

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 8, 1984/Phalgun
18, 1905 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज क्या बात है,
इधर सब खाली सा है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : पटना
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हैं।

क्वेश्चन नं० 162, श्री चौबे।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Authority for Central Inland Water
Transport Development

*162. SHRI NARAYAN CHOU-
BEY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING
AND TRANSPORT be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Government have a
proposal under consideration to set up
an authority for Central Inland Water
Transport Department ; and

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(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The draft legislation for setting
up the proposed Inland Waterways
Authority of India is being finalised.
The proposed Authority will be entrust-
ed with the responsibility of develop-
ment, maintenance and operation of
National Waterways. It will also act
as a research and advisory agency for
shipping and navigation on inland
waterways in the country.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, everything is in
future; no indications have been given
about the present.

MR. SPEAKER : Even our future
lies in the future.

AN HON. MEMBER : But they
have no future.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : We
have got future and you have also got
your future, but while yours is dark,
ours is bright.

We in India respect water, and we
have got respect for our rivers. When-
ever you may go, even a small man in
the village, who has never seen the
Ganga or Yamuna chants the *mantras*.

गंगेच यमुने चैव गोदावरी सरस्वती
नर्मदे सिन्धु कावेरी जले

अस्मिन्संनिधि कुरु ॥

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये चौबे जी हैं।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I believe in the Ganga, I do not believe in God.

After independence, if there is any wastage, it is the wastage of rivers. Ganga is polluted today. Pavitarpawani Ganga is herself *patita*. In 36 years of Congress rule, this is the situation. Of course, Janta Government was there for two and a half years. This is the situation in respect of Yamuna, Ganga and all the rivers of the north at least are polluted. You are going to set up the Inland Waterways Authority of India. What arrangements are you going to make to keep water in those rivers. I come from the district of Midnapore.

There is a famous river called Rупnarayan. If you see that river's condition, you will weep. The famous irrigation engineer, Mr. Kapil Bhattacharya had warned 30 years ago that if our Indian rulers did not take care of our rivers, we might have Green Revolution and draw more water, but our rivers would die. Have you seen the condition of the river Jamuna. (*Interruptions*)

My question is already, you have a Central Inland Water Transport Corporation. Your experience of this is not very sweet. It is running at a huge loss. Every year, you are running at a loss. Kindly let me know (a) what you are going to do, to see that your Authority can actually work having sufficient water in the rivers. There should be some coordination. Whenever I put this question to you; you always make the Irrigation Department responsible for it. Actually, there should be coordination between your department and the Department of Irrigation. What is the guarantee that after the formation of this Authority, there shall be sufficient water in which our boats can ply ? and (b) actually, what is your experience in the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation ? What is the amount of loss you have incurred in the last several years ? What are you going to do, to save the

losses in the Authority you are going to have ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : I will reply to part (b) of the question first. The Central Inland Water Transport Corporation is incurring a loss. Mr. Choubey knows that it has inherited it, and it had to face a lot of difficulties because of Bangladesh. Only recently we have extended the agreement after negotiations. This has been mainly operating in the north-eastern sector. Naturally, with these Bangladesh problems, we had to incur a loss. The other point is that the fleet that the Corporation is having, is very old. We are replacing them, and we are modernizing them. Now it is showing an upward trend. In the course of 2 or 3 years, it will wipe out its losses, and it will be a paying proposition.

About water, we are going to take under this Authority, only rivers which have a source. We have selected about ten rivers in the country for surveys and other such studies, for declaring them as national water-ways. Only rivers where there will be water, will be included. Even if there is water, we will have to train them. It is a very scientific subject. We are also getting foreign experts to go into all these things, and we are looking into them.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I thank him that he is going to have the Authority only for such rivers which have water. I would like to know what those ten rivers are.

Secondly, in most of the Authorities, IAS officers are brought in at the top—people who do not know the exact subject. I am apprehensive. When I hear that they propose to do something good, I am a little bit apprehensive, because these days I am seeing that in all these places, districts are being divided into several districts. I do not know for what. One district,

Ranchi, is being turned into four districts. There will be four district magistrates; there will be several SDOs; there will be four SPs etc. So, because of the experience which you have in this matter, when you have this Authority and entrust it with some responsibility, will you see that only such persons who are important people in this domain of irrigation and water-ways are entrusted with the responsibility, and that IAS etc. officers are not put in a charge of this in a stereo-typed manner?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : Naturally, technicians will have their importance. But how can I comment about a thing which is under consideration? The Bill may come very soon before Parliament and then it will be taken up. His views will also be taken into consideration. Technicians will definitely have their place.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, आपको याद होगा कि परिवहन मंत्रालय को जब श्री केसरी जी सुशोभित कर रहे थे तो उस समय इलाहाबाद और हल्दिया के बीच में प्रथम राष्ट्रीय जल मार्ग बनाने के लिए एक बिल आया था। वह पास भी हुआ था। उस समय हमने कहा था कि बिल तो आप बड़े उत्साह से पास कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उस पर कार्यवाही क्या होने जा रही है? केसरी जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि हमारे कार्यालय में इसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए काफी तेजी से काम चल रहा है। मैं, आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इलाहाबाद से हल्दिया के बीच में राष्ट्रीय जल मार्ग बनाने के लिए जो बिल पास हुआ था, उसको क्रियान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : A lot of steps were taken in this regard. But the first bottleneck on

this river is that Farakka gates are not ready, once they are ready—they are assuring us that they will be ready by July—from July from Hoogly to Patna it can be operated, from Patna to Allahabad, we have to make further study, we are thinking of entrusting it to some authority to go and give us their suggestion. It is a highly technical matter. Upto Patna, once these gates are ready, I think it should be possible. We are trying, in the meanwhile, to build up infrastructure which is needed, that is terminals and navigational aids. We have spent some money on that, we are doing that. But the gates are the main bottleneck to go upto Patna.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : The hon. Minister was pleased to state before the House that there are 10 rivers which were taken up for inclusion in the central inland water transport development scheme. I want to know whether Cauvery, Themiraparani and Vaigis rivers have found a place in that list, if not what are the reason for not including them, if they are included what work has been done so far?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : An expert committee was appointed some time back under the Chairmanship of Mr. Bhagwati. He has gone into the whole thing and recommended 10 rivers. Amongst those 10 rivers, the rivers mentioned by the hon. Member do not find a place.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : What are the qualifications for finding a place in that list? We have been demanding linking up Andhra rivers with Cauvery for the last 36 years. What are the reasons for dropping them?

MR. SPEAKER : Rivers do not need any qualification.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : It is a technical thing.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : What is the idea of the government with regard to the present proposal of the

Central Inland Water Transport Corporation? Will this authority run that corporation or the corporation will be an autonomous body working under the authority?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : The corporation will continue and it will be the main body. It operates river services and this authority which we are going to form will survey rivers and create infrastructural facilities on the rivers to come under national water way. They are two different things. One does mainly the research work and the infrastructure work and the other will operate the routes.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Is it not a fact that this commission has still now concentrated too much upon Gangetic valley and the inland water transport there alone. But, on the other hand, would this authority be charged with the task of developing inland water transport in South India also, more specially Cauvery, Krishna and Mahanadi rivers? Would any consideration be given to the earlier proposal to develop inland water transport from Kakinada right upto Madras where there is the famous Buckingham Canal? At one time, the late Lal Bahadur Shastri was incharge of this Ministry, he was good enough to sanction some money.

But unfortunately through some objection raised by Tamil Nadu—though they later removed it—the scheme has not been developed, as it become too late. If that scheme been developed there would have been inland water transport, motor transport all the way from Kakinada to Madras, for about 350 miles. Would the Government specially consider all these proposals also and revive that project for the development of the Buckingham Canal?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : As I mentioned, a Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Mr. Bhagwati and he has recommended ten rivers. They are : The Bhagirathi-Hughli river system, the Brahma-

putra, Mandovi, the Zuvari and the Cumburjua Canal, the Mahanadi the Godavari, the Narmada, the Sunderbans area, the Tapti, the Krishna, and the West Coast Canal. These are the ten rivers which they have recommended. Whatever is not there, I cannot say at this stage. First, we have declared only one National one Water way and that also we are not able to operate. It takes some more time. Once this Authority is set up and the Bill is passed, the work will be done quickly and then we will be able to take up some more other areas. Till then, it will take some more time for us to finalise the schemes on these ten rivers.

साबरमती एक्सप्रेस का गोरखपुर तक चलाया जाना

*163 श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार लोगों की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए साबरमती एक्सप्रेस को, जो इस समय अहमदाबाद और फ़ैजाबाद के बीच चलती है, गोरखपुर तक चलाने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब से वहां से चलाया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ?

THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-
DHURY) : (a) to (c) A Statement is
laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The extension of Sabarmati Express to and from Gorakhpur will involve withdrawal of this train from

Barabanki-Faizabad/Varanasi Section, depriving the travelling public of an existing train service to an important place of pilgrimage and tourist interest like Varanasi which is not desirable.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Through this negative reply given to me, I have got the solution to the problem.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it not positively negative ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : It means the Minister is quite kind to us in giving the correct reply. I was not knowing that this train, the Sabarmati Express, was going up to Barabanki also. From his reply it is very clear that this train is running on Barabanki-Faizabad/Varanasi section. If this train goes up to Barabanki then it can easily go to Gorakhpur because Barabanki is in between Gorakhpur and Lucknow. Similarly if it goes to Barabanki via Varanasi then the people of Gorakhpur and the Eastern Uttar Pradesh region will be having the facility to go to Varanasi because the conversion of Bhatni-Varanasi has not been completed so far. Therefore, if this train is allowed to go up to Gorakhpur the people there will be happy because the people of Eastern U.P. will get the facility to go to Varanasi and then to Allahabad. Therefore, according to this reply, I think that the hon. Minister, if he considers this particular problem, can very easily find out a solution and this train can be extended up to Gorakhpur. I want to know what he will do in this matter.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY : It will not be in the interest of the travelling public of Barabanki and Faizabad and Varanasi section to divert the train Sabarmati Express. In the past also we have tried to extend the running of this train further on the Faizabad-Barabanki section. But various Members of Parliament and other peoples' representatives have represented against this move. Now, if you want to do this again, there will be a move for not

diverting the train. As a matter of fact, and as you know, on the Lucknow-Gorakhpur-Sonepur section of the North-Eastern Railway, there has been a persistent demand to connect Gorakhpur with other important places of the country. This is being done. A direct train from Howrah to Gorakhpur has been provided by extending Muzaffargar-Howrah express and direct train to Bombay has been provided by extending the Bombay-Lucknow Express. This we are doing at the present moment. Now, I know that hon. Members are very keen on this, but you are also aware that I have introduced a number of trains and looking into the position of resources, coaches, engines and the line capacity, etc. we will examine the possibility of introducing such a train in due course.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I am satisfied with the answer of the hon. Minister. But I would like to know the names of the hon. Members who are opposing this so that I can persuade them.

MR. SPEAKER : You want to take political advantage out of it.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : I congratulate the Railway Minister for running the Sabaramati Express via Guna-Maksi line. This new train stops at Sahajapur; the district headquarter, at Biaora, the district place of Rajgarh my constituency and three places in Guna District i.e. Guna, Ashoknagar and Mugawali. May I request the hon. Minister that on the same logic and on the same reasons that you have given three stoppages in Guna district, you may kindly consider giving stoppages at Sarangpur, an industrial area and at Ruthai, a junction on Rajasthan border so that passengers demand will be satisfied ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHARY : If it is a fast train and we give too many stoppages, then the train does not remain fast. I request the hon. Member not to insist on that. If

the hon Member feels that it must have stoppages there, then I have no objection in giving stoppages. But in that case, he should not blame that the train is slow.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि रेल विभाग किस प्रकार काम करता है। मैंने एक पत्र में कहा था कि गंजबासोदा पर सदरन एक्सप्रेस का स्टॉपेज किया जाए। उसके उत्तर में मुझे सूचित किया गया कि विदिशा पर सदरन एक्सप्रेस को नहीं रोका जा सकता, वह एक फास्ट ट्रेन है, इसलिए उसको वहाँ पर रोकना उपयुक्त नहीं है। आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि वास्तव में विदिशा पर सदरन एक्सप्रेस रुकती है। मैंने पूछा था गंजबासोदा के बारे में और उत्तर मिला विदिशा के बारे में। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि वह रेल विभाग को निर्देश दें कि वह ठीक तरह से काम करे।

यह जो साबरमती एक्सप्रेस चली है, इसके मार्ग और टाइम टेबल में परिवर्तन हुआ है। अगर इस गाड़ी को, डाउन ट्रेन को, रतलाम से विलम्ब से चला कर नागदा स्टेशन पर डीलक्स का कनेक्शन दें और अप ट्रेन को उज्जैन से जल्दी चला कर नागदा पर डीलक्स का कनेक्शन दें, तो दिल्ली आने-जाने वाले यात्रियों को बड़ी सुविधा होगी। अब नया टाइम टेबल आने वाला है। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या मंत्री महोदय यह परिवर्तन करके लोगों को सुविधा देने जा रहे हैं।

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHARY : All these questions do not arise out of the main question. If have to answer all this, I have to consult my Traffic Department...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनको आपके पास भेज देंगे।

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : When the Neelanchal Express was introduced a few years back, Members from West Bengal demanded that train should be routed from Kharagpur...

MR. SPEAKER : That does not come in it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : There is a proposal to increase the frequency of that train. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he will consider the demand of the Members of Parliament from West Bengal to run that particular train via Kharagpur ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can consider it but you are not obliged to answer it.

