column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 16."

(iii) "That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the Amounts shown in the Third Column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1981, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the Second Column thereof—

Demands Nos. 3 to 7, 9 to 13 and 16."

(iv) "That the respective excess sums not exceeding the Amounts shown in the Third Column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the following Demands entered in the Second Column thereof—

Demands No. 16 to 21."

(v) "That the respective excess sums not exceeding the Amounts shown in the third Column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the following Demands entered in the Second Column thereof—

Demands Nos. 14,16 to 18."

Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1981-82 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
1	Railway Board	3,25,95,000
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	21,03,75,000
3	General Superintendence and Services	148,24,04,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	260,19,68,000
5	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	237,47,60,000
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	295,18,32,000
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	141,50,08,000
8	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	288,98,30,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic	305,29,24,000
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel	623,86,66,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	100,88,35,000
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	139,63,84,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	117,75,34,000
14	Appropriation to Funds	499,39,47,000
15	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loan taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-capitalization	373,09,55,000
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	Revenue	9,99,50,000
	Other Expenditure	2237,56,33,000

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1980-81 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
3	General Superintendence and Services	4,15,71,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	8,14,78,000

1	2	3
5	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	2,58,74,000
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	1,79,57,000
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	3,94,64,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic	7,50,03,000
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel	34,77,22,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	9,86,000
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	5,70,92,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	6,52,17,000
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement Other Expenditure	131,26,94,000

Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1977-78 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand submitted to the vote of the house
1	2	3
		Rs.
16	Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund.	4,30,00,263
17	Repayment of Loans from General Revenues and Interest thereon— Development Fund	677
18	Appropriation to Development Fund	42,26,070
19	Appropriation to Revenue Reserve Fund	96,48,97,048
20	Payment towards amortisation of over-capitalisation, Repayment of Loans from General Revenues and Interest—thereon—Revenue Re- serve Fund	59
21	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund.	14,50,747

Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1978-79 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand submitted to the vote of the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
14	Constructing of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund	2,79,24,770

1	2	3
16	Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund	7,16,26,776
17.	Repayment of Loans from General Revenues and Interest thereon— Development Fund	15,13,723
18.	Appropriation to Development Fund	2,89,45,892

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ravindra Varma has requested me to be called earlier.

Shri Ravindra varma.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (BOMBAY NORTH): I would like to begin by congratulating my hon friend, the Railway Minister, on presenting his first Budget to this House.

His Budget proposals deal with a vast empire and an almost expanding empire in view of the fact that he has added some new Departments to the network of offices that he controls and the services that he aspires to provide.

I shall not deal with all the aspects of the functioning of the Railways, especially since in the general debate on the Railway Budget my distinguished friend and colleague, Prof. Madhu Dandavate has made observations. I shall make a particular reference to the suburban railway system.

As a result of the pattern of development that this country has adopted and as a consequence of the industrialisation that we have witnessed in our country, the urban centres of our country have increased their population. Therefore, there is an increasing demand placed on the carrying capacity, the ability to provide frequency of services and the area to be served by the suburban railway system. In fact, there has been a steady increase in the traffic carried by the suburban railway system. In 1950-51 the total passenger traffic carried by the Indian Railways was about 1284 million, of which 412 million passengers travelled by the suburban system. That is approximately 31 per cent. But in 1979-80

we find that the total passenger traffic carried by the Railways was 3505 million out of which the suburban traffic accounted for 1903 million, which is more than 50 per cent of the traffic carried by our entire railway system. I am sure my hon friend does not claim that the necessary attention has been paid to the problems posed by the increased needs and conveniences of the passengers who use the suburban system. This increase has created many problems and head-aches—problems for him and head-aches for the commuters and the passengers. Problems include problems relating to the line capacity, terminal capacity, frequency of services and punctuality of the services, if one is permitted to refer to the punctuality as far as railways are concerned and fourthly, technical problems of obtaining suitable rakes with proper compressors and traction motors.

Many of these problems have arisen because there has been no perspective planning. My hon friend may turn round on me and say these are things for which he was not responsible and he was not the Minister when things should have been on the anvils of perspective planning. But, Sir, to-day we are facing the consequences of the absence of perspective planning somewhere or the other and one has to....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are speaking for the future?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Obviously—for the present and the future. Somewhere or the other one has to take a stand and tackle the problem that has been bequeathed to him, maybe because of the absence of perspective planning. If you do not attend to

them to-day, then even the number of years required to deal with these problems will increase and the problems will not only be felt in the present but shadows, long shadows will be cast in the future. Therefore, I would like my hon. friend to pay attention to these problems before matters get out of hand.

Now the suburban system has different problems in different metropolises. I shall refer to the problems of Bombay as an instance and I hope my friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu would not mind my reference. . . .

AN HON MEMBER: And also Calcutta.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: At the moment I shall deal with Bombay.

Sir, Bombay is served by two systems—the Central Railway system and the Western Railway system. Let me take the Central Railway system. My hon. friend from Thane will have no objection if I refer to this system.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not at all.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Let me take the question of terminal, the suburban as well as the mainline systems use the same terminal, namely, Victoria Terminus. This has resulted in saturation of the terminal capacity in the Victoria Terminus. This capacity has to be increased if the frequency of trains has to be increased in the suburban system, particularly. There is a plan to build an additional terminal facility in the Carnac Bunder. Year after year a reference has been made to this proposal. But, unless action is taken and unless this proposal is expeditiously implemented, the terminal capacity cannot be increased and, if the terminal capacity is not increased, there can be no regulated services or any increase in the suburban system. The same thing applied to the line capacity. Both the suburban systems for their traffic use the same line system. If their line capacity there is not increased, it leads to obstruction and it leads to delay and repairs of the

lines. I would like to ask my hon. friend a question: why, in view of the pressure of this problem, he does not think in terms of exploring the possibility of developing in the Central Railway a system as they do for the originating traffic and the terminating traffic for some of the mainline trains. In the same way, why does he not think of exploring the possibility of using or developing Borivilies for the trains which start from Bombay and end in Bombay, as far as the main line is concerned?

Now I refer to the question of rakes. In fact, I referred to the question last year as well. I do not know whether my hon. friend, the new Railway Minister has a different attitude to the rakes than the previous Minister, Shri Kamlapati Tripathi had on rakes. Now, Sir, I come to the kind of rakes used in Calcutta. (Interruptions.)

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: Are you referring to the old predecessor?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I talking of the immediate predecessor. But, I am happy to refer to Prof. Dandavate as well. As far as Bombay is concerned, the Western railway system use the rakes that are manufactured indigenously in India whereas in the Central Railway suburban systems, 31 per cent of the rakes used are imported rakes manufactured at the U.K. In the year 1960 they had become obsolete. The manufacturer is no longer manufacturing these rakes. Therefore, if there is a trouble for compressors or with traction motors, there is no possibility of substituting them with the new components and also those components have to be repaired or they have to take recourse to what is called cannibalisation. It is not possible to use indigenous parts. Therefore, this problem has to be tackled if the efficiency of the services in the Central suburban system has to be improved. How can it be tackled? Unless there are increasing allocations made to replace the imported rakes by the indigenous ones, there can be no solution. If there is some other solution in the mind of my hon. friend, the Minister, he

[Shri Ravindra Verma]

should tell the House as to what the solution is. But, if you feel that the solution is to increase the possibility of substituting the imported rakes by the indigenous rakes, then, that attitude at least must be reflected in the budget. There must be increasing provision for this. For instance, I do not find any increasing provision at all in this regard.

Now, Sir, I would like to refer to the problem of commuters in other areas. Bombay is a metropolis which is growing, many people are serving in the city of Bombay. They come from far flung areas like Palghar and beyond. This is known to my hon. friend. But, Sir, the services available to them are very meagre. It is true that in the western railway, in the suburban system—electrified system—the frequencies of trains that are available are from Virar or from Borivili. This is not new to him. But, there are many thousands of passengers who commute every day from areas beyond Palghar. There are poor connections as far as these passengers are concerned. There are two shuttle trains, ramshackle trains, dilapidated shuttle trains, which run in Bombay. They do not provide connections either at Virar or at Borivili.

Last year, I appealed to the hon. Minister to bear in mind the difficulties of the increasing number of commuters and to increase the shuttle trains in this year and to extend them till Borivili or Andheri. Sir, I got the usual answer that this is not found possible. I do not know when it will be found possible. The volume of traffic is increasing; the demand is increasing and the answer continues to be the same. I hope this year my hon. friend will have a different reply.

Then I have to refer to Naigaum bridge. There is a provision in this year's Budget for repairing of a bridge in Naigaum. The anticipated cost is Rs. 26 lakhs and the contemplated outlay during the year is only Rs. 1,000/- As far as this bridge is concerned, it is nearest to the Naigaum Station and is in a dilapidated condition. It is the only link near the creek. Pedestrians

use it, but plans for its repair have been shelved for a long time. There is another problem. That is the problem of drinking water for the villages on the other side of the creek. For a long time there has been a demand made to the railway administration to permit the pipeline being laid along this bridge so that inhabitants of the village of Panchoo may have access to drinking water. The answer given is that it may be routed from an area miles away which will result in additional cost, delay and inconvenience. Sir, this matter has been pending for a long time and I would appeal to my hon. friend, who has the necessary vision and who thinks in terms of perspective planning, to see to it that necessary permission is granted for this pipeline—which is to transport drinking water—being laid alongside this bridge.

Sir, last year I made a special appeal to my hon. friend, the then Railway Minister, about the difficulties experienced by disabled people who work in Bombay. This year is the Year of the Disabled. Hundreds of disabled people are employed in offices. It is the Government's policy to provide 3 per cent of the jobs to the disabled people. Many of these people who are maimed and who do not have one limb or the other have to travel in the suburban trains to the town and to their offices. I am sure my hon. friend has either travelled or seen people travelling in these trains. It is very difficult during office hours to enter a train or to get out of a train. I remember having read a description saying: It is like tooth paste coming out a tooth-paste tube. This is the position during peak hours. Therefore, I would appeal to him to accede to the request of the disabled persons' organisations who have repeatedly requested the Government to permit bona fide disabled people who are employed and who hold second class passes to travel by first class. I made this request last year and I repeat it again and hope that this being a Year of the Disabled Government will give sympathetic consideration to this request.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Already he is looking at you sympathetically.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am not so disabled

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: You can interpret his sympathy very efficiently.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because we have known each other for three decades.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: Mr. Varma is also very much acquainted with me because he has been a Member of Parliament from Ranchi.

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा: पांडे जी, फिर तो आपको कृपा पात्र बनना चाहिए।

श्री कोहार पांडे: इंडिकशन तो है, आप तो हमारी दोस्ती है।

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा: इसमें दो रायें नहीं हो सकती।

समाजित महोदय: आपकी दोस्ती किस से नहीं है।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: If I had time I would have referred also to medical aid, accidents and safety in the suburban system, but since you have been pleased to say that I should conclude, I do so. And I hope that the hon. Railway Minister will give due consideration to the points which I have made. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. M. C. Daga. (Interruptions) Mr. Daga, probably you forgot that you had to speak?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): No, Sir. I am ready.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you can speak on any subject any time.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली): भाषापति जी, रेलवे की एक बात में पहले कह चुका हूं, लेकिन एक बात में आज आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। पिछले 3 वर्षों से लगातार रेलवे में किराये बढ़ाये जाते हैं—1979-80 में 178 करोड़ रुपये का हमारे ऊपर बज़न बढ़ा, 1980-81 में 204 करोड़ रुपये का बोझ हमारे ऊपर बढ़ा और अब 1981-82 में 356 करोड़ 26 लाख रुपये का बज़न हमारे ऊपर बढ़ाया गया है और यह काम पिछले तीन सालों से किरायों को बढ़ाने, भाड़ों को बढ़ाने में हो रहा है। इस के मुकाबले में रेलवे में जो वर्षा हो रहा है — उस में रेलवे के टोटल रेवेन्यू के 60 प्रतिशत को हम सरकारी सेवाओं पर सार्व कर रहे हैं। आज रेलवे के लिए कहा जाता है कि यह एक इण्डस्ट्री है, इस ने काफी प्रगति कर ली है, हमारे चेपरमैन ने भी कह दिया है कि इन किरायों के बढ़ाने से केवल आधा-प्रतिशत महंगाई पर असर पड़ेगा—मुझे ये सब बातें समझ में नहीं आ रही हैं—हमें इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। पिछले तीन सालों से लगातार किराया बढ़ाये जाने से आज यह स्थिति हो गई है कि गरीब आदमी आप की रेलों में सफर करने की स्थिति में नहीं रहा है। न केवल आप के बजट कागजों से, बल्कि सभी अखबारों में यह बात आ चुकी है कि आप के रेवेन्यू का 60 प्रतिशत केवल गवर्नरेंट एम्प्लाइज को दिया जाता है, इतना देने के बाद भी हमारी सेफटी का कोई भरोसा नहीं है। रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स पर हम जो पैसा बचा करते हैं—रेलों के

[श्री मूलबन्द डागा]

हालात आप जानते हैं, पिलफरेज आप जानते हैं, चोरियों आदि जानते हैं, मैं सब चीजें किर भी होती जा रही हैं। आज 131 ग्रन-इकानामिक ट्रेण चलती हैं—बहुत जगहों पर कोई ना गहीं पहुंचता है जिसमें रेले नहीं चल पाती हैं—इन सब हालात में मैं नहीं समझ पाता हूँ कि आर्थिक निर्मलता हम कैसे प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ—रेल मंत्री जो जब बात कर रहे थे तो कहने लगे कि अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली की जो बाड़-गंज लाइन बनाने की बात है, उस के बारे में इस बकाने कुछ नहीं कहूँगा। मैं उनकी बात को बड़े गौर में मुन ल्हा था—उनका कहना था कि रेलवे को सब से ज्यादा लाभ किराये से होता है, लेकिन इधर मेरी जिम्मेदारी नहीं बढ़ रहा है। मेरी समझ में उन की बात नहीं आई—पिछले तीन मंत्री हम को बराबर आश्वस्तन देते थे कि अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली को बाड़गंज बना देंगे, क्योंकि ऐसा करने में गुजरात, राजस्थान, हरियाणा, दिल्ली इन सभी राज्यों की इष्टस्त्री का बिकास होगा। जब कभी हम सीमेंट की मांग करते हैं, तो कहते हैं कि आप के यहाँ बाड़गंज लाइन नहीं है। अहमदाबाद से आने वाली जो रेलवे लाइन है, उस को अगर आप बाड़गंज भर दें, तो हमारे यहाँ सीमेंट के कारबाने लग सकते हैं। मेरे स्थान में 15 साल से बराबर इस बास को हम कहते था रहे हैं, लेकिन उस में कुछ भी प्रगति नहीं हुई है और यह प्रभी तक पता नहीं चल सका है कि आप इस को बना सकेंगे या नहीं बना सकेंगे। हमारे

यहाँ ग्राम्य के अन्दर संजल रोड पर सीमेंट के कारबाने लग सकते हैं और ग्राम्य में उत्थान पर्याप्त सकते हैं अगर आप इस लाइन को बाड़गंज लाइन बना दें। अहमदाबाद से आने वाली यह लाइन अगर बाड़गंज बना दी जाती है तो जो बिजनेसमें हैं, इष्टस्त्रीज बाले लोग हैं, उन को लाभ हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप हमारी इस मांग पर पुराविचार करें।

सत्वापति महोदय : बाड़गंज लाइन के बारे में क्या आप को पहले आश्वासन मिल चुका था?

श्री मूलबन्द डागा : जी हाँ। उस आश्वासन को मैं इस समय यहाँ ले कर नहीं प्राप्त हूँ लेकिन पहले यह दिया जा चुका है भूतपूर्व रेलवे मंत्री श्री कमलपति जी डागा। उन्होंने कहा था कि हम इस बास को भूल करेंगे।

सत्वापति महोदय : मनिति के अधिकारी परिषद्।

श्री मूलबन्द डागा : समिति के जरिए नहीं, आप के जरिए पकड़ना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि आप भी बिहार के हैं और मंत्री जी भी बिहार के हैं। इसलिए मैंने सोचा कि आप के जरिए यह बात कहूँ। . . . (अवश्याम) . . . यह मामला बाली राजस्थान का नहीं है, हिन्दुस्तान के एक हिस्से का है। मैं राजस्थान की बात भी कह रहा हूँ, गुजरात की बात भी कह रहा हूँ और हरियाणा की बास भी कह रहा हूँ। चार राज्यों से यह लाइन गुजरती है।

सत्वापति महोदय : आप बिहार, गुजरात और राजस्थान की बास न कहिए, अकल की बास कहिए।

श्री मूलबन्द डागा : मैं क्या बंधकाल की बास कह रहा हूँ? बिहार की बास गलत है। मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता था। मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि

मैं यहां रेलवे लाइन चाहता हूं और वहां रेलवे लाइन चाहता हूं और जहां तक राजस्वान वा सवाल है, इस बजट के अन्दर केवल एक काम उन्होंने राजस्वान के लिए किया और वह यह कि उन्होंने कहा कि मैं "चेतन एक्सप्रेस" को तेज कर दूंगा। यहां एक बात उन्होंने कही और मैं इस को समझ नहीं पाया। "चेतन एक्सप्रेस" को तेज चाहा देंगे क्योंकि "चेतन" राणा प्राप का घोड़ा था। इसलिए इस को और तेज कर दूंगा। वह तो ठीक बात है लेकिन हमारी जो दूरी लाइन है, उस के बारे में आप ने कहा सोचा। जब उस के बारे में कहा गया तो आपने कहा कि सर्वे करवा रहे हैं। आप की बड़ी धूपा है।

इसके अलावा मैं रेलवे में आपकी सर्वे कियने हैं इस के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मैं एक डिवीजन को हीं लूंगा। आप के बहा कियने रेलवे कर्मचारी हैं और कियना मैनेपावर आप का आइडिल रहता है। एक बार मैंने अजमेर डिवीजन के बारे में लिख कर पूछा था कि अजमेर डिवीजन में कियने अधिकारी रहते हैं और उस के क्या क्या काम हैं, आप इस का इश्तेलूपण करताएँ। तो मुझे यह पता लगा कि वहां पर एक डिवीजनल रेलवे मैनेजर रहता है, फिर उस के बाद उस के नीचे एडोगनल डिवीजनल मैनेजर रहता है। उस के बाद सोनियर डी० एस० ओ० ओपरेटिंग अलग से रहता है, फिर सोनियर डी० एस० ओ० (कार्मिशल) रहता है। उस के बाद सोनियर डिवीजनल इंजीनियर होता है, इंजीनियर कोर्ट ट्रेक्ट और बिल्डिंग होता है और फिर सिविल इंजीनियर अलग रहता है, फिर सोनियर डीजल मीकेनिकल इंजीनियर अलग रहता है और इन सभ के नीचे सोनियर इंस्पेक्टर हर एक का अलग रहता है। इस तरह से आप देखें कि एक डिवीजन में इतने अधिकारी हैं और इन अधिकारियों की

एक भीड़ है और उन के नीचे भी अधिकारी है और दूसरे काम करने वाले लोग हैं। यह मैं एक डिवीजन की बात कर रहा हूं। कई लोगों ने कहा है कि मंत्री जी ने कभी कामरे में जा कर देखा है। ठीक बात कही। मंत्री जी को भी जा कर देखना चाहिए। मंत्री जी के भव्यण हो जाते हैं और उद्घाटन हो जाता है। बड़े बड़े लोगों से, ऊचे लोगों से बातें हो जाती हैं। इस में होता यह है कि बड़े बड़े लोग होते हैं वे केवल बड़ी बड़ी बातें कहते हैं। हम यह देख रहे हैं कि एक डिवीजन में रेलवे के कियने वार्षिकारी हैं, एक डिवीजन में कियने सारे अधिकारी होते हैं। एक डिवीजनल रेलवे मैनेजर होता है, फिर उस के नीचे एडीजनल डिवीजनल रेलवे मैनेजर अलग से होता है। उसका एक अलग इंजीनियर इंस्पेक्टर होता है। एक काम के लिए 5-7 अधिकारी होते हैं और एक डिवीजन के नीचे चार सौ अधिकारी काम करते हैं। अब आप फरमाइए कि इतना काम काम, और इतने अधिकारी। इस से एक तो हमारी तन्हाहें बढ़ जाती हैं और फिर आदमी आइडल बन जाते हैं। सारे आदमी एक दूसरे पर काम लोड देते हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप हमारे यहां की दैनों की हालत देखिए। आप हमारे यहां के फस्ट क्लास कम्पार्टमेंट में ट्रेवल कर के देखिए, वे मैकिंड क्लास से भी गये गुजरे हैं।

श्रो उपोतिमर्य बसु : तीस साल तक आप लोगों ने शर्ज किया है तो ऐसा ही होगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पोलिटिकल खटमल अलग होते हैं।

श्रो मूलकम्ब डागा : मैं तो रेलवे की जनरल बात कह रहा हूं। आप फस्ट

[श्री मूलबन्ध डागा]

बलास के कम्पार्टमेंट को देखिए, सेक्षिप्त बलास के कम्पार्टमेंट की बात तो अलग है। न तो उनमें पानी की व्यवस्था रहती है। कभी कभी रहती भी है तो नल खुले हुए रहते हैं और उनमें सोल हो जाती है। उन डिब्बों की हालत यह होती है कि कहीं हाथ लगा दी तो खून निकल आयेगा। ये छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं जिनकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। ये सारी बातें रेलवे की प्रमेन्टीज में आती हैं।

समाप्ति महोदय : जिस इलाके से हमारे मंत्री महोदय आते हैं, मैं भी उसी इलाके से आता हूँ। उस इलाके की हालत के बारे में पूछिए।

श्री मूलबन्ध डागा : मैंने तो यह देखा है कि हमारे राजस्थान में जो ट्रेंस चलती हैं उन ट्रेनों की सुविधाओं के बारे में बहुत कम ध्यान दिया जाता है। आप जाते हैं कि हमने बड़ी सुविधाएं बढ़ा दी हैं। आप देखिए कि एक ट्रेन में जिसमें कि दस-तारह बोगियां होती हैं उनमें आपने पांच तो फस्ट क्लास की और एयर कंडीशन की लगा दी और कुछ दूसरी बोगियां रिजर्वेशन वाली लगा दी तो बिचारे जो बिना रिजर्वेशन वाले पेसेंजर्स होते हैं उनके लिए तो दो-तीन बोगियां ही होती हैं जिनमें कि वे उनकी केपेसिटी से पांच गुना पेसेंजर्स सफर करते हैं। यहां तक कि छतों पर भी यात्री सकर जाते हैं। कभी आपने क्या इसके बारे में भी सोचा है कि रेलवे में ये सुविधाएं रहती हैं? आपकी ट्रेनों में अजीब हालत है। फस्ट क्लास की तो एंसी हालत है कि उसका कोई हिसाब ही नहीं है। आपके फस्ट क्लास में एम० पोज० चलते हैं, या गवर्नर्मेंट के और रेलवेज के एम्प्लाईज चलते हैं। कभी ईश्वर-न्यूजर से भूला भटका कोई पेसेंजर फस्ट क्लास में चलता हो। जब रेलवे के किसी भविकारी का ट्रांसफर

होता है तो उसकी हालत देखिए। सारा कम्पार्टमेंट फूलों से सजा होता है, खिड़कियों पर सजावट की जाती है। (व्यवहार) ..

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे की हालत किस प्रकार से सुधरेगी, किस प्रकार से इसमें सुधार आयेगा?

एक हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर रेलवे के हैं श्री मलिकार्जुन। उन्होंने लोगों को रंगे हाथ पकड़ा। वे शायद तगड़े हैं इसीलिए लोग उनको देख कर डर गये हों। इन्होंने जो कदम उठाया है वह तो ठीक है। रेलवे के ग्रन्दर हमारे जितने मंत्री महोदय हैं, वे महरबानी करके अपनी ग्रन्ती रेलों के बारे में देखें। खास कर बिहार की रेलों के बारे में भी देखें।

समाप्ति महोदय : उत्तर बिहार की रेलों के बारे में कहिए।

श्री मूलबन्ध डागा : उत्तर बिहार की रेलों को देखें। श्रीमान् रेलवे की जो हालत है, उसके प्लेटफार्म्स की जो हालत है, जितने प्लेटफार्म्स हैं वे काफी छोटे हो गये हैं। मैंने इसके बारे में कई बार कहा है कि जब रेलों में इतने डिब्बे लग जायेंगे तो प्लेटफार्म्स भी उसी हिसाब से होने चाहिए।

हमारे यहां फालना स्टेशन से रोज चार-पाँच सौ यात्री चढ़ते हैं। फालना स्टेशन से जो गाड़ी चम्बई और गुजरात की ओर जाती है उनकि जाने के लिए छोटा सा प्लेटफार्म है, कोई सुविधा नहीं है, बेटिंग रूम नहीं है, इन सारी सुविधाओं के लिए कई बार निवेदन किया गया, सेकिन आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि रीजनल इमेलेसिज को आप कैसे समाप्त करेंगे। मुझे भूलूम है कि सभी मंत्री अपने-अपने इलाकों में सुविधाएं दे देते हैं, नई रेलें शुरू कर लेते

हैं। पहले एक मंत्री थे उन्होंने दिल्ली से बंगलौर गाड़ी खला ली, इसके बाद एक मंत्री आए वे वाराणसी ले गए, एक मंत्री बिहार ले गए, तमस्तीपुर ले गए और हमारे राजस्थान का कोई मंत्री बना नहीं आया न ही हमारे महां रेलवे की हानित में सुधार आया। (अवधार)

इस तरह से जो कार्य रेलवे विभाग में हो रहे हैं, उन से हम असंतुष्ट हैं। हर बात हमारा किराया बढ़ा दिया जाता है, लेकिन युविधाएं नहीं बढ़ाई जातीं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि रेलवे में सुविधाएं बढ़ाइए और राजस्थान को जो मोटर गेज लाइन गई है उसको बाड़-गेज में बदलिए। इसी प्रकार पाली रेलवे स्टेशन में भी सुधार कीजिए, इस बारे में श्री वेंकटसुन्दराय, जो कि मंत्री हैं, मेरी बात का समर्थन कर रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी बातों को आप सनोगे ही।

सभापति महोदय, कहा गया है कि 1976 के अन्दर सब से ज्यादा माल ढाया गया, लेकिन उसके बाद क्या हो गया। इसके बाद तो बराबर खर्च बढ़ता गया, लेकिन माल—दुलाई में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई, बल्कि कमी होती गई। अब आप कहते हैं कि 215 मिलियन टन माल ढो देंगे, कैसे ढो देंगे, रेल के डिब्बे आप के पास नहीं हैं, पर्यंत सुविधाओं की कमी है। इसलिए सभापति महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि रेलवे में सुधार किया जाए और राजस्थान की ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाए।

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset many of us in the House and outside are confused whether the Railway Minister is supreme or the officials of the Railway Board are supreme. On 5th of January the Railway Minister announced in the House that the

Second Class passenger surcharge will be exempted for journeys upto 200 kilometres. Two days afterwards, on 8th we found in newspapers that the Railway officials on the Railway Board have said that it is not applicable for Express but for Passenger trains only. On this there was adverse comment in the newspapers. Newspapers flashed the news on sixth and on the 8th having got the news in many the newspapers there was adverse criticism regarding the functioning of the Railway Board and the Railway Ministry. I hope the Hon'ble Minister will clarify this point. I will now take up one of the points from the Railway Minister's speech. He referred to the privately-owned railway companies but operated by the Railways. And he announced that two private railway companies run by the Railways will be nationalized this year and he says that there is a persistent demand for nationalization of all these railways.