Present Medical Education System and need of Rural Areas

*164. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI CHHITTUBHAI
GAMIT :

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

(a) whether Union Government are aware that the present medical education system is not in a position to fulfill the needs of most of the people in rural areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the present medical education, which is based on western system of medicine, needs revamping to suit the needs of our country;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof and the plan of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (d) The Government of India set up a Medical Education Review Committee in September, 1981 to review and to make recommendations for effecting necessary changes in the present medical education system. On receipt of the Report of the Review Committee, an Empowered Committee was appointed to take decisions on the recommendations of the Review Committee. The Empowered Committee has since completed its work.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Sir, my questions were very specific but the hon. Minister has just referred to the appointment of some committee by the Government to go into the details of these aspects. However, you know Sir that there is no depth of these committees being appointed by the Government. The only problem is how soon the needs of the people living in the remotest areas of the country are met, that is the main question. So, in the light of these problems, I would like to ask the hon. Minister how soon will the reports of the Review Committee and Empowered Committee be made available so that needs of the people living in the remotest areas of the country could be met?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : Sir, I have already replied that the Review Committee was appointed in September 1981 and the report of that Committee was received in September 1982. After that the Empowered Committee was appointed and in February 1984 we have received the suggestions from that Committee. The Ministry has received the suggestions and we will consider them.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : The hon. Minister has stated that they have received the suggestions. May I know what are the main suggestions, whether this aspect is covered by their recommendations and if so, when is this aspect going to be implemented by the Government?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI :

Sir, there are many suggestions made by the Empowered Committee. If the hon. Member is interested, we will have no hesitation to give him the details but it is not possible here to go into the details.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Only main suggestions, Sir.

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : Keeping in view the requirements of the medical doctors in the rural areas is also one of the suggestions of that Committee.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Sir,
(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : It is a third supplementary?

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : No, Sir. You know the problem is very acute specially in the rural areas. In the light of that problem if this suggestion is implemented soon then the demands of the people can be met. So, in the light of this I would like the hon. Minister to categorically say by what time the doctors can be appointed in the primary health centres and the required medicines can be made available to the people there? Since this is an acute problem, I would like to have categorical answers to these questions.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : Sir, there seems to be a little confusion in the mind of the hon. Member because the question he has asked is about the medical education and now he is asking about the health care to the rural areas. The question was why this Medical Education Review Committee was appointed? The Medical Education Review Committee was appointed with a view to see that the medical education that is given to the doctors is relevant to the needs of the society. Now, how to make it relevant that was the purpose for which this Committee was appointed. The

have given their recommendations and perhaps those things will be taken up.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Is it in order, Sir ? The hon. Member Mr. Sethi addressed the lady Minister as 'Mr. Minister'. Is it in order ?

MR. SPEAKER : Minister has got no gender, I think.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : So, they are without gender. Thank you very much, Sir, for the ruling from the Chair...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : As we call a Chair Person, Minister is a Minister, that is all.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare whether there is any proposal with the Government to evolve a uniform policy and a uniform pattern of medical education so that once they become full-fledged doctors, their services can be rendered in the rural areas ? If so, kindly let me know the proposal.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : This is one of the recommendations of the Committee. Steps would be taken in that direction.

SHRI A. R. MALLU : There are different types of medical education in India like allopathy, ayurvedic, homoeopathy, unani and so on. Is there any proposal to introduce an integrated system all over the country in one step ? Secondly,...

MR. SPEAKER : I think it is a very important question. What you have already asked is very important. Let us get an answer to it. In itself it is very big question. I hope the Minister will take notice of it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I

have already replied to the question about the uniform pattern of education.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants emphasis to be given to ayurved and homoeopathy.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : He is the Minister.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : That word is unparliamentary. It will not go on record.

DR. V. KULANNDRAIVELU : Our country is unique in the sense that we are catering to various disciplines of medicine. Apart from allopathy, we have the Indian systems of medicine like homoeopathy, ayurveda, siddha etc. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether we are going to adopt a system, which is a unique system where we have incorporated the allopathy and the Indian systems of medicine in order to maintain a uniform pattern in the curriculum ? At present, we have variegated disciplines of medicine, each one claiming superiority to itself. Further, our politicians; and even Ministers, are making statements that the India systems of medicine are meant for the rural people and the allopathy system is meant for the urban people. What is your reaction to that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He has got the same reply to all the questions.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Unfortunately, the question does not require any clarification, arising from the main question or the reply to the main question.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a doctor's query.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : Is there any proposal to integrate them ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND :

This suggestion or proposal will arise at the time when the recommendations of the Committee are examined.

हानिकारक दवाओं का निर्माण

*167. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में विदेशी दवा कंपनियों द्वारा हानिकारक दवाओं का निर्माण किया जा रहा है और उन्हें खुले आम बाजारों में बेचा जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या जो दवाएँ यहां बेची जा रही हैं, वह जहरीली समझी जाती हैं और उन पर पश्चिमी देशों में पहिले से ही प्रतिबंध लगा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, भारत में उन दवाओं पर प्रतिबंध न लगाने के क्या कारण हैं जो बीमार को ठीक करने के बजाय उसके मरने का कारण बन सकती हैं ?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, reply to part (a) of the question in the Hindi version is in the affirmative and in the English version it is 'No, Sir.', So, I would like to know which answer is authentic ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Sir, and No, Sir ?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Kindly see the answers in both the versions.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Yes, Sir and No, Sir, have no gender, Sir.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Sir, the question is very important. Supplementary will flow out of this question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो ही चीजें हैं, ये सर और नो सर। दोनों गए हैं और आपको क्या चाहिए।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) : Five drugs which are banned in certain countries are being marketed in India on the advice of technical experts, keeping in view the medical needs of the country.

श्री रामलाल राही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न के तीन खण्ड हैं और पहले खण्ड के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर जो हां में दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : न को हां समझो और हां को न समझो।

श्री रामलाल राही : मंत्री जी ने कह दिया कि जी नहीं। लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक लम्बी अवधि से देश में प्रकाशित होने वाले विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों चाहे वे मासिक हों, साप्ताहिक हों या दैनिक हों, के माध्यम से इस सदन में और जगह-जगह विद्वान् लोगों द्वारा आकर्षित किया जाता रहा है। बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियां जो विदेशी कंपनियां हैं, वे कुछ ऐसी दवायें बना रही हैं, जो मानव मात्र के लिए नुकसानदेह हैं। यही नहीं इन दवाओं की बिक्री हो रही है। ऐसी दवाओं की बिक्री होती है, जिन की तारीख निकल चुकी होती है, उसके बाद भी ये दवायें बेची जाती हैं। ये दवायें दुकानों से बिक्री नहीं होती हैं, जो बनाने वाले कारखाने हैं, ये दुकानों को सप्लाई करते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान "रविवार" समाचार पत्र के हिन्दी

अंक की ओर आकर्षित करता हूँ। जिसमें “दवाओं के नाम से जहर” शीर्षक जो श्री महेन्द्रनाथ शर्मा जी द्वारा विस्तार से लिखा हुआ है। विदेशी कंपनियों द्वारा बनाई जाने वाली दवाईयाँ कितनी खतरनाक हैं। पश्चिमी देशों की दवाईयों को सप्लाई करने की मोनोपाली है। ब्रिटिश सरकार ने 2,241 दवाओं का सर्वे किया, तो पाया कि 36 फीसदी दवायें प्रभावहीन हैं या बेकार हैं। इसी तरीके से अमरीका ने दो हजार दवाओं का सर्वे किया तो पाया कि 60 फीसदी दवायें बेकार हैं।

ये दवाइयाँ हिन्दुस्तान में भी आती हैं....।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिये।

श्री रामलाल राही : मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल कहां पूछ रहे हैं, भाषण कर रहे हैं।

श्री रामलाल राही : मंत्री महोदय ने अपन जवाब में कहा है कि 5 दवाइयाँ ऐसी हैं जिन को टैकनीशियन्ज की राय से हम बिक्री करा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कितनी दवाइयाँ हैं जिनको विदेशी कंपनियाँ तैयार करती हैं और उनमें से कितनी दवाइयों का अभी तक सर्वे कराया है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं? जिन पांच दवाइयों का आपने उल्लेख किया है उनके नाम भी बतलाइये तथा ऐसी कितनी दवाइयाँ हैं जो हानिकारक हैं तथा जिन पर आपने प्रतिबन्ध लगा रखा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री जी, हमारे राही जी दवाइयों में उलझ गये हैं।

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : मैं उन को सीधी इन्फार्मेशन दे देती हूँ जिससे उन का कन्फ्यूजन दूर हो जाएगा। डब्लू०एच० ओ० की मारफत 24 दवाइयों की लिस्ट हमारे पास आई थी, जिन पर कुछ देशों में प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है। उनमें 10 दवाइयाँ पहले ही मार्केटिंग के लिये एपूव्ड नहीं हैं, 8 पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है, 5+1 यानी 6 दवाइयाँ अभी चल रही हैं। दवाइयों के बारे में हम डब्लू०एच०ओ० को ओपीनियन लेते हैं। अगर आर्टिकल पढ़ कर दवाइयों पर पाबन्दी लगाना शुरू कर दें तो हम हिन्दुस्तान को दवाइयाँ नहीं दे सकेंगे।

Whenever we get the reports we also confirm through W.H.O. what is their re-action. According to that we are taking action. I said, when we received 24 formularies from W.H.O., we have already taken action on 5 formularies of which I have just now mentioned. These are in the market. We have to give some medicine. It is not that harmful.

Not all the countries have banned. In the developing countries some have banned and some have not banned. When we ban, we definitely look into it whether it is a harmful drug or not.

श्री रामलाल राही : मैंने 5 दवाइयों के नाम पूछे थे, वे उन्होंने नहीं बतलाये। मैं मंत्री जी यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन 24 दवाइयों की आपने जांच की है उनमें से 5 की आपने इजाजत दी है, जो बाकी दवाइयाँ हैं क्या उनके बारे में आप कोई सर्वे करने का विचार रखती हैं, जिन के बारे में यह शिकायत आई है कि वे हानिकारक हैं। मैं उनमें से कुछ दवाइयों के नाम लेना चाहता हूँ—मैक्साफार्म, एनफोलाक्सिन, लोकोटिल, क्लोरोफार्म, फेनासिटीन, एमिडोपायरिन, डीपोरोन या

एनालजिन। इन दवाइयों के बारे में बतलाया गया है कि ये पेट को खराब करती हैं, इनके इस्तेमाल से अन्धापन आता है और बहुत से लोग अन्धे हो गये हैं। इन दवाइयों के अधिक इस्तेमाल से बहुत से लोगों के गुर्दे खराब हो गये हैं। क्या इन दवाइयों के बारे में आपने कोई जांच कराई है? यदि नहीं कराई है तो क्या उन की जांच करायेंगे और यदि वे हानिकारक पाई जायं तो क्या आप उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगायेंगे।

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : जिन पांच दवाइयों का मैंने जिक्र किया है उन के नाम हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राही साहब ने एनल-जीन खाई होगी, तभी उनको ऐनक लगानी पड़ी है।

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : उन पांच दवाइयों के नाम हैं—

हाइड्रोक्सीक्वॉनोलीन्ज, फेनफामिन, नाइट्रोफ्यूरोन-कम्पाउण्डस, लिनेस्ट्रीनोल, पिपरजीन।

श्री रामलाल राही : मेरे प्रश्न का पूरा जवाब नहीं आया है। मैंने जो नाम लिखे हैं, इनके बारे में मैंने पूछा था कि क्या आपने सर्वे किया है और यदि नहीं तो क्या आप सर्वे करवाएंगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्होंने जवाब दे तो दिया है। डब्लू०एच०ओ० से सारी चीजों का स्पष्टीकरण करके फिर यह काम करती हैं।

श्री रामलाल राही : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण

मसला है। इस पर आप हाफ-एन-आवर डिस्कशन स्वीकार कीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी प्रश्न पर पूरी बहस करवाई है और आज फिर हो रही है। मुझे पूर्ण याद रहता है।

श्री रामलाल राही : बहस तो करवाई थी, लेकिन उसका कोई परिणाम नहीं निकला।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप चाहेंगे, तो करवा देंगे। रास्ते बहुत हैं, चलते जाइए।

SHRI A.K. BALON : Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the official report, it is quite evident that in the year 1982-83, 60 samples out of 2540 imported drugs were found to be substandard. In the year 1981-82 also, 50 out of 2890 samples were found to be substandard. In the year 1980-81 also, 781 out of 3183 samples were found to be substandard. In this connection, I would like to know whether any of the producers of those substandard drugs was punished.

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : Sir, the information which the hon. Member wants to know does not come within the purview of this Question. But according to the Drug Control Act, the State Government is responsible for its implementation and whenever they have found that the drugs are substandard or whatever it is, they do take action. But I would like to have a separate notice if the hon. Member wants to know Year-wise what action has been taken. It is not possible for me to furnish just now.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप किसी भी कम्पनी का नाम बताएं, जिसके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया हो।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Sri, I would like to know from the hon.

Minister in view of the answer given to Question in part (a), whether the Government is aware that a writ petition has been filed by an advocate of Kerala in this connection in the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court has prima-facie accepted the writ petition and issued notices to all the State Governments as to why action should not be taken and the request of the petitioner in this connection should not be accepted.

Regarding part (b), I would like to know whether the Government will take into consideration the suggestion that the directions given on the medicines are given in regional language or Hindi also so that many of our people would understand that ?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI :
So far as the directions are concerned we can give them in Hindi also.

So far as the case is concerned, by issuing two notifications, the Government has given effect to the decision to ban 5 imported drugs and 23 other drugs which some companies are producing here. By issuing notifications, we have given effect to these things. And the hon. Member is right that some of the companies have gone to the court. The case is pending in the Supreme Court. I think, it is a matter *sub-judice* and I do not want to go into the details.

Indian Ocean as "Zone of Peace"

*168. **SHRI LAKSHMAN
MALLICK :**

**SHRI JAIPAL SINGH
KASHYAP :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any concern has been expressed by India about India's security following developments in South West Asia which have led to increasing military presence of big powers in the Indian Ocean ;

(b) what steps Indian Government have taken at the United Nations and elsewhere to promote the concept of the Indian Ocean being declared as a zone of peace, free from big power competition and rivalry ;

(c) whether India has also supported the idea of holding a conference on the Indian Ocean in Colombo in which great powers, the littoral States and maritime users would take part ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Government have repeatedly made known their view that the military presence of great powers in the Indian Ocean generates tensions and an arms race in the area and thereby threatens the security of our country and peace and stability of the region as a whole.

(b) Government are continuing their efforts, in cooperation with other littoral and hinterland non-aligned states of the Indian Ocean, for the full implementation of the Declaration on Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, as contained in the 1971 UN Resolution. This is reflected in our work in the United Nations Ad-hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean as also the successive of the nonaligned movement, including the final declaration of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit where the nonaligned countries reaffirmed their determination to continue their endeavour for the implementation of the 1971 U.N. Resolution.