Going through these Demands for Grants, we find that these five railways and one private railway which is in the Minister's own State, are getting every year, in the name of rebate subsidy or something else, huge amounts of money from the Railway Board. The private railway which is run privately, is getting a subsidy from the Railways—I mean Futwah—Islampur railway—of Rs. 13.81 lakhs per year. The Bankura—Damodar River railway and Ahmedpur—Katwa Railway in West Bengal is getting Rs. 1.19 lakhs and 60 thousand per year respectively. There are two railways in Assam; one is getting Rs. 3 lakhs and another Rs. 1.2 lakhs. Another railway in Maharashtra is getting Rs 9.76 lakhs per year under different heads. I cannot understand why so much money is being given to the private Railways, without their being nationalized.

The two such N.G.L. railways in West Bengal fall in my constituency. One of them was nationalized some time in 1965-66. For the other

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

Ahmadpur—Katwa, run by the Railways for the last 16 years, we were giving this amount as rebate every year to the company. The Bankura—Damodar River Railway Company also gets Rs. 1.19 lakhs every year. So, I would request that all these six railways should be nationalized, because we have spent, in 1979-80 Rs. 30.51 lakhs; in 1980-81 the revised estimates are Rs. 27.78 lakhs. For the next year the revised estimate is Rs 29.36 lakhs. I am sure the amount will increase further. What is the use of subsidizing the private railways? Why not nationalize them and run them yourself? My experience is that due to non-nationalization of these railways, the railway officers do not look after the maintenance of the railway track or railway coaches.

Regarding Ahmedpur—Katwa railway, last year I mentioned about it in the House, and the then Minister of Railways, Shri Kamlapati Tripathi wrote a letter to me. I am reading it:

“During the course of discussions on the Railway Budget 1980-81 in Lok Sabha you have pointed out the need to replace or repair the coaches of A. K. Railway section of Eastern Railway. It is presumed that this reference was to Ahmedpur—Katwa narrow gauge section.

Out of about 92 narrow gauge coaches available on Eastern Railway, approximately 36 coaches of different types are being used for service on this section.

Because of the uncertainties in continuance of all narrow gauge sections, due to the possibilities of some of being converted to metre gauge/broad gauge or closed down, replacement of narrow gauge coaches was not programmed for a number of years in the recent past. This position was subsequently reviewed and during the last Five Year Plan period 20 new coaches have been programmed to be built

and allotted to Eastern Railway for replacement of overaged narrow gauge coaches.

Further programming will also be done to the extent required after due consideration of all the factors. Instructions have, however, been issued to Eastern Railway to ensure best possible upkeep and maintenance of these coaches.”

After receiving this letter, even for during the last one year, there has been no improvement. If you go to the region during the rainy season you will find that passengers are inside the coaches with umbrellas on their heads. The engines are 50 or more years old; they should be repaired or replaced by the railways. In the last one year, no repair has been undertaken. I request the Minister that this section should be looked after and immediately nationalised.

Katwa—Burdwan N.G. section was nationalised some years back. There diesel engines had been provided whereas in Ahmedpur—Katwa section no diesel engine had been provided. Even the railway track are very old and are in deteriorated conditions. Heavy engines cannot run on them. I would request the Railway Minister to nationalise it immediately and replace these coaches and engines so that passengers may get some amenities.

I also stress that these two sections should be converted into broad-gauge. That is the longstanding demand of our region, of our State. So, this should be looked after.

There is another narrow gauge line in our State—Purulia-Kotshila. This should be converted into broad-gauge line. On this demand local people launched a movement of rail roko and it continued for a few days. Thereafter the Minister conceded that it will be done. It is only a short length of 37 kms. It should be looked after.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Had Mr. Pandey been the Railway Minister at that time?

DR. SARADISH ROY: It came in the newspaper 3-4 months back. Due to the late running of the trains, there are movements which spread to other places and there was discontent among the passengers. There is a law and order question at the Howrah and other Stations due to late running of the trains. Not a single trains from Kiul—Sahibganj loop arrives at Howrah and other terminals in time. We are very much perturbed about it. The trains should run in time. I have got the figures in respect of some sections. Not a single train from Kiul—Sahibganj section arrived at Howrah or Sealdah in time during the month of December; in January, one or two trains arrive in time. Almost daily all trains which come from Bihar, U.P. and northern India via Sahibganj loop they generally run late as a result of which those people who are coming from Bengal region by those trains are very much disappointed; and there is no other local train. A conference was held sometimes in January First; and the local Congress MLA Mr. Motahar Hossan was there; he was one of the Speakers and he demanded that we should have continued rail roko movement. A resolution was passed to that effect that we will have rail roko movement from 22nd February from any station on that section. I myself and Mr. Motahar Hossan went there and a convention was arranged on February 10th last and somehow we deferred that movement. We said, we should meet the General Manager and the Minister should also be informed about it. If long distance trains run in time and there are other passengers trains, then there is no difficulty.

I along with some MLAs and members of the Passengers' Association met the General Manager of the Eastern Railway on the 12th February. Unfortunately, the attitude of the General Manager was very unhelpful and such that the members of the Passengers Association were very annoyed and agitated. Somehow, I pacified them. The MLAs

have decided to write to the Railway Minister about this and if their requests are not acceded to their discontent and frustration will continue. So, that is the position.

During 1972 we had elections to the West Bengal Assembly and they were rigged.

The Prime Minister addressed a meeting in Howrah and promised to meet the demand to convert the Howrah-Amra-Seakhli narrow gauge line into a broad gauge line. The work on it has started, but only onethird of the work has been completed, even though it was promised that it would be completed by the 31st March 1981. In 1980 election campaign also of course, she was not the Prime Minister then and she was addressing an election meeting at Kalna in Katwa Parliamentary constituency. It was also promised in that meeting the doubling and electrification of the Bandel-Katwa line will be taken up. But surprisingly it has not been taken up. Of course, she was not the Prime Minister then. Her party candidate was contesting the elections. (Interruptions) Our party candidate was Shafiuuddin. He is now in the House. Our State Government has repeatedly asked for certain arrangements for Calcutta so that Calcutta road traffic can be improved. As you all know, Calcutta is the most congested city. It is very congested. And inside the city only road transport is available at present. Metro will be coming after some years. But as Metro Railway is under construction and road blocks are there, diversions are there and some roads are closed. This has added to the congestion in the city. The State Government has proposed that a circular railway may be arranged connecting the Port line and other lines there. These may be connected to the circular railway. I want that proposal to be looked into and arrangements should be made for this.

[Dr.Saradish Roy].

Our Ministers have written to the Railway Minister about arranging passenger trains on the Kankurgachi Chord Section also. I find that in the Railway Budget... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: 'Our Ministers' means, do you mean the Ministers of the West Bengal Government?

DR SARADISH ROY: Yes, West Bengal Government Ministers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it in their personal capacity or the official capacity?

DR. SARADISH ROY: There is provision in the Railway Budget for the Techno-economic survey for feasibility of running passengers trains on the Kankurgachi chord Section. I want the feasibility report to be expedited. If this is done passengers from North of Sealdah to South can be diverted to that line. I want this to be taken up immediately.

Hon'ble Minister is a socialist, but the way the Government behaved with the railway employees(especially locomen, is not good. They have suppressed their movement. Because, the Government gave an assurance that working hours will be reduced from 14 hours to 10 hours, for the last few years they are negotiating without any result. They being frustrated took recourse to agitation and till now hundreds of railway employees have been discharged or suspended under section 19(2). I appeal to the Railway Minister to reconsider their cases favourably. The orders should be withdrawn. There should be a negotiated settlement and the demands which were already agreed to by the Government should be implemented.

I find that departmental catering is not there in all trains. In some trains, they have catering arrangements contractors. This should be

abolished and departmental catering should be introduced.

I now come to my local place. Andal-Sainthia section in the Eastern Railway is a very good revenue-earning section. 40 or 50 coal pilots move from this section. But the railways do not look after the amenities of the passengers. During the last 30 years, not a single new passenger train has been introduced in this section. Only No. 4 UP and Down has been running since independence. I have written letters to Kamlapathiji and now to Pandeyji to have a direct train service to Calcutta. In our State there are two district towns which are not connected by railways. One is in West Dinajpur. Its headquarters is Balurghat and it is not connected by any train service. Similarly, Dumka is the headquarters of Santhal Parganas. There is provision in the budget for a preliminary engineering cum traffic survey from Dewgarh to Dumka via Basukinath in this BG section. There is also another preliminary engineering cum traffic survey between Madhupur and Dumka. These two surveys are there. I do appreciate it but there is not a single survey for Balurghat. I suggest that Balurghat should be connected by a railway line. Similarly, Seuri is the head quarters of Birbhum district but no direct train is available from Seuri to Howrah. We have been pleading for this for a long time. Now the people are to go to Calcutta for their daily work by bus to Balpur or Burdwan then by train because there is no train from there to Calcutta. So, this should be looked into.

Andal-Sainthia section is very much neglected. There is no light not only in the compartments but also in the stations. The funniest thing is that in the Andal-Sainthia section, the telephone connections from stations with outside has been disconnected twice during the last 8 or 10 months for non-payment of telephone charges. Even a few days ago, some people came to my place, but I could not

contact the railway station because the telephone was disconnected. The telephone department people say, "What can we do? They have not paid their telephone bills". This should be looked into. Several stations on this section are very much neglected. Though it is a big revenue-earning section, these neglects are there. In this section coal is being regularly smuggled out by the Passenger and goods trains. RPF and other railway staff are in connivance with the smugglers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may conclude now.

DR. SARADISH ROY: I would conclude by saying that certain trains on the Burdwan-Barhura section should immediately be dieselised so that passengers' discontent may be removed to some extent. 317/318 Passenger, 329/330 Mazafarpur Passenger and 335,336 Biswabharati Rajgram Passenger trains should be dieselised and 317/318 Passenger train be extended upto Rajgram.

There is a university at Burdwan. Hundreds of students come to the university for daily studies. They have to leave their places at 5 a.m. and reach Burdwan at 8 a.m. There they have to wait for two hours for their classes. So, one more train between Burdwan to Rajgram, both up and down, should be arranged so that the morning train may reach Burdwan by 10 a.m. This will benefit the student community to a great extent.

With these words, I again press that the narrow gauge railway should be nationalised. The AK and BK NG lines should be converted into broad-gauge. Arbitrary discharge and dismissal of locomen should be withdrawn and a negotiated settlement should be arrived at with them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have been trying to listen to your speech as attentively as possible. My humble suggestion to you would be—in your interest—that in order to facilitate the

work, you write out your suggestions and send the same to the Minister.

श्री जनोलुरुहमान (किंजनेंज) : मोहनदामा नेहरैः माहव, मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ, कि आपने मुझे मौका इनायत करमाया, ताकि कुछ बातें उस सदन में मैं भी उह सकू ओह नें मतियों का धान उस पर जा सकें।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VEN-KATASUBBAIAH): Broad-gauge, Metre-Gauge, short-gauge!

ममार्पित महोदय आप वैकटमुद्देश्य जी के हिसाब में उह रहे हैं —ब्राड गेज, मीटर गेज और नैरो गेज।

श्री जनोलुरुहमान : मैं उस हिसाब में नहीं आह नहा हूँ। तीनों मध्ये इन्वार्ज हैं।

मैं अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि इस क्राइमेंस के बक्त में जो यह बजट पिण हुआ है, वह निहायत ही मुलाजिव और अच्छा बजट है। इस क्राइमेंस के बक्त में इस सदन के अन्दर ऐसा बजट स्वीकृति के लिए पेण करना, यह आम हमारी पार्टी की लीडर और हमारी पार्टी ही कर सकती है।
 .. (छव्वधान) .. देखिए, भाई—
 डिस्ट्रिक्ट मत करो, मेरी बात सुनो।
 सबंध पहली बात जो मैं अर्ज करना चाहूँगा कि रेलवे के फंड को अजसर-नाव में तरतीब दिया जाए, आर्गेनाइज किया जाए।
 आर्गेनाइज करने वाले नतीजों यह होगा कि ज्यादा हिस्सा रक्कम का स्ट्रेटिजिक कन्वरजन पर, नई रेलवे लाइन बनाने के लिए, छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदले पर खर्च किया जा सकेगा। जब तक रेलवे के फंड को रो-आर्गेनाइज नहीं किया जायगा, इस तरह के कामों के लिए रिजर्वेशन

[श्रो जनोनुर्हमान]

नहीं होगा, नव नक गह भरेगानो जारी रहेंगी और हम सारे जनप्रनिनिधि अपनी-अपनी मार्गे आप के नामने रखने रहेंगे, यहाँ पर बातें रहेंगे, नहीं उस का कोई नतीजा निर्णय दा न निलंगे। इस लिए मेरी गुजारिश इस है कि रेलवे कण्ड को अज्ञ-मरे-नी राग्रामेनाइज किया जान। स्ट्रेट-जिक प्राइवेट को लिए मुक्तसिव रकम एलाइट का नाम नहीं किंवा लाइन बन सके, यहाँ पर कोई लाइनों का ज़मरत है उन लाइनों का बदान पर वह रकम खर्च हो सके।

दूसरी बात—रेलवे इण्डस्ट्री एवं बहुत बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री है—इस में आप ने अभी 9 जोन्ज बना दिये हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि ये भी कम हैं, इन को और ज्यादा बढ़ाया जाय, जो पड़े-बड़े जोन्ज हैं उन को छोटा किया जाय ताकि काम तेजा से हो सके। बगीचकराव 70 कराड़ को जावादा के लिए 9 जोन्ज बहुत बहुत कम है, इस ने एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन में दिक्कत पैदा होती है, डंवलप-मेंट का काम करते हैं, धूसब्बांग प्रीर टिकट-लेस ट्रैवलिंग बढ़ता जाता है, जिनको कण्ट्रोल नहीं किया जा सकता है। जोन्ज छोटे होते से काम करने में सुविधा होगा, इस में काम बढ़ाया, रेलवे को रफ्तार बढ़ायी, और जो लोग नहीं होते हैं कि रेले टाइम पर नहीं चलता है—उन में भी पावन्दो आयेंगी और काम महीं तरकी में चल सकेगा।

तीसरी बात—जो ० आर० पी० को बिल्कुल प्रालिंग कर दोजिए, इस को ज़बरदस्ती नहीं है हमारे पास आर० पी० एफ० है उस के दा द्विः कर दोजिए—ला-एण्ड-ग्रार्ड और प्रोटेक्शन। उस के हाथ में दो दोजिए। मैं आप को एवं मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ—गिले गाल जो ० आर० पी० ने किशनगंज में वह ऊर्धम मवादा जिस का हिसाब नहीं है। एक हरिजन लड़की को नंगा कर के लेटकार्स पर चलाया। इस

के बारे में अखबारों में भी आ चुका है और यहाँ मदन में भी उस का जिक्र हुआ था। इतना हो नहीं पैन्जर्स के हाथ में चाजों का छोटा लेना जी० आर० पी० का शेवा हो चुका है। इस के लिए मैंने जी० आर० पी० के एस० पी० को भी लिखा था कि इन हरकतों को रोको बरता इन से खतरा रेंदा हा सकता है अबाम परेशान होंगे पैन्जर्स परेशान होंगे तो नतीजा यह होगा कि यह सामला ज्यादा फलेवर-प्रप हो सकता है। इसलिए जनाव मेरी माउण्ड राय यह है कि जी० आर० पी० की ज़बरदस्ती नहीं है, आर० पी० एफ० को ला-एण्ड-ग्रार्ड और प्रोटेक्शन दोनों काम बोये जा सकते हैं। आप चाहें तो उन की कान्फीडेन्शन रिपोर्ट मंथा कर देख लीजिए, ज्यादा न सही आप मेरे स्टेशन किशन गंज की ही मंगा कर देख लोजिए—आप का आरी बातें सालून जो जायेंगी। चेन्नायैन माहव, जिस हल्के से चुन कर मैं आया हूँ, उस में अकलीयता की तादाद ज्यादा है, अगर वहाँ कोई बारदात होती है तो फौरन उस को कम्यूनल-टर्न द दो जाती है—अपने आप को बचाने के लिए . . .

तीसरी बात—आप के वहाँ होते हुए भी यह हो जाना है।

श्रो जनोनुर्हमान : यहीं तो बद-किस्मती है। चूँकि रेल मंत्री का उन (जी० आर० पी०) पर नियन्त्रण नहीं है, इस लिए हम भी असमर्थ हैं, उनका मुकाबला करने के नाकाबिल हैं। चूँकि आर० पी० एफ० पर रेलवे का नियन्त्रण है—इसलिए हम ने सुझाव दिया है कि इस (आर० पी० एफ०) के दो विंग बना दिये जायें।

चौथी बात—मैं बहाली के सिलसिले में अज्ञ करना चाहता हूँ। आर० पी० एफ० में क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 का रिटन

एक जामनेशन होता है, लेकिन उस में "वाइका" का क्या चक्कर है? यह विलकूल गलत है, इस को फॉर्म एवं अधिनिश कर दिया जाए। अमन में यह छांटने का एक तरीका है। अगर आप को मेरी बात पर यकीन न हो तो आप पिछों दो नालों के एक जामनेशन रिजन्ट्स मंगा कर देख लीजिए कि किन्तु मुसलमानों की बहाली की गई है, किन्तु बैकवर्ड कलान नालों की बहाली की गई है, किन्तु हरिजनों की बहाली की है आपने। इससे मारा मसला और नक्षा सामने आ जाएगा। इसलिए जब आई० ए० एस० में अधिनिश है, तो क्या रेलवे में क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 में बाइका होता? इस को विलकूल एवं अधिनिश कीजिए क्योंकि यह केंडीडेट्स को छांटने का एक बेकलारीन तरीका बन गया है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हमारी पार्टी मकूलरइज्म में विलोब करती है और हमारी नेता धीमती इन्दिरा गांधी बाल भी चुकी है कि मुसलमानों के साथ इन्याए नहीं हुआ है अभी तक इसलिए मुसलमानों के साथ भी इन्याए होना चाहिए। मैं रिजर्वेशन का कायल नहीं हूँ लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि मुसलमानों को उन का जायज हक प्रियता चाहिए और मिले।
.. (अध्यवधान) ..

सम्पादित महोदय: मेरिट पर आवे, आप का यह कहना है।

श्री जनोलुरुहमान: मेरिट पर आवे और बाइका खस्म किया जाए। मैं यकीन के साथ कहता हूँ कि मुसलमान लड़के उस में आएंगे और जहर आएंगे। मेरे पास लिस्ट है एन० ई० और एन० एक० रेलवे की। उन की बहाली नहीं हो रही है।

Although they have done very well in the written examination.

बाइका की बुनियाद पर, जातपाता की बुनियाद पर और नमल की बुनियाद पर उन लड़कों का छांट दिया गया है। मैं दावे के माध्यम से यह कहता हूँ कि और पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहता हूँ।

श्री डॉ पी. पादव (मुंगेर): रिजर्वेशन करवाइए।

श्री जनोलुरुहमान: रिजर्वेशन ना आप के लिए छोड़ न्हींवा है। मैं आपका बात कहता हूँ। मैं 2 नम्बर का शहरी नहीं हूँ, मैं 1 नम्बर का शहरी अपने को करार देता हूँ और मैं अपनों जायज मांग रखूँगा और उस के लिए हमारी नेता खुद भनके हैं, हमारे रेलवे रिजिस्ट्रेशन भी सतर्क हैं भले ही रेलवे स्टाफ उतना सतर्क हो या न हो। मैं पहले सदन में कह देना चाहता हूँ कि आप निस्ट रेलवे कीजिए। मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ, मैं 1971-77 में नदगंवा सेम्बरथा। उस वक्त मरहम लालिन गावू जिल्हा थे और उन्होंने इस बात की पुष्टि की थी और यह कहा था कि मैं जालल एप्रेस्ट्रेट कंट्री बनाने जा रहा हूँ और हर छ: महीने में कितने मुसलमान बहाल हुए। उग्री गति लिस्ट सदन में रखी जायगी। किन्तु बैकवर्ड क्लासेस के लोग यहां हुए और कितने हरिजन बहाल हुए इस की एक लिस्ट सदन में रखी जाएगी लेकिन आज तक उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ है। उस की पूरा भूल मध्ये और फिर दूसरी पार्टी के लोग आए हमारे हार जाने के बाद और वह लिस्ट सदन में आज तक नहीं रखी गई।

श्री ज्योतिसंग बसु (डायमृद्द हर): बोट के टाइम पर ही करते हैं। (अध्यवधान) ..

श्री जनोलुरुहमान: बोट के टाइम पर जो दरकार होता है, हम करते हैं

[श्री जर्मीलुर्हमान]

हमारी काग्रेस ही करती है उन के लिए । आप नहीं कर सकते । बेस्ट बंगलॉ में हमारे लोगों के लिए क्या हुआ है । . . (ध्वन्यान) . . . मेरे पास बक्स कम है, इमनिल मुझे अपनी बात कहने दीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय : आप बोलते जाइए ।

श्री जर्मीलुर्हमान : आप क्लास 4 की बहाली ले लीजिए । क्लास 4 में कौन सी मैट्रिट की जरूरत है । रेलवे मंत्री जी आप यह लिस्ट दीजिए कि एन० ई० जोन में और एन० एफ० जोन में क्लास 4 में कितने हरिजनों की बहाली हुई है, कितने मुसलमानों की बहाली हुई है और कितने बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोगों की बहाली हुई है । इस की आप एक लिस्ट पार्लियामेंट में भविमिट कीजिए पार्लियामेंट मूल्क में सब से बड़ी नुमायन्दा जमायत है और पार्लियामेंट ही मूल्क के लोगों के अधिकारों का खबाला है । इसलिए यहां आप को यह लिस्ट रखनी चाहिए ताकि मूल्क को यह मातृम हो कि चाहे मुसलमान हो या हरिजन हों या बैकवर्ड हों, उस के साथ नाइमाकी नहीं हुई है और सेक्यूलरइज्म के अधार पर एपाइन्टमेंट्स, बहानी और सारी बातें हुई हैं ।

एक दूसरी बात मैं आर० पी० एफ० में बहाली के मामले में कहना चाहता हूँ । कांस्टेविल जिस को कहते हैं, उस में कौनसे पढ़े-लिखे लोगों को जरूरत है, उस में कौन से कम्पीटीशन की जरूरत है । उस की एक सूची आप दाखिल कीजिए पार्लियामेंट में क्योंकि हमारा विश्वास है, हमारा प्रिसपिल है, हमारा मिद्दान्त है, हमारा यकीन है सेक्यूलरइज्म पर और हम चाहते हैं कि भव लोगों को, हर एक नवकं को चाहे वह मुसलमान हो, चाहे कोई और तबका हो, उस को उस का हुक मिले । मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि

आप एक लिस्ट रखिए कि दो सालों के अन्दर, तीन सालों के अन्दर आर० पी० एफ० में कितने कांस्टेविलों की, औरों की तो आप ठोड़ा दीजिए, वहाली हुई है हरिजनों की, कितने बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की और कितने मुसलमानों की । मैं चाहूंगा कि जब आप इस डिवेट का रेप्लाई करें, तो इस बात को सदन के सामने रखें ।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : अभी माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि मैरिट पर हो, इस के बारे में मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री जर्मीलुर्हमान : आप तशरीफ रखिए ।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : अगर रिजर्वेशन नहीं होगा तो इम्प्लीमेंट कैम होगा ?

श्री जर्मीलुर्हमान : . . .

I am not going to concede to your point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If he is not giving way, you cannot compel him.

श्री जर्मीलुर्हमान : दूसरी बात मैं आप से अर्ज कर रहा था कि यह मामला निहायत संर्गान है । लेकिन कोई भी तबका यह न सोचे कि हमारे साथ डिस्ट्रिक्ट-मिनिशन हो रहा है क्योंकि हमारे प्रिसिपल्स, हमारा यकीन, हमारी बुनियादी सेक्यूलरइज्म पर है । इसीलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि चाहे पुलिस फौस हों, चाहे क्लास थीं को सर्विस हों, क्लास फौर की सर्विस हो, सभी में मुसलमानों और दूसरे तबकों के माथ बराबर का सलूक हो ।

अब दूसरी बात सुनिए ।

सभापति महोदय : अभी आप दूसरी बात पर है । मैं भविष्य रहा था कि यह आप आखिरी बात कह रहे हैं ।

श्री जनीतुर्हमन : चेश्वरमैन महाब, मामला निहायत संगीत है। आप रेलवे स्टेशन की बात सुनिए।

समाप्ति महोदय : क्या आप किशनगंज की बात कह रहे हैं?

श्री जनीतुर्हमन : उम मामले पर तो मैं कह चुका हूँ। मैं अनवाबादी जिसका दूसरा नाम इस्तामपुर है जो कि वेस्ट बंगाल में पड़ता है उसके बारे में कह रहा था। आप रेलवे स्टेशनों की हालत सुनारिये। प्लेटफार्मों को ऊंचा कीजिए, गाड़ियों में नादाद बड़ाइए और तमाम लोगों को जगदा मुद्रिधा और फेलिलिटोज दीजिए।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। रेलवे सर्विस रमीणन जो एजामिनेशन लेते हैं उनके रिजल्ट दौ-दो मासों में आउट होते हैं। यह कोन-भी नहीं कहा है कि उन दिन बाद रिजल्ट आउट होते हैं। क्यों नहीं रेलवे मंत्रालय इन कर्मीणगं में रिपोर्ट मंगवता है कि किस एजाम में किसे किसे लड़के बैठे और किसने किसने पास हुए। दो-दो लाल में रिजल्ट आउट किये जाते हैं, क्यों नहीं तीन महीने में रिजल्ट आउट करन के लिए उनसे कहा जाता है। जब तक नई इनिशियूट देने वाले को उन्हें भी निकल जाता है। उन्हें कोई रुकेगा थोड़े ही।

रेल भवालय में रज्य मंत्री (श्री सो० के० ज़फ़ा शरोफ़) : आप संभिकिक केन्द्र बनाइए तो मैं उम पर जवाब देश्वरी हूँ।

श्री जनीतुर्हमन : आप 1978 और 1979 में जो एजामिनेशन दुएँ थे, उनको लोगीजिए। उनके अभी रिजल्ट निकले हैं। मैं तो एन०-एफ०, और एन०-ई० रेलवे से तत्काल रखता हूँ, इस दो रेलवे के बारे में कह सकता हूँ। इससे रेलवे के बारे में मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ। इसलिए

मैंने एजामिनेशन के रिजल्ट के बारे में गुजारिश की है जो कि तीन महीने में निकलने चाहिए।

सब ये महत्वपूर्ण और अंहम बात है कठिहार से जोगवनी रेल लाइन का कंवर्शन। जोगवनी इंटरनेशनल वार्डर पर है। मैं इस बात को दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि कठिहार ने जोगवनी जो कि एन०-ई० और एन०-एफ० रेलवे पर ह वह लाइन फेट आर पेनेजम दाना में हायेस्ट इनकम अर्निंग लाइन है। ऐसी कास्टी-च्यांगमी में तो उसका थोड़ा भी हिस्सा है। उसका थोड़ा भी हिस्सा माधर्गी जी की ओर थोड़ा भी हिस्सा बेठा जी की कास्टी-च्यांगमीज में पड़ता है। इसलिए ऐसे लाइन का कंवर्शन यहुत ज़रूरी है क्योंकि यह लाइन इंटरनेशनल वार्डर को टच करता है। इसमें सब से बड़ा बात यह है कि इसमें फिल्फेज बहुत होता है। उनके कंवर्शन में वह रुकता। चार-पाँच लाल का सालाना फिल्फेज होता है, यह स्क जायेगा और वही लाइन होनी गहरास्तान के किसी भी कांत में अगर किसी मुकाफ़िर को जाना होगा तो वह शामिली में चला जायेगा।

समाप्ति महोदय : इसी में अमाल कीजिए।

श्री जनीतुर्हमन : चेश्वरमैन जाह्वा, मैं जनरल बजट पर नहीं बोला, रेलवे बजट पर नहीं बोला हूँ। इस पर ज़रा व्यापक फरमाइयेगा।

अब आ ज़ाइयेगा बिज़र्वेन्यू की बात पर। किशनगंज स्टेशन पर लोगों के साथ बहुत ज़्यादता होती है। मैंने फिल्ली बार भी यह मसला उठाया था। और अब भी उठा रहा हूँ कि किशनगंज डिस्ट्रिक्ट सब डिवीजनल हैड क्वार्टर है, वहाँ रिज़वेशन

[श्री जर्मालुर्हमान]

की सुविधा दी जाए। आपमां रिजर्वेशन या तो विलकुल नहीं है और है भी तो बहुत कम है। चाहे निम्नविधि मेल में देख लीजिए, एटी मेल में देख लीजिए, जी० एल० मेल में देख लीजिए, चाहे कामरुग एक्सप्रेस में देख लीजिए, चाहे दार्जिलिंग एक्सप्रेस में देख लीजिए। आप इस्लामपुर, जिसका रेलवे नाम अल्ला वाडी है, वहां चार्ट उठा कर देख लीजिए कि रिजर्वेशन कितना है। मैं ज्ञादा इस बारे में नहीं बोलना चाहता। क्योंकि दूसरे साथियों के दिन में दर्द होगा, मैं सिफ़ इन्होंने ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि किशनगंज में रिजर्वेशन का कोटा बढ़ाना निहायत जरूरी है।

सभापति महोदय, आखिर मैं मैं एक बड़ा ही अहम मरम्मा उठा रहा हूँ। निम्नविधि मेल की रिस्ट्रिक्टेड कार रखा है। आप पटना से इस मेल में बैठ जाइए, ग्री० 10 लाई दे दर्जिए, इसके बाद आप जमानपुर चले जाइए, भागलपुर चले जाइए, यद्यहरका चले जाएं, मालदा चले जाएं, कोई आपमें पूछने वाला नहीं है। यह पैकू आपका जेव में क्य, न जाए, इन मन्त्रालय की जेव में क्यों न जाए। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि पटना में किशनगंज के रिस्ट्रक्शन को समाप्त कीजिए। मैं आपको बहां पर दिखा सकता हूँ . . . ।

सभापति महोदय : आपको दास्ती उन लागी से ज्ञादा है?

श्री जर्मालुर्हमान : मैं तो वहां देखता हूँ इसलिए व्यापार कर रहा हूँ। आप इस रिस्ट्रक्शन को खत्म करिए, इससे रेलवे को नाखों रूपये का नुकसान हो रहा है। इससे करण्शन इतना बढ़ गया है कि व्यापार से बाहर है।

सभापति महोदय, एक बात की ओर मैं और ध्यान दिखाना चाहता हूँ। यह कटिहार रेलवे कालोनी और कविनिस्तान के बीच की दीवार का मामला है, जिसके बारे में जब म 71 से 77 तक मन्त्रवर था तब भी बहा था, फिल्हे गेंगन में भी बहा था। और आज भी कहा रहा हूँ, लेकिन रेलवे दिभाग को मुसलमानों में पाना नहीं क्या दुष्पर्णी है कि वह इस दीवार को नहीं बता रहा है। रेलवे-बोर्ड क्या चाहता है यि हिन्दू-मुस्लिम फसाद हो जाए और हजारों हिन्दू-मुस्लिम मारे जाए। एक छंटे में खत्म में इतनी देर की जा रही है। पिछली बार कुछ आदमी कविनिस्तान में से लाश निकाल कर, उनकी गर्दन काटकर ले जाते हुए पकड़े गए थे, उस समय फसाद होते हुए बचा था, क्योंकि उस समय एस.पी. माहूर बड़े उम्मदा आदमी थे और मैं भी भागा-भागा पहुँचा, तब जाकर बाल बर्ती। एक हांगमा होते होते बचा। सिफ़ 2-4 लाख के खत्म में वहां पर ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति मुश्त्र जाएगी। इसलिए मरों गुजारिश है कि आगामी बार जब यह सदन बैठे तब तक मर्वा महोदय स्वयं यहां पर इस बाल की धनियणा करें कि कटिहार में रेलवे कालोनी और कविनिस्तान के बीच दोनों दोनों जा चुकी हैं।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): You distribute the time equally to other Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time cannot be equally distributed. But I am trying to give a chance to as many members as possible. Some Members would like to speak on each and every subject. There are some Members who like to speak only on one or two subjects. So, how can we equally distributed the time?

श्री जर्मालुर्हमान : मैं एक मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूँ। ट्रेज में जो काइम्ज बढ़ रहे हैं इनको बढ़ने से आप रोकिए। इन पर आप रोक लगाएं। लेट रनिंग आफ ट्रेज को आप खत्म करें।

मिनिस्टर और मिनिस्ट्री जो रेड उन्होंने किया है और कई साँविना टिकट वालों पर फ़ैसले दिए वे उनके लिए वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। इन रेड्ज को आप और नेतृत्व करें। महाभारत में अर्जुन जिस तरह से वीलता था और करता था उसी प्रकार रल मवीं बंलि आंतर करें। इन्होंने भलि अर्जुन न अपना तत्त्वज्ञ निभाया है। सारे लायियों ने उन को मदद दी है। जाफिर-शराफ और पांडे जी भी वधाई के लायक हैं।

रेवं मुनाज्ञमान जो वात वात पर हड्टान करते हैं, वान वात पर करोड़ों रुपये का मूल्क का नुकसान करते हैं, इंडिस-पिन फैलाते हैं ऐसे लोगों को अगर आपने कानून सज्जा दो है तो मैं पुरजार आप ने यथील कहना कि किसी कीमत पर फिर मैं उनकी वहाली नहीं हानी चाहिए। इंडिस-पिन आप खत्म करें।

मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि वन इडस्ट्री वन पूनियन के भिडान को प्राप्त अपाराधिक फिर काहे वह रेलवे हो या दैर्य इंडस्ट्रीज हों। नभी डिमिलिन कारम होगा। जब डिमिलिन कारम होगा तो मुक्त करकरी करेगा और मुक्त में ब्रह्माहर्ता आएगी। नभी देश का गरावी भी बन्म होगा।

شروع جمیل الرحمن (کشن لذتیم):
 مدد و دم چند میون صاحب - میون
 آیکا شکر کوار بیور که نب نه مجهه
 موقعه علمایت فرمایا رای کجهه
 همانیم اس مدن میون کجهه سکون
 ازو دهل ملکه بیون کا دهیان اس
 پیر جا سکه -

••• (انٹر (پیشہ) •••

مسٹر چھمُو مُون : آپ وہ لکھت
سمیعاً ہے کہ حساب سے کہہ دھے
کہن - یہاں کوچھ - میتھ کوچھ اود
کوچھ کوچھ

شی جمیل لحمدان : میں اس
حمدان سے نہیں ہے وہاں ہوں -
تھوڑی مددی اپنے اچھے ہیں - میں
عرض کو رہا دیا اسی فرانسیسی
کے وقت پس جو یہ بحث
پوچھ رہا ہے وہ نہایت سی مذاہب
اور جو ایسا سدت ہے - اسی فرانسیسی
نے وقت میں اس سخن کے اندر
ایسا بحث ہو کوئی یہ لئے پیغام
کوئا یہ نہ کہا دی پرانی کو لیدو
اوہ عمدی باری ہو کہ ممکن
ہے (انتریشن)

دیکھوئے بہماں تھیں ہت ہوئیں
مددی ہت ہیں ہے سب سے ہلے
جو ہت ہیں عوض دننا چاہوں گا
کہ راوے ہے تو از سو نو ہریں
کیا ملے رکھوئی ہے جائے ہکانوں
کوئی کا نہیں جو ہے کہ زیادہ
حصہ دھم گا (Strategic zones)
اسٹریٹیک زون پر لئی یادوں لائیں
بدنے لئے اپنے ہمودی لائیں کو بڑی
لائیں مدد اور پر خروج کیا جا سکے
گا۔ جب تک دیا ہے کہ مدد
کو ای ایکلڈیشن نہیں کیا جائے گا
اس طرح کہ کاموں کے لئے
بڑوں نہیں ہو گا تب تک یہ

[شروعی حملہ الودھمان]

پریمانی حادی دھ کی اور ہم سارے چن ہر تاریخی اپنی اپنی مانگیں آپکے سامنے رکھتے رہے کے - یہاں ہر بولتے رہے کے - چاہے اسکا کوئی فتوحہ نکلے یا نہ نکلے - اس لئے یہاں کوئی کوئی شے یہ ہ کہ دیلوے قلم کو اور ہر دی آرکائیٹ کیا جائے - استریتھوک پوائنٹس (Strategic Points) کے لئے ملائیں دتم ایک ای جنائی تاکہ یہاں لائیں ہوں لائیں کوئی خودروت ہے ان لائلوں کو بنائے یہ وہ قم دیج ہو سکے -

دوسری بات دیلوے انسٹیٹوی ایک بہت ہوئی انسٹیٹو ہے اس میں آپ نے ابھی ۹ زونس بلڈنگز میں سمجھنا ہوں کہ یہ یہاں کم ہوں ان کو اور زیادہ بوجھایا جائے - جو یوئے ہوئے زونز ہوں اس کو چھوٹا کرنا جائے تاکہ کام تھوڑی سے ہو سکے - قومیب دیوب ۷۰ کوڑا کی آبادی کی لئے ۹ زونز بہت کم ہوں اس سے اذم لمسٹریشن میں دقت پیدا ہوتی ہے - قیومیاں دلت کام کم ہوتی ہوں کیوں خود اور تیکت - ایس قیومیاں کوچھا جاتا ہے جن اور نسلیوں نہیں کہا جاتا ہے - زونز چھوٹے ہونے سے کام سکتا ہے

کوئی مون سہوئی تا ہوکا اس سے کام بڑھتا - دیلوے کی رفتار بوجھی کی اور جو لوگ یہ کہتے ہوں کہ دیلوں نام بہ نہیں چلتی ہوں - ان میں ہو پابندی آئی ہے اور کام مسٹریٹ طریقے سے چل سکتا ہے - تھسٹو بات - جو - آر - پی - کو بالکل ایجادہ (abolish) کر دیجئے - لا ایلڈ - آرتو اور پروٹوکشن اس کے ہاتھ میں دے دیجئے - میں آپکو ایک مثال دینا چاہتا ہوں - پچھلے سل جو - آر - پی - نے کشن کلچع میں وہ اگر مچھایا جس کا حساب نہیں ہے - ایک ہویجن لڑکی کو نہکا کر کے پاہت فارم ہو چلایا - اسکے بارے میں اخمادوں میں ہوئی آ چکا ہے - اور یہاں سدن میں بھی اس کا ذکر ہوا تھا - انہاں ہو نہیں پیسٹلچوس کے، ہانے سے ہڈوں کو چھوٹا لھلا جی - آر - پی - کا ٹھوڑا ہو چکا ہے - اس کے لئے سہوئی نے جو - آر - پی - کے ایسر - پی - کو ہوئی لکھا تھا ذہ ان حکرگوں کو دوکو ورنہ اس سے خطرہ پھدا ہو سکتا ہے میام پریشان ہونگوں پیسٹلچوس پریشان ہونگے تو ندویہ یہ ہوکا کہ یہ معاملہ زیادا فلورڈاپ ہو سکتا ہے اس لئے جناب مڈری مالیب دالیے یہ ہ کے جو - آر - پی - کی

فروود نہیں ہے اُد - پی - ایف -
کو لا - ایلڈ - اُد - اور پروٹوکلشن
دونوں کم مونٹے جا سکتے ہیں -
آپ چاہیں تو انکی کانٹھ دیلشیل
دیورٹ مانگ کو دیکھ لیجئے زیادہ
نہ سہی آپ صدر استیشن کشن
کنج کو ہی ملکوں کو دیکھ لیجئے -
ایکو سادی باتوں معاوم ہو جائیں
کی چیزوں میں صاحب - جس حلقة
سے مہن چن کو آیا ہوں اس
میں اٹھیتوں کی تعداد زیادہ ہے -
اکو وہاں اونٹی وادات ہوتی ہے
قو نورا اسکو کہوں گل ڈن دے دی
جانی ہے - ابھ آپ کو بچانے کے
لئے - ۰۰۰ .

مسٹر چھٹو مہیں : آپ کے وہاں
ہوتے ہوئے بھو یہ ہو جاتا ہے -

شوی جمیل الرحمن : یہی تو
بدقستی ہے - چونکہ دیل سٹیشن کا
G. R. P. ہر کلکٹوول نہیں ہے
اس لئے ہم بھو اسرتہ ہیں ان کا
مقابلہ کرنے کے قابل ہوں -
چونکہ آد - ہی - ایف - ہر دیلوے کا
نہیں ہے - اس لئے ہم نے سمجھا تو
دیا ہے کہ R. P. F. کے دو
ونگ بہا دیئے جائیں -

چوتھی بات - مہن بحالی کے
سلسلے میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں -
اُد - پی - ایف - مہن کلاس ۳ اور

کلاس ۲ کا ڈن (written) ایزا
ایکٹریاں ملکوں ہونا ہے لیکن اس میں
ہ د وائز ۲ کا کہا چکر ہے - یہ بالکل
فقط ہ اس کو فودا ختم کو دیا جائے -
اصل میں یہ چھائی کا ایک اچھا
طریقہ ہ - اکو آپ کو سیدوی بات
پر پتھن نہ ہ تو آپ پچھلے درسالوں
کے ایکٹریاں ملکوں ریلیس ملنا کر دیکھ
لیجئے کہ کلکٹے ملکوں کی بحالی
کی کمی ہ کلکٹے بھاری کی کمی ہ -
کلکٹے ہر چھٹوں کی بحالی کی ہے
آپ نے - اس سے سارا مسئلہ اور نقشہ
سامنے آ جائیں - اس لئے جب
آئی - اے - اس - میں ایشلی ہ
تو کہا دیلوے مہن کلاس ۳ اور
کلاس ۲ میں وائز ۲ - اس کو
بالکل ایکٹریں کیجئے کیونکہ یہ
کھلڈی ریلیس (Candidates) کو چھانٹے
کا ایک پہترین طریقہ بن کر ہے -

دوسری بات جو مہن آپسے عرض
کرنا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ ہماری
پہاڑتی سیکولرزم میں یقین
کوئی ہ اور ہماری نبیتا شریعتی
اندرا گاندھی بول بھی چکی ہیں کہ
مسلمانوں نے ساتھ انصاف بھیں ہوا
ہ ابھی تب - اس لئے مسلمانوں کے
ساتھ ہمیں انصاف ہونا چاہئے - میں
دیزروشن کا قائل نہیں ہوں لیکن
مہن ہے چاہتا ہوں کہ مسلمانوں کو

[شروع جملہ الوداعان]
ان کا جائز حق ملنا جاہنے اور
ملے... (انڈریشن) . . .

مشکل چند مور : میوٹ پر اُوے
آپکا یہ ہذا ہے -

شروع جملہ الوداعان : میوٹ پر
اُوے اور وُردا ختم کیا جائے - میں
یقین یہ سانے اپنے ہوں کہ مسلمان
لُوگ اس میں نہیں گئے - اور
ضرور ایسا نہیں کیے - پھر یاں لست
کی اپنے نیے اور اپنے ایف -
یہی کی - ان کی بحالی میں
ہو دعویٰ - Although they have
done very well in the written
examination. یہی نسل کی بیواد پر ذات
پرست کی بیواد یہ اور نسل کی بیواد
یہ ان لُوگوں کو جوانات دیا کیا ہے -
میں دعویٰ یہ سانے یہ کہتا ہوں اور
بڑی ذکردادی یہ سارے کہتا ہوں -

شروع دو - دو - دو (مونکھو) :
ویڈو-شون کروائیں -

شروع جملہ الوداعان : دو دو بیش
دو آپ کی لئے بیووز دکھا ہے - میں
جاہنے بات اپننا ہوں - میں دو نہیں
کا شہر دو نہیں ہوں میں ایک نہیں
کا شہر دوں اپنے کو قوار دھیتا ہوں
اور میں اپنی جائز مانگیں دکھوں کا
اور اس کے لئے ہماری نہتا خود سترک

ہم ہمارے دیلوے ملکتہ یہی سترک
ہم ہمہ کی دیلوے سٹارک اتنا
سترک ہو یا نہ ہوں - میں یہ بات
میں میں کہہ دیتا چاہتا ہوں کہ
ایسے است داخرا دیجئے - میں
آپ کو پر دلانا چاہتا ہوں میں
1971-77 میں میں میں کا ممکن تھا -
وہ اس وقت موحوم لامت ہابہ ہندہ
تھے اور انہوں نے اس بات کی پوشنی
کی تھوڑی اور یہ کہتا تھا کہ میں
ذوں اپنے کہتہ میں کہتے کہتے ہم
جا رہے ہوں اور ہر چھوڑے سڑھے سہیں
کلھے مسلمان بھل دوئے اس کی
ایک نسبت میں میں میں کہتے ہم
اپنے تک اس کے نامے میں لچھے
نہیں ہوا ہے - اس کو پورا ہوں گے
اور ہر دوسرو پادتو کے لوگ آئے
ہارے ہا، جائی کے بعد اور وہ لست
میں میں اج نک نہیں دکھو کئے -
شروع جیتا وہ بساو (ڈائیکٹ
ہارپ) : وہ کے قائم ہو ہی کوتے
ہیوں - (انڈریشن) ...

شروع جملہ الوداعان : آپ کا لاس ۲

کی بیوادی لے لیجئے - لاس ۲ میں
کونسی ۵۰ مورت کی ضرورت ہے - دیلوے
صلت دو جی آپ یہ است دیجئے کہ
اپنے اے ذوں میں اور اپنے ایف - ایک -
ذوں میں کلاس ۲ میں کلھے ہو جائیں
کو بحالی ہوئی ہے کلھے مسلمانوں
کو بحالی ہوئی ہے اور کلھے ہوئے

کلاسز کے لوگوں کیوں بعد الی ہوئی ہے -
اس کیوں آپ ایک لست پر ایمیٹ
مہر دیکھتے ایکھٹے - پرانے چھٹے
ملک مہر سب سے بتوی نامدہ
چھٹتے ہے اور یاد رکھتے ہی ملک
کے لوگوں نے ادا کیا ہے - وکھ ۹ ہے -
اپنے لئے بہل آپ کو یہ استاد کیوں
چاہتے ہیں تاکہ ملک و یہ معلوم ہو کہ
چاہیے مسلمان ہو یا ہمیں یہ یا
بھکر ورثہ ہے اور سیکھا ہے اور
نہ ہم ہوئے ہوئی ہے اور سیکھا ہے اور
وہ اپنے اللہ یعنی بعد الی اور ساری
بائیوں ہوئی ہوں -

ایک دوسرے بت پیو آ - پو -
ایف - میں بعد الی نے معاملے میں
کہلہا چاہتا ہے - کامست بدلتے
کو کہتا ہے اس میں کون دوڑ لکھ
لوگوں کی ضرورت - نظر میں کو
سے کچھ بھی شیخ کی ضرورت ہے - اس
کو ایک سوچی آپ داخل کیجئے
پر ایمیٹ میں کیونکہ ہے را و شوں
جسے ہمارا پونسپل ہے ہمارا سدھارت
ہے ہمارا یقہو ہے سیکولرزم پر اور ہم
چاہتے ہیں کہ سب لوگوں کو جو
ایک طبقہ کو چاہیے وہ مسلمان ہو
چاہیے دوئی اور طبقہ ہو اس کو اس
کا حق ہے - میں پہر کہلہا چاہتا
ہوں کہ آپ ایک لست رکھتے کہ دو
سالوں کے اندر تین سالوں کے اندر
آر - پی - ایف - میں کہلے کانسٹیٹیوں
کی ادوں کو تو آپ چھوڑ دیجئے

بھالو ہوئی ہے ہری چھٹوں کی اتنے
بیکوڈہ کلاسز کی اور کتنے مسلمانوں
کی - مدن جاہوں کا کہ جب آپ
اپنے قبیلہ کا دیلاتی کہیں تو اس
بیان کو سدھ کیے ہم اپنے دکھوں -

شوی بو - قی - سلکو (پولپور):
ایہی ماننے مدد نے بتایا کہ میرٹ
پیدا ہے اس کے بارے میوں مہر ایک
پرشن پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں -

شروع جمیل الرحمن: آپ
تشریف رکھئے -

شوی بو - قی - سنکھ: اگر
پیروی شہر نہ ہو گا تو امہلہ ہوئے
کھوئی ہو گا -

SHRI JAMILUR REHMAN: I am
not going to concede to your point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If he is not
yielding, you cannot compel him.