(c) and (d) India is strongly in favour of the early convening of the UN Conference on the Indian Ocean. At the last session of the Ad-hoc Committee in July 1983, India, along with other nonaligned members, presented a draft resolution stating, inter alia, that the Conference be opened in Colombo on June 4, 1984 for a period of three weeks. However, as a result of the opposition of some countries, the Committee failed to reach agreement on the

dates proposed. The 38th UN General Assembly has referred the matter again to the Ad-hoc Committee, requesting it to make decisive efforts in 1984 to complete preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean with a view to enable the opening of the Conference in Colombo in the first half of 1985.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : I appreciate the Government's efforts to hold the Conference in Colombo. But it is unfortunate that there has been opposition from some countries. May I know from the hon. Minister what are the names of the countries opposing the holding of the Conference in Colombo, whether the Government of India propose to negotiate with the countries in this connection and, if so, when the fresh negotiations are expected to be made ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The Ad-hoc Committee is meeting from time to time and there is no need for any separate negotiations outside the Committee. The members represented in the Committee are themselves talking to each other and discussing with each other. But unfortunately, they have not been able to find an agreed consensus on the dates and also on several other matters pertaining to the holding of the Conference. This is the position. The efforts are still on. India is taking a leading part making these efforts. Therefore, the question of separate negotiations individually does not arise. Within the Committee, the negotiations are going on. Naturally, while these negotiations go on, we could have separate informal talks with the countries involved. But outside the Committee, I do not think any separate negotiations are necessary.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the names of the countries ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : This is a rather complicated story because in the first Committee of the U.N. General Assembly where this was

discussed, several portions of the resolution were objected to by several countries. So, it is not possible to say which countries have opposed as such. There are certain paragraphs in countries wanted separate voting while others opposed it. So, finally the resolution was passed without any amendment having been accepted. This is how it happened. But as I have just stated, in its final shape, the resolution in the General Assembly requests the Ad-hoc Committee to make decisive efforts in 1984 to complete preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean with a view to enable the opening of the Conference in Colombo in the first half of 1985. This is the present position.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : May I know what are the names of the countries responsible for the military presence in the Indian Ocean which have generated tension and threatened the security of our country, whether the Government of India has directly made any contact with the countries to withdraw their military bases from the Indian Ocean and, if so, the reaction of those countries and the details thereof ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have stated several times that India along with other non-aligned countries and other littoral and hinterland States is making the efforts. There is an Ad-hoc Committee for the purpose. We are taking a prominent part in the deliberations of the Ad-hoc Committee and getting it to accept something with a consensus.

That consensus unfortunately is not forth coming. This is the position. There is no question of India taking any separate steps. That would not be proper because we are acting through the non-aligned movement and through the ad hoc Committee.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : प्रस्तावित हिन्द महासागर को शांति क्षेत्र बनाए रखने के लिए जो कोलम्बो सम्मेलन संयुक्त

राष्ट्र संघ की ओर से आयोजित करने की बात है, उसके लिए 1985 में सोचा जा रहा है। अभी कोई तारीख निर्धारित नहीं की गई है। अगर सैन्य-शक्तियों ने वहां पर अपने पैर जमा लिए तो इससे हमेशा खतरा बना रहेगा। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि 4 जून 1984 को सम्मेलन न रख कर 1985 में आयोजित करने में कहीं इस विषय को लीगर करने का विचार तो इन शक्तियों का नहीं है, ताकि तब तक सैन्य शक्ति वहां पर मजबूत कर ली जाए। इसको रोकने के लिए भारत की ओर से क्या कारगर कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। इसके अलावा अगर इसी तरह से सैन्य-शक्तियों का जमाव बराबर चलता रहा तो इसके लिए हमारे पास क्या प्रभावशाली कार्यक्रम है जिससे उन देशों को जो वहां पर सैन्य शक्ति बढ़ा रहे हैं, उनको हम रोक सकेंगे ?

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : श्रीमान् किसी की नीयत के बारे में, किसी के उद्देश्य के बारे में यहां टिप्पणी करना ठीक नहीं होगा। केवल इतना जरूर कह सकता हूँ कि इस पर बराबर विचार चल रहा है, कुछ फंसला नहीं हो पा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ सैन्य शक्तियां बढ़ रही हैं। उनके विस्तार को रोकने के लिए आज तक कोई उपाय नहीं किया गया। इसलिए स्पष्ट है कि सैन्य शक्तियां बढ़ती जा रही हैं, यह तो मानना ही पड़ेगा। लेकिन अब उसको रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय हो ? सबसे अच्छा उपाय यही है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके कोलम्बो का सम्मेलन बुलाया जाय। उस कोशिश में हम लगे हुए थे। हमने तिथियों के सम्बन्ध में संशोधन भी लाने की कोशिश की। संशोधन ले आए लेकिन उस पर एक मत नहीं हो सका। इसलिए उस

संशोधन के बिना ही पहले वाला प्रस्ताव पेश हुआ।

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : The Hon. Minister has stated in his reply that this resolution of UN of 1971 has not been implemented and the Colombo Conference could not take place. The countries are making efforts. But so far no results have come to us. Meanwhile in these 13 years, the American forces have increased many times in the Indian Ocean. Their activities have increased. The Diego Garcia was an observatory post. Now it has been turned into a fullfladged nuclear base.

Keeping this danger in view, may I know from our Hon Minister how long is it necessary for our nation to look forward to other countries to come to a decision? What is the Indian perception to this danger and how are we going to solve this problem?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Earlier on, there were some suggestions that we should have the Conference even without those countries who do not want to participate. If they do not want to participate, if they walk out, let us have the Conference with the rest. We have gone into that in great detail. The question is whose presence are you asking to vacate. If those countries are not there in the Conference, what is the use of passing a Resolution at the Conference? This was the position and finally the ad hoc committee came to the conclusion that there is no point, there is no use of just having a Conference for the sake of having a Conference. Therefore, those countries whose presence was to be vacated as a result of this Conference, actually became Members of the Committee in 1980.

Originally they were not there. They have been very much involved in the discussion. They are raising certain questions which, according to them, are fundamental, conceptual, etc. Negotiations are taking place and the best way would be to keep them involved as they

have been involved and still find a consensus. That is the best way of getting the resolution adopted and implemented later. It is not just a resolution being adopted on paper.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

Several hon. Members rose—

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : India agrees with this perception that we should continue with the efforts to keep those powers involved and still get it implemented.

(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बिहार में कामतोल स्टेशन से 434
डाउन पसेंजर गाड़ी का अपहरण

*165. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :
श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में कामतोल स्टेशन से 434 डाउन पसेंजर का गाड़ी अपहरण कर लिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, तथा दोषी व्यक्तियों को क्या सजा दी गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) 434 डाउन सवारी गाड़ी के अपहरण का कोई प्रश्न नहीं था । 4.1.84 को 16.27 बजे यह सवारी गाड़ी कामतोल स्टेशन के डाउन बाहरी सिग्नल पार करने के बाद वैक्यूम की खराबी के कारण कि०मी० 6117 पर रुकी थी । विद्यार्थियों ने ड्राइवर/गार्ड को गाड़ी पीछे ले जाने के लिए बाध्य किया क्योंकि नकदी का एक थैला पीछे गिर गया था । गाड़ी को पुल संख्या 18 तक लगभग 2 कि०मी० पीछे लाया गया जो मुरेथा स्टेशन से 2 कि० मी० है, जहां थैला पाया गया । ड्राइवर और गार्ड को गाड़ी पीछे करने के लिए बाध्य करने वाले विद्यार्थियों की शिनाख्त नहीं हो पाई ।

(ग) अज्ञात विद्यार्थियों के विरुद्ध रा० रे०पु० स्टेशन दरभंगा में भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 108/121 और भा० दं०सं० की धारा 341 के अन्तर्गत अपराध सं० 3/84 पर एक संक्षेप अपराध दर्ज किया गया । अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं की गयी है ।

कोयले के मूल्यों का रेलवे की
आर्थिक स्थिति पर प्रभाव

*166. श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयले के मूल्यों में वृद्धि से रेलवे की आर्थिक स्थिति पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कारण से रेलवे

को कितनी आर्थिक कठिनाई आयी है ;
और

(ग) इस आर्थिक संकट का सामना करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या योजना बनाई गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

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(क) जी हां, उसी हद तक जिस हद तक इससे परिचालन लागत में वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) कोयले के मूल्य में 8.1.1984 से वृद्धि हुई है । वित्त वर्ष 1983-84 में 8.1.1984 से 31.3.84 की अवधि के दौरान प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव लगभग 20 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है जबकि पूरे वित्त वर्ष 1984-85 में लगभग 70 करोड़ रुपये का प्रभाव पड़ेगा । इसके अलावा, विजली की दरों तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादों, जिनके उत्पादन में कोयला/विजली एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करते हैं, वे मूल्यों में संभावित वृद्धि का अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है । इस प्रकार के अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव का तत्काल तथा सही सही अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता ।

(ग) ऐसे कारणों में से कोयले के मूल्यों में वृद्धि एकमात्र ऐसा कारण है जो रेलों के संचालन व्यय को प्रभावित करता है । अतिरिक्त मंहगाई भत्ते की किश्तों की मंजूरी, अन्तरिम राहत, रनिंग भत्तों की दरों में संशोधन, पदों का ग्रेडोन्नयन, टूट-फूट, विजली की दरों में वृद्धि, डीजल तेल के मूल्य आदि जैसे अन्य कारक भी हैं जो

संचालन व्यय को प्रभावित कर रहे हैं । रेलों संचालन व्यय में किफायत तथा बेहतर परिचालनिक कुशलता द्वारा इन वृद्धियों पर काबू पाने के प्रयास कर रही हैं । इस दिशा में चालू वर्ष के राजस्व बजट में 3 प्रतिशत की कटौती की गयी है । नये पदों के सृजन पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है । आमदनी में वृद्धि करने के लिए किये गये अन्य उपायों में माल डिब्बों का बेहतर उपयोग तथा विपणन के लिए नयी नीतियां अपनाने जैसे किये गये कुछ उपाय शामिल हैं ।

Death of Indian Prisoners in Pak Jails

*169. SHRI KAMAL NATH :
SHRI BAPUSAHEB
PARULEKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether one of the repatriate detainee from Pakistan has revealed that 24 Indians have died in Pakistani Jails for want of medical care ; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto and steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Government has seen press reports to this effect.

(b) Our Embassy in Pakistan was immediately instructed to ascertain the veracity of these reports from Pakistan authorities. Pakistan Foreign Office has orally contradicted the report. Our Embassy has asked them to once again verify the factual position. However, when the second batch of 52 Indian detainees were repatriated on 1.2.84, the Pakistan Government had informed us that two detainees who were ready for repatriation had expired in jails.

रेल सुधार समिति का प्रतिवेदन

*170. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद :

क्या रेल मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को रेल सुधार समिति का 13वां प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो चुका है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) ऐसी सिफारिशों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनको सरकार ने कार्यान्वित करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(घ) ये सिफारिशें कब तक कार्यान्वित कर दी जायेंगी ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) : जी हाँ । अब तक रेल सुधार समिति की 15 रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हो गयी हैं । “सामग्री प्रबन्ध” पर तेहरवी रिपोर्ट दिसम्बर, 1983 में प्राप्त हुई है । भंडार के अधिक कारगर और दक्ष प्रबंध के लिए इस रिपोर्ट में आधुनिक, परिष्कृत और वैज्ञानिक तकनीकें आरम्भ करने का सुझाव दिया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ) : रिपोर्ट अभी हाल ही में प्राप्त हुई है । संप्रति यह सरकार के विचाराधीन है लेकिन इस तथ्य को ध्यान

में रखते हुए कि बहुत से सुझावों में भारी खर्च अन्तर्निहित हैं, इसके कार्यान्वयन की कोई निश्चित तारीख नहीं बताई जा सकती ।

Operational Deficit of Calcutta Port Trust

*171 SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the operational deficit of Calcutta Port Trust during the current Financial year is estimated to go up to Rs. 12 crores while it earned a profit of about Rs. 12 crores last year ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) remedial action taken in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : (a) As per Revised Estimate, revenue account of the Calcutta Port Trust for 1983-84 is likely to close with a deficit of Rs. 11.42 crores, as against a surplus of Rs. 11.88 crores in 1982-83.

(b) and (c) Main reasons and remedial action taken are given in statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

A. Main reasons for operational deficit of Calcutta Port Trust in 1983-84.

(i) Income of shed rent is estimated to fall by Rs. 14.64 crores due to considerable reduction in iron and steel traffic which yields high revenue and it attracts three times rent for delayed clearance.

(ii) Income on account of vessels is also estimated to fall by Rs. 1 crore due to fall in the

total traffic.

(iii) Income from cargo handling is also on the decline because general cargo which is comparatively more revenue earning, has largely been replaced by food-grains. Port charges on food-grains were very low till the recent revision from January, 1984. Reduction of income on this account is likely to be Rs. 2.10 crores.

(iv) Miscellaneous income on account of interest, sale of unserviceable materials and profit on disposal of capital assets is also expected to fall by Rs. 2.38 crores.

(v) Operating expenditure is expected to rise by Rs. 9.83 crores due to rise in dearness allowance linked with consumer price index, recruitment of additional employees for Haldia Dock Complex and general esntalation in cost of stores, petroleum, oil and lubricants etc.

B. Remedial action.

(i) Port charges on certain items have already been increased from January 1984. This revision is expected to yield an additional income of Rs. 19 crores per annum.

(ii) Rent charges on port land have been raised from 50% to 75% over 1979 rates and it would be again raised to 80% from 20 January 1985. This would yield more revenue.

(iii) Strict economy measures have been introduced. Expenses on payment of overtime allowance to staff are being cut down. Strict control is being exercised on overtime booking of workers. On this account,

overall expenditure is likely to be curtailed by Rs. 4 to 5 crores for the year 1984-85.

(iv) A general embargo is being observed on creation of new posts or filling up of existing vacancies in non-operational posts.

Production of Books in Kashmiri Language

*172 PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be please to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sahitya Academy had run a project for production of books in Kashmiri language ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for suspending scheme ?