شوی جمیل الرحمن: دوسری بات
ہے آپ ہے عرض کو دھا نہیں کہ یہ
مسئلہ نہ ایسے سلکھیں ہے - لیکن
کوئی بھی طبقہ یہ نہ سوچے کہ ہمارے
ساتھ قسکو یہ نہیں ہو دھا ہے کیونکہ
ہمارے پونسپل ہمارا یقین ہیاد
بدهیاں سیکولرزم پر ہے - اس لئے میں
جاہوں کا کہ چاہیے پولس فورس ہو
جاہیے کلاس نہیں کی سروس ہو
کلاس فور کی سروس ہو سہی میں
مسلمانوں اور دوسرے طبقوں کے ساتھ
ہمارے کا سلوک ہو -

اپ دوسرو بات ملئے -

مسٹر چھٹرمن : ابھی آپ دوسری

ہو بات پر ہوں - میں سمجھو، وہا
تھا کہ یہ آپ آخری بات کہ دھے
ہوں -

شروع چھیل الرحمن : اس معاملے

پو تو مہنٹ کہہ چکا ہوں - میں
الوایادی جس کا دوسرा نام اسلام ہو
ہے جو کہ دیست بلکاں میں پوتا ہے
اس کے بارے میں کہہ دھا تھا - آپ
دیلوں استوشنوں کو حالت سدھا رہئے -
پایہت فارم کو اونچا کھینچ کر ہوں
میں تعداد بوجھائیں اور تمام لوگوں
کو زیادہ سودھا اور فیض دتھوں دیجئے -
ایک بات میں اور کہدا چاہتا
ہوں - دیلوں سروس کمیشن جو
ایکواپیلھشی اپنے ہیں ان کے دللت
دو دو سالوں میں اوت ہوتے
ہیں - یہ کون سا طریقہ و کہ اپنے
دن بعد ریلیف اوت ہوتے ہیں - کہوں
نہیں دیلوں ملکوں اور ملکوں کی
سے دیورت ملکوں کے کس کس
ایکزانم ہیں کہلے کتے لوئے بیٹھے اور
کہلے کہلے یاس ہوئے - دو دو سالوں
میں دیلیف اوت کئے جاتے ہیں کہوں
نہیں تھیں مہملے میں دللت اوت
کرنے کے لئے ان سے کہا جاتا ہے -
جب تک تو امتحان دیلیف والے کی
عد بھی تک جاتی ہے - ہر کوئی
دکھ کی تھوڑے ہی -

دبل ملٹری ایڈیشن راجھیہ ملٹری

(شروع ہی - کے - جعلہ شریف) : آپ

اسپیسٹک کیسٹر بنائئے تو میں اس
پر جواب دے سکتا ہوں -

شروع چھیل الرحمن : آپ ۱۹۷۸ع

او ۱۹۷۹ع میں جو ایکزانہا میشن
ہوئے تھے ان کو اے لمحجت - ان کے
ابھی دللت نکلے ہیں - میں تو
اکن - ایف - اور این - ای - دھلوے
سے تعاق دکھتا ہوں ان دو ایکاڈمی کے
بڑے میں کہہ سکتا ہوں - دوسری
دیلوں کے بارے میں میں نہیں کہہ
سکتا ہوں - اس لئے میں نے
ایکزانہا میشن کے دللت کے بارے
میں کو ارشد کی ہے جو کہ تین ملٹری
میں نکلمہ جاہیدن -

سب سے مہرہ ہوں اور ام بات
کے کتابدار سے دو گ بی دی دبل لائی کا
کتابوں - جو گ بدر انقونیشل ہمارے
پر ہے - میں اس بات کو دعوے کے
مانہ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ کتابدار سے
جو گ بدر جو کہ این - ای - اور
این - ایف - دیلوں پر ہیں وہ لائی
فریت اور پیسٹوں دوں میں میں
ہائیڈر انکم اولیگ لائی ہے - مہری
کاستی چھوٹی سی میں تو اس کا تھوڑا
ما حصہ ہے - اس کا تھوڑا سا حصہ
میادھوڑی ہی کی اور تھوڑا سا حصہ
ہیچھا جو کی کاستی چھوٹی سی میں

پوتا ہے - اس لئے امر لائن کا کدوش
 بہت ضروری ہے کیونکہ یہ لائن
 انقر نیشل بارڈر کو تھیک کرنے ہے -
 اس میں سب سے بڑی بات یہ ہے
 کہ اس میں پلنریز بہت ہوتا ہے -
 اس کے کدوش سے وہ دی کا - چار
 پانچ لاکھ کا سالانہ پلنریز ہوتا ہے یہ
 دک جائیتا اور بھی لائن ہونے سے
 ہندوستان کے کسی بھی کوئی سے اکبر
 کسی مسافر کو جانا ہوگا تو وہ انسانی
 سے چلا جائیتا -

مستور چھٹو میں : اسی سے

سماپت کہجتی ہے -

شروع جمیل الرحمن : چھٹو میں

صاحب میں جنوا بجٹ پر نہیں
 بولا ڈیلوے بجٹ پر نہیں بولا ہوں -
 اس پر ذرا خیال فرمائیتے گا -

اب آجایتے گا دیزوویشن کی بات
 پر - کشن ڈیج استیشن پر لوگوں کے
 سامنے بہت زیادتی ہوتی ہے میں نے
 پچھلی بار بھی یہ عاملہ اٹھایا تھا
 اور اب بھر اٹھا رہا ہوں کہ کشن گلیج
 قسروں کے سب ذمہ دار ہوئے کوئوں ہے
 وہاں دیزوویشن کی سودا دی جائے -
 ابھوں دیزوویشن یا تو بالکل نہیں ہے
 اور ہے بھو تو بہت کم ہے - چاہیے
 تین سو کھا مدل میں دیکھو ایسچتے
 جی - ایل - مہل میں دیکھو

لیجتے چاہے کام دوپ ایکسپریس
 میں دیکھو لوچتے چاہے داچلے گ
 لیکسپریس میں دیکھو لیجتے - اب
 اسلام پور جس کا دبلو نام الہائی
 ہے وہاں چادرت اُنہا کر دیکھو لیجتے
 کہ دیزوویشن کتنا ہے - میں زیادہ
 اس بارے میں نہیں بولتا چاہتا
 کیونکہ درسرے ساتھوں کے دل میں
 درد ہو گا میں صوف اتنا ہی کھلا
 چاہتا ہوں کہ یہاں یہ کشن گلیج
 میں دیزوویشن کا کوئی ہو ہانا نہایت
 ضروری ہے -

مستور چھٹو میں : آخر میں ایک
 بوا ہو اہم مسئلہ اُنہا وہا ہوں -
 تین سو کھا مہل کو دستور کنڈ کر دکھا
 ہے - اب پتلہ سے اس مہل میں
 ہوتے ہیں اور دس دوپہر دے دیجتے
 اس کے بعد اب جمال پور چلے جائیں
 بھاکھوڑو چلے جائیں بڑھوا چلے جائیں
 مالدہ چلے جائیں کوئو اب سے پوچھتے
 والا نہیں ہے - یہ پہسے اب کی جہب
 میں کھوں نہ جائے دیل ملتوالیہ کی
 جہب میں کھوں نہ جائے - اس لئے
 میڈا نوبدن ہے کہ پتلہ سے کشن گلیج
 کے دیسکشن کشن کو سماپت کیجتے -
 میور آپ کو وہاں پر دکھا سکتا ہوں -

مستور چھٹو میں : آپ کی دوستی

ان لوگوں سے زیادہ ہے -

شروع جمیل الرحمن : میں تو

وہاں دیکھتا ہوں اس لئے بھاں کو

[شہری جمیل الرحمن]
وہا ہوں - اپنے اس دیسٹرکشن کو
ختم کر دیتے اس سے دیلوے کو لاکوون
دوپہر کا نقصان ہے وہا ہے - اس سے
کوپیشن اندا بوجہ کہا ہے کہ بیان سے
بھروسہ ہے -

مسٹر چھٹومدن - ایک بات کی
اور میں اور دیگران دلانا چاہتا ہوں -
یہ کٹھہار دیلوے کاونی اور قمرستان
لے بھج کی دیوار کا مماملہ ہے جس
کے بارے میں جب میں ۷۱ سے ۷۷
تک ممہم تھا تب بھو کہا تھا
پہچھلے سیشن میں بھو کہا تھا اور
اچ بھی کہہ دھا ہوں اور کن دیلوے
و بھاگ کو مسلمانوں سے پتا نہیں
کیا دشمنی ہے کی وہ اس دیوار کو
نہیں بنا دہا ہے - دیلوے بورڈ کیا
چاہتا ہے کہ ملکوں مسلم فساد ہو
جائے اور ہزاروں ہندو مسلم مادے
چانہر - ایک چھوٹے سے خوجہ میں
اتلی دیر کو جا دھو ہے - پچھاہو
ہار کچھ ادمیوں قومستان میں سے
لشیں نکل کر ان کی کوڈن کاٹ کر
لے جاتے ہوئے پکوئے کئے تھے اس سے
فساد ہوتے ہوچا تھا کہونکہ اس
سے ایس - ہو - صاحب بوئے عدہ
ادمی تھے اور میں بھو بھاگ بھاگ
پہلچا تب جما کر بات بدی - ایک
ہلکا ہے ملک - صرف ۲ - ۳
وکھ کے خرچے ہے وہاں پر ایک آقد
کو استھنی سدھو جائے گی - اس لئے
مدد دو ہے - جعفر شریف اور پانڈے
جی بھی بھو بدھائی کے لائق ہوں -

یہ مدن بیٹھے تب تک ملٹیڈی ہو دے
سوم ہمارے پر اس بات کی کوشاں
کوئی کمکھہار میں دیلوے کلونی
اور قمرستان کے بیچ دیوار بھائی جا
چکی ہے -

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): You distribute the time equally to other Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time cannot be equally distributed. But I am trying to give a chance to as many members as possible. Some Members would like to speak on each and every subject. There are some Members who would like to speak only on one or two subjects. So, how can we equally distribute the time?

شہری جمیل الرحمن : میں ایک

ملکت میں خم کو وہا ہوں - تریاڑ
(Trains) میور جو اڑائیں بوجہ دھے
ہوں ان کو بوجھے ہے تب دو کیٹے -
اس پر دوک لکائیں - لبیٹ دنگ آف
تریاڑ کو آپ ختم کوئی -

ملکت اور ملکتی جو دید انہوں
نے کیا تھا اور کئی سو بلک تکت
پہنچی پکوئے کئے تھے اس کے لئے وہ
دھلیواد کے پانچر ہیں - ان دیڑ کو
آپ اور تیز کوئی - مہا بھارت میں
اوجن جس طرح دہل ملٹیڈی بولے اور
تھا اسی طرح دہل ملٹیڈی بولے اور
کوئے - انہوں نے ملک رجن کو اپنائکرتویہ
لہوایا ہے - اسے سانہوں نے ان کو
مدد دو ہے - جعفر شریف اور پانڈے
جی بھی بھو بدھائی کے لائق ہوں -

دلوے ملازمین دو بات بات پو
ہوتاں کوتے ہیں بات بات پو کو ڈوڈوں
دوبنے کا ملک کا نقصان کوتے ہیں
اندھلیں پابلاتے ہیں ایسے لوگوں کو
اکر آپ نے قانونی سزا دی ہے نا
سین پوڑوں نب سے اپہل کرونا لہ
کھسی فیضت پو ان کی بخواری نہہن
ہوئی چاہئے - اندرجاہن آپ ختم
کوئی -

श्री डॉ० पौ० यादव (मुर्गेर) : मैं कांशिङ करलंगा कि कम मे कम समझ मे जो वाते मुझे कहना है कह दू आंदर जो वाते चाही गई हैं उन को न दोहराऊँ ।

नेशनल ट्रांसपोर्ट पालिसो कमेटी जिम वांग
डी० पांडे ने हैंद किया था, उस ने कुछ सून्मूल
मुद्रों पर आपका ध्यान खींचा था । उस ने
यह कहा था कि वे एरियाज आर्ग जान्स
जो बहुत बैंकवर्ड हैं जहां पर रेल कम्प्युनिकेशन,
ट्रांसपोर्ट कम्प्युनिकेशन नहीं हैं उस को प्रेफेस
देना चाहिए । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना
चाहता हूं कि बिहार का वह एरिया जो
बहुत नियन्त्रित है उस की तरफ आप
तबज्जह दें । उत्तर प्रदेश में गंगा नदी की
स्थित आप देख लें । वहां हर सत्तर किलोमीटर से
पर एक बिज है और कुल चौदह बिजेज हैं ।
लेकिन बिहार में मोकामा से ले कर फरक्का

तक 278 फिलोमीटर का फासला है और उस में एक भी रोड-काम-गेल ब्रिज नहीं है। यह डिसर्पेंट्स ही है या नहीं? यहाँ 278 फिलोमीटर में गंगा पर यह भी रेन-काम-रोड ब्रिज नहीं और बगन के उत्तर प्रदेश में हर साल बिलासिंह नदी पर एक ब्रिज है, ऐसा क्यों हुआ? जहाँ के लोग ज्यादा चिल्लते हैं वहाँ ना आप भूविद्या दें दें वह लोकोन जहाँ के लोग चुप रहे उन को भूविद्या न दें यह भी नहीं है। विहार बाले भाले भाले हैं। उन की तरफ भी आप ध्यान दें। असम क्षेत्र में धान य, अरण्याचलम आदि में आप ने बहुत सी स्कोस्ज दी है। उन के लिए मैं आपको धन बाद देता हूँ। लेकिन विदाएँ की नरक भी आप ध्यान दें। विदाएँ में चुनावानंग है पास आप रेन-काम-रोड ब्रिज बनाएँ। इस का टेक्नो इकानामिस सर्वे रेन डिविडा टैक्निकल स्विंगेज ने किया है, उसी आधार पर इस स्कीम को टेक-अप कीजिये, विकास के लिये यह मंशा निवेदन है।

बहुत ने पातनीव यदस्वी ने नाड़ा कि विहार के मवा त्रैते हैं, इसनिये विहार का नड़ा विहार हुआ है। वहाँ अन्ती तो है, एक नवे लगाइये कि फर्म्ट लाइन में फिफथ प्लान तथा रेल मंत्रालय भै जिन्होंने भी विकास हुआ है, रेल मंत्रालय भारते रेल कारखाने, रेल फिटिंग भारत रेल ट्रैक्स में जो डेवलपमेंट हुआ है, उस में भै विहार में जिन्होंने डेवलपमेंट हुआ है ? विहार में जिन्होंने रेलवे लाइन का एस्टेंगन हुआ है और विहार के कारखाने का किन्होंना विकास हुआ है, वह देव लोजिंग। मैं एक उदाहरण दूँ आप के बड़े अधिकारी यहा बैठे हुए हैं, वह इस बात के साक्षी हैं। सब से ज्यादा नैग्लेक्ट विहार में रेल कारखाना हुआ है। जमालपुर का रेल कारखाना 116 साल पुराना है, उस की हालत देखिये।

[प्रो डी० प०० मादव]

टोटल प्लान में कितना पैसा दिया है, साँड़ चार करोड़ और बिहार के राज्य में कितना दिया है, 52 करोड़। यह डिस्ट्रीटो हुई या नहीं। डा० राम मुमग मिह, लंगिं बाबू, श्री जगजीवन राम, और पांडे जारेल मंत्रियों को संछया बिहार में जहार रहो है लेकिन विकास को संख्या क्या है? यह मंत्रियों को संख्या के अनुपात में कम हुई है। कहने को भने हो लोग काँड़ लें कि चूकिं बिहार के मंत्रों हैं, डिस्ट्रीट बिहार का युविकास मिली है।

एक बार मैं दृढ़दर्श जा० भा० जव्हर रेल मंत्री थे, तो बिहार के जमालपुर बारखाने को देखने गए थे, इन्होंने कुछ आण्वासन दिए, थे, उन को पूर्ण आज तक नहीं हुई। मैं ३० हजार मन्त्रीया जी ने यहां पर १९७२-७३ के रेल बजट को स्पोष देने हुए कहा कि जमालपुर कारखाने में रि-रालिंग मिन बैठेंगा। मिन का १ करोड़ ३६ लाख रुपये का क्या हुआ? जमालपुर रि-रालिंग मिल का क्या हुआ? १९५६ में ५७ में ५८ में जमालपुर कारखाने में कितने लोग काम करते थे या आज कितने लोग काम कर रहे हैं, कितने नियायर हो रहे हैं, कितनों को नई बदाल। हुई है? एक नरफ एक कारखाने का विकास भा० नहीं कर सकते हैं और सारे का सारा दाय बिहारियों को दे देते हैं।

बिहार का दून्यूटन दाजिंग। मैं पांडे जो मेरे निवेदन करहा कि ध्यान पूर्वक मुनें कि ५१ सौ करोड़ का एक सिक्क्य प्लान रेलवे इंवेस्टमेंट का है, हम को बिहार का ११ परमेट हिस्सा दोजिये, इतना ही मांगते हैं वहां के रेल ट्रैक्स के लिये, फिटरज के इंवेस्टमेंट के लिये और कारखाने के इंवेस्टमेंट के लिये। मत दीजिये जमालपुर को क्योंकि हमारो कास्टो-ट्रायल्सी में है?

ब्र० राम बनारशास्त्री : क्यों नहीं आपको कास्टोट्रायल्सी में?

श्रोत्योत्तिमर्य बसु - : अरे भाई, तुम्हारे स्टेट है, तुम्हारे स्टेट से मिनरल्स रिसोर्सेज है कर चना जायेगा, यही तुम्हारे स्टेट का काम है।

श्रोत्योत्तिमर्य बसु : ज्योतिमर्य बसु साहब भो० म बान की सिफारिश कर रहे हैं कि हमारा हिस्सा हम को मिलना चाहिये। पांच सौ दस काँड़े कम-से-कम मिलना चाहिये। बिहार के लिये यह एक मौजिक चोज़ हुई कि मुननानगंज के पास एक रेल-कम-रोड ब्रिज बनना चाहिये, जमालपुर वर्कशाप का विकास होना चाहिये, ५१० करोड़ रुपया कम-से-कम बिहार के रेल डेवलपमेंट के लिये दिया जाना चाहिये।

एक बात की ओर मैं मंत्रों जो का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे बोर्ड, रेल मंत्रालय और आ०प को जनरल मैनेजर का आफिस है, वह बड़ा टैक्नीकल है, अल्ड्रा टक्कीशल। अगर कोई एम० प०० चिट्ठी लिखे तो उम की जांच करेगा प००० डब्ल्यू० आई० वहां से वह रिपोर्ट करेगा कि —

This was examined by the concerned Department and is not justified.

यह बड़ा अनफार्चुनिट है।

एक एम० प०० चिट्ठो लिखता है, उस का वहां के धरातल का ज्ञान है, उस को सोशल कांडोशंस का ज्ञान है।

स्टूडेंट्स को हम कंठम भरते हैं। मिसाल लीजिये, आरा से बक्सर से स्टूडेंट्स जाते हैं, पटना, लखीसगाय, मुंगेर, से स्टूडेंट्स जाते हैं, मननपुर से जाते हैं, बंसीपुर से जाते हैं। स्टूडेंट्स तो जायेंगे ही, स्टूडेंट्स आलेज तो जायेंगे ही, और ट्रैन पर चढ़ेंगे ही। मैंने कई बार चिट्ठी लिखी कि ट्रैन की एक एक मिनट के लिए रुकवा दोजिये, लेकिन बंसीपुर में जनता का और मननपुर में पाटलीपुर का

हाल्टेंज नहीं हो सका। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, क्यों?

एम० पी० को सजैशन इतना सस्ता है और रेल मंत्रालय के किसी अधिकारी का कलम इतना मंहगा है, पह गलत बात है। हमारे एम० पी० के सजैशन पर आप के जनरल मैनेजर को साथ चलना होगा और आप इस बात का आदेश दीजिये कि एम० पी० अगर कोई बात सजैस्ट करता है तो उसको जनरल मैनेजर खुद एग्जामिन करेगा। यह नहीं हो सकता है कि हम सजैशन दें और कैजुअल और हटीन तरीके में आपके लिंग जवाब दें। यह नहीं चलेगा। अगर चलेगा, तो रोज चेन-पुलिंग होगा, होम्योइथ काटा जायेगा। अगर स्टुडेंट्स को भुविधायें नहीं दी जायेंगी, तो वे विनाश करेंगे, चाहे उन्हें किनाना ही मानने की कोशिश की जाये। स्टुडेंट्स से सम्बन्धित इस सोगल प्रावलम को स्टडी कार्ने के लिये एक शुप्रबना दिया जाये, जिसमें स्थानीय एम० पी० और एम० एल० एज० के अनियिक कुछ और लोगों को भी रख दिया जाये, और उसको रिक्मेंडेशन के मुनाबिक कार्यवाही की जाये।

मेल ट्रेन्ज को स्टुडेंट्स बहुत डिस्टर्ब अरते हैं। अगर उन के बालेज जाने के लिए मेल ट्रेन से यहाँ वैसेजर ट्रेन दे दी जाये, तो यह समस्या हल हो सकती है। इस समय स्थिति मह है कि ट्रिस्टस को, और चाल तीर कारेन ट्रिस्टस को, बहुत जलोल किया जाता है। कालेज जाते हुए स्टुडेंट्स को जब भी मौका मिलता है, तब वे दूसरों को तंग बरते हैं। इस मालूम को प्रैक्टिकल डूष्ट में देखने की कोशिश बरतो चाहिये।

श्री जलोलुर्हमान साहब ने जी० आर० पी० के फंबण्ड्ज के बारे में कहा है। मैं भी हाथ जोड़ कर यह विनती बरना चाहता हूँ कि जी० आर० पी० के इस मुकद हाथी को हटा दिया जाये। यह लुटेरा है। जब टिकट एग्जामिनर बाहर होते हैं, तो जी० आर० पी० का सिपाही या दारोगा टिकट

दिखाने के लिए कहते हैं। अगर टिकट नहीं है, तो कहते हैं कि सामान उतारो। उसके बाद अगर उस को पैसा दे दो, तो छोड़ देंगे। टिकट को चैक करने का काम टिकट एग्जामिनर का है। जी० आर० पी० टिकट को चैक करने वाला कौन होता है—उसको इसका क्या अधिकार है।

मेरे नाम से क्युल स्टेशन पर रिटायरिंग रूम का रिजर्वेशन था। जी० आर० पी० का दारोगा इतना मन्त्रचला था कि वह उस को सुबह छः बजे लाक बार के पटना चला गया। श्री शिवु सोरन के साथ भी वहाँ थहीं घटना घटी। जो रक्षक हैं, उसे जो मन करे वह करें दूँ की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती है। मंत्री महोदय स्टेशन के चैक मिनिस्टर से इस बारे में बात करें कि रेलवे के क्षेत्र में इस तरह ना एण्ड आर्डर के नाम पर लूट मचाने की छूट जी० आर० पी० को नहीं देनी चाहिए। यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है।

जमालपुर में रेलवे डिविजन बनाया जाये। वह हावड़ा से 300 मील पड़ता है। उसमें काम नहीं चल सकता है।

मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी बुप्पा बार के मुज़फ़रपुर-मीतामही रेलवे लाइन के बारे में एनाउंस किया है। उम पर सरवे वर्क शुरू कराया जाये और काम भी शुरू कराया जाये। पार-साल माननीय पदित जी ने कहा था कि हम ड्रेनिंग आफ रेलवे ट्रैक शुरू कर रहे हैं। क्यूल-वहरवा लाइन के काम को अभी हाथ में नहीं लिया गया है। मंत्री महोदय डम्को नोट कर ले। तलमटिया फालवा, वारहवां कहनगांव, इन सारे क्षेत्र की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। कहनगांव और क्रक्का में सुपर-थर्मल मेंेशन बनेंगे। उसी से मुज़फ़रपुर और बरीनी को कोल्ड की पूर्ति होगी। पावर के सम्बन्ध में यह

[श्रोः डॉः० पैः० यादव]

एक बड़ा कम्प्लेक्स होगा। इसलिए वहां एक स्पेशल सरवे होना चाहिए और रेलवे ट्रैक का डबलिंग होना चाहिए।

मुजाफ्फरपुर से कलकत्ता, लूपलाइन होते हुए, एक डेली फास्ट सवारी गाड़ी ज़रूर चलानी चाहिए। तिनसुखिया में भागलपुर से दो बोर्डी ज़रूर जोड़नी चाहिए। आजकल मिलिटरी बालों और आम जनता में रोज़ लट्टम-लट्टा और गुत्थम-गुत्था होता है, जो बहुत बुरा लगता है। विकासिला एक्सप्रेस को भागलपुर से डेली करवाया जाये।

मैं एक और निवेदन करूँगा। कहीं कहीं जहां से रेलवे लाइन पास होती है, वहां आपन ब्रिज है। उसके बड़ियारपुर के पास पिछले दो चार सालों में दस बारह आदमी मर चुके हैं। दो चार लाख रुपया लगा कर रेलवे ट्रैक के बगल में एक पैडस्ट्रियन रास्ता बना दिया जाये, जिससे लोग आसानी से आ जा सकें। उसमें ज्यादा ख़र्च नहीं होगा।

अगर मंत्री महांदेश रेलवे प्रशासन को मुधारना चाहती है, तो वह रेलवे के आफिसर्स को पावर और रेसपासिविलिटी दोनों दें। जब तक आप उसकी रेसासिविलिटी नहीं देंगे पावर से काम नहीं चलेगा। एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव पावर और एक्जीक्यूटिव रिसापासिविलिटी—दोनों ही होनी चाहिए। यह हैण्डिकॉप न रहे कि जब रेलवे बोर्ड से अदिश आयेगा तभी जनरल मैनेजर वह काम कर सकेगा। वह वहीं पर उसका डिस्पोज़िल करने, इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

यह नमाम चीज़े जो मैंने आपके सामने रखी इन पर मुझे आशा है आप

विचार करेंगे। हम आपके रेल मंत्रालय में रहने की शुभकामना करते हैं और चाहते हैं कि रेल मंत्रालय सुधरे। इसी आशा और विश्वास के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

*SHRI V. S. VIJAY RAGHAVAN (Palghat): Mr. Chairman, I am very sorry to say that Kerala has been totally neglected in the matter of Railway development. The Railway budget of this year has not given us anything. The Railways is presided over by the Trimurthis. Then we have the respected Panditji, the former Railway Minister sitting in the House. So, I would place before them certain very legitimate and proper demands of my State of Kerala.

First of all I would say something about the Kuttippuram-Guruvayoor line. This is an important line as it connects one of the greatest pilgrim centres of South India. The hon. Minister has in his budget speech merely said that a survey would be conducted. No amount has been provided for this line in the budget. I request him to make some provision for this line.

Another demand is that the Kollankode Trichur via Alathur line should be constructed. If this line is constructed then Madurai Palani, Trichur, where the famous pooram festival is conducted, (Paramekkavu and Timvanpadi) and Guruvayur can be linked. Some of the most important pilgrim centres are on these line and thus these centres can be linked by railway lines.

Another point I would mention is about the coastal railways. This railway line is very essential for the development of the coastal areas of Kerala. Therefore I would request the hon. Minister to make some provision for that also.

I would now deal with the question of electrification of railway lines in Kerala. Kerala has got electric power in abundance. We have been demanding for a long time that using the surplus electricity the railway lines in Kerala should be electrified. Such a step would enable us to save a lot of diesel especially when there is a shortage of diesel. This will be a national saving. Then we are getting coal to run our trains from the coal field of Bihar. When there is shortage of coal many trains in Kerala are cancelled, and the travelling public are put to a great lot of difficulties. This can be avoided if the lines are electrified. I would request the Minister to examine this proposition

Another demand I would raise is that a new express train should be started from Kanyakumari to Howrah. My friends in the Opposition will be very happy about this proposal. This train which should be named 'Vivekananda Express' will cover three States which are being ruled by the opposition parties. So, I request Pandeyji to give some thought to this proposal.

Finally Sir, I would mention some problems about my area, Palghat. Olavakode division was the only railway division in Kerala until a few years back. Now an attempt is being made to reduce the importance of this division. There is an apprehension in the minds of the people that this division may finally be disbanded. This division is very essential for the commercial development of Malabar and Cochin. The newspapers have reported that such a move is afoot. This apprehension has to be removed and the Division should not only be retained but further developed also.

One more point and I have done. That is about the coach repair factory. The Kerala Government had promised land free of cost and water and electricity at concessional rates

for this factory. Therefore, I would earnestly request the hon. Minister that a coach repair factory should be set up in Palghat. Similarly the Shornur Railway Jn. should be converted into a link station. This will link Malabar, Cochin and Travancore and thus further unite the people of Kerala.

Sir, I have raised a few very legitimate and most modest demands of my State. In India we have 11 Kilometre of railway line for 10 lakhs of population whereas Kerala has only four kilometres of railway line. Kerala is a state which earns us maximum foreign exchange and therefore it should not be neglected in the matter of railway development. Therefore, these demands should be fulfilled. With the fervent hope that the hon. Minister will do so, I conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, Sir. Indian Railways is the largest public-sector. It is not only the largest public sector, but it is the nucleus of all economic activities in the country. Well, it is a Ministry, it is a Department of the Government. But I can say that it is the largest Commercial-cum-social Welfare Organisation.

But, what have we done to it? At a time when the whole world, particularly my country, is reeling under the crisis of liquid fuel that you require as the prime moving energy, we are suffering under the pressure...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, on a point of order. The Hon. Member cannot take off his jacket, roll up his sleeves and speaking that side.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Unfortunately for me, I had been writing something here and my eyes were not seeing that side.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I ask Mr. Banatwalla to land me his

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

jacket? It will be very nice of him. I will be grateful for him.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: The point is, it will be found that there is nothing up the sleeves!

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair can only hope that all of you will be generous and see things and accept things in a sportsmanlike manner.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What I am talking about is Transportation, consuming the minimum prime moving energy. And that can only be done, amongst all modes of transport, except inland water transport by and large on the surface transport, through Rail.

I will quote figures which we had taken great trouble to collect; One from an Institute in Paris and the other one from an Institute in Germany.

It says:

1 H. P. is known to move 150 K.Gs. on road 500 K Gs. on rail and 4,000 K. Gs. on water.

Now, you have the option between the two. Let us forget about the Inland Water Transport for the time being. When you are using one H.P. motor your haulage of transportation would be about 3 times more, to be exact. It would be 303.5 times more for the same prime moving energy. But what is the cost? The cost is this. An analysis was made regarding the cost per tonne kilometre in paise.

Eastern Railway Broad Gauge-4.4

North Eastern Railway Metre Gauge-5.7.

North East Frontier Railway-11.7
—it is a different region altogether.

And road,—10 paise.

Take 4.4, 5.7 and 11.7 and draw a mean, and compare it with Road Transport. You will see that in spite of the malpractices and corruption which exists in the Railways it costs

half. And what are you doing, let us see.

Indian Railways, when the Britis-hers came, was a Private Sector Organi-sation. They scuttled the Inland Water Transport. As soon as Indian Railways become a public property the road transport lobby which is greatly foreign investment oriented started scuttling the Indian Railways. And how successfully they have done it Kindly remember Panditji, the things we are fighting for. We are fighting against inflation, against price rise. A major factor is the cost of Transport. The more you divert to-wards Road Transport, the greater will be the load on the consumer at the ultimate point. You may say Panditji, that you have resources-constraint you have no money etc. Sir, what I am saying is: if you do not have money, why don't you go in for raising money through deposit sche-me? The public sector undertakings are doing it. The private companies are sucking the market and there is no resource constraint on them. And the alibi is that the market borrowings are to be made keeping priorities in view, but it does not apply to the pri-va-te sector companies. They can go on taking deposits and cheating deposi-tors as far as the repayment of prin-ciple and interests are concerned. But what is the trouble with you? Why don't you do that? I will tell you how. The miserable performance has been not only in your regime, not only in Panditji's regime, but it is there all along during the last 33 years. What have you done all these years? You talked about corruption this morning. Well, my friend was joking. You are broad gauge, meter gauge is next to you and narrow gauge in sitting behind you. (Interruptions). He is not narrow gauge in width actually, but narrow gauge in the sense of the term.

Now you are talking about corrup-tion. Are you able to check corrup-tion in the politicians? Are you able

to check the corruption at the highest echelon? You have started treating disease from the roof-tops, but the root is developing the disease. What have you done Panditji? The import of high-power diesel engine was done when the Janata party was in power, the then Chairman is now holding a very important position, a gold mine. What was the deal with ALCO—the American Locomotive Company? Have you beaten him up with a stick? If I were you, I would have handcuffed him and put him behind the bars and he could not have got a bail. What was the deal he struck with? What was the commission he collected?

(Interruptions)

नहीं, नहीं—मैं राजन की बात बोलता हूँ, चेयरमैन रेलवे बोई, ...

What happened to the Financial Commissioner? He is dead and gone. You are going to the T.T.E. sparing the Chairman.

Now, let us come to the capitalistic system. You can never get rid of corruption. It is a part of the system. But some relief and remedies are possible. If you can make a target that there is a berth for the asking a wagon for the asking sir, I shall certainly come and bow before you. But you cannot do it. But what are you doing? Unless you meet the demand with supply, you cannot end it. Now, I understand that out of the total investment on Indian Railways, 60 per cent is in the track. Are you utilising your track intensively and judiciously? No. The answer is no. I will tell you how. Now, to Howrah about half a dozen trains come every day. They are the trains with 16 or 17 bogies, single decker with 45 or 50 tonnes, tare-dead load for which you are spending money. You really apply your mind instead of beating about the bush. You have to go in for aluminium coach double decker massive trains with 32 bogies pull and push arrangement with 2 engines

or even 3 engines if necessary so that altogether your track occupation will be reduced to the minimum. Two trains can leave from Howrah to North India, one super-fast and the other fast train. You are not doing that. And that is precisely the reason why you are not getting freight and you are not getting the track. The Indian Railways will perish if it cannot make freight come into it at a profit. You have not done it in 33 years. Sir, I am told that the Express and Mail trains, I am told are killing the freight trains. Rajdhani Express kills 2.4 per cent.

17.00 hrs.

What the remedy? I have told you that. You have goods trains. If I am right, subject to correction, your normal rate is about 60 wagons; maybe you are having longer trains after dieselization. But do you know that in Brazil, I am told, they carry ten thousand tonnes in a train specially for carrying iron ore? I have got to verify it, because I could not dig out the last correspondence that I had, I was in a hurry this morning. But the goods trains there are massive trains. The question is of safety margin and intensive track utilization. There is nobody in your Board or Ministry to think about it; they are busy in making money, climbing up or pleasing the bara sahibs that exist. Let the Indian railways go to hell.

The other day, the hon. Minister mentioned about the conversion of metergauge to broadgauge. In Japan and in Brazil, do you know, the metergauge trains are running at a speed of 120 to 150 kms. per hour? Why is it that our metergauge trains should run at a speed of 60 kms or 40 kms per hour? I calculated the speed on the Howrah-Katwa railway line and it comes to 12 miles an hour. I got it on looking at the time-table.

Now, please see the tare pay load ratio. Why can't you compete with the road transport. In an ambassador car, the tare pay load ratio is almost 1:1. During elections, you

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

put eight or ten passengers. What is the tare of the ambassador car? It is equivalent to the pay load that it carries. But in your coaches, a 45-tonner, or a 50-tonner, your pay load radio would be 12:1 or 10:1. You are consuming energy for pulling a pay load of 10 per cent. You cannot survive at this rate. Unfortunately, as Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings, I was more than satisfied when I was examining the Central Water Inland Transport Corporation, to find that there was a very very powerful road transport lobby in this country with very big resources at their command; they are very very active in the Planning Commission and the Railway Ministry; particularly in the development planning of new railway lines cell, he discovered a man, Mr. Seth. If you could get a copy of the report, you will find that. What is happening as a result of that? Your proliferation is not taking place and all the high-freighted traffic has gone to the road transport and you are saddled with the low-freighted traffic like limestone, coal etc. Bata Company shoes must go by cars or lorries; cutleries from Allahabad must go by lorries; the electrical gadgets must also go by lorries.

What have you done in 33 years? I do not mean, Pandeyji yourself, but your Ministry. Your route kilometrage in 1947-48 was 54,506 and in 1979-80, it was 60,933. What is the growth rate? It is 11 per cent. What is the population growth rate? It is 75 per cent. You are trying to put an elephant into a cage meant for a bird. Shri D. P. Yadav and Shri Jamilur Rahman said that they were all wanting impossible things and that could not be done. Corruption will grow, I must tell you. Today, to get a berth at Delhi station, you have to pay Rs. 65 to Rs. 75 if you are a known person and Rs. 100 if you are an unknown face. The next rate would be Rs. 200. Kindly note it down. All this money goes below the counter.

You cannot help it. The gap in supply and demand will increase and they will try to take advantage of it.

People call me by all sorts of names but I stand for normalisation of relations between the two great countries, China and India. Never again will the opportunity come as it is today. Do you know what is the growth rate there? They were liberated in 1949 two years after we got independence. The growth of railways there is 300 per cent. And they talk about viability. We have clearly stated in more than one Report that the Viability Report formula should not apply to hilly backward and under-developed areas. But they have ignored it. And the viable is the biggest joke. If your Government is toppled tomorrow, and they come to power, Budge-Budge Namkhana viability will improve. With the advent of Mrs. Gandhi, the viability is going down. A whisper has gone to the General Manager from some one in the Board that railway Budge-Budge Namkhana viability now should be recast because it has become unremunerative. It is a wholly political game. I have got a list. If you want I can produce the list before the House. I have got that context. So, I would not go into that.

Now, can you imagine? The Indian Railway cannot live without freight traffic? They do not maintain any statistics of punctuality of goods train. Is that not an unpardonable offence? Who is the man who is guiding this? Either he is on the payroll of the road transport lobby or he is unfit to hold the position. And what is your speed for your freight traffic, steam traction? You will be horrified to hear. Three miles an hour. You calculate the capitalisation, the investment involved, time factor involved, money being worn out, track occupation, traffic and all that, you are only eating on the vitals of the country. Railway Board in

33 years has only justified its condemnation, total and utter condemnation.

What is the punctuality? Of course, if, I have a pinch of salt in my pocket. when I utter this figure, even then they admit for mail and express trains, broadgauge, I would not talk for others, it is 64.9 per cent. Can you imagine? But if they are truthful, you will see it is 98.2 per cent. They take no interest.

Sir, the Public Accounts Committee found out, If I remember correctly. 54 major low freighted items being carried at a severely subsidised rate. The drafting was done in my own hands in 1974 if I remember correctly. But they cannot be touched. The paper mill-owners are very poor; bamboo must be carried at a very low price. Fiftyfour items cannot be touched. Pandayji will you kindly enlighten this House on another day what have you done? What are you doing to catch this big malpractice, particularly Birlas. I wrote a letter about Batas. They are describing the cargo as one which is low freighted, but transporting something different. And they are describing your way bridges are out of order most of the time. Through the grace of Allah, Almighty, it must be kept out of order. When they are loading 22 tonnes, the railway Receipt is for 19 tonnes 500 weight. So cut both the ways and the Indian Railway is an orphan in the hands of bandicoots.

Mr. Panday can you tell us, you have brilliant people. There were some indeed. I know some of them good at their job, quite a few of them; but not many of them. Have you ever thought of having a pithead captive power station, thermal power station? It is in Jharia, Dhanbad, Raniganj, Singharpur, Chhindwara. Why it did not strike you, because your Planning is done by the multi-nationals, who sell their equipment to you. It does not suit them. And what is your rate of electrification? It should have been a thousand kilometre a year. Out of 60,933 kilometres, so

far you have electrified only 4,820 kilometres. Are we not living in a fool's paradise that we have to believe all the assurances and press statements that we see everyday?

It won't cut much ice, as far as I am concerned.

You have no transport economist. You have an auditor as your Financial Commissioner. I have known Mr. Jain for years. I call them red-and-blue-pencil-wallas. What do they understand of transport economics? can't you get an academically-qualified transport economist who can oversee the functioning of all the heads? It is unsuitable. If the men is conscientious, they will be caught I say the Indian Railways are being run by quacks, totally unsuitable for the job. Your freight rate in one year had to be increased by 30 per cent—fares and freight. And has not the cost to come down if you want to tackle the price problem? Have you ever done the examination of capitalization, at any point of time? You don't have competent people to examine capitalization of Indian Railways. Whether it is Rs. 40 thousand crores or whether it is Rs. 50 thousand crores, it is all anybody's guess.

Kindly tell us: the steam traction is coming down very considerably; but why is it that the coal consumption is not coming down? Who is selling the coal? How far is the share travelling? I will give you the figures. They are maintaining infra-structure. If you travel from Howrah to Delhi, you will see coal dumps in the sheds.

In 1979, the share of steam traction was about 20 per cent to 30 per cent of the total, amounting to 20 billion tonne/ Kms. In 1980, it has come down to 5 per cent to 6 per cent and the total tonnage is about 8 billion tonne/Kms. You kindly compare where the coal consumption is. How can you reduce the fares and freights if there is 'chori' every where? "Steel as much as you can, as quickly as you can, wherever you can." That is the whole theory.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

The Prasad committee's study group report on energy recommended the stoppage of further dieselization. Did they, or did they not? They recommended electrification of Indian Railways "Stop dieselization further." That was the Prasad Committee working group's report. They recommended electrification. Where is electrification? And I told you, the growth rate is 100 Kms. a year. In the present budget, you have announced stepping up of the figures. I am waiting to see what you do. Pandey Ji, You will not be able to do it. Why? The mechanical engineers are more powerful in the Railways than anybody else. In your Board, you don't have a single electrical man. Although you are going in for electric traction. It is all lip service. Have you got a Member (Electrical) in the Board. broad gauge, metre gauge or narrow gauge? Messrs. Ministers, please say yes or no. No. None at all.

Now, the existing built-in-capacity of diesel and electric locomotives manufacturing in Chittaranjan and Varanasi would be about 1350 locomotives in 5 years. And I am told planning Commission would not give money for more than 780. There, some ghost is working. If you produce too many locomotive engines, the road-transport-wallas won't give the subscriptions and donations. "Don't manufacture too many engines. The Railways would be running too often. The lorries would not be available for hire at Rs. 3,000/- from here to Ghaziabad." So, 780 pieces to be made, while the capacity is 1350. Kindly tell the House, Pandey Ji, whether the capacity utilization is 50 per cent, and not more. Why is it that you are setting up a new plant at Patiala—and at what cost? That is always done. A money is shown a banana. The monkey comes, and gets inside. Rs. 30 crores are your estimate. It will land at Rs. 200 crores. Of your built-in capacity, you can't utilize more than 50 per cent but you are going in for a new factory at Patiala. What is

the political consideration? No. We know that the world Bank would not give you money. The World Bank must sell their goods, the clientele goods. Therefore, you will be compelled to set up another factory. Don't do it if you do not want to destroy... (Interruptions) I am finishing it.

I would like to draw the attention to another thing where you have a duty. I am against this social obligation, monetary obligation. (Interruptions) I am basically a very sober man. (Interruptions) The big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi, you have a social obligation there. I am not telling you to carry passengers free, but you have to completely reorient the system. Tickets should be available in the train as it is done in a tram car or in a bus. I took Nandaji once to Sealdah Division. I showed him the queue. By the time a man's turn comes to the counter the train leaves. So, he goes without a ticket. You are not interested in selling the tickets. He cannot buy the ticket. So, this omnibus system for greater Bombay, for greater Calcutta, for greater Madras and for greater Delhi must be taken up with utmost seriousness.

Remodelling of Howrah Station. I remember when I was in Peking. I went there. While coming back in the same platform I was brought out in a different way; and the outgoing passengers never see the faces of the incoming passengers. So beautiful is the arrangement. You are not walking head on collision all the time. A man going out is going up and a man coming out is going down. So beautiful is the arrangement. Why don't you send some of them to educate themselves how things can be done? Additional terminating points. As far as Calcutta is concerned, as far as Bombay is concerned, as explained by Mr. Ravindra Varma. I would suggest you consider using Ultadanga Dum Dum for diversification. Howrah cannot take an more load. Mayerhat and Ballyganj—there are three places

which can be used. London has got 5 railway stations all surrounding the whole city. In Calcutta, there are only two. I have nothing more to say. Mr. Deputy Speaker, thank you very much for giving me time and I hope Mr. Minister will understand what I have said.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on the Appropriation Bill. I really congratulate the hon. Minister for the prompt action he has taken with regard to the illegal and improper travelling in the trains and catching hold of the official in that matter. I hope the same thing will be extended to other departments as well.

The one point which I would like to stress is this. We have over 8000 platforms and therein over 30—50.000 porters are employed. I would ask the hon. Minister what are the regulations and restrictions imposed on these porters? Have they got any social security or any other benefit in this matter? I know many of the porters have put in many years of their service to the railways and the public, but they are not being looked after. No benefit is given to them. Therefore, my first submission is that the case of porters should also be looked after in this matter.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: Have you any suggestion?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: There should be a social security system. For the information of the hon. Minister, I propose to have a social security system wherein contribution from them as well as from the railways should be put in and given to them on their retirement. The second point is when the Budget was being discussed here, many members expressed their views on the imperativeness of west coast line. There is an attempt, but it will take another 30 years to complete it. You see the economic, social aspects of this west coast line. I am referring to what Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu had just

said. Unless we shake up our own department to have some concrete development activities, I am afraid, You are distracting my attention, Mr. Bosu (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am telling you, "you do not take my name." You will not get a ticket if Madam comes to know. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: We are not afraid. My second submission is that the West Coast line should be taken up. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he recommends your ticket, you will not get it (*Interruptions*)

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: I want the Goa, Kerala, Karnataka Railway line to be taken up. There are fantastic possibilities for this line. We have been advocating to have this line, as soon as possible. My second submission is that. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: It is in Goa, but... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: India is our India. I would like to draw your attention that we have been requesting that the electrification of the lines, especially in Kerala. If I remember correctly, we have been requesting the Railway Ministry from the year nineteen hundred and—I cannot remember the exact year—that electricity for the Railways be supplied at a cheaper rate. On the last occasion when this budget was being discussed we made a request that electrification of the railway lines especially those in Kerala—where there is surplus power—should be taken up immediately. Therefore, my question is, this: what is the attitude of the Railway Department with regard to electrification of lines where there is surplus, especially in Kerala?

There is another line which is a socially and economically important line, from Cochin to Madurai which is

[Shri Xaveir Arakal]

not anywhere near the survey line. I am submitting that if there is a line from Cochin to Madurai, that will be a parallel line which will make a great impact on the socio-economic aspects of these backward areas and the States concerned. A few Members of Parliament have sent a memorandum and submitted it for your consideration. Now, I know, that the officers will say that it is not economically viable. Yes, that is the stereo-typed expression which we get whenever we propose a line, that it is not economically viable. For your information, this line will fetch over Rs. 80 crores of foreign exchange in the matter of exporting the products from these areas. (Interruptions) My submission is that the Cochin-Madras line should be taken into consideration and it will help a lot in the economic development of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and to a certain extent even Karnataka.

Another point which I would like to press on you, is that the Railway line from north and south of Ernakulam—a blue print of which was prepared—should be developed and the marshalling yard there should be converted into a modern railway station. May I request the Railway Minister to ask officers to examine this proposal and to implement this scheme. If it is done, there will be great traffic movement in this area and a proper development of the industrial area as well as the other things of this region can be achieved. These are some of the suggestions, I am making.

One salient feature of the Railway Budget is that it has taken into consideration the national transport policy and some other recommendations, and a step towards the fulfilment of the Sixth Five Year Plan is taken into consideration. But that itself is not sufficient. The mistake we are committing is when it comes to the question of implementation. There should be proper supervisory committees to oversee the implementation of this scheme.

I do not agree with what an hon. member said that Kerala is neglected. Kerala is not neglected in this budget. But what is allotted to Kerala is not sufficient. We have been requesting very politely and gently that more money should be allotted to Kerala. Work on the coastal railway has started. Work on doubling of lines has started. But the progress is very slow. This I have expressed earlier also.

These are some of my suggestions, which I hope the hon. Minister will consider.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A list showing the numbers of cut motions to the Demands for Grants in respect of Railways, 1981-82 treated as moved on the basis of the slips received from Member concerned, has been put up on the Notice Board for the information of Members.

In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re.1"

[Need of opening a new station between Panskura and Bhogpur in Kharagpur division of the South Eastern Railway (53)].

SHRI R.K. MHALGI (Thane): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Re. 100"

[Need to develop the Dadar Station (Maharashtra) in order to facilitate interchange between (54)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Re. 100"

[Need for having 'Dombivali Local' train on Central Railway]. (55)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for constructing the railway line from Jawahar to Nasik in Maharashtra]. (56)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for conversion from narrow gauge to broad gauge the rail from Latura to Miraj via Pandharpur in Maharashtra]. (57)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to repair and improve Railway quarters in Ajani near Nagpur Maharashtra]. (58)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to remove inconveniences experienced by passengers and staff at Pune Railway Station]. (59)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for proper co-ordination between the staff of the Railway and RMS]. (60)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Delay in execution of the conversion of narrow gauge railway line between Sangli and Miraj (Maharashtra) into broad gauge]. (61)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for proper repair and maintenance of Railway engines

and Railway track between Latura and Miraj (Maharashtra) (Narrow gauge]. (62)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure of Railway Administration in planned production and supply of 648 EMU coaches to Central and Western Railways for their Bombay commuters]. (298)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Progress made in respect of the overhead Railway bridge near Shahad, Dist. Thane, Maharashtra]. (299)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[That to run more local trains from Dadar towards Thane, Domiiali, Kalyan and Karjat and vice-versa for Bombay commuters]. (300)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Action taken by the Ministry of Railways on a representation from Bhartiya Railway Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay, in regard to pay sales and worsening service conditions of ear-attendants in Railways]. (301)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need of the electrification of Diva-Panvel Sections of the Central Railway in Maharashtra]. (302)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Rationale behind the creating of posts of Class I and II Officers and Class III and IV Staff since 1st April 1980 and class-wise economic ratio of expenditure of these posts]. (303)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to settle the five hundred fifty pending cases of retired persons before the 30 July, 1977 in Bombay Division of Central Railway]. (304)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take action on the demands made by Daxin Madhya Railway Karmik Sangh, in a representation dated 17th November, 1980]. (305)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to discuss action taken by the Government on the demands made by the President, A.I.R.R.M Division, Nagpur, in his representation dated 1st December, 1980]. (306)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fill up vacancies in the Sheds at Daund, Dist. Pune, Maharashtra]. (307)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant concession to the students in railway fares]. (308)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to form the new Consultative Bodies/Committees for the Railways such as Train Time Tables and Passengers Amenities]. (309)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to draw attention of the Railway Administration towards the inconveniences experienced by the staff and passengers on Pune station, Maharashtra]. (310)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make a terminus, for suburban trains of Central Railway at Dombivali, Distt. Thane, Maharashtra]. (311)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in making payment by Central Railway of claims decided by the Thane Court (District Maharashtra) in favour of M/s. Syman Gordon India Ltd., inspite of the fact that the appeals filed by the Railway were dismissed by the Bombay High Court in February, 1978]. (312)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Proposed re-introduction of the KNORR Brake]. (313)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take action on the memorandum submitted by Karnatak Chamber of Commerce to Railway Ministry on 13th November, 1978 regarding Belgaum-Miraj broad gauge rail line]. (314)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of taking into consideration immediately the suggestions

1980-81, DEG (Rly.s.), 1977-78,

Res. Re. First Report of

made by a citizen of Pune (Maharashtra) in a memorandum in Nov./Dec. 1980 regarding the reservation and some other important matters in respect of efficient working of running of trains]. (315)

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.” ..

[Need to consider the suggestion made by Talgu Vikasa Mandal Ambarnath (District Thane, Maharashtra) to have a halt at 'Krishna' railway station (S. C. Railway) of Dadar—Madras Express trains]. (316)

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to have a halt at Thane Station (Maharashtra) for all up and down Summer special trains from Bombay]. (317)

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to have a halt at Thane Station in Maharashtra for up and down Summer special trains from Bombay to Pune and vice-versa]. (318)

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to consider immediately the grievances made out by regular rail passengers from Vasind (Shahepur) District Thana, Maharashtra. in their representation dated 4th December 1980 to G.M. Central Railway, Bombay]. (319)

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to know in detail the progress made in respect of

changing rail track between Madhav Nagar and Sangli in Maharashtra]. (320)

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.” /

[Need to know the action by Railway Ministry in regard to representation in the month of October, 1980 from Circle Secretary of B.R.M.S and MMS. Union (Class III, Maharashtra Circle) regarding cooperation between Railway and RMS Departments]. (321)

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 1.”