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

(b) The Akademi has not suspended its programmes in Kashmiri. As a matter of fact, there are three books for press and six more manuscripts have been assigned for preparation.

Reconstitution of Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College Board

*173. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be please to state :

(a) whether for the last six years the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College Board remained superseded ;

(b) if so, the details and reasons for superseding the Board ;

(c) whether the Board was reconstituted recently ;

(d) if so, whether the details of names of the Chairman and Members of the Board and their particulars will be laid on the Table ;

(e) whether the Board held its first meeting on 8 November, 1983 ; and

(f) if so, the decisions taken therein ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (f) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Reconstitution of Aurvedic and Tibbia College Board

(a) to (d) The Delhi Administration superseded the Tibbia College Board on 28th April, 1977 since all the Members of the Board resigned, their resignations accepted by the Lt. Governor and the Board was unable to perform duties under the provisions of the Tibbia College Act, 1952. The supersession continued till 28th October, 1983 when it was constituted. It has been reconstituted on 24th Feb., 1984. The particulars of the members of the reconstituted Board are following :

1. Lt. Governor, Delhi.
2. Sh. Dharam Dass Shastri, M P, 18-Ashoka Road, New Delhi.
3. Shri Manohar Lal Khurana, Member, Metropolitan Council, 8635, Shidi Pura, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
4. Prof. Abad Ahmed, Director, South Delhi Campus, Delhi University, Delhi.
5. Prof. K.A. Nakki, Delhi University, Delhi.
6. Secretary, Finance, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

7. Director of Health Services, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

8. Vaidya Mukendi Lal Divedi; Director, Mool Chand Charitable Hospital, New Delhi.

9. Hakim Abdul Hameed, Hamdard Research Institute, New Delhi.

(e) and (f) The Board constituted on 28th October, 1983 held its 1st meeting on 8th November, 1983. Due to disturbance created by the agitating students and the members of the staff of the college, the Board could not finalise its decisions on any of the listed items. However, it took a decision on the transfer of a staff member of the college.

रेल कर्मचारी द्वारा केन्द्रीय श्रमिक विभाग के सामने व्यक्तिगत विवाद रखना

*174. श्री ए० के० राय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे प्रबन्धकों द्वारा केन्द्रीय श्रमिक विभाग को किसी रेल कर्मचारी की व्यक्तिगत शिकायत को न न सुनने के अनुदेश जारी किए जाने के कारण रेल कर्मचारी उत्पीड़न नौकरी से निकाले जाने आदि जैसे मामलों में केन्द्रीय श्रमिक विभाग के समक्ष अपना व्यक्तिगत विवाद प्रस्तुत नहीं कर सकता ;

(ख) क्या रेलवे प्रबन्धकों के इस प्रकार के अनुदेश औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुरूप हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

Rail Link Between Tamluk and Digha

*175. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the present position in regard to the setting up of the rail link between Tamluk and Digha in the district of Midnapore, West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : The Tamluk-Digha Broad Gauge rail link project has been included in the Budget for 1984-85 at an anticipated cost of Rs. 43.72 crores with a provision of Rs. 1 crore for 1984-85.

Train Accident at Bahadurgarh Station

*176. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the causes of the train accident which occurred at Bahadurgarh in Haryana on 10th February, 1984 in which more than 50 persons were killed and more than 100 were injured ;

(b) if so, what are the findings and who is responsible for this disaster ;

(c) the amount of compensation paid in each case ;

(d) the number of bodies identified and the number of bodies which could not be identified ;

(e) estimated loss of Railway property ; and

(f) what preventive measures he proposes to take to overcome such accidents arising from such obvious human errors and introduce some automatic devices on the Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b) The accident involving collision of 2 DR Rohtak-Delhi Passenger and 38 Dn. Ferozepur-Bombay Punjab Mail at Bahadurgarh station on 10.2.1984 in which 43 persons lost their lives and 60 received injuries including 5 with trivial injuries, has been enquired into by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Northern Circle. According to his provisional finding, the collision occurred on account of 2 DR Passenger entering the Down loop line at Bahadurgarh (which was occupied by 38 Dn. Punjab Mail) very likely against the reception signals in the 'ON' position.

(c) No compensation has been paid in this accident as yet. An amount of Rs. 83,250/- has been paid as an ex-gratia relief to the next of kin of those killed and to the injured persons.

(d) Of 43 persons killed, 39 were identified, 4 bodies could not be identified so far.

(e) The cost of damage to the railway property has been estimated as Rs. 18.83 lakhs.

(f) Some of the preventive measures being taken are :

(i) Stricter vigilance on the health and physical fitness of drivers and running staff.

(ii) Review of working conditions of drivers and other running staff including their total hours of duty and rest so, that they are alert on the job.

(iii) Provision of automatic devices like track circuiting of reception lines, Station Master's control over signals, automatic replacement of signals and automatic warning system in a phased manner as a back-up measure of safety against human failure.

- (iv) Sustained efforts to raise the level of safety consciousness at all tiers of railway administration through night inspections, surprise checks, counselling of staff.

बोकारो से पटना और मुजफ्फरपुर के लिए एक गाड़ी चलाना

* 177. श्री धर्मवीर सिन्हा :

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोकारो से पटना और मुजफ्फरपुर के लिये कोई भी गाड़ी नहीं है यद्यपि उन क्षेत्रों के 42,000 लोग वहाँ पर काम करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या बोकारो से पटना और मुजफ्फरपुर के लिये रेल गाड़ी चलाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) पटना और मुजफ्फरपुर के लिये कोई गाड़ी न चलाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) : (क) बोकारो को सेवित पटना और हटिया के बीच एक गाड़ी, अर्थात् 23/24 पटना-हटिया एक्सप्रेस है। बोकारो और मुजफ्फरपुर के बीच कोई सीधी गाड़ी नहीं है।

(ख) जैसा कि पहले बताया गया है पटना से बोकारो और वापसी की सीधी यात्रा के एक गाड़ी सेवा पहले से ही उपलब्ध है। मुजफ्फरपुर और बोकारो के बीच एक गाड़ी चलाये जाने के संबंध में इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) पटना और बोकारो के बीच यात्रा करने के लिए एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी पहले से ही उपलब्ध है। धनबाद-मुरी खण्ड पर लाइन क्षमता की तंगी तथा कोचिंग स्टाफ के अभाव और टर्मिनल सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण बोकारो से मुजफ्फरपुर के बीच एक गाड़ी चलाया जाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

Admission of SC/ST Students in Delhi Schools

*178. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that in the Capital, all the aided and recognised schools which are getting 95 per cent grant in aid from the Central Government do not follow the instructions issued by Government from time to time in regard to the appointment of SC/ST teachers and also admission of SC/ST students in those schools ;

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

(c) whether Government propose to take any action in regard thereto and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) As reported by Delhi Administration, N.D.M.C. and M.C.D., all the recognised aided schools have been directed to follow instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time about reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in making appointments to posts and services.

In the case of schools run by the Minorities, however, the Government

cannot interfere and the managements are free to appoint any person fulfilling the requisite prescribed qualifications.

As regards admission of students to recognised aided schools, no reservations are required to be made on the basis of caste, creed, etc.

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

**Attack on Indian Consulate
in Karachi by K.L.F.**

*179. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI DHARAM DASS
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indian Consulate in Karachi had been attacked several times by the supporters of the Kashmir Liberation Front ;

(b) if so, whether the Government have discussed this matter with the Government of Pakistan ; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the talks and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The Consulate General of India in Karachi was the target of violent demonstrations on 10th and 11th February 1984 resulting in damages to the Consulate building and car. The demonstrators had shouted pro-KLF slogans. The office of the Indian Airlines in Karachi was also damaged.

(b) and (c) Our Embassy in Islamabad and Consulate General in Karachi, while pointing out that requests had been made earlier for additional security precautions, urged Pakistan authorities to provide adequate protection to the personnel and property of our Missions in Pakistan. Our concern

in this regard was also conveyed through the Pakistan Ambassador in New Delhi. Subsequently, security arrangements were strengthened and Pakistan authorities have since paid an amount of Pakistani Rs. 79,353 by way of compensation for damages caused.

During their recent talks, the Foreign Secretary took up the question of security for the property and personnel of our Missions and Indian Airlines offices in Pakistan with his Pakistan counterpart who assured that the Pakistan Government is taking all necessary measures in this regard.

**Demand for National Highways
in Kerala**

*180. PROF. P.J. KURIEN ;
SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS :

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

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has demanded three National Highways for the State ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) (a) and (b) : Kerala Govt. have sent proposals for declaring certain State roads as National Highways during the current Plan period. The details of these roads are given below :

- (1) M.C. Road from Trivandrum-Kottayam to Ankamally.
- (2) Cochin-Madurai Road.
- (3) Calicut-Bangalore Road ; and
- (4) Madurai-Muvattupuzha-Kottayam-Trivandrum Road.

However, keeping in view the acute

shortage of resources, it has not been possible to approve of these proposals. Meanwhile, however, the Govt. of India have agreed to provide a loan assistance of Rs. 175.00 lakhs for essential improvements to the roads mentioned at (1) and (2) above.

National Open University in Delhi

*181. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a national open university in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) (a) and (b) : Government have a proposal to establish a National Open University in the Country. The details of the proposal have not yet been finalised.

External Publicity

1867. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to disseminate correct information on India and to project the country's true image specially in the western world through the Indian Embassies abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : The dissemination of correct information about the country is one of the most important tasks of every Mission abroad. The steps taken include :

(a) Maintaining close contact with media personnel who can be expected to write about developments in India, such as foreign editors and diplomatic

correspondents of the leading newspapers, radio and TV stations, and leading political commentators, with a view to keeping them fully briefed about important developments in the country.

(b) Undertaking speaking engagements whereby correct facts about India are made known to select audiences.

(c) Participating in Trade Fairs/ Film Festivals/Film Weeks.

(d) Maintaining a library-cum reading room and also a film library on India for public use.

(e) Organising exhibitions and festivals of India, wherever possible.

(f) Bringing out regular press bulletins and news magazines about India, giving the latest news and containing feature articles about the country.

(g) Organising suitable celebrations on Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti and securing appropriate coverage in local media on these occasions.

(h) Maintaining close liaison with the local Indian communities, who in turn can help disseminate correct information about the country.

Torture of Indian Nationals in Pak Jails

1868. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned, 'Scared by torture in Pak Jails' appear-

ing the 'Indian Express', New Delhi dated the 17 January, 1984 regarding torture of Indians in Pakistan Jails; and

(b) if so, what assistance had been rendered to these victims of Pakistani torture by way of medical treatment and rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has taken up with Pakistan Govt. the question of conditions in Pakistan jails as well as the release and repatriation of Indian detenus on completion of their sentences. The Foreign Secretary discussed it with his Pakistani counterpart who promised to get this examined.

Indian authorities at the border receive the returning Indian detenus and extend to them all possible assistance prior to their departure for their respective homes.

Expenditure on Chogm

1869. SHRI D.S.A. SIVA-PRAKASAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent in connection with the CHOGM meeting in Delhi last year;

(b) whether the participating Governments contributed any amount for holding that meeting; and

(c) if so, details of the amount from each country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) According to the present indications, the expenditure incurred/committed on hosting the CHOGH'83 amounts to Rs. 817.24 lakhs.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. It is customary for the host country to bear all the expenses on logistic arrangements made for the holding of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, which includes conference and secretarial arrangements and hospitality to the Heads of Delegation, accompanying Ministers and their spouses, and one other delegation member.

बिड़ला इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलॉजी मेसरा, रांची

1870. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिड़ला इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलॉजी, मेसरा, रांची को केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुदान मिलता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 1980 से 1984 तक इस इन्स्टीट्यूट को प्रत्येक शीर्ष के अधीन कितना अनुदान दिया गया है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कोल) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

अनुदान मुक्त करने वाले संगठन का नाम	योजना/परियोजना का नाम जिसके अंतर्गत अनुदान जारी किये गये	मुक्त की गयी राशि (रुपयों में)
1	2	3
1. शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्रालय	(i) इंजीनियरी तथा प्रौद्योगिकी में स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों का विकास	31.14 लाख रु०
	(ii) सूक्ष्म प्रणाली प्रयोज्यता में अनुसंधान	10.00 लाख रु०
	(iii) सिविल इंजीनियरी प्रयोगशाला का आधुनिकीकरण	5.00 लाख रु०
	(iv) प्लासमा प्रयोगशाला का विकास	5.00 लाख रु०
2. रक्षा मंत्रालय	अनुसंधान परियोजना	4.61 लाख रु०
3. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	अनुसंधान परियोजना	0.285 लाख रु०
4. इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग	संगणक अनुप्रयोग में मास्टर डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम	5.00 लाख रु०
5. भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद	अनुसंधान परियोजना	0.24 लाख रु०
6. दिश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग	(i) एक स्वायत्त कालेज के रूप में कार्य करने में निहित व्यय वहन करने के लिए	6.00 लाख रु०
	(ii) अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं	0.51 लाख रु०

**Widening of National Highway
No. 34 Between Beldanga
and Sargachi Mahala**

1871. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the reason as to why the long felt urgent task of widening of National Highway No. 34 between Beldanga and Sargachi Mahala could not be taken up during the last few years inspite of the fact of frequent breakdown of and damages to the vehicles in this small stretch of single lane National Highway ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : As the reach between Beldanga and Sargachi is deficient in geometrics involving a level crossing, it was not considered desirable to widen and strengthen this stretch. The State Government was requested to carry out detailed investigations for a suitable realignment satisfying the National Highway standards. Meanwhile in order to keep the present road in traffic worthy condition, an estimate has already been approved and sanction is under issue.

Kendriya Vidyalaya at Ghazipur

1872. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received a proposal from Government opium and Alkaloid works Ghazipur (Uttar Pradesh) justifying establishment of and offering necessary facilities for a Kendriya Vidyalaya there;

(b) if so, what action is being taken in this regard; and

(c) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya will start functioning at Ghazipur from July this Year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION

AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Proposals for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas are considered by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan when sponsored by an appropriate sponsoring authority in accordance with the prescribed guidelines. A request was received by the Sangathan in August, 1983, from the Chief Controller, Government Opium & Alkaloid Factories, Morar (M.P.) for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Ghazipur (U.P.). They have been advised to submit the proposal in the prescribed manner which is still awaited.