[Failure to provide new EMU rakes to cater to the evergrowing suburban traffic in Bombay suburban area]. (381)

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Attitude shown by the Government in exporting the EMU rakes to foreign countries by postponing the scheduled delivery of the same to C. Railway/W. Railway for their suburban service and necessity to provide maximum EMU rakes to C. Railway/W. Railway on top priority basis]. (382)

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 1.”

[Failure of the Central Railway authorities to provide halt to holiday special trains and some regular Express trains such as 27/28 Varanasi Express, 193 '194 Varanasi bi-weekly Express, 305 Dn. Dacean Express, 308 Up. Koyana Exp., 14 Up. Madras Janata Exp., 41/70 Dn. Howrah, Bhagalpur Exp., 115 DN. Lucknow Exp. at Thane, Maharashtra inspite of repeated requests]. 383)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Re. 1."

[Need to create a completely separate division, named as "Bombay suburban Division" on both, the Central and Western Railways, out of their present Bombay Division]. (384)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Re. 1."

[Attitude of Railways authorities about the utmost necessity to electrify the Diva-Panvel-Pan Section, as this is the only unelectrified Railway line in Bombay-Kalyan area and this creates a lot of difficulties in improving services]. (385)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Re. 1."

[Need to have an urgent and time bound programme to electrify the new Diva-Vasai Link railway line, District Thane, Maharashtra]. (386)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to take up a time bound programme on priority basis to connect the trans-Thane creek area, i.e., Vashi-Belapur to Bombay by expanding the railway line from Mankhurd to Vashi Belapur as suggested by the Transport Policy Committee]. (387)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure of the Railway Administration to recognise the urgent need to provide a link between C. Railway/W. Railway by connecting Thane|Borivali (Maharashtra). (388)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to take up on priority basis and prepare a time bound programme for connecting the trans Thane creek industrial area, known as Thane-Belapur Belt, by a railway line from Thane to Belapur]. (389)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to recognise its moral obligation to provide quick, safe, cheap and reasonable suburban railway service, in metropolitan areas such as Bombay, and need to discard the business-house like attitude of trying to earn profit out of them]. (390)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to maintain the circulating area of Thane Railway Station, Central Railway clear and clean and failure of the railway authorities to do the same inspite of consistent demands from the commuters]. (391)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to augment the police staff at Thane, Dombivali, Kalwan Ambarnath and Ulhasnagar Stations]. (392)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide full cover to the Platform No. 3 & 4 of Kalyan Railway Station, District Thane, Maharashtra]. (393)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open more ticket windows at Thane, Dombivali, Ulhasnagar, Badalapur, in Maharashtra and to provide adequate staff for the same without further delay (394).]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide cover to the part of platform No. 4 of Dombivali station (395).]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide facilities regarding diversion of trains moving in either direction from local to three lines or vice-versa instead of the partial facilities now available near Parel, Kurla (between Kurla and Sion), Vikhroli, Thane (at end) (396).]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to clear without further delay the pending pension cases of such railway employees of Central/Western Railways, who have retired from service on or after 30th September 1977 (397).]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make Dombivali, Dist. Thane, Maharashtra as terminus for suburban trains of Central Railway in Bombay suburban areas (398).]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide one foot overbridge at the Masjid end of Bombay V. T. station connecting all the eight platforms, and providing direct exit of D. N. Road, Bombay (399).]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure on the part of the Central Railway authorities regarding keeping clear the circulating area of Dombivali Railway station (Dist. Thane, Maharashtra (400).]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to control effectively the increasing crimes in railway areas and trains particularly in Bombay suburban area (401).]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a foot-over-bridge at the Bombay end of Dombivali, station, Distt. Thane, Maharashtra near the existing level crossing and provide ticket/season ticket windows on either side of the same (402).]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to include the timings of Holiday Specials run by the Central Railway in its regular time Table (book and sheet form) as done by the Western Railway (403).]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Attitude of Kalyan (Maharashtra) Railway Police with the harassed passengers, and inaction on the part of Railway authorities (404).]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reconsider the plan of re-introduction of 'Knorr' break

system' on Bombay suburban section of Central Railway in view of strong and justified objections of the motormen running these services (405)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide urgently a bridge connecting both the platforms of Kalwa station in Central Railway Bombay suburban area and crossing the railway tracks leading to Kalwa car shed, district Thane, Maharashtra (406)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to replace the old Kopri Bridge connecting east and west sides of Thane in Central Railway Maharashtra by a wider one, in view of quite heavy traffic (407)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity to take up the work of creating a terminus for long distance trains at Thane Maharashtra as this will enable to run more long distance and local trains (408)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to widen the old approach paths of the bridge at Kalyan end of Thane station in Maharashtra (409)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to connect the two bridges viz., from Tanga stand to platform No. 1/2 and from platform No. 1/2 to platform No.

3|4|5|6, at the Bombay end of Kalyan station of Central Railway (Maharashtra) (410)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide additional local trains for commuters staying for going beyond Titwala on Kalyan—Kasara section (411)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide additional ticket window at Vasind station district Thane, Maharashtra at least during the morning peak period from 7.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. (412)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the railway authorities to check the persons who block the unreserved accommodation in the trains particularly at Bombay V. T. Dadar, Pune on Central Railway and Bombay Central on Western Railway (413)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Central Railway authorities to take necessary action and settle amicably soon the issue of tax on railway property in the area of Kulgaon Gram Panchayat district Thane, Maharashtra (414)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide urinals at Platform No. 4/5 of Thane Railway station in Central Railway (415)].

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to immediately stop the practice of keeping parcels and other goods on platform No. 4 at Dadar Station in Central Railway which makes it very difficult for the commuters to move about (416)].

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to stop and prevent the number of thefts of goods in railway yard at Kalyan, Dist. Thane, (Maharashtra) during a period of last three years (688)].

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to have efficient maintenance of and expending the allotted money on the Railway Quarters at Kalyan (Dist. Thane, Maharashtra) (689)].

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Giving indiscriminate licences to the vendors of having stalls on platforms to the detriment of passengers' convenience on Bombay Suburban Railway platforms (690)].

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Giving indiscriminate licences for the cabins or stalls to shopkeepers immediately outside the various Bombay suburban stations including Thane (691)].

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Distinction in the fares of season tickets of main line and harbour branch on Central railway (692)].

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to take effective steps to reduce the number of passengers died on the railway track, in trains and on platforms in the District of Thane during 1979-80 and 1980-81 (693)].

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to develop liaison with elected peoples' bodies like Corporation, Municipality, Zila Parishad or Gram-Parishad or Grampanchayat to know their suggestions in regard to effective working of Railways (694)].

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to root out malpractices at the various levels of Railway departments (695)].

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Feasibility of making Vitar station on Western Railway and Kalyan station on Central Railway as the terminus for long distance trains to facilitate the Bombay suburban traffic (696)].

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for having stair-case for ladies compartments in local trains in suburban area of Bombay (697)].

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need of cooperation with State Government of Maharashtra for sharing the expenditure on an independent scheme drawn up by the State Government for the

protection of passengers in the suburban trains of Bombay (698)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for development and improvement of Dombivali and Ulhasnagar and Shahad stations on Central Railway taking into consideration the huge rise in population of the said towns of the area around (699)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shortage of bogies for accommodation for second class passengers in unreserved compartments in Mail/Express trains (700)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inconvenience of group passengers having a common paper ticket and some of whom have to break the journey for unavoidable circumstances (701)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Heavy wear and tear for want of buffers of goods trains properly greased (702)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide another coach on train in place of the reserved coach which for some reason or the other has to be detached (703)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have separate arrangements for booking of parcels and

passengers' luggage, where there is heavy booking of parcels (704)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run the goods trains on Bombay Suburban track during the night hours say 12 to 4 a.m to facilitate the suburban passengers traffic (705)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start all thirteen Bombay suburban trains running on harbour lines upto Thane as before (706)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of local trains especially in peak-hours from Kurla to Kalyan on Bombay suburban (707)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to look into the grievances of residents of Kalwa (District Thane) in regard to Kalwa -Carshed (708)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have a station named Shastri Nagar between Jogeshwari and Goregaon on Bombay suburban, in Western Railway (709)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to cover the Platforms of all the stations in District Thane where there is average 200 inches of rain, every year (710)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to be have more compartments for ladies to local trains in Bombay suburban areas specially in peak hour. (711).]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improving the quality of eatables, including lunch and dinner in dining cars of Mail Express in Central Railway (712)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide the adequate number of wagons at the appropriate time to salt merchants of Bhayandar and around area of district Thane (Maharashtra) (713)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to keep neat and clean the second class and first class waiting rooms on Railway especially in Maharashtra (714)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Feasibility of double-decker local trains in Bombay suburban area to reduce the crowds in compartments (715)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re 1."

[Shortage of staff at the reservation counter of Kolhapur station (Maharashtra) since last four months causing great hardship of passengers (1182)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re 1."

[Need to speed up the work in broad gauge line from Manmad

to Aurangabad in Maharashtra (1183)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re 1."

[Need to speed up the work in Sangli-Miraj rail line in Maharashtra (1184)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re 1."

[Negligent attitude on the part of Hubli Division authorities of South-Central Railways towards the South Region of Maharashtra in respect of trains, buildings of stations, market yards and the railway staff quarters especially at Kolhapur (1185)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re 1."

[Slow speed of three Express trains leaving Kolhapur (Maharashtra)—Mahalaxmi, Sayhadvi and Maharashtrika while the fares charged are those of Express trains (1186)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re 1."

[Need to streamline the procedure for compensation for the goods lost or damaged in wagons (1187)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re 1."

[Need to reduce the time taken by goods trains carrying foodgrains in reaching their destination (1188)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give compensation for goods damaged due to rains at Kolhapur goods station (Maharashtra) for lack of sheds (1189)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Rise in the theft of goods in Railways at Kalyan, Manmad, Chorpoli and Miraj stations in Maharashtra (1190)].

"That the demand under the Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give a right to the merchants to reweigh their goods on suspicion of shortages (1191)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to up-grade the Kolhapur Station (Maharashtra) soon, in view of the increase in population, passenger and goods traffic (1192)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to have an arrangement for the payment of overcharges at Kolhapur (Maharashtra) itself instead of at Hubli (1193)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to have proper and adequate facilities for drinking water and rest sheds at Kolhapur goods station where about eight hundreds workers work daily (1194)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to expand the capacity of storage for unloaded goods especially in rainy season on the platforms of Kolhapur goods station, Maharashtra (1195)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to expand the shed on platform Nos. 1 and 2 of Kolhapur goods station, Maharashtra (1196)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to start the Koyana Express from Kolhapur to Bombay instead of from Miraj to Bombay (1197)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to expand the capacity of Kolhapur goods station (Gur Market Yard) Maharashtra for loading and unloading more wagons (1198)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to have at Kolhapur (Maharashtra) an independent Booking and Reservation Office in the city (1199)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to have more local trains between Sangli Miraj-Kolhapur taking into consideration the number of passengers (1200)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to have at least one direct bogie from Kolhapur Maharashtra to New Delhi to be attached to Jhelam Express at Pune, Maharashtra (1201)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to replace out-datedness of coal engines attached to trains running from Latur-Miraj in Maharashtra (1202)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to complete the construction of new booking windows at Amarnath Railway station (Thane-Maharashtra) urgently and to open them for booking soon (1203)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to permit the Bombay Suburban Railway Station Masters and other concerned staff to deposit in Railway's account the daily cash of ticket fares running in thousands of rupees in Local Nationalised Bank branch, instead of taking the same to head-quarters i.e. Bombay (1204)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to reduce the charges of tea and coffee served in trans and at railway stations (1205)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to improve the quality of food sold at Railway stations (1206)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs 100".

[Failure to check malpractices indulged in by conductors of first class and II tier and III tier sleepers (1207)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to construct a foot bridge over railway line near goods godown, Lahori Gate in Delhi in order to connect Shardanand Market and Qutab Road (Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School) (1208)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide stoppages for all passenger trains at Sadar Bazar station, Delhi (1209)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to extend K. K. Express upto Kanya Kumari (1210)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to withdraw instructions issued by the Government to Asstt. Labour Commissioner of Bombay and some other places not to entertain the cases put before it by the unrecognized unions of Railways and direct them to permanent negotiating machinery (1225)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to give power to the officer-in-charge of Kolhapur goods station (Maharashtra) in regard to reweighing instead of getting orders from Hubli, the Divisional place on South-Central Railway (1226)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to arrange for more reservation quota on long distance trains at Kalyan Station (Maharashtra) (1273)].

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to take up the project of rail line from Dabhol to Hyderabad (1274)].

SHRI P. K KODIYAN (Ador): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Increasing incidence of railway accidents in recent months (116)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in preventing large scale pilferage and theft of railway goods (117)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up the proposed railway coach manufacturing unit in Kerala (118)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in preventing serious railway accidents (119)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by the 100."

[Failure to prevent large scale occurrence of robberies and other criminal activities on the running trains (120)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Continued neglect of Kerala in regard to setting up of manufacturing units under the Railway Ministry (121)].

"That the demand under the Head Repairs and maintenance of permanent way and works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have a new half at Kalthiruthy on the Quilon-Shencotta railway line of Southern Railway (124)].

"That the demand under the Head Repairs and maintenance of permanent way and works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand and improve the Tenmalai Station on the Quilon-Shencotta railway line (125)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Victimisation of loco running staff for taking part in strike to press their legitimate demands (971)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for electrification of railway lines in Kerala to avoid the necessity of coal (975)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to attach one unreserved compartment each to the long distance express trains like K K. Express, Jayanti Janta, Geetanjali, Sarvodaya and Sabarmati to cater to the requirements of last minute passengers (976)].

"That the demand under the Head Repairs and maintenance of Permanent way and works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct an over-bridge near Kuri railway station on Quilon-Shencotta line of Southern railway (980)].

"That the demand under the Head Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent way and works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more facilities to passengers at Punalur railway station on Quilon-Shencotta line (981)].

"That the demand under the Head Repairs and maintenance of permanent way and works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the construction of Managalore-Bombay railway line by starting the work from the Mangalore side also (982)].

"That the demand under the Head Repairs and maintenance of permanent way and works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift the construction workers from Hassan to Mangalore for the construction of Bombay Mangalore line from the Mangalore side (983)].

"That the demand under the Head Repairs and maintenance of permanent way and works be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to shift the Shorannur railway station in the Olavakkot division of Southern Railway to a little south to the triangle formed by the three lines, namely, Madras-Cochin, Madras-Mangalore and Mangalore-Cochin lines (984)].

"That the demand under the Head Repairs and Maintenance of permanent way and works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert the Quilon-Madurai line into broad gauge line. (985)].

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the Head Miscellaneous expenditure (General) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to carry out survey of Ujjain Ramganj Mandi new board gauge line and to lay railway track via Agar-Susher-Jhalwar route (149)].

"That the demand under the Head Repairs and maintenance of permanent way and works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct an over-bridge at Nagada Junction to facilitate traffic from Nagada Mandi to industrial area. (153)].

"That the demand under the Head Repairs and maintenance of permanent way and works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a foot over-bridge at Mahidpur Road Station to facilitate crossing from main platform to other platforms (154)].

"That the demand under the Head Repairs and Maintenance of permanent way and works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct an over-bridge at Nagada (from Mandi to industrial area) and Ratlam (Neemach Mahu Road) Junctions (155)].

"That the demand under the Head Repairs and Maintenance of permanent way and works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide shade at Berachha station (156)].

"That the demand under the Head Repairs and Maintenance of permanent way and works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the platforms at Ukodia Station (157)].

"That the demand under the Head Repairs and Maintenance of permanent way and works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide pure drinking water at Nagada junction (158)].

"That the demand under the Head Repairs and Maintenance of permanent way and works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide pure drinking water at Parvati Station (159)].

"That the demand under the Head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to make arrangements to provide higher secondary education for children of Railway employees in Ujjain (160)].

"That the demand under the Head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to make arrangements for a Railway hospital complete with all the medical facilities (161)].

"That the demand under the Head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to construct a gymnasium hall at Ujjain for Railway employees. (162)].

"That the demand under the Head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to construct more quarters for Railway employees in Ujjain (163)].

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Kodarna):
I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in conducting C.B.I. inquiry regarding connivance of R.P.F. and G.R.P. in the theft of railway property (169)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop the railway accidents and late running of trains. (170)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in supplying railway wagons for the transport of coal to industrial units of Delhi, Punjab, U.P. and Haryana (171)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop chain pulling (172)].

"That the demand under the Head repairs and maintenance of permanent way and works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Violation of Government orders by declaring openly not to appoint local unemployed youth to fill hundreds of posts failing vacant in the loco Workshop of Patratu station and failure to check such irregularities (173)].

"That the demand under the Head assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make a survey for the construction of railway track from Koderma station to Chatra sub-division town (174)].

"That the demand under the head assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a tea stall and a shed on platform No. 2 at Koderma railway station (175)].

"That the demand under the head assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct an over-bridge at the Pakaur railway crossing on Sahibganj loop line (176)].

"That the demand under the head assets -acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to construct a gate at the railway crossing of Pakaur sub-division town as recommended by the Bihar Government in 1980 (177)].

"That the demand under the head assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide transport facilities to enable the travellers

and tourists to visit both the ancient Lord Shiva temples by constructing a railway line from Deoghar Vaidyanath Dham to Jharkhand Dham (Giridih) (178)].

"That the demand under the head assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to conduct survey for the construction of railway line from Jhumri-Tillaiya (Koderma) to Rajgir (Nalanda) (179) .

"That the demand under the head assets—acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to construct about 200 market sheds near southern part of Koderma station (180)].

"That the demand under the head assets—acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to move the draft scheme by the railways to provide job to local education unemployed. (181) .

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Punishment of the Government official informing the corrupt persons of Dhanbad Divisional Railway instead of not disclosing his name and awarding him (271)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up a Central School in Asansol for the children of railway employees (272)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Railway Administration to check pilferage of goods worth lakhs of rupees from railyards at Asansol, Bokaro and Dhanbad. (273)].

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"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Red-tapism in changing the name of Koderma station into 'Jhumari Tillaiya' (274)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure in running Vishwabharti Express from Pakur-Barhawa railway stations, about 40 km. ahead of Rampurhat in order to provide facilities to the persons trading with West Bengal (275)]

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide protection to the honour of the railway employees in Pakur railway colony by shifting R.P.F. barracks from the colony. (276)]

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide two minutes stoppage at Hazaribag railway station of Neelanchal Express and Ganga-Damodar Express (277)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Wrong policy of giving benefit to rich people and making journey more costly for poor people by increasing railway fares (278) .

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Anti-people policy of making 20 per cent. increase in total in reservation charges and super train fees (279)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to give adequate legal work disposal allowance to 700 Health Inspectors in Eastern Railway (280)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to declare 150 coach casual attendant permanent even after 10-12 years of regular service (281)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to declare 236 bearers of Eastern Railway permanent even after 12 years of regular service (282)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure in removing the disparities in the services of Vigilance Inspectors of Eastern Railway (283)].

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Working Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide the facility of going either to Patna or to the Koderma Divisional Court to the residents of the area by providing 2 minutes halts of Ganga-Damodar Express at Chabe, Parsabad, Therma, Chaudhuri Bandh and Chichori stations. (284)].

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide 2 minutes halt of Neelanchal Express at Koderma station situated on Patna-Ranchi Road to give facility to the

pilgrims of Pavapuri, Nalanda and Rajgir. (285)].

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to construct railway lines in backward areas on priority basis in accordance with the recommendations of the National Transport Committee (286)].

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to start construction of 194 K. m. railway track during 1981 from Giridih to Ranchi Road via Koderma-Hazaribag and neglect to give preference for the development of backward areas (287)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to introduce a pair of express train from Patna to Howrah, Sonepur to Howrah, Sonepur to Tata (662)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to introduce a pair of super express train namely Koyal Express from Dhanbad to Delhi (663)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to recognise Purvi Railway Karamchari Sangh in Eastern Railway (664)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure of the Eastern Railway to regularise the casual labourers under Station Supdt. Howrah in groups 'A' and 'B' (665)].

“That the demand under the Head General Superintendence and services be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to remove irregularities by Eastern Railway in seniority of skilled staff of KPA workshop. (666)].

“That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to regularise substitute coach attendants since last 10 years in Eastern Railway (667)].

“That the demand under the head General Superintendence and services be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to construct a railway over-bridge at Mithapur railway crossing gate (668)].

“That the demand under the head General Superintendence and services be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to extend the Danapur Fast passenger train from Bhagalpur to Basharwa and Pakur stations for providing relief to the passengers of santhal Pargana District (669)].

“That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to establish two A. G. M. Office (Technical or operating) at railway siding Hardinge Park Patna and Dhanbad for Smooth running of trains and allotment of wagons (680)].

“That the demand under the head assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to open one Central School in Asansol to impart suitable education to the children of railway employees in that region (681)].

“That the demand under the head miscellaneous working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Misuse of public funds on under-ground railways, conversion of metre gauge lines into broad gauge lines and laying of new railway lines in the developed area in disregard to other backward areas (722)].

“That the demand under the head General Superintendence and services be reduced to Rs. 1”.

[Failure to check malpractices in reservation of tickets (781)].

“That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced to Rs. 1”.

[Failure to provide rail transport service between Dhanbad, Jharia, Katras. Sindri and Baghmaria by declaring Dhanbad coal-field as suburban railway area (827)].

“That the demand under the head General superintendence and services be reduced to Rs. 1”.

[Failure to conduct survey for laying rail lines from Hazaribag Road to Musura Bazar via Bago-dar, Ataka, Vishnugarh, Jharapo-Bharajo, Daru and Meru (828)].

“That the demand under the head General Superintendence and services be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Delay in laying railway lines between Kota and Chittor via Bundi (829)].

“That the demand under the head General Superintendence and services be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Failure to link district head-quarter of Jhalawar with Kota by rail (830)].

“That the demand under the head General Superintendence and services be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Failure to revise the pay scale of Civil Defence Inspectors. (831)]

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced to Re. 1".

[Apathy of railways to concede avenues of promotion for the existing C.D. Inspectors and Instructors of Eastern Railway (832)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to provide a halt of Ganga-Damodar Express at stations between Kodarama and Hazaribagh, namely, Chaudhury Bandh, Chehari, Chaube, Parsabad and Tharmatand (833)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to run Maghadh Express although its name has been published in the Time-Table (834)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to extend Dhanbad-Pathardih passenger train upto Adra with a view to providing facilities to passengers for going from coal field to Tata, Chakardharpur and Kharagpur (835)].

"That the demand under the head Assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to set up a railway station named Kesholi-Kawni-Chhabra station on Kota-Beena line (836)].

"That the demand under the head assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to upgrade Motipura Chauk flag station into permanent station (837)].

"That the demand under the head assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to lay rail lines between Madhupur and Bumka (838)].

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to lay rail lines between Baidyanath Dham and Jharkhand Dham to develop Chakai Chatro, Deophari, Khargadiha, Jamua, Duma and Tara as a town (839)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to stop malpractices in Eastern Railway in allotment of wagons to industrial units through coal agents (1017)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to make payment for goods and other valuable articles lost in transit (1018)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to attach a bogie with Patliputra Express and a second class bogie with Nithilapur Express on Giridih-Madhupur line of the Eastern Railway (1059)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to replace the old engines of metre gauge passenger train on Giridih-Madhupur Junction (1060)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1"

[Negligible difference in the increase of fares between the 1st class and 2nd Class (12½ per cent, and 10 per cent) affecting crores of middle class people and workers (1061)].

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	“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1”	“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1”
	[Failure to regularise the services of thousands of casual railway workers (1062)].	[Failure to introduce emergency bell system in order to check coupling in trains (1070)].
	“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1”	“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1”
	[Failure to abolish contract labour in the railways (1063)].	[Failure to construct railway hotels for tourists Indian as well as foreign at Gaya and Bodhgaya (1071)].
	“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1”	“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1”
	[Failure to implement the national policy of Bhartiya Majdoor Sangh for participation of workers in the profits and losses in railways (1064)].	[Failure to provide proper housing accommodation to railway employees (1072)].
	“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1”	“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1”
	[Failure to usher in Gardhian Socialism by Providing cushioned seats in second class compartments like the first class compartments (1065)].	[Policy of providing saloons and first class air conditioned coaches to high railway officials and Ministers and denying the same facility to Members of Parliament (1159)].
	“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1”	“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100”
	[Failure to check the incidence of dacoities, robberies and murders in trains (1066)].	[Failure to extend free passes to school going children of the people who are living below the poverty line (1217)].
	“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1”	“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100”
	[Failure to shift headquarters of the Eastern Railway to Gaya or Jhumri Tilliaya to remove backwardness of Bihar and to gear up the railway administration (1067)].	[Failure to extend passes to all disabled persons and old age pensioners (1218)].
	“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re 1”	“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100”
	[Failure to create a post of A.G.M. at Dhanbad to ensure supply of wagons and smooth administration (1068)].	[Failure in reducing 25 per cent expenditure on storage (1219)].
	“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1”	“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100”
	[Failure to run a pair of passenger trains during day-time between Dhanbad and Gaya (1069)].	[Failure to utilise the stored excess materials in godowns due to mismanagement (1220)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to solve the problems of Loco-running staff (1221)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to link Hazaribagh town with Patratu and Ranchi (1222)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to abolish salons in Railways (1223)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to abolish M.S.T. system or restrict M.S.T. users from travelling in all super fast trains (1224)].