Research on Tribal Culture

1873. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) details of funds allotted to various social organisations for research on tribal culture, dances, songs and languages since 1980 till date, year-wise with the names and addresses of the social organisations;

(b) names of tribal groups whose culture, dances, songs, language and religion had been taken up for research work; and

(c) details of the outcome of such research work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) The Departments of Education and Culture operate schemes for the promotion and preservation of tribal culture, dances, songs and language, which *inter alia* include research activities also. No specific funds have been earmarked for research nor any particular tribal groups indentified for such purposes.

Bulk of the programmes are undertaken by Central and State Government agencies. The few voluntary organisations which have undertaken research

work and the amount given by the Sangeet Natak Akademi is given below :—

Year	Name of Institution	Purpose	Amount of grant in-aid given by Sangeet Natak Akademi
1980-81	1. Shree Rang Milan Kala Mandal, Ahmedabad	For Survey and research of folk and tribal dance of Gujarat.	Rs. 3,000/-
—Do—	2. Folk Art Academy, Sagar.	For Survey and research work on Bastar folk dances.	Rs. 2,500/-
1982-83	1. Sangeet Natya Bharat' Gujarat.	For indepth study of folk musical instruments played by Barats and Rawals.	Rs. 3,000/-

विदेश मंत्रालय द्वारा हिन्दी का प्रयोग

1871. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान पृथक्-पृथक् रूप से उनके मंत्रालय ने राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, देश के "क", "ख" और "ग" क्षेत्रों में स्थित अपने विभागों, संबद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा उपक्रमों को कुल कितने-कितने मूल पत्र लिखे हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से क्षेत्र-वार और वर्ष वार पृथक्-पृथक् रूप से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में मूल रूप से कितने-कितने पत्र लिखे गए हैं ;

(ग) इन वर्षों के दौरान, वर्ष-वार "क", "ख" और "ग" राज्यों में स्थिति उनके मंत्रालय के संबद्ध और अधीनस्थ

कार्यालयों तथा उपक्रमों से कुल कितने-कितने मूल पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(घ) उनमें से क्षेत्र-वार और वर्ष-वार पृथक्-पृथक् मूल रूप से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में लिखे हुए कितने-कितने पत्र हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

एकलाखी-बलूरघाट रेल लाइन

1875. श्री बाबूराम परांजपे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एकलाखी से बलूरघाट तक 130 किलोमीटर की रेल लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा 1974 में स्वीकार नहीं किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या एकलाखी-बलूरघाट रेल लाइन बिछाने का कार्य पूरा हो गया है अथवा नहीं; और

(ग) यदि पूरा हो गया है तो पहले के मानदण्डों में किये गए परिवर्तनों का ब्यौरा क्या है और एकलाखी से बलूरघाट तक रेल लाइन बिछाने के लिए क्या नए मानदंड अपनाए गए हैं ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) से (ग) इससे पहले 1973 की यातायात सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में सर्वेक्षण दल ने आर्थिक दृष्टि से एकलाखी-गजाल और गंगा रामपुर के रास्ते पुराने मालदा और बालूरघाट के बीच बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण की सिफारिश नहीं की थी। फिर भी, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास को मद्दे-नजर रखते हुए एकलाखी और बालूरघाट (90.56 कि० मी०) के बीच एक बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण का नवम्बर 83 में अनु-मोदन करने के बाद योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृति प्रदान की जा रही है। परियोजना को हाल ही में शुरू किया गया है।

Conversion of Junior Navyug Schools into Senior Schools

1876. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is only one Senior and four Junior Navyug Schools under NDMC;

(b) whether all the students who pass Class V from the existing Junior Navyug Schools automatically get admission in the Senior Navyug Schools;

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to convert Junior Navyug Schools into Senior Navyug Schools to avoid inconveniences faced by those who

pass Class V from its junior schools; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) As per the criteria laid down for admission in Senior Navyug School, only those students who secure 75% or above marks in Class V in Junior Navyug Schools automatically get admission in Senior Navyug School. The remaining students can seek admission in the other Secondary/Senior Secondary Schools run by the NDMC/Delhi Administration. As such, there is no proposal to convert the Junior Navyug schools in Senior Navyug Schools.

Budget Allocation in the Year 1983-84 for Health

1877. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) reasons for allocating in the Sixth plan a mere 1.87 per cent of the Total budget to Health when allocation for health was 3.30 per cent of the budget in the First plan; and

(b) what is the budget allocation for health for the year 1983-84 when for the first time a health policy for the country has been formulated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) Plan allocations are determined keeping in view the programme requirements vis-a-vis the available resources. Health being a State subject, allocations for the State sector which form the larger proportion of total Health sector programme are dependent on State's

resources position and the priority accorded to the programme by States/ U.Ts. in their plan profiles. While the percentage of allocation for Health sector to total public sector outlays has shown a decline over the successive Five Year Plans, the outlays have, however, been considerably stepped up in absolute terms. An outlay of Rs. 483.02 crores has been allocated for Health sector during 1983-84.

Proposal to Withdraw Delux Bus Service by DTC

1878. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal before Delhi Transport Corporation to withdraw Delux Bus Service;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the implementation of the above proposal may cause hardships to the commuters who prefer to travel by paying little extra fare for comfortable journey; and

(d) if so, whether his Ministry proposes to direct the Delhi Transport Corporation not to withdraw the Delux Bus Service in view of the above reason?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

India's Position in Respect of Nutrition

1879. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that as per the WHO revelation India is holding bottommost position in respect of nutrition; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The Government are not aware of any such study report or revelation by W.H.O.

(b) Does not arise.

Schemes to Train Public Health and Para-medical Workers

1880. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it was envisaged in the Sixth Plan that schemes would be drawn up to train public health and para-medical workers and the requirements of various categories of personnel would be identified and training programmes amended and further advantage taken of 10+2 system and para-medical courses introduced; and

(b) if so, details of the steps taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) The training programmes for public health workers and para-medical workers have been modified during the Sixth Plan keeping in view the 10+2 pattern of education. Accordingly, the training period for Male and Female Multi Purpose Workers have been revised to 1½ years of vocational training and 6 month for general education.

Anti India Propaganda in Pakistan

1881. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the press in Pakistan has been writing about India's threat to Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact

that this is not the right atmosphere for negotiation between India and Pakistan for peaceful settlement of various outstanding issues;

(c) if so, whether India has drawn the attention of Pakistan Government to these press reports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) to (d) The attention of the Pakistan Government has been drawn to the anti-India propaganda in the Pakistan media and some of their actions in recent past which have not helped matters.

India's outlook, however, is positive and constructive. It is Government's desire to have friendly and harmonious relationship with Pakistan in the spirit of Simla Agreement and several initiatives have been taken by India towards this end.

In this spirit Government are willing to discuss with Pakistan various facets

of Indo-Pak relations as was done during the recent visit of the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan to India. The dialogue will be resumed when the Foreign Secretary of India pays a 3-day visit to Pakistan from May 12, 1984.

Doubling of Ambala-Panipat Line

1882. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the doubling of Ambala-Panipat railway line is in progress;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project, the period of its completion and the latest progress made in this regard; and

(c) whether any priority would be given to the allocation of funds and speedy execution of the project in view of its strategic importance for serving the border States of the Indian Union ?

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

(b) (i) Estimated Cost : Rs. 30.82 crores.

(ii) Period of completion : The doubling work is being carried out in two Phases. The Phase-I (60.68 Kms.) is expected to be completed in 1984-85. The balance portion in IInd Phase (48 Kms.) will be progressed according to availability of resources.

(iii) Latest Progress : Progress of work in Phase-I is 68%. Doubling of the section from Panipat to Gharaunda (16.73 Kms.) has been opened to traffic on 18.2.1983. The work on Gharaunda-Karnal section (17.28 Kms.) is nearing completion and is expected to be completed shortly. Doubling of 3.02 kms. on Ambala Cantt and to T Block was opened to traffic in Oct. 1982 and 6 Kms. from T Block to Mohri Railway Station is expected to be completed shortly.

(c) A very high priority has been accorded to this project, and the work is being progressed to the extent of the availability of resources.

**Comprehensive Health Cover Programme
for People of Tribal and Hilly
Areas**

1883. SHRI N. E. HORO :
SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP
SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Union Government have taken decision and chalked out a comprehensive health cover programme for the people of far-flung tribal and hilly areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this scheme particularly the programme which has been designed to train health guides selected by the community for every village ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The infrastructure to provide promotive, preventive and curative health services to the people of farflung tribal and hilly areas of the country would consist of community health centres, primary health centres, subsidiary health centres and sub-centres besides trained village Health Guides as the base unit. The population coverage norms in case of tribal and hilly areas have been relaxed. A primary health centre and sub-centre would cover a population of 20,000 and 3,000 respectively in tribal/hilly areas instead of 30,000 and 5,000 respectively in the non-tribal/non-hill areas. Normally a village Health Guide is required to be selected for a population of 1000 or a village, but in the villages which have a population of more than 1500 two or more Health Guides can be selected. If a village is entitled to select more than one Health Guide, one of them should be a female and other a male. In such cases, one of the Health Guides should belong to S.T./S.C. community. In addition, Research projects to study the health

problems of Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes have also been launched. Other Health problems like Leprosy, T.B., Malaria, Blindness, Goitre and other endemic ailments of the people of tribal and hilly areas are being tackled under the respective national programmes.

**Loss Caused to Railway Property by
Extremists During 1983-84**

1884. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss caused to railway property due to damage by extremists in different parts of the country in 1983-84;

(b) the steps taken by Government to provide adequate security measures in different railway stations to safeguard the railway property; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) The total loss caused on this account has been estimated to the tune of Rs. 30 71 lakhs.

(b) Intensive checking of the belongings of passengers in trains and railway platforms by G.R.P. with the assistance RPF/RPSF is being done. Important installations are being guarded by RPF. Arrangements to keep sharp watch over the suspected areas by intelligence agencies have been geared up and surveillance over extremists and bad characters is kept by Police. Close liaison is maintained at all levels with the authorities responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the railway premises.

(c) Loss caused due to :

1. Sabotage	Rs. 22,60,050
2. Arson	Rs. 4,47,550

3. Other causes including damage to railway property and loot Rs. 3,62,384
4. Explosion Rs. 1,500

Improvement and Development at Paradip Port

1885. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been formulated for effecting multi-faceted improvement and development of the Paradip Port;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the capital outlay involved and the stage at which it stands at present;

(c) how long will it take to implement it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) to (c) An outlay of Rs. 60.81 crores has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) for development schemes of Paradip Port out of which a provision of Rs. 32.50 crores has already been utilised during the first three years of the Sixth Plan. Some of the important development schemes under execution at Paradip Port are as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost	Progress
1. Improvements & Modifications to the Iron Ore Handling Plant.	11.74	Almost completed.
2. Second General Cargo Berth	12.63	Scheduled to be completed by October, 1984.
3. Third General Cargo Berth	13.34	Scheduled to be completed by March, 1985.
4. Fertilizer Berth	15.50	Scheduled to be completed by December, 1985.

टूंडला में अग्रयुक्त भूमि का उचित उपयोग

1886 : श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे में टूंडला में रेलवे की भूमि का काफी बड़ा क्षेत्र फालतू पड़ा है, जिसका उचित उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है;

(ख) चांदमारी क्षेत्र के नाम पर

टूंडला में कितने एकड़ भूमि बेकार पड़ी है और इसे किस प्रयोजन के लिये प्रयोग किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार चांदमारी क्षेत्र की भूमि के उचित उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने का है और यदि हां, तो इसे किस प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग किये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) (क) जी नहीं। टूंडला

में रेलवे की भूमि जिसका पहले निशाना लगाने के अभ्यास के लिए उपयोग किया जाता था, को 'अधिक अन्न उपजाओ योजना' के अन्तर्गत लाइसेंस पर दे दिया गया है और यह बेकार नहीं पड़ी हुई है।

(ख) लगभग 7.5 एकड़। 'अधिक अन्न उपजाओ योजना' के अन्तर्गत इसे रेल कर्मचारियों को लाइसेंस पर दिया गया है।

(ग) टूंडला एक बड़ा और व्यस्त रेलवे जंक्शन है। भविष्य में उपलब्ध भूमि की रेलवे परिचालन जैसे कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों का निर्माण आदि के सम्बन्ध में अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए आवश्यकता पड़ सकती है।

बीकानेर नगर में उपरि पुल

1887. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें इस आशय का कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है कि बीकानेर नगर के लोगों को हाँ रही असुविधा को देखते हुए उस नगर के बीच से गुजरने वाली प्रमुख रेल लाइन पर एक पुल का निर्माण किया जाना चाहिए;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस उपरि पुल के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) से (ग) बीकानेर

सिटी में के०ई०एम० कालेज और हास्पिटल रोड के नजदीक समपारों के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुलों के निर्माण का कार्य 1961-62 के रेलवे निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया था, लेकिन राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर छोड़ दिया गया था, जिन्होंने इसके विकल्प के रूप में बीकानेर रेलवे स्टेशन को नगर सीमाओं के बाहर स्थानान्तरित करने का सुझाव दिया था। रेलवे वर्तमान संरेखण के स्थानान्तरण के पक्ष में नहीं थी, क्योंकि इसमें 20 कि० मी० नयी लाइन, स्टेशन भवन और अन्य सम्बद्ध संरचना का निर्माण कार्य अन्तर्ग्रस्त था जो यात्रियों को असुविधाजनक होने के अतिरिक्त एक बहुत महंगा प्रस्ताव होगा। बहरहाल, राज्य सरकार के जोर देने पर रेलवे बीकानेर बाई-पास लाइन का व्यावहार्यता-अध्ययन कर रही है। यह सर्वेक्षण राज्य सरकार की ओर से निक्षेप कार्य के रूप में 4.77 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से प्रगति पर है।

Production Schedule in Chittaranjaj Locomotive Workshop

1888. SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :
SHRI MOHANLAL
PATEL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of planning, defective designs, shortage of components, deterioration in industrial relations and absence of inspection by experts have combined to seriously affect the production schedule in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop of the Indian Railways;

(b) whether any expert investigation had been made into the causes for the

sharp fall in the production of Locomotive, both electric and diesel, if so their findings; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to rectify the causes of this unit's ills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) The shortfall in production schedule in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works has been mainly due to delayed and short supply of critical components by suppliers, e.g. tap-changers, circuit-breakers and field shunting resistances.

(b) Detailed appraisal has been made by the General Manager and specific problems identified. Timely supply of critical items like tap-changers, circuit breakers, field shunting resistance etc. by the suppliers will permit meeting the production target.

There has not been any shortfall in the production of Diesel Locos.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to ensure targetted Electric Loco production under the circumstances. These are broadly :

- (i) Import of circuit breakers from Switzerland, to make up the shortfall in indigeneous supply.
- (ii) Close monitoring and co-ordination with the Firms supplying tap changers and circuit-breakers to ensure speedy of these spares.
- (iii) Manufacture of Electric Locos is being rescheduled so that short supply items like field shunting resistances can even be fitted on the locomotives after other operations are complete.

New Method of Teaching Primary School Children

1889. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will

the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether since 1976 the Delhi Administration's Department of Education has adopted a new method of teaching primary school children and 131 schools are using this method;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme/method;

(c) names of the schools where it is being produced;

(d) whether funds for the new method of teaching have come from United Nations International Children Emergency Funds;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any evaluation has been done of this scheme;

(g) whether this is going to be introduced in schools at other States; and

(h) if not, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, this method is in operation in 128 schools in Delhi, at present.

(b) The details are appended as Statement I.

(c) The names of the schools are appended as Statement-II.

(d) The project is aided partly by the United Nations International Children Emergency Fund.

(e) As per scheme, the staff for the project, storage facilities, furniture and other contingencies are to be provided from State/Union territory budget. The

aid received from UNICEF is utilised for the following purposes :

- (i) Programmes, Seminars, Workshops and Teacher Orientation.
- (ii) Writers' remuneration.
- (iii) Printing of books and teaching aid materials.
- (iv) Contingencies, etc.
- (f) Departmental assessment has been done and it has shown positive results.
- (g) This has already been introduced in schools in all States.
- (h) Does not arise.

Statement I

New method of teaching primary schools children is being taken up under a project called "Primary Education Curriculum Renewal Project" initiated by the Government of India and monitored by the National Council for Educational Research and Training, New Delhi. The integrated approach in curriculum, teaching and textual material is followed under this method. The Curriculum is environment centred the environment of the child gradually widening as under :

- Class I —Home and School
- Class II —Neighbourhood
- Class III —The City where we live
- Class IV —Country
- Class V —The World

There is no textbook in classes I & II. Instead there are only workbooks for each class. The children are given chance to become more vocal and shed their shyness. No home task is given in these classes. For Classes III and IV only one textbook is prescribed.

Teachers' Guides for each class have been prepared. Orientation programme for the teachers are organised periodically. The following aspects were introduced in Delhi Schools covered under the project and these are :

- (a) To tell all the teachers about the need, objectives and the implementation of the project.
- (b) To help the teachers in developing teaching competencies on the basis of Minimum Learning Continuum.
- (c) To help the children and teachers in understanding the National Flag, National Anthem, National Emblem etc.
- (d) To initiate programme of personal cleanliness and cleanliness of the surroundings.
- (e) To help teachers in understanding the need for population education and how to carry the message to children.

Statement-II

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Marginal Bandh | (Boys) |
| 2. Marginal Bandh | (Girls) |
| 3. Mandoli | (Boys) |
| 4. Mandoli | (Girls) |
| 5. Vivek Vihar | (I shift) |
| 6. Navin Shahdara | (Boys) |
| 7. Navin Shahdara | (Girls) |
| 8. Bholanath Nagar | (Boys) |
| 9. Teliwara | (Girls) |
| 10. Seemapuri | (Girls) |
| 11. Seemapuri 'D' Block | (Girls) |
| 12. Kucha Chelan,
Darya Gunj | (Girls) |

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|--|-----------------|
| 13. Phool Mundi,
Darya Gunj | (Girls) | 41. Pahar Ganj New | 1st shift |
| 14. Phool Mandi,
Darya Gunj | (Boys) | 42. Pahar Ganj New | 2nd shift |
| 15. Mufti Wallan,
Darya Gunj | (Boys) | 43. Chitra Gupta Road | 1st shift |
| 16. Rouse Avenue,
Darya Gunj | (Girls) | 44. Jhande Walan (Girls) | 1st shift |
| 17. More Sarai | (Girls) | 45. Ram Nagar,
Pahar Ganj | 1st shift |
| 18. More Sarai | (Boys) | 46. Ram Nagar,
Pahar Ganj | 2nd shift |
| 19. Seelampur Village | (Boys) | 47. Chowk Dal Mandi | 1st shift |
| 20. Seelampur Village | (Girls) | 48. Basti Regar Tank
Road, Karol Bagh | 1st shift |
| 21. Krisna Nagar 'F' Block | (Boys) | 49. R.K. Rangwala
Bapa Nagar | 1st shift |
| 22. Krisna Nagar 'F' Block | (Girls) | 50. R.K. Rangwala
Bapa Nagar | 2nd shift |
| 23. Subhash Mohalla,
Gandhi Nagar | (Boys) | 51. West Patel Nagar | (Boys) |
| 24. Subhash Mohalla,
Gandhi Nagar | (Girls) | 52. West Patel Nagar | (Girls) |
| 25. Mahila Colony | (Boys) | 53. C-7 Lawrance Road | (Girls) |
| 26. Mahila Colony | (Girls) | 54. C-7 Lawrance Road | (Boys) |
| 27. Kalyanpuri Block 16 | (Boys) | 55. J.J. Camp Naraina | 1st shift |
| 28. Kalyanpuri Block 16 | (Girls) | 56. J.J. Camp Naraina | 2nd shift |
| 29. Kamla Nagar E Block | 1st shift | 57. Pusa Lane | |
| 30. Kamla Nagar | 2nd shift | 58. H. Block Shakurpur
Ist shift | (Girls) |
| 31. Roop Nagar | 1st shift | 59. J. Block Shakurpur
Ist shift (Boys) | |
| 32. Roop Nagar | 2nd shift | 60. C-4 E Block Janakpuri | Single shift |
| 33. Azadpur Colony | 1st shift | 61. C-5 B Block Janakpuri | Single shift |
| 34. Azadpur Colony | 2nd shift | 62. Titarpur, Najafgarh
Road | Single shift |
| 35. C Block Jahangeerpuri | No. 1 | 63. Ramesh Nagar (Girls) | Ist shift |
| 36. A Block Jahangeerpuri | No. 2 | 64. Ashok Nagar | 1st shift Girls |
| 37. Idgah Road Old | I shift | 65. J.J. Colony,
Tagore Garden | 1st shift Girls |
| 38. Idgah Road Old | 2nd shift | 66. Moti Nagar East | 1st shift |
| 39. Idgah Road New | 1st shift | | |
| 40. Idgah Road | 2nd shift | | |

67. Alipur	Boys	100. R.K. Puram S-V	2nd shift
68. Alipur	Girls	101. Mehrauli Dargha	
69. Khera Kalan	Girls	102. Tigri No. 2	1st shift
70. Khera Kalan	Boys	103. Mufti Wallan Darya Ganj (Girls)	2nd shift
71. Narela Mamoorpur	1st shift Boys	104. Tagore Garden	2nd shift
72. Narela Mamoorpur	(Girls)	105. Khanpur West	Boys
73. Karala	(Boys)	106. N.P. Pry. School No. 1, Aliganj, New Delhi.	
74. Karala	(Girls)	107. N.P. Pry. School No. II, Aliganj, New Delhi.	
75. Najafgarh	Girls	108. N.P. Pry. Boys School, Balmiki Basti, New Delhi.	
76. Najafgarh	Boys	109. N.P. Pry. Girls School, Balmiki Basti, New Delhi.	
77. Palam Village	Girls	110. N.P. Pry. Boys School, Bapu Dham, New Delhi.	
78. Palam Village	Boys	111. N.P. Pry. Girls School, Bapu Dham, New Delhi.	
79. Mangolpuri A Block	Girls	112. N.P. Pry. School, Talkatora Garden, New Delhi.	
80. Mangolpuri A Block	Boys	113. N.P. Pry. School, Dupleix Lane, New Delhi.	
81. Chhawla	Girls	114. N.P. Pry. School No. 1, Keeling Lane, New Delhi.	
82. Chhawla	Boys	115. N.P. Pry. School No. II, Keeling Lane, New Delhi.	
83. Hari Nagar Ashram	1st shift	116. N.P. Pry. School No. II, Babar Road, New Delhi.	
84. Hari Nagar Ashram	2nd shift	117. N.P. Pry. School No. III Babar Road, New Delhi.	
85. B Block Kalkaji	1st shift	118. N.P. Pry. School, Pataudi House, New Delhi.	
86. B Block Kalkaji	2nd shift	119. N.P. Pry. School, Sanglimess, New Delhi.	
87. Lajpat Nagar	1st shift	120. N.P. Pry. School No. 1, Shershah Mess, New Delhi.	
88. Lajpat Nagar	2nd shift	121. N.P. Pry. School No. II, Shershah Mess, New Delhi.	
89. Lajpat Nagar	3rd shift	122. N.P. Pry. School, Race Course.	
90. Defence Colony			
91. Tigri Colony	1st shift		
92. Tigri Colony	2nd shift		
93. Khanpur	Boys		
94. Khanpur	Girls		
95. Dakshinpuri	Boys		
96. Dakshinpuri	Girls		
97. R.K. Puram, S-IV	1st shift		
98. R.K. Puram, S-IV	2nd shift		
99. R.K. Puram, S-V	1st shift		

123. N.P. Pry. School, Vinay Marg.
124. N.P. Pry. School, No. 1, Moti Bagh.
125. N.P. Pry. School, No. IV, Moti Bagh.
126. N.P. Pry. School No. 1, Sarojini Nagar.
127. N.P. Pry. School No. I, Nauroji Nagar.
128. N.P. Pry. School No. III, Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi.

Meeting of Developing and under Developed Countries to Review "Health for all by 2000 AD" Programme

1890. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the month of September-October 1983 W.H.O. held an important meeting of the representatives from 70 developing and under-developed countries at Kathmandu (Nepal) to review the progress achieved in these countries during the last five years of adoption of global health care strategy of Health for all by 2000 A.D. ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the overall Health Care assessment report revealed that in several countries, particularly in India, the health condition instead of making any progress has deteriorated miserably in almost every sphere ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to such revelation ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The World Health Organisation did not hold any such meeting in Kathmandu in September-October, 1983 in which 70 developing and under-developed countries parti-

cipated. However, the 36th Session of the Regional Committee of South-East Asia Region of the WHO, attended by all the eleven member-countries of the Region, was held in Kathmandu from 24-30th October, 1983. Monitoring of progress in implementing strategies for Health for All by the year 2000 in the South Asia Region was among one of the subjects discussed in this meeting.

(a) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Preseraation of Archaeological Remains in Kashmir

1891. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state what specific measures are being taken to preserve the newly found archacellogical remains (Harappan, pre and post Harappan) in Kashmir valley, besides the monuments like Hariparbat Fort, Badshah Tomb, etc., which are uncaered for and in a dilapidated condition ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : No specific measures are required to be taken as the aims of the small-scale excavations at Gufkral, a pre-pottery neolithic site, and Semthan, a site with post-Harappan affinities, are to establish the culture sequence of the protohistoric Kashmir valley. Repairs are carried out to all the Centrally protected monuments in Kashmir, including the gates of the fort at Hariparbat (which alone are protected) and the tomb of Zainul-Abidin's mother (Badshah tomb).

परसाबाद तथा चौबे रेल स्टेशनों
के बीच ग्रैंड कार्ड रेल लाइन
पर रेल फाटक

1892. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि सरकार रेलवे के परसाबाद एवं चौबे स्टेशनों के बीच ग्रैंड कार्ड लाइन में मस्के-डीह गांव की 100 प्रतिशत अल्पसंख्यक आवादी को रेल लाइन के पार अपनी कृषि भूमि आने-जाने तथा चौबे स्टेशन जाने-आने की सुविधा देने के लिए वहां रेल फाटक का निर्माण करेगी ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : मास्केडी गांव के निकट कि० मी० 360/18-20 और कि० मी० 356/14-16 पर दो समपार पहले ही से विद्यमान हैं। रेल और सड़क याता-यात की संरक्षा की दृष्टि से उच्च गति वाली राजधानी एक्सप्रेस के महत्वपूर्ण मार्ग पर एक सीमित क्षेत्र में इतने अधिक सम-पार होने वांछनीय नहीं हैं।

वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार, चौकीदार वाले नये समपारों की लागत, यदि उपेक्षित हो, राज्य सरकार/सड़क प्राधिकरण द्वारा वहन की जाएगी। यदि अपरिहार्य हो, तो प्रस्ताव पर तभी विचार किया जा सकता है जबकि वह राज्य सरकार/सड़क प्राधिकरण द्वारा निक्षेप शर्तों पर आयोजित किया गया हो।

भारत-रूस सहयोग

1893. श्री कृष्ण चन्द पांडे : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान दिनांक 4 दिसम्बर, 1983 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में भारत-रूस संयुक्त आर्थिक आयोग की बैठक के सम्बन्ध में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास के लिए किन क्षेत्रों पर विचार किया गया तथा क्या निर्णय लिए गए ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) जी हां। भारत सोवियत संयुक्त आर्थिक आयोग ने भारत सोवियत आर्थिक सम्बन्धों की व्यापक समीक्षा की। सहयोग के जिन क्षेत्रों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया उनमें शामिल थे ; लौह-धातु कर्म, अलौह धातु कर्म, मशीन निर्माण, विद्यु-शक्ति, कोयला उत्खनन, तेल अन्वेषण और उत्पादन, संचार, सिंचाई, खाद्य संसाधन, औषधी निर्माण, व्यापार, विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी आदि। दोनों पक्ष इस बात पर सहमत हुए कि पारस्परिक लाभ के लिए इस सहयोग को और सुदृढ़ एवं गंभीर करना चाहिए।

(ख) भारत-सोवियत संयुक्त आर्थिक आयोग की बैठक के दौरान 1984-87 की अवधि के लिए विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में एक सहायता कार्यक्रम को भी अन्तिम रूप दिया गया। सहयोग के क्षेत्रों में सौर ऊर्जा, एम० एच० डी० विद्युत उत्पादन, चूर्ण धातु कर्म, मौसम विज्ञान, भवन निर्माण सामग्री, धातु विज्ञान आदि शामिल थे।

Target and Achievement of Sterilisation and USE of Contraceptives During 5th Five Year Plan

1894. SHRI A R. MALLU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what were the targets fixed for sterilisation and use of contraceptives by

the Government during the 5th Five Year Plan ;

(b) how far it has succeeded in its performance ; and

(c) what were the targets fixed to be achieved during 1982-83 for use of con-

traceptives and how far these have been achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) The required information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

[Figures in (000)]

Method	Fifth Plan Period			1982-83		
	1974-74 to 1977-78		%	Target	Achie-	%
	Target	Achievement	Achvt.		ment	Achvt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sterilisation	12,781	13,233	103.5	4,522	3,980	88.0
IUD Insertions	3,649	1,946	53.3	1,512	1,093	72.2
C.C. Users* (Eq.)	5,000	3,2. 3	65.1	7,005	5,948**	84.9

*Includes equivalent oral pill users also.