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to link Hazaribag Road with Giridih viz Janta Taridih, Bharkatta, Pesham, Jorasankh Kowad and Pachamba (1231)]

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to survey the railway line of Giridih-Bengabad- Mirzaganj-Kharagdiha, Mandrau, Khijuri, Tisari, Ganwan, Govindpur to Rajgir and Nalanda for developing this backward region (1232)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to set up a separate pay Commission for railway employees alone and rationalize dearness allowance by linking it with cost of living index (1233)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to accept the recommendations of Railway Study Group (1234)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check officers of Controllers of Railways Stores from failing prey to machinations of corrupt traders and observe economy in construction and repair of immovable property of Railways (1235)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check accidents and mechanical faults due to mismanaged railway store inventory (1236)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1"

[Laxity of Vigilance Department in giving punishment to the persons who indulge in various mal-practices like travelling without ticket, theft of railways property, making less payment of freight charges and purchasing railway scrap on throw away prices, thereby reducing the revenue of railways (1237)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure in liberalising and democratising the Railway Service Conduct Rules and Discipline Appeal Rules, which were framed by the British Government in 1890, as has been done in Public and Private Sectors (1238)].

SHRI NARAIN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1"

[Forcible retirement and arrest of hundreds of loco-running staff

who are agitating for implementation of 1973 Agreement]. (185)

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous expenditure (General) be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to link Digha in Midnapur district with Calcutta by rail on South Eastern Railway]. (186)

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous expenditure (General) be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to start construction of a third line between Kharagpur and Pankura on the South Eastern Railway]. (187)

SHRI JAI PAL SINGH KASHYAP
(Aonla): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re.1".

[Failure to provide a new rail route from Shahjahanpur to Delhi via Dataganj, Vinavar, Badayun, Bilsi, Sahaswan]. (288)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to attach a coach between Aonla and Delhi]. (239)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to punish the employees responsible for the late running of trains on Bareilly-Badaun-Kasganj Section] (290)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to start new trains on Bareilly-Badaun-Kasganj Mathura Section]. (291)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to start a new train on Bareilly-Badaun-Kasganj Kanpur-Lucknow section]. (292)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to run trains in morning and evening between Bareilly and Badaun for the convenience of students, employees and litigants]. (293)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re.1".

[Failure to confirm gangmen working on railway lines and to provide them other facilities]. (294)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to give the railway porters the benefit of Insurance, provident fund and medical facilities and to provide reservation for them in railways servies]. (295)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Absence of proper waiting rooms and sanitation at Bareilly, Badaun, Aonla and Kashganj railway stations]. (296)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Setback to fishing industry on account of failure to grant 90 per cent concession in railway freight on transportation of fish]. (297)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bengalore South): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to put a circular railway to Bangalore which is a rapidly growing city]. (358)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to run trains like K. K. Express, Mahalaxmi Express and hubli-Bangalore Passenger as per schedule]. (299)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to regulate the reservation seats particularly to passengers who wish to travel long distance]. (360)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to complete the conversion of metre gauge to broad gauge of Bangalore-Mysore and Bangalore-Guntakol]. (361)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to renovate or replace old and ugly railway carriages by new ones]. (362)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide lights and other conveniences to passengers to make travel a comfort]. (363)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to give permanent jobs to large number of workers who are working in several Departments as casual or temporary labourers]. (366)

SHRI SARADISH ROY (Bolpur):
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Operating Expenses-Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to stop smuggling of coal on Andal-Sainthia section of Eastern Railway]. (437)

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to abolish casual labour and absorb against regular

group 'D' posts in A. K. (N.G.) line of Eastern Railway]. (438)

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide adequate housing facilities to railway employees]. (439)

"That the demand under the Head Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to provide direct train services from Siuri District Head-quarter of Birbhum to Hawrah via Andal on the Eastern Railway]. (440)

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to actise and utilise the cold water supply system installed at Sainthia Railway Station of Andal-Sainthia section of Eastern Railway]. (441)

"That the demand under the head Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to provide minimum amenities to passengers of A. K., B. K. (N. G.) light railways on Eastern Railway]. (442)

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to stop regular late running of trains on Burdwan-Shahabganj Section (Loop), Eastern Railway]. (443)

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for construction of road over-bridges on (1) Bolpur-Sevri Road 'near Siuri' railway station on Andal-Sainthia section; (2)

on Sevri-Rampurhat Road near Mallarpur railway station; and (3) near Nalhate railway station and Murarai railway station, all of Burdwan-Barhawarah section of Eastern Railway]. (444)

That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide high level platform on Ganga Tekuri Railway station on Katwa-Salar section of Eastern Railway]. (445)

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide fresh rolling stocks to A. K. and B.D.R. (N.G.) sections of Eastern Railway]. (446)

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for construction of level Crossing at "Kunmadanga Halt" between Daskalgram and Jnandas Kandra Stations of A.K. (N.G.) line of Eastern Railway]. (447)

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide proper accommodation, light, and water in all the trains on Andal-Sainthia and Burdwan-Shahabganj sections of Eastern Railway]. (448).

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide extra coaches in all the trains on Andal-Sainthia section of Eastern Railway]. (449)

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide a pair of trains daily on Burdwan-Barhawral section of Eastern Railway]. (450)

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to dieselise 335 UP/336 Dn trains and extend them upto Rajgram on Burdwan-Shahabganj section of Eastern Railway]. (451).

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to electrify 'Mararai Railway Station' on Burdwan-Shahabganj section of Eastern Railway]. (452).

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV
(Nalanda): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to open regional office of Railway in the concerned State headquarters]. (511)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to shift one regional office of railways from those States where more than one such offices are located and that also of such office which has got no concern with that State]. (512)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to constitute the regional consultative committees of the railways taking all the M.Ps. of the areas]. (513)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to eradicate malpractices prevailing in almost all spheres of railways]. (514)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to stop dacoity, theft, looting and snatching in the running trains (515)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to give protection to the passengers in the running trains from the anti-social elements and criminals (516)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to make arrangement of the sufficient number of trains throughout the country for growing number of passengers (517)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to make arrangement for the stoppage of Punjab Mail, Tinsukia Delux, Bikramsheela and Jayanti Janata at Bukhtiarpur junction in Eastern Railway because of its direct and only link with Nalanda, Kajgir and Pawapuri the historical places (518)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to bring improvement in Jamalpur workshop (519)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to make arrangement for the timely running of the trains throughout the country (520)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to start the work of extension of the broad gauge line

from Rajgir to Gaya in Eastern Railway even after the completion of its survey work (521)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to run express trains on Bukhtiarpur-Rajgir line connecting upto Patna on Eastern Railway (522)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to construct a new railway line connecting Biharshariff (523)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to check prevailing malpractices in reservation of berths in the trains as well as on station Reservation Counters (524)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to construct a railway bridge on Ganga river at Patna (525)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to improve the condition of Bukhtiarpur, Biharshariff and Rajgir Railway stations (625)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to construct a new railway line from Biharshariff to Shekpura via Belchi and Konan in Eastern Railway (527)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to give employment to about 300 employees of the Futwah-Islampur light railway (528)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to start direct fast train from Katihar to Howrah (529)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to shift the Deputy General Manager's Office of Eastern Railway Calcutta to Danapur (530)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to reduce the price of platform tickets (531)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to make arrangement for return reservation tickets (532)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to replace steam engine with diesel engine in all the local trains (533)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to make four track railway line from Mokamah to Arrah, Jehanabad to Patna and Rajgir to Buktiarpur (534)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to connect Hazaribagh, Damaka, Sindri and other areas of the Adivasi with the rail (535)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to start new fast trains from Patna to Howrah, Madras, Rourkela, Kanpur, Siliguri, Bhagalpur and Muzzaifarpur (536)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to declare from Mokamah to Arrah, Buktiarpur to Rajgir, Patna to Jehanabad Suburban railway areas (537)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to make arrangement of daily fast trains from New Delhi to Puri, Howrah via Patna, Jamshedpur, Madras, Rourkela, Hatia, Dhanbad, Bokaro and Bombay (538)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to start direct new trains from Rajgir to Howrah and Rajgir to New Delhi (539)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to make double rail track of the Patna Gaya single rail track (540)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to check malpractices prevailing in Railway administration]. (541)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to increase the number of short distance trains for the convenience of the increasing number of passengers (542)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to make arrangement for the stoppage of Punjab Mail both Up and Dn at Bukhtiarpur junction in Eastern Railway for the early distribution of public daks 543)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to stop 11 Up and Dn at Futuah station in eastern Railway for the early delivery of daks in the said region (544)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to vacate Bihar tourist Development Council office from the Patna junction enclosure in face of the opening of information centre by the tourist Department of Bihar Government (545)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to develop Patna junction railway station according to the need of the increasing number of passengers (546)].

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Dismal performance of the Railway Board during the last two years as reflected in the loss in revenue (789)].

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous expenditure (General) be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Replacement of productivity linked bonus by statutory bonus as in the case of other industrial workers (790)].

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous expenditure (General) be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to give interim relief of Rs. 150/- to Class III and Class IV workers in view of growing disparity between the railway workers and other industrial workers of the country (791)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure in management of financial matters, personnel matters and Materials supply, resulting in financial loss (792)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to take steps for introducing electrical traction in the railway lines in Kerala where electricity is available in sufficient quality (793)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure in observing safety precautions resulting in increasing number of fatal accidents (794)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Reduction in employment caused by computerisation (795)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Discrimination shown to the staff by restructuring the personnel department while other departments have been left as it is (796)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Question of creation of unnecessary Class I posts have been making the administration top heavy resulting in deterioration of performance (797)].

"That the demand under the head Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for renovation of the outmoded machinery and tools in the railway workshops (798)].

"That the demand under the head Operating Expenses—Traffic be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Violation of 10 hours duty agreement for running staff resulting strike by them (799)].

"That the demand under the head Operating Expenses—Traffic be reduced by Rs.100".

[Diverting of coal loads from actual consignees to parties of railway choice, causing complaints and claims and disruption in the activities of the consignee firms (800)]

"That the demand under the head Operating Expenses—Traffic be reduced by Rs.100".

[Need to provide enough yard staff at Phalghat Junction in accordance with the increase in the number of lines and train services and shunting work (801)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to upgrade the railway school at Gooty into a High School as there are no proper train services between Gooty and Guntakal (802)].

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Working Expenses be reduced by Rs.100"

[High cost and bad quality of food served in 131/132 JJ Express and other trains (803)].

"That the demand under the head Assets Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to construct Tell-cherry-Mysore line via Coorg (804)]

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Deplorable condition of lavatories in passenger trains where water is not available, glasses are broken and cleaning is scarcely done (805)].

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to shift the Shoranur Station a little to the south inside the triangle so that all trains going in all the directions can stop at the station (806)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give an *ad hoc* amount of Rs. 150/- to the employees of category III and IV till the removal of disparity in their pay scales. (810)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give time-bound promotion to the employees of category III and IV (811)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to give promotion in clerk grade I on the basis of seniority till the cadre restructuring policy is implemented in Accounts Department. (812).]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to give pay scale of Rs. 425 to Rs. 750 to sub-head in Accounts Department of Railways. (813)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to grant financial aid to stagnated Accounts clerks of other grades just like Railway Accounts Clerk Grade I. (814)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give running scale to Accounts Clerks so as to avoid stagnation. (815)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to post such employees of Accounts Department at the same place even after promotion who are going to retire only after 2-3 years (816)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to merge dearness with basic pay and formulate a new formation for Railway employees (817)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide employment in railways to the wards of the railway employees before their retirement (818)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to wind up the Railway Board (840)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to stop anti-labour policy of the Railway Board (841)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1"

[Connivance of Railway Board with multinational companies. (842)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to abolish 10 per cent increase in the IIInd Class railway fare (843)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to frame pro-people and pro-labour policy of the Railway Board (844)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to make the railways self-sufficient (845)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Failure to construct more railway lines in backward areas of the country (846)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Failure to seek cooperation of railway workers and their unions to ensure democratic operation of railways (847)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check dominance of Railway Board. (848)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Failure to ensure railway workers participation in the policy formation and operation of railways. (849)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to ensure workers' participation in the Railway administration (850)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Need to create more zones by reorganising the present nine zones of the railways (851)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Need to give 8.33 per cent minimum bonus to railway workers like other organisations without assigning the condition of productivity based bonus (852)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Failure to fix pay scales of railway workers in parity with

that of other public undertakings (853)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Failure to implement the principle of single union to be formed on the basis of secret voting in the Railways. (854)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Failure to recognise the Indian Railway Workers Federation (855)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Failure to provide separate fair price shops for the railways employees as was prevalent before Independence (856)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Failure to accept the demands of loco running staff. (857)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Need to remove the discontentment in loco running staff by initiating dialogue with All India Loco Running Staff Association (858)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Need to withdraw all kind of punishment given to loco running staff who participated in mass sick leave (859)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Failure to replace old rail tracks (860)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish casual labour system in railways (861)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Failure to implement the assurance to regularise casual labourers within three months (862)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Failure to check malpractices prevalent in railways (863)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Failure to check increasing number of accidents in Railways (864)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Failure to abolish catering in Railways by private contractors and introduce departmental catering system in its place (865)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Failure to declare all bearers of departmental canteens as regular employees (866)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to bring the whole of Bihar in one Railway Zone by reorganising various zones (867)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to construct a Railway bridge over the river Ganga near Sadakat Ashram, Digha, in Patna (868)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to run the trains in time (869)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to punish the Railway Board and other subordinate officials for not running trains in time (870)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to fulfil the annual programme prepared by the Official Language Department of Home Ministry in all the Railways in accordance with the Official Language Act 1963 (871)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the decisions of Railway Consultative Committees in Railways.

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Need to do away with the system of granting complementary passes in railways (873)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Failure to check delay in constituting various Consultative Committees in Railways. (874)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Need to give more facilities to railway employees. (875)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Need to protect the railways from being dependent on World Bank. (876)]

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"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Need to make railway administration democratic. (877)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Need to run railways by electricity in view of the increasing prices of coal and diesel. (878)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Need to construct railway's own power houses to use electricity by railways. (879)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Need to have railway's own captive mines to produce electricity for railways. (880)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Need to improve the catering arrangements in railways for providing good food. (881)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Need to reduce the charges of food in railway canteens. (882)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to give more facilities to second class passengers. (883)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to abolish 1st class air-conditioned compartments in railways. (884)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to do away with the saloon system in railway. (885)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Need to do away with the expenditure, on pomp and show and comforts of railway authorities. (886).]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Failure to withdraw the restrictions imposed on the recruitment of ministerial staff in railways. (887)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Arbitrary recruitment of officers and restrictions on the recruitment of staff in railways. (888)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to abolish contract system in Indian Railways. (907)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Need to give bonus to the employees in Railway, Protection Force. (908)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Failure to stop increasing number of railway accidents. (909)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Need to pay rupees one lakh as compensation to those killed in railway accidents as is done in the case of air crash. (910)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Slackness in converting narrow gauge lines into broad gauge lines. (911)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check the increasing number of incidents of loot and dacoity in trains (912)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to convert Gaya-Patna single line into double line in Eastern Railway. (913)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to lay new rail line from Bihata to Barun via Bikram, Paliganj, Kurtha and Arwa]. (914)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to lay a new rail line from Rajgir to Gaya. (915)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to run a fast train from Patna to Howrah. (916)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to construct rest houses in adequate number for the employees of Zonal-Headquarters, Divisional Headquarters and Workshop Sub-ordinate Inspection Staff. (917)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to provide rest houses at bigger and important railway stations for Train Ticket Examiners. (918)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to implement the policy of equal pay for equal work. (919)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to implement the recommendations of the Sharma Commission in respect of railway doctors. (920)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to fix quota of work for the staff on the basis of work study and yardstick in the railways. (921)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to supply uniform and other essential commodities to the employees of Railway Protection force. (922)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to promote, Accountants on the basis of their seniority. (923)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to give special relief to the employees of Indian Railways who are stagnating at maximum of their pay scales. (924)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to give running scale to the employees of railways. (925)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide more staff in Accounts offices at Danapur in Eastern Railway (926)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to fix yardstick of work for the employees working in Accounts Offices in railways (927)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to supply overcoats and raincoats to M.T.L.R. staff of railways (928)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to recognise All India Railway Employees Confederation. (929)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to recognise All India Loco Running Staff Association. (930)].

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"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to recognise all India Railways Ministerial Staff Association. (931)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to recognise Indian Railways Ticket Checking Staff Association (932)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to recognise All India Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters Association (933)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to recognise Indian Railways Loco Mechanical Staff Association (934)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to recognise All India Carriage and Wagon Staff Council (935)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to recognise All India Shunting Cabin and Traffic Staff Association. (936)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to recognise Purwottar Railway Bari Line (broad gauge) Nirman Mazdoor Union (937)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to recognise Eastern Railway Engineering Kamgar Union (938)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to recognise All India Railway Protection Force Association (939)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to recognise All India Signal and Telecommunication Staff Association (940)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to check malpractices in the case of reservation of sleepers (941)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Malpractices in reservation of sleepers at both the Delhi and New Delhi Railway stations (942)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to build a railway station between Bhogpura and Panskura under Kharagpur Division on South Eastern Railway. (943)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to improve the conditions of gangmen. (944)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

Failure to accept 21 point demands of gangmen. (945)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide uniforms to gangmen. (946)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide C.P.C. pay scales to gangmen. (947)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to convert Fatuha-Islampur light railway into broad gauge line by taking over its management. (948)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to abolish the contract in regard to Fatuha-Islampur light railway thereby saving Rs. 12 lakh being paid to its owners every year. (949)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to absorb 200 workers of Fatuha-Islampur light railway in the Indian Railways. (950)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to check unauthorised entry of passengers in the reserved compartments. (951)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to check stopping of trains at several places other than the stations between the starting point and the destination. (952)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to implement the recommendations of light Power Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. Ramsubhag

Singh regarding Railway Protection Force. (953)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to run railways as an industrial enterprise. (954)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to streamline the unwieldy Railway Administration. (955)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs 100".

[Failure to remove the menace of mosquitoes at Danapur Railway Colony, Eastern Railway. (956)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to remove the shortage of drinking water at Danapur Railway Colony, Eastern Railway (957)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to remove delay in the payment of education fees of the children of railway employees (958)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to make arrangements for sports in railway colonies. (959)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure in removing the difficulties of the teachers of railway schools (960)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to increase the number of railway schools. (961)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to open a Central School at Barauni for railway employees. (962)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to convert Danapur Khagaul Railway High School into college. (963)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to increase the number of rest houses for railway employees. (964)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to have better canteens for railway employees. (965)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Unsatisfactory arrangements for the stay of the persons coming to take their pension at Danapur Divisional Headquarter. (966)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to appoint specialists in all the railway hospitals. (967)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to appoint lady doctors in all the railway hospitals (968)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Unsatisfactory sanitary arrangements in Danapur railway colony, Eastern Railway (969)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to remove the shortage of drinking water in the railway colony near Patna junction, Eastern Railway (970)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to increase the railway lines according to their need (1006)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Indifferent attitude towards the expansion of railway lines in backward areas. (1007)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to make Railway Board a means of public services (1008)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to end the control of bureaucracy on Railway Board (1009)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Allowing multi-nationals and World Bank to interfere in the economic affairs of railways instead of avoiding them. (1010)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to do away with the condition of giving productivity based bonus to railway employees (1011)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to accept the six point demand made during the strike of 1974. (1012)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to solve the problems of labourers by periodical consultation with all railway employees' unions. (1013)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to end substitute system and regularise substitute employees (1014)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to make payment of the arrear of dearness allowance due from 1st September, 1980 to railway employees. (1015)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to stop irregularities and malpractices prevalent in the allotment of wagons. (1016)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to give need based wages to railway employees (1019)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to give wages to railway employees at par with those working in public sector undertakings (1020)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to expand Jamalpur Railway Factory in order to provide more employment (1021)].

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	"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".	"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".
	[Need to set up a Railway Factory at Patna (1022)].	[Failure to regularise the services of gangmen (1030)].
	"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".	"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".
	[Need to expand Patna Railway Junction. (1023)].	[Failure to provide C.P.C. pay scales to all the gangmen (1031)].
	"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".	"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".
	[Need to run a fast train from Patna to Ranchi and vice-versa during day time (1024)].	[Need to take action against the officers who suppress and harass the gangmen (1032)].
	"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".	"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".
	[Need for reservation of sleepers for passengers of Patna in Tinsukhia Mail (1025)].	[Failure to introduce diesel engines in place of steam engines (1033)].
	"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".	"That the demand under the head Railways Board be reduced by Rs. 100".
	[Need to run Delux train at least thrice in a week via Patna (1026)].	[Failure to provide bolts and nuts for repair of engines (1034)].
	"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".	"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".
	[Need to run Jayanti Janata train daily from Muzaffarpur to Delhi Junction (1027)].	[Failure to stop supply of bad coal to railways (1035)].
	"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".	"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".
	[Failure to improve the quality of food served in Railways (1028)].	[Failure to check malpractices and pilferage in Railways (1036)].
	"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".	"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".
	[Need to set up a factory for manufacturing railway compartments in Kerala (1029)].	[Failure to check the misuse of railway wagons as godowns by big industrialists by not taking delivery of good booked for them within the stipulated period (1037)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to supply essential medicines in Railway hospitals (1038)]

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Shortage of essential medicines and doctors in Danapur Railway Hospital in Eastern Railway (1039)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide fans in all quarters of Railways employees (1040)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide adequate facilities of residential accommodation to railway employees (1041)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide more facilities in residential accommodation of railway employees (1042)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1".

[Failure to stop Collaboration between Railway Board and Indian and foreign capitalists. (1048)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to remove the difficulties of commuters (1168)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to evacuate the railway quarters from possession of unauthorised persons at Mughal Sarai (1169)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to accede to the demands of train controllers contained in their memorandum (1170)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to upgrade the posts of train controllers. (1171)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to fill up the vacancies of class III and class IV employees in Sonepur Division of the Eastern Railway. (1172)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to regularies the services of casual workers working for more than 500 days in Sonpur Division of the North Eastern Railway despite Railway Board's orders. (1173)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to run local trains in Danapur Division of the Eastern Railway as a result of which the commuters reach late in the offices. (1174)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to start 399 up Patna-Mughal Sarai passenger train from Patna Junction in time. (1175)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to upgrade ten ex-cadre posts in class III service to class II service in the general scheme of upgradation and promoting the stagnated Railway Board's staff against such posts. (1176)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to remove stagnation in the cadre of Assistants who have put in more than 22 years of service by not opening avenues of promotion of class II service. (1177)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to observe reservation policy while recruiting lecturers to the Railway Degree College on South Central Railway. (1178)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to observe reservation rules for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes while making promotions to categories like Chargemen, Assistant Foremen, Foremen, Guards, Drivers, Bridge Inspectors grade II and I Traffic Inspectors and Signal Inspectors. (1179)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to construct over bridges at Rajendra Nagar and Mithapur at Patna on the East and West of Patna Jn. on the Eastern Railway. (1180)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to construct a railway level crossing in Ranipur Khirki, east of Sulzarbagh railway station of Eastern Railway. (1181)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to run Delux Express, Jayanti Janata Express, Vikramshila Express, Neelachal Express, Tin Sukhia Mail, Kalka Mail, Delhi-Howrah Express, Toofan Express and Assam Mail in time. (1227)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Late running of almost all the trains by many hours. (1228)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to stop the entry of unauthorised persons in first class waiting rooms. (1229)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to construct sheds and raise the platforms on both the sides of Banka Ghat, Weura, Sadi-sopur, Phulwari Sharif stations in Eastern Railway. (1230)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to remove irregularities in allotment of railway wagons. (1247)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check capitalist from misusing railway wagons as godown for a long time (1249)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Dismissal of the hundreds of loco running staff who demanded implementation of agreement made in 1973. (1249)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to provide amenities like fans, light and cleanliness in trains. (1250)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to recognise All India Guard Council. (1251)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to cancel cases of forced retirement or dismissal from service under rule 14 (ii) and arrest under N.S.A. of the employees who participated in the movement launched in support of implementation of agreement made in 1973. (1252)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to implement the agreement made with loco Running

Staff Association to reduce working hours. (1253)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to make payment of overtime and conveyance allowances to railway employees in time. (1254)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to raise the level of platforms and to extend the sheds at Parsa Bazar, Pothati, Nadwan Nadaul stations of Patna-Gaya line on the Eastern Railway. (1255)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to raise the level of bridge on the opposite side of Begampura Mohalla near Patna Sahib Junction on the Eastern Railway with a view to facilitate the transport (1256).]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to ensure safety to station masters. (1257)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to accept the 14 point demands of All India Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters Association. (1258)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to accept 8 point demands of All India Railways Ministerial Staff Association. (1259)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to accept 26 point demands of All India Shunting, Cabin and Traffic Staff Association. (1260)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to accept the 26 point demand of All India Carriage and wagon Staff Council. (1261)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to lay a railway line from Ranchi to Gaya via Hazaribagh. (1262)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to expand Patna Railway Junction Station. (1263)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to take action against the officers who suppress gangmen. (1264)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to accept 11 point demands of Ticket Checking Staff Association of North Eastern Railway. (1265)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to sanction pension to retired employees in time. (1266)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give full pension to wives and dependents of deceased pensioners of Railways. (1267)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to remove inequality in the amount of pension of railway pensioners and given them equal pension (1268)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to fill up the vacant posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. (1269)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to carry forward the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes if posts are not filled up. (1270)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to set up a railway factory at Patna. (1271)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to fill up the vacant posts in railways. (1272)]

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-nani): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to expedite surveys of Guruvayoor-Kuttipuram line, Nilambur-Chaliyam line and Tellicherry-Mysore line (Southern Railway) (1128)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to double the Shoranur-Mangalore line to avoid congestion (1129)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide adequate funds for construction of railway line in Kerala (1130)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to exempt all essential commodities from increase in freight (1131)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up at least one Railway Workshop in Kerala (1132)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Injudicious exorbitant increase in railway fares (except AC First Class) and freight and need to withdraw them (1133)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply adequate number of wagons to betel traders at Tirur (Shoranur section, Southern Railway) with crippling effect upon betel trade in this backward district (1134)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Cancellation of rural passenger trains in Shoranur-Mangalore section (Southern Railway) causing great hardships to passengers (1135)].

"That the demand under the head be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more passenger trains in Shoranur-Mangalore

section of Southern Railway (1136)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend 69/70 Yercaud Express (Southern Railway) to Calicut (1137)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate number of staff quarters at Tirur station (Shoranur section, Southern Railway) (1138)].

"That the demand under the Head General Superintendence and services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more and adequate passenger amenities at stations in Shoranur-Mangalore section of Southern Railway (1139)].

"That the demand under the Head General Superintendence and services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert Vallikunnu halt station (Shoranur section, Southern Railway) to block station (1140)].

"That the demand under the Head General Superintendence and services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide stoppage for Nos. 47/48 Trivandrum-Cannanore Express at Kadalundi (1141)].

"That the demand under the Head General superintendence and services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase staff strength at Tirur (Shoranur section, Southern Railway) (1142)].

"That the demand under the Head General superintendence and services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite renovation of Tirur station (1143)].

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“That the demand under the Head General superintendence and services be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to increase number of coaches to 59/60 passenger train and 47/48 Express trains (Southern Railway) (1144)].

“That the demand under the Head General superintendence and services be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for railway level-cross gate at Kadalundi Shoranur section, (Southern Railway (1145)].

“That the demand under the Head General superintendence and services be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to repair the approach road to Kadalundi station (1146)].

“That the demand under the Head General superintendence and services be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to avoid the usual long detention of Trains No. 60 (Southern Railway) at Calicut and other stations with consequent hardships to passengers (1147)].

“That the demand under the Head General superintendence and services be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to improve catering services in Shoranur-Mangalore Section (Southern Railway) (1148)].

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re.1.”

[Failure to check the increased number of railway accidents (769)].

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re.1.”

[Failure to take adequate safety measures to avoid railway accidents (770)].

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to give 8.33 per cent bonus to railway employees as deferred wage (771)].

“That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure for electrifying the railway lines in Kerala (772)].

“That the demand under the head Miscellaneous expenditure (General) be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to build a new station between Town station and Ernakulam Junction (773)].

“That the demand under the head Miscellaneous expenditure (General) be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide adequate bathing facility at Ernakulam, Quilon Junction and Trivandrum Central stations (774)].

“That the demand under the head Miscellaneous expenditure (General) be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide more drinking water facility at Ernakulam Junction, Quilon Junction and Trichur stations (775)].

“That the demand under the head Miscellaneous expenditure (General) be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for sufficient electric light at Ernakulam Junction (776)].

“That the demand under the head Miscellaneous expenditure (General) be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide survey of Cochin-Bodinayakanur (Tamil Nadu) for a new railway line through Idukki district in Kerala (777)].

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous expenditure (General) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for conversion of Quilon-Madurai-Madras line into broad gauge line (778)].

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous expenditure (General) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for doubling the railway lines between Cochin and Coimbatore (779)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to reduce the working time of the running staff to 10 hours as agreed to by the Government in 1973 (780)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct sufficient quarters in Kerala for Railway staff (782)].

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for constructing a new rail road bridge from Ernakulam to Wellington Island in place of present outdated bridge whose guarantee period is over (783)].

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for adequate roofing at Platforms Nos. 1 and 2 of Ernakulam Junction (784)].

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct over-bridges at all the manned gates in Kerala (785)].

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for constructing over-bridges at the side of Ernakulam Transport Bus Station, Elamkulam Pachalaw Vaduthal and Edapally (786)].

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for constructing a foot-path on the side of the Nettur-Kumbalam railway bridge (Alleppey line) which is under construction now (787)].

"That the demand under the head Assets-Acquisition Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for starting a coach building Centre in Kerala (788)].

श्री रीतनाल प्रसाद बर्मा (कोडरमा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे भारत का सब से बड़ा वर्णिज्यिक उपकरण है, जिसमें 17 लाख कर्मचारी काम करते हैं और जिसकी 15 करोड़ रुपये की आय प्रतिदिन होती है। जिसना विश्वास देश का होना चाहिए, उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस उपकरण की प्रगति संतोषजनक नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय ने निर्माण के लिए 510 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है, लेकिन देश के क्षेत्रफल और पिछड़े हुए विशाल क्षेत्रों को देखते हुए यह रकम बढ़त ही कम है और उससे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों का विकास संभव नहीं है।

अंग्रेजों के समय में देश में जिसी बड़ी लाइनें और जिसने निर्माण-कार्य हुए, उनकी तुलना में आजादी के 33 वर्षों का कार्यक्रम नगण्य है। उस समय जो भी बिल्डिंगें बनी और निर्माण-कार्य हुए, वे आज भी ज्योंके त्यों हैं। लेकिन बाद में जो भी भवन आदि बनाये गये, उनमें क्रैक होने लगते हैं और लाइनें उखड़ने

लगती हैं। इसमें हमारे कर्मचारियों और नेताओं सब का दोष है। इस बारे में भी चुस्ती लाने की आवश्यकता है।

जहां तक रेलवे के मुख्यालय का प्रश्न है, वह भी देश के विकास की दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। विहार इतना बड़ा राज्य है, लेकिन कोई भी रेलवे का मुख्यालय वहां नहीं है। जैसी कि विहार के अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी मांग की है, पूर्वी रेलवे का मुख्यालय विहार में ग्रांड कार्ड लाइन पर होना चाहिए, ताकि विहार का विकास तेज रफ्तार से हो सके। विहार में कोयला, लोहा, संताना आदि मिनरल्ज का अकूत खजाना होते हुए भी भारत के नक्शे में उसका बौसबा स्थान है। यहां के लोगों का स्थान गरीबी की रेखा के सब में नीचे है। कोयला, माइक्रो और विजली आदि वहां से सारे देश को जाते हैं, सब चांगे देश के विकास के लिए भेजी जाती है, लेकिन यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि वहां के लोगों का भी विकास किया जाये।

मैं मंत्री महांदय का ध्यान इम और आर्किपित करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे पिछड़े क्षेत्र में रेलवे लाइनों की भयंकर कर्मी हैं और बराबर उसकी उपेक्षा होती रही है। इसलिए उन्हें इस बारे में उस क्षेत्र को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। श्री यादव ने कहा है कि विहार के पांच रेल मंत्री हो चुके हैं। लेकिन फिर भी विहार की हालत बैसी ही पतली है। (व्यवधान) पाड़े जी में कुछ अच्छी भावना है और इनके समय में कुछ प्रगति होने की आशा है।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि जो रेलवे जंक्शन हैं उनमें हजारों एकड़ जमीन बेकार पड़ी है। मैंने

पहले भी सुझाव दिया था कि देश में जो बहुत सारे शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं उनको काम देने के लिए उन जमीनों पर विभागीय मार्केट कॉम्प्लेक्स बनाए जायें जिन पर उनको लगाया जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में आप विशेष नियोजन करें तो बहुत बड़ा काम हो सकता है।

अगले वर्ष के रेल बजट में 5807 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा एक वर्ष में खर्च करने की बात है। डेवलपमेंट के लिए 510 करोड़ रखा गया है लेकिन और जो बहुत बड़ी रकमें है वह रख-रखाव और अनुरक्षण में खर्च कर दी जाती है। इसमें भी बहुत सारी गड़वड़ियां होती हैं। अष्टाचार के चलते यह पैसा पार्नी की तरह खत्म हो जाता है। अगर इन्वेन्टरी स्टॉर को देखा जाए तो प्रति वर्ष के आंकड़ों के अनुसार अरबों रुपए का सामान मंगाया जाता है, तीन वर्ष में वह सामान सँड जाता है और फिर स्क्रैप में बाहर बेच दिया जाता है। आप पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त करें तां हर वर्ष अरबों रुपया इन्वेन्टरी पर खर्च कर दिया जाता है और फिर स्क्रैप में उसको बेच दिया जाता है। इसी रुपए को निर्माण कार्यों पर लगाया जा सकता है लेकिन इसको देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। दूसरे बड़े बड़े वेस्टेड इन्ड्रेस्ट्रीज हैं, विजनेसमेन हैं जोकि बड़े बड़े अफसरों से लगाव रखते हैं, वे दो नम्बर में उस सामान को बेचते हैं। अगर रेलवे अधिकारियों की जांच-पड़ताल की जाए तो पता लगेगा कि वे अष्टाचार से करोड़ों रुपए की सम्पत्ति बना चुके हैं। यदि आप विजेन्स के द्वारा जांच करावें तो करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति निकलेगी। इस प्रकार से आज रेलवे की सम्पत्ति को लूटा जा रहा है। इस और मंत्री जी को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

[श्री रंतनाल शर्मा]

अब मैं मन्त्री जी का विशेष ध्यान पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की ओर दिलाना चाहूँगा। छोटानागपुर क्षेत्र की वर्षों से मांग रही है कि गिरिडीह से कोडरमा, कोडरमा से हजारीबाग और हजारीबाग से रांची तक एक बड़ी लाइन बिछाई जाए। अक्टूबर, 1977 में आर्डर हो चुके हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में अभियांत्रिक, इंजी-नियरिंग एवं यातायात मूल्यांकन भी हो चुका है। 19 फरवरी को इस सदन में मंत्रीजी ने जवाब दिया था कि इसकी सर्वे रिपोर्ट मिल चुकी है तथा विचार किया जा रहा है। 11-12-80 को मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में श्री बी० एन० सिंह के सल्लीमेन्टरी क्वैशन के उत्तर में बताया था कि छठी योजना में इसको शामिल किया जा रहा है। लेकिन अब आप यदि बजट भाषण पढ़ें तो उसमें ऐसा लिखते हैं कि गिरिडीह से हजारीबाग रोड, हजारीबाग रोड से हजारीबाग और रांची—यह वैकल्पिक लाइन है। परन्तु रेल उपर्युक्त ने 30 सितम्बर, 1980 को एक पत्र लिखकर बताया था कि इसका पहले से सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है, हजारीबाग रोड और हजारीबाग टाउन—1974-75 में इसका सर्वे हुआ था और उस समय 21 करोड़ के खर्चों का अनुमान लगाया गया था। उसका व्यव कम नहीं है इसलिए उसका विचार नहीं किया जा सकता, उसके विकल्प पर विचार कर रहे हैं तो गिरिडीह से कोडरमा, कोडरमा से रांची, हजारीबाग टाउन हो करके यह लाइन मंजूर होगी। विहार सरकार के दो मुख्य मंत्रियों—श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर और श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र—ने अपनी स्वीकृति भी भेज दी थी कि इसको बनाया जाए। इसमें 30 नए स्टेशन्स बनेंगे, वहां पर नये नये बाजार बनेंगे जिससे कि संकड़ों हजारों लोगों को रोजी-रोटी मिलेगी।

साथ ही राजमाल प्रोजेक्ट, बलरामपुर प्रोजेक्ट और रामगढ़ प्रोजेक्ट—यह तीनों एक ही कोटला क्षेत्र से जुड़ते हैं। अभी योजना आयोग ने एक माइका का बहुत बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट मंजूर कर दिया है जिससे कोडरमा में 1200 मी० टन माइका पेपर बनेगा।

श्री केडार पांडे : रांची टाउन से हजारी बाग टाउन हुआ है, हजारी बाग रोड को हम लोगों ने छांड़ दिया है, क्योंकि उससे रम्यनरेटिव हो जाता है। इसलिए रांची टाउन से हजारों बाग, हजारी बाग से कोडरमा और कोडरमा से गिरिडीह—यहीं ठीक है। हमने हजारी बाग रोड, को छांड़ दिया है।

श्री रीत लत्त प्रसाद दर्मा : मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। गिरिडीह जिना भी इन्होंने बनाया है, यह भी श्रेय इन्हीं को मिलने वाला है और मैं तो यहों चाहता था। विगत भाषण में मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि छोटानागपुर लाइन बनाई जा रही है, लेकिन स्पष्ट घोषणा नहीं की थी। अब स्पष्ट हो गया है, इसनिए मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। . . . (ध्वनिः) . . .

दूसरी बात जिस की तरफ मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—वह यह है कि झुमरी-तलैया का नाम रेडियो और सभी जनहों पर बोला जाता है जी कि ब्राडेज लाइन पर स्थित है, लेकिन उस के स्टेशन का नाम कोडरमा रख दिया गया है। लोग झुमरी-तलैया को ढूँढते हैं—इस से बड़ा कन्कयून होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब इसी शहर से लाइन पास होती है तो उस का नाम झुमरीतलैया रख दीजिये। मैंने त्रिपाठी जी से भी इस सम्बन्ध में निवेदन किया था तथा उन्होंने आश्वासन भी दिया था कि वे ऐसा करवा देंगे।

धनवाद से गया तक लोगों को दिन में सवारी गाड़ियां नहीं मिलती हैं, जिस से बहुत कठिनाइयां होती हैं। जो भी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां उधर से गुजरती हैं वे जौपरी बांध, चिंचाकी, परसाबाद, शर्माटांड, चौबे आदि जगहों पर नहीं रुकती हैं जिस से उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को सुविधा हो सके जिन को कचहरी आदि के लिये कोडरमा आना होता है। वहां पर और कोई वैकल्पिक साधन नहीं हैं। बीच में जंगल हैं और आवागमन साधन भी बहुत कम हैं। इस परिस्थिति में यदि गंगा-दामोदर एक्सप्रेस को जो उसी क्षेत्र से गुजरती है इन स्टेशनों पर दो दो मिनट के लिये रोक दिया जाय तो बहुत गुविना हो जायगी। शर्माटांड रोकने से जयनगर प्रखण्ड के लोगों को सुविधा हो सकती है, परसाबाद रोकते हैं तो मरकच्चो प्रखण्ड की जनता को सुविधा हो सकती है और यदि चौबे रोकते हैं तो वरकठा ब्लाक की जनता को सुविधा हो जायगी। माल-गाड़ियां तो वहां पर चलती ही हैं, लेकिन वहां की जनता की सुविधा के लिये यह व्यवस्था अवश्य की जानी चाहिये। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस दिशा में ध्यान देंगे।

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me some time to have my say.

Sir, I am not going to demand a railway for my constituency which is perhaps next to impossible.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: What is your constituency?

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Ladakh. But, Sir, you can help us to solve our problem and you can do that if you want. Not only to Ladakh but to all the hill areas or the tribal areas and many non-tribal areas, say, a State like Madhya Pradesh, Orissa or Rajasthan, you can extend these facilities

by strengthening the Railway out-agencies. You have truck services at your disposal. In many places you have even buses to carry mail and luggage as well, and at the same time passengers also. So, my suggestion in this regard is, if you could strengthen the Railway out-agencies right from the rail head to the remote areas, perhaps major portion of our population who otherwise cannot have the benefit of railways can have the facilities.

My request would be particularly for my constituency. You have an out-agency in Srinagar. We had requested the Railway authorities a couple of years back to extend this facility to Leh and Kargil in Ladakh region. In this way we can have many benefits. At the same time we would be saved from the blackmailing by the private transporters as well as the indifferent attitude of the Jammu and Kashmir State Government which is reluctant to extend much-needed transport facilities to that part of the country. So, my request would be to strengthen your out agencies not only for Ladakh sector but other tribal areas of the country also.

The second point I would like to raise is about some other point raised by some hon. Members during the general discussion on the Railways for the construction of double track between Jullunder and Jammu Tawi. I feel this is one of the most sensitive sectors from the defence point of view. It is, therefore essential to have a double line on this route.

My request is to take in hand early construction of line between Jammu Tawi and Udampur. This had already been surveyed. You were kind enough to make some allocation in the coming years. This should be considered on a priority basis. My third point is about the trains which are running between New-Delhi to Jammu and Pathankot sector and people are facing a lot of difficulties for want of getting accommodation in Jehlum Express and Jammu Mail. There used to be one seasonal holiday Express between

[Shri P. Namgyal]

Delhi and Jammu. I would suggest that this service should run throughout the year instead of having it for six months only. At New Delhi Railway Station when Jehlum Express is about to start, you will not find even place to stand on the Railway platform, what to speak of space in the train. There is so much of rush over there. The Minister should consider this point on a priority basis.

I must congratulate you and your team for having started the drive to check ticketless travellers. This is very much needed. I think you should extend this drive all over the country so that you can fill up your revenue gap in a much better way and in an easier way.

With these words I conclude my speech.

I again thank the hon. Deputy-Speaker for giving me some time to have my say.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY
(Midnapore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a few months earlier, the Minister-in-charge of Railways was replaced. We are glad that he has started taking certain action and, I hope, certain policy statements would be made. If the policies are not changed, I am very apprehensive that nothing shall be done. The Ministers may come and the Ministers may go. But, if the policies remain same for ever, then the railways will always be in the red. Therefore I suggest to our Minister of Railways that the Railways have to be saved. Unless the railways are saved, the national economy cannot be brought out from the mire in which it has fallen. For saving the Railways, bold and radical measures have to be taken.

For so long, the railways is in crisis. One of the reasons is that you milk the cow but you do not feed the cow, you do not give fodder to the cow. Naturally, the cow cannot give you milk. Many things depend upon the railways. But the amount of money which is to be spent on the railways

gradually becomes less and less. So far as I know, a study team was appointed and, for the Sixth Plan, they recommended Rs. 1200 crores to rehabilitate the railways and to put it on its feet. But now, since we have no money, we have only sanctioned Rs. 500 crores. It will not do. You can simply throw away the money; you will not get the results. So, I suggest that money has to be found for rehabilitating the railways. Otherwise, the railways can never prosper whatever good wishes you may have. Some trains may pass here and there. But again a catastrophe will occur.

Why have the railways so far failed to show profit? We have always been told, everytime we speak about it, that the railways are being used as sevadasis to multinationals and big houses of India. Please do not use railways as sevadasis....

AN HON. MEMBER: Devdasis.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: It is the same.

The hon. Minister has accepted that Rs. 331.76 crores is the loss on account of social burden that the railways has to carry; Rs. 60 crores is the amount of loss to carry freight below the cost, that is, for carrying bamboo, coal, sugarcane, etc. The paperwalas never bring down the prices. I would suggest that these things should be looked into by the hon. Minister so that the railways can improve. Otherwise, whatever the hon. Minister may say, there is no Alladin's lamps in his hand to show and everything will be okay.

I would like to submit, as other hon. Members have submitted, that the performance of railways in the last 33 years has not been very good. Of about 69,000 km. of railways in India, in 33 years, we have simply developed 7,000 km. As regards the freight, whereas freight has increased four times, the number of wagons has increased only two times, that is, from 2,03,586 in 1950-51 to 4,05,185 in 1980-81. Freight has increased four times

whereas the number of wagons has increased two times. This is the trouble.

What is the condition obtaining today on the railways? He has said that the number of steam locomotives is coming down. But still there are about 8000 steam locomotives operating on the Indian railways. The steam locomotives carry 51 per cent of the passenger traffic. You know very well that the railway department took a policy decision not to manufacture any spare parts for the steam engines. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has explained that one of the reasons for more and more consumption of coal in the railways is that most of the engines are defective. You will never find spare parts in any steam loco-shed in India. Even tools are not available. Cannibalisation is practised in all the steam loco sheds. I say that you must have some spares manufactured in our own factories for at least the 8,000 steam locos that you have. Railway work shops can build and produce the spares. But, what is the condition today? There are no spares tools or any raw materials in any railway workshop at present. What is happening as a result of this position is known to the Ministers and to the Railway Board officials. You can try to find the causes of the accidents from the PWD Department or the Permanent Way Department. You will come to know that large portion of the tracks has to be replaced. Even though you have no rails, tools or materials, you simply blame the gangmen. You get your supply of materials from the Stores Department. All the supplies made by the Stores Department are sub-standard. Earlier, a tool which was manufactured was serving for five years. The same tool now serves for only five months. The material has become weak. The Stores Department are not at all caring. They are getting lot of money from the multinationals. The railways are suffering. I will speak for 6 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, your party has been allotted only six

minutes. Every Member shall get a chance.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Accidents are becoming incidents. Engine failures have become incidents. There is no lighting in the trains. There is nothing of the sort. Whom do you blame? You blame the human factor. Of course, human factor is to be blamed. But the same human-beings are running the Administration which is to be blamed and not only the gangmen.

You have time bound promotion for the Officers. The number of Officers has increased in every zonal railway. There are now on every zonal railway not one G.M. but Additional GM and Deputy GM also. In every division there is DRAM, three ADRAM, GME Carriage & Wagon and CME Loco and so many others.

AN HON. MEMBER: There is the problem of unemployment!

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: But, you see the railway department. There you will find gangmen working as gangmen for 30 years. Khalasis working as Khalasis for 20 years.

Fitters are not getting any promotion. They have reached the maximum of their scale of pay. What do they get? You kindly go to Haldia port. You can go and see for yourself the conditions of the staff of the Tatas and the Bhilai Steel Plant. If you make a comparison, you will find that the lowest paid staff is the railway staff. In 1960, the difference between the pay packet of Class IV staff of railways and Class IV staff of public sector undertakings was only Rs. 60/-. Now, the difference is Rs. 260/-.

The Port and Dock people threatened strike. They have got the pay enhancement. They were getting the lowest pay among the public sector undertakings. The difference of pay of Class IV staff on the railways and Class IV staff on the Ports and Docks is Rs. 260/-.

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

Is it justice? I say you are not doing them justice.

The casual labour still prevails in the railway department. Ministers are coming and going but this system is not removed. Shri Kamlapathi Tripathi made laudable promises from the top of Rail Bhavan but still the casual labour system remains and you are forcing the railway worker to work on the market rate even today. I say that this practice should be put an end to.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): What is the alternative?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Suppose you require casual labour for 30 days. You give the railwayman's pay packet to him. Divide it by 30. You can give them after three months. Why don't you take them on the start?

I would suggest another thing. The Agreement which you have made with the loco-running staff in 1973 regarding ten-hour duty should be honoured. In Europe a study has been made and it has come to the conclusion that the electric loco-running staff get exhausted after five hours and 20 minutes of duty, their nervous system does not function properly after this. But here our loco-running staff are to work for 10 hours, 12 hours and 14 hours, and if they demand that whatever Agreement you have made with them in 1973 be honoured, you do not do it! I say that this Agreement should be honoured.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I have two or three more points to make and then I will conclude.

Kharagpur is the biggest railway colony where we have 14,000 railway quarters, of which 4,000 were built about 70 years ago—they have not been replaced so far. The hon. Minister of State, Mr. Jaffer Sherief, visited Kharagpur on the 27th August, 1980 and made certain promises for the

improvement of Kharagpur, but the railway officials have been able to sabotage those promises very nicely. You see the Kharagpur town, its condition is worsening gradually.

The Adra-Kharagpur section was a coal-carrying line. It is thoroughly neglected now. It should be properly geared up, and more trains, both passenger and goods trains, should be run on this line.

On the South-Eastern railway you face a terrible situation. At Santragachi Yard, there is a serious bottleneck. For years we are hearing that you are going to remodel this. The time has now come to remodel it if you want that the Kharagpur-Howrah section should run smoothly.

Your Ministry, in the year 1980-81, under the works programme, have accepted to construct a diesel loco-shed at Kharagpur. The financial year, 1980-81, is going to end on 31st March and till today—I want to tell the Railway Minister, Shri Kedar Panday—not a belch of earth has been removed for this work, although Mr. Jaffer Sherief wrote to me saying that he had accepted this under the works programme for 1980-81. I say that this should be started immediately.

Link Digha, the famous sea-beach, by railway. Certain surveys had been made. Please see that this link is brought about.

Purulia-Kotsila should be converted into broad gauge. There was a very big demonstration the other day for this.

The Bankura-Mejia coal-belt should be covered by railways as per the survey done. Please see that this is done early.

The Neelachal Express which is running between Puri and Delhi should run daily, and it should start from Puri a little earlier so that it can reach Delhi before 8.00 p.m.; otherwise, if the train comes late, there are difficulties

at the Station in getting transport and other things.

We also want that some more locals should be run between Kharagpur and Howrah, some of which should be galloping.

My last point is about industrial relations. The industrial relations should be proper. You are simply recognising AIRF and NFIR. Are they paying you dividends? Have they control over the working people? Could they face any crisis? They could not. You have to think over the matter again. If you do not think over it again, category-wise associations would be coming out; they do not help you; the category wise associations help neither the railway-men nor the administration. If you do not look into the proper demands of the railwaymen as a class, category-wise associations are bound to come.

Lastly, Sir, I want to request you to take back the loco-running staff and not to victimise them.

You call a meeting of all the Associations, recognised and unrecognised, have a talk with them and chalk out the policy of industrial relations on

the Railways. Then, something can be done.

I hope you will take certain policy decisions so that the Railways can prosper and along with that the nation can also prosper.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): Sir, I thank you very much for having afforded me an opportunity to say a few words about the Railway Appropriation Bill.

Sir, the Railways now are the second line of defence and half the economy of this country depends upon transport. So, organisation of the transport of the country, both rail and road transport, on proper lines is a MUST for this country....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Sidnal, you can continue tomorrow.

The House now stands adjourned till Eleven O'clock tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 17th March, 1981/26th Phalguna 1902 (Saka).