**Figures provisionai.

Increase in Tuberculosis and Leprosy Cases

1895. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new Tuberculosis and Leprosy cases detected during the year 1983;

(b) whether it is a fact that Tuberculosis and Leprosy cases are increasing year by year;

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for spreading these diseases and in which community and area which is most effected; and

(d) what steps are being taken to check the rise in these diseases and also to treat the present patients ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) As per information received so far from the States and Union Territories cases have been detected in Leprosy and TB :

Leprosy—3,48,435 (April, 1983 to Jan. 1984)

T.B. —11,65,000 (Jan. to Dec. 1983)

(b) There is no evidence to suggest that the prevalence and incidence of these diseases is increasing year by year. However, with the intensification of the drive for detection and treatment of cases, more such cases are coming to light.

(c) Both Leprosy and Tuberculosis are infectious diseases. By and large all cases of infection due to tubercle bacilli are air-borne. The infectious cases of Leprosy in the community cause infection to others who come in contact with them. Poor hygienic conditions, low nutrition, lack of individual resistance, low per-capita floor space are conducive to the spread of these diseases.

(d) Both the programmes have been included in 20-Point Programme of the Government. The following steps have been taken to check the rise as well as treat the patients suffering from these diseases :

Leprosy : Government have established leprosy control units/centres both in rural and urban areas for early detection of cases and for their regular treatment. More effective drugs like Rifampicin and Clofazimin have also been introduced for free treatment of leprosy patients, through district-wise Campaigns and through indoor hospitals.

Tuberculosis : Fully equipped and staffed district TB Centres are established in each of the District to undertake TB case finding and treatment activities in collaboration with all the medical and health institutions located in the district to make these facilities available nearest to the homes of the suffering population. BCG vaccination as a part of the expanded programme of immunisation is given to the new borns and infants. Anti TB drugs are made available for treatment of TB patients to all the district TB Centres under Plan Scheme in accordance with the approved pattern. The State Governments etc., are also providing the drugs at their institutions for treatment of TB patients. About 45000 TB beds are available in

the country for treatment of seriously ill TB patients.

नागदा और उज्जैन के बीच रेल लाइन को दोहरा करना और उसका विद्युतीकरण

1896. श्री लक्ष्मण नारायण जटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के अन्तर्गत नागदा-उज्जैन बड़ी रेल लाइनों को दोहरा बनाने सम्बन्धी कार्य के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है और इसमें कितना विलम्ब हुआ है तथा कार्य की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इसे पूरा करने में कितना समय लग जायेगा ;

(ख) उक्त रेलवे के अन्तर्गत नीमच-कोटा बड़ी लाइन के कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है और कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है तथा इसे पूरा करने में कितना समय लगेगा ; और

(ग) उक्त रेलवे के अन्तर्गत नागदा-उज्जैन-भोपाल लाइन के विद्युतीकरण के कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और काम पूरा करने के लिए कितना समय निर्धारित किया गया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) नागदा-पिपलोदा-बगला और नाई-खेड़ी-उज्जैन खंड पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का काम पहले ही पूरा हो चुका है और उसे यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया है। पिपलोदा बगला और नाई खेड़ी के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का शेष कार्य प्रगति पर है। कार्य की प्रगति तथा इस परियोजना का पूरा

होना वर्षानुवर्ष उपलब्ध कराये जाने वाले धन पर निर्भर करता है। इसके लिए कोई लक्ष्य तिथि निर्धारित नहीं की गयी है।

(ख) कोटा-नीमच रेलवे लाइन परियोजनाओं की संचयी प्रगति 4.25 प्रतिशत है। इस परियोजना को अति उच्च प्राथमिकता दी गयी है। बहरहाल, संसाधनों की स्थिति बहुत तंग होने के कारण, कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। कार्य की प्रगति वर्षानुवर्ष उपलब्ध कराये जाने वाले धन पर निर्भर करती है।

(ग) नागदा-उज्जैन-भोपाल लाइन के विद्युतीकरण के लिए प्रारम्भिक कार्य किया जा रहा है। कार्य की प्रगति को, उपलब्ध सीमित धन के अन्तर्गत विनियमित करना होता है। काम को पूरा करने के लिए कोई तारीख निर्धारित नहीं की गयी है।

Conversion of Gorakhpur-Nautanawa Branch Line

1897. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any suggestion for conversion of Gorakhpur-Nautanawa branch line into broad gauge and its extension to Sonauli has been received by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to make a survey of the same in view of its importance in relation to goods and passengers traffic, interest of Nepal and India and also in view of new road development inside Nepal making Sonauli Bhairwa as the main gateway; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (d) A suggestion for carrying out a survey for a parallel BG line between Gorakhpur and Anandnagar, Gauge Conversion between Anandnagar and Nautanawa, and its extension upto Sonauli, has been received from N.E. Railway. It could not be included in the Budget due to constraint of funds.

Survey of Chengannur-Trivandrum Railway Line

1898. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the increasing hardships faced by the travelling people in the area between Chengannur and Trivandrum in Kerala (Southern Railway) due to lack of transport facilities; and

(b) if so, whether the Railways propose to take up immediately survey for the construction of a new broad gauge railway line from Chengannur to Trivandrum touching Pandalam, Adoor, Kottakara, Aloor, Kilimannor, Vembayam and Nedumangad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) There has been a demand for the construction of the suggested line between Chengannur and Trivandrum via Pandalam, Adoor, Kottarakara, Aloor, Kilimannor, Vembayam and Nedumangad. This request for survey will be kept in view in future.

Implementation of Reorientation of Medical Education Scheme

1899. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether greater emphasis has been laid by the Government for the

speedy and effective implementation of re-orientation of medical education scheme;

(b) if so, the names and the number of medical colleges where such schemes have been introduced so far;

(c) the financial assistance allocated for implementing the above programme in each of those selected medical colleges; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) to (d) Out of the 106 medical colleges, the Scheme has been introduced in 105 medical colleges with a financial allocation of Rs. 16 04 lakhs for each college.

Reserved Seats in Medical Colleges for Government of India Nominees

1900. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD ; Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the Statewise number of seats reserved in different Medical Colleges for Government of India nominees;

(b) the criteria and the procedure followed for selection of candidates as nominees of Government of India;

(d) the eligibility condition laid down for the purpose;

(d) whether different domicile conditions have been prescribed by different States for admission in Medical Colleges of the respective States; and

(e) whether Government of India intend to advise the State Governments

to bring uniformity in the domicile conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) The number of seats reserved in different medical colleges for Government of India nominees vary from year to year. The seats contributed by the States/U.Ts. with medical colleges and other medical institutions are allotted to States/U.Ts. without medical colleges, children of Defence personnel, foreign students awarded Cultural Fellowships, refugees from Tibet, Burma, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Self-Financing foreign students and others belonging to deserving categories. Candidates nominated against these seats are required to satisfy the eligibility criteria prescribed by the Medical Council of India/Institutions/Universities, etc. Selection of these candidates is made by the concerned authorities, viz, the States/U Ts., Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Education and the Central Selection Committee in the case of Defence personnel, etc.

(d) and (e) The domiciliary conditions prescribed by the various States/U.Ts. for admission in the medical colleges do not apply to candidates so nominated.

ललितपुर और नरसिंह के बीच रेल लाइन बिछाना

1901: श्री राम प्रसाद अहिरवार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सागर होकर ललितपुर से नरसिंह पुर तक एक रेल लाइन बिछाने का है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो अभी तक यह कार्य शुरु न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त रेल लाइन को इस

वर्ष के अन्त तक बिछाए जाने की आशा है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Public Servants Constructed Houses with Government Loan not Entitled to Government Accommodation

1902. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many public servants working in Ministry of Education and its attached and subordinate offices, located in Delhi/New Delhi, eligible for general pool accommodation were sanctioned house building advances during last three years and in how many cases the construction of houses has been completed;

(b) how many of them were in allotment of general pool accommodation and how many of them have shifted to their own houses and have vacated Government accommodation allotted to them; and

(c) details of action taken against those found guilty of breach of relevant rules and regulations on the subject if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) According to the extent instructions issued by the Ministry of Works & Housing, all Central Government servants, including those who own houses, whether or not constructed after obtaining a house building advance, are eligible for allotment of general pool accommodation. However, such house owning Central Government employees have to pay the prescribed market rent

for the Government accommodation if the income from the houses owned by them exceeds the prescribed ceiling of Rs. 1000/- p.m.

As in either case allotment/continued occupation of Government accommodation is permissible to house owning Government servants, no infringement of rules is involved if a house owning Government servant is allotted or retains Government accommodation.

Multi-Disciplinary Services for Treatment of Handicapped

1903. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it was envisaged in the Sixth Plan to focus attention on the development of multi-disciplinary services for treatment of the handicapped ; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the measures taken and achievements made ?

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

(b) During 1982-83, a scheme of setting up District Rehabilitation Centres on a pilot basis was launched. This Scheme envisages care of the handicapped individual from his early childhood till he is rehabilitated in the community through comprehensive and integrated services at the district, block and village level. Four such projects have been sanctioned in Orissa, Maharashtra, West-Bengal and Karnataka.

In addition there are a number of programmes/schemes for education, training, physical and economic rehabilitation of handicapped persons. A statement outlining the measures taken and achievements made under various schemes for welfare of handicapped is attached.

Statement

(i) Education is available free to disabled persons in schools/institutions run by Government of India and State Governments ;

(ii) To assist in securing education academic, technical professional training or even training in the shop/floor of industrial establishment, scholarships/stipends are given. In addition readers allowance to blind students, allowance for maintenance of prosthetic/orthotic aids to orthopaedically handicapped and transport allowance to all eligible disabled students are given. During the past two years number of students given scholarship under the scheme are as follows :—

1981-82	12694
1982-83	10819

(iii) Under Integrated education scheme disabled children are given following facilities :—

- (a) Equipment allowance of Rs. 800/- (to be spent over the period of five years).
- (b) Book and stationery allowance of Rs. 400/- per child per year.
- (c) Readers allowance of Rs. 50/- per month for blind children.
- (d) Transport allowance of Rs. 50/- per month.
- (e) Escort allowance of Rs. 75 p.m. for severely handicapped with lower extremity disability.

About 4000 handicapped children have been covered under the scheme of Integrated Education in about 700 schools all over the country.

(iv) Aids and appliances are either given free of cost or at 50% of the cost depending upon their income. An aid costing between Rs. 25/- and 1500/-

can be supplied under this scheme. During the past two years the number of beneficiaries under the scheme is as follows :—

Year	No. of persons
1981-82	19050
1982-83	23077

(v) 14 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres have been set up to assess the residual ability of the disabled, arrange their training and place them in regular employment. Six skill training workshops have been added to these vocational rehabilitational centres. 11 Rural Rehabilitation Centres have been set up in order to promote the placement of handicapped persons in rural areas. During the past 3 years Vocational Rehabilitation Centres have rehabilitated the following number of handicapped persons :—

Year	No. of persons
1980	2781
1981	3914
1982	3510

(vi) 22 Special Employment Exchanges have been set up across the country for the placement of physically handicapped persons, in gainful employment. During 1982-83, 31 special cells in normal employment exchanges have been sanctioned to exclusively register and place physically handicapped persons in jobs. During the past two years employment exchanges including Special Employment Exchanges placed handicapped persons in gainful employment as follows ;—

Year	No. of persons
1981	12470
1982	9381

(vii) 3% vacancies in Central Government and Central Public Sector Undertaking in Group 'C' and 'D' posts have been reserved for the physically handicapped.

(viii) Age relaxation upto 10 years is given by Central Government and State Governments for appointment to the post in group 'C' and 'D'.

(ix) Ministry of Communication gives public telephone booths to handicapped persons to help them earn a living. Till 31 March 1983, 1923 handicapped persons have been allotted public telephones all over the country.

(x) Loans are available from banks at nominal rates of interest to enable the handicapped persons for setting up self-employment ventures.

(xi) To recognise their talent, Government of India gives National Awards to the most efficient handicapped employees in the public and private sectors.

(xii) Priority is given in allotment of residential accommodation to disabled Government employees enabling them to secure allotment much ahead of their turn.

(xiii) Central Government disabled employees are granted conveyance allowance @ 10% of basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 75/- per month.

(xiv) Employed blind and orthopaedically handicapped persons are allowed an additional concession of Rs. 10,000/- in the computation of taxable income.

(xv) Payment of postage for braille literature is exempted, both inland and foreign mail.

(xvi) Travel concession are available to disabled persons as follows :—

(a) 75% for travel by rail to blind and orthopaedically handicapped.

(b) 50% for travel by Indian Airlines only to blind persons.

(c) Ranging from 50% to free travel by buses of various state transport corporations.

(xvii) Physically handicapped owners of motorised vehicles are granted exemption from payment of road tax by the State Governments/U.T. Administrations.

(xviii) Petrol is given at subsidised rates to disabled persons using motorised vehicles.

(xix) 15% of all types of dealership/agencies of the public sector oil companies are reserved for handicapped persons, including those disabled in war.

(xx) A scheme of granting financial assistance to voluntary organisations to enable the voluntary sector to set up and expand their activities for education, training, physical and economic rehabilitation of disabled persons is administered by the Ministry of Social Welfare. During the past two years number of voluntary agencies assisted under the scheme is as follows :—

Year	No. of institutions	Amount given
1981-82	127	Rs. 161.68 lakhs
1982-83	138	Rs. 174.98 lakhs

Supply of Anti-TB Drugs to T.B. Centres

1904. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether drugs are being supplied to all the TB Centres run under the

National Tuberculosis Programme in time; and

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the TB Centres are starving due to lack of TB medicines and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Based on the indents received from the T.B. Centres, anti TB drugs are supplied within the budgetary provision made during that year. The State Governments, etc. also supply anti TB drugs out of their budgetary provision to meet the needs of the T.B. Centres. All efforts are made to ensure the timely availability of anti TB drugs to the T.B. Centres

अलीपुर जेल में बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य का खराब होना

1905. श्री स्वामी इन्द्रवेश :

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी :

क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान अलीपुर जेल में बच्चों का स्वास्थ्य काफी खराब हो जाने और उनमें फैली खसरे के रोग की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य में सुधार के लिए कोई प्रभावी कदम उठाये गये हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस स्थिति के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गयी तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) इस संदर्भ में दिनांक 19 फर-

वरी, 1984 के "जनसत्ता" में "अलीपुर जेल के 35 बच्चे खसरे की चपेट में" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार में कितनी सच्चाई है, और

(ङ) क्या सरकार इस मामले की उच्च स्तरीय जांच करेगी ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) : (क) अलीपुर वाल गृह (और जैसा कि प्रश्न में कहा गया है जेल नहीं) में बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य में कोई खराबी नहीं आई है। तीन बच्चों को खसरा हुआ था।

(ख) स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं। बच्चों की देखभाल के लिए एक अंशकालिक डाक्टर है और परिसर में एक औषधालय चला रहा है जो पैरा-मेडिकल कर्मचारियों द्वारा चलाया जाता है। गृह से सम्बद्ध एक अम्बुलेंस है और बीमार बच्चों को जब भी जरूरत हो अस्पताल भेजा जाता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) 19 फरवरी, 1984 को "जनसत्ता" में छपा समाचार गलत और अत्यधिक अतिशयोक्तिपूर्ण है। फरवरी में इनमें से एक गृह में कुल 310 बच्चों में से 15 बच्चों को आई०डी० अस्पताल में भेजना पड़ा था। इनमें से केवल 3 को खसरा हुआ था।

(ङ) जांच करने का कोई कारण नहीं है।

Folk dance and music of
Madhya Pradesh

1906. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI

SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has been taking steps to popularise the folk dance and music of different States :

(b) if so the steps taken by Government to popularise the folk dance and music of Madhya Pradesh in last three years; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE. (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The programmes and schemes of the Government of India for preservation and promotion of various forms of performing arts include suitable steps for popularising the folk arts from all over the country. These programmes are mainly implemented by the Sangeet Natak Akademi, an autonomous body, fully financed by the Department of Culture. Besides, the Department of Culture also operate the scheme of financial assistance to Dance Drama groups, and institution of long standing, in which

those engaged in folk arts and dance, are given preference.

(d) and (c) The Sangeet Natak Akademi has been preserving and promoting various forms of performing arts of the Country including the folk arts through documentation in shape of audio recording, video recording, movie films, photographs and colour slides as also number of folk instruments in respect of Madhya Pradesh in the Museum of the Akademi. Tribal Music from Chattisgarh from Malwa, the Baiga and Gond land have been recorded. Tribal dances like Saina, Raina and Kakasar have been documented on film. The Akademi also documented Madias, Gond and Oraon dances of Bastar District. The prestigious Akademi Award for outstanding work in the field of performing arts have been given to Fidabai Markam for Nacha theatre of Chattisgarh and to Sheikh Gulab (Choreography) in 1980.

In addition, the following organisations in Madhya Pradesh have received grant-in-aid from the Sangeet Natak Akademi under the Scheme of financial assistance operated by them for the purpose of organising festivals :

Year	Name of the organisation	Amount of aid	Purpose of the grant
1981-82	Folk Arts Academy	Rs. 2,500/-	For organising a festival of folk dances in Bastar
1982-83	—do—	Rs. 2,500/-	—do—
1983-84	—do—	Rs. 2,500/-	—do—

Railway Accidents Due to Failure of Railway Employees

1907. SHRI A. NEELALOHI-THADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent increase in rail accidents has finally been traced to the human element as reported in Indian Express dated 12 February, 1984 under the heading Ghani Khan blames human element;

(b) if so, the details of the accidents due to failure of human element during last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the better human element (staff) on the Railways has been diverted to new trains and other schemes of the Railways; and

(d) if so, whether Government will introduce more new trains and progressively cancel the old train services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) The failure of human element has always remained a major cause of train accidents.

(b) During the last three years, the train accidents due to failure of human element were as under :

1981-82	761
1982-83	514
1983-84 (upto Jan.)	391

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Acquisition of Agricultural Land for Nhava Sheva Port Project

1908. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the tragedy surrounding taking away of the agricultural land for Nhava Sheva Port Project; and

(b) whether Government will look into the various issues and lay down equitable guidelines for such take-overs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) and (b) Acquisition of land for Nhava Sheva Port Project is necessary as in the case of any major project. The land requirements have been assessed taking into account the immediate and future needs. Land acquisition and fixing compensation thereof are the responsibilities of the State Government.

For Nhava Sheva Project, the compensation-cum-ex-gratia for acquisition of Private land is being paid at the rate of Rs. 27,000/- per acre as fixed by the Government of Maharashtra. In addition, funds have been earmarked for the State Government to provide rehabilitation facilities to the affected persons.

Since land acquisition is within the purview of the State Government, it is for them to lay down guidelines for such acquisition.

Building Grants for Colleges under Behrampur University

1909. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of colleges under Berhampur University, Orissa which have submitted proposals for building grants and other grants of the University Grants Commission during Sixth Plan Period and the grants asked and sanctioned so far ; and

(b) the measures taken by the University Grants Commission for sanction and release of the buildings grants for old and new proposals of the University during the financial year 1983-84 ?

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

(b) The Commission had approved an additional provision of Rs. 4 lakhs

to meet the escalation in cost in respect of certain building programmes of the university approved in the previous plans. During the Sixth Plan the Commission has approved the construction of a man's hostel at a cost of Rs. 13.38 lakhs of which the Commission's share is Rs. 6.69 lakhs. A grant of Rs. 2 lakhs has been released for this purpose.

In addition approval has been conveyed for construction of a building for Home Science, a multipurpose hall, a sports pavilion and staff quarters involving a total cost of Rs. 8.05 lakhs. The University has been asked to submit the plans and estimates for these new construction programmes.

Statement

S. N.	Name of college	Purpose	Grants asked for	Grants approved so far
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
1.	Aska Science College, Aska.	Books	1,17,150	17,150
		Equipment	1,14,400	14,400
		Buildings	8,08,000	—
		Fellowships & others	73,600	45,200
2.	Gunpur College, Gunpur	Books	1,22,300	1,08,966
		Equipment	1,36,037	62,000
		Buildings	4,55,280	—
		Fellowships & others	2,75,300	1,91,500
3.	K.S.U.B. College, Bhanjanagar	Books	1,40,000	24,600
		Equipment	1,50,000	13,950
		Buildings	2,25,000	—
		Fellowships & others	2,79,000	63,000
4.	D.A.V. College, Koraput	Books	1,07,000	94,250
		Equipment	1,07,000	87,200
		Fellowships & others	85,000	85,000
5.	S.K.C.G.College, Paralakhmundi	Books	22,700	22,700
		Equipment	30,150	30,150
		Fellowships & others	1,00,240	92,240

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Vikram Dev. College, Jaypore	Books Equipment Buildings Fellowships & others	1,49,600 1,47,200 3,50,000 1,92,224	1,24,600 1,12,200 — 67,224
7.	Khillikote College, Berhampur	Books Equipment Buildings Fellowships and others	1,40,000 1,50,000 1,75,000 2,30,600	40,000 50,000 — 85,000
8.	Ganjam College, Ganjam	Books Equipment Fellowships and others	42,900 35,650 1,52,000	42,900 35,850 1,46,300
9.	R.C.H. Science College, Khalikote	Books Equipment Fellowships and others	15,150 19,050 52,500	15,150 19,050 52,500
10.	Raigada College, Raigada	Books Equipment Buildings Fellowships and others	1,19,000 1,35,000 2,68,569 1,50,300	1,09,400 1,09,450 2,68,569 50,300
11.	Science College, Chatrapur.	Books Equipment Buildings Fellowships and others	60,300 76,200 4,99,200 1,90,000	15,300 16,200 — 59,000
12.	Govt. Science College, Phulbani	Books Equipment Buildings Fellowships and others	1,35,850 1,50,700 2,33,000 1,00,000	1,15,850 74,700 1,16,500 85,000
13.	Govt. Women's College, Berhampur	Books Equipment Buildings Fellowships and others	25,400 56,700 2,08,950 1,58,500	25,400 56,350 1,04,475 60,000

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Hinjilicut Science College, Hinjilicut	Books Equipment Fellowships & others	40,000 50,000 1,81,000	12,100 9,300 85,000
15.	Nowrangpur College, Nowrangpur	Books Equipment Buildings Fellowships & others	20,000 1,00,000 4,00,000 2,70,000	Proposals in the prescribed form awaited.
16.	Khallikote Evening College, Khillote.	Books Fellowship	3,50,000 4,00,000	College has been asked to submit revised proposals as per guidelines.
17.	Adiwasi College, Ballangada	Books & Equipment Extension Programmes	4,00,000 43,00,000	Proposals returned as college is entitled to total grant of Rs. 1,40,000 only.

Take Over of Bihar Sanskrit Schools and Colleges

1910. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state : which of the Sanskrit colleges and schools in Bihar have been or are being considered for being taken over by the Centre ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) No Sanskrit college or school in Bihar has been or is being considered for being taken over by the Centre. The requests from the Raj Kumari Ganesh Sharma Sanskrit

Vidyapeetha Patori, Darbhanga and Smt. Laxmidevi Shroff Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Vaidyanath Dham, Deogarh, for being brought under the scope of the Ministry's scheme for Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/Sodh Samsthas are under consideration.

Assistance to Voluntary Organisations Engaged in Health Care

1911. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount is spent by Central Government for assisting voluntary organisations engaged in

health care and if so, details during the last three years ; and

(b) the names of Institutions to which assistance has been given to this amount given to each of them during the last three years either in terms of medicines or other medical accessories supplied or in Cash ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

वाराणसी छावनी स्टेशन पर टिकट कलेक्टर के कार्यालय में कथित भ्रष्टाचार

1912. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तरी रेलवे के वाराणसी छावनी स्टेशन पर टिकट कलेक्टर के कार्यालय में अनियंत्रित भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों की जांच के बारे में अनुरोध करने के लिए उनको तथा डिवीजनल रेलवे मैनेजर को कोई ज्ञापन दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का हैड टिकट कलेक्टर के विरुद्ध लगाए गए आरोपों के बारे में कोई जांच कराने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० सी०

के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) उत्तर रेलवे के वाराणसी स्टेशन, जिसे पहले वाराणसी छावनी के नाम से जाना जाता था, पर कार्यरत टिकट जांच कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार की पांच शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) से (घ) सभी शिकायतों में अन्त-विष्ट शिकायतों की जांच की गयी है। केवल एक मामले में, एक कर्मचारी दोषी पाया गया और उसे उपयुक्त दण्ड दिया गया है।

Financial Help to International Archaeological Museum at Lumbini (Nepal)

1913. DR. PRITAP WAGH :

SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India propose to give financial aid for the construction of an international archaeological museum at Lumbini in Nepal ; and

(b) if so, details of the grant ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The Government of India, has decided to finance the construction of a Museum Building at Lumbini as India's contribution to the Lumbini Development Project.

(b) The cost of project is likely to the 2.1 million \$ equivalent to Rs. 2.00 crores (Approximately).

Earnings from Palace on Wheels Project

1914. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how much are the earnings made so far under the Palace on Wheels Project of Rajasthan ;

(b) whether the earnings have justified the investment on the project ; and

(c) plans drawn up to attract more traffic on the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) So far upto 22.2.1984 the total earnings from the operation of 'Palace on Wheels' is to the tune of Rs. 1.47 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Intensive efforts are being made to publicise and promote this train in U.K. and other countries in close coordination with the Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation. This includes distribution of advertising material abroad, giving advertisement in foreign papers/magazines, contacting various travel agencies etc.

Filling up of Vacancies Reserved for SC/ST

1915. SHRI RAM KUMAR MEENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is backlog in regard to the filling of vacancies of Group A to D (Class-I to IV) in various categories of jobs in the Ministry of Railways reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether any efforts have been made to fill up these vacancies reserved for SC/ST ; and

(d) the time by which the backlog of vacancies reserved for SC/ST is likely to be wiped out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) There is no backlog in Group A & D. However, there is backlog in group B and C due to non-availability of suitable SC/ST candidates. As per extant rules, this backlog is carried forward to subsequent years for making good.

(c) and (d) Recruitment to Group B and C is done through the Union Public Service Commission and Staff Selection Commission respectively. The backlog of SC/ST in recruitment categories is added to the normal reserved vacancies when sending indents to UPSC/SSC. Clearance of backlog in promotional categories will depend upon the availability of eligible SC/ST candidates in the zone of consideration.

India-Aided Projects in Bhutan

1916. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether review was made of the progress of India aided projects in Bhutan the recent visit of the King of Bhutan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) No Sir, no specific review of India aided projects in Bhutan was undertaken during the recent visit of the King of Bhutan. Generally speaking these projects are progressing satisfactorily.

Western World Reaction to the Film "Gandhi"

1917. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have come across information that after the film

"Gandhi" was shown in the Western World, tremendous anti-Indian Campaign was launched and not only Gandhiji but our entire philosophy was attacked ; if, details thereof ; and

(b) the reaction of Government and steps taken to prevent our cultural pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) The response of the international media to the film "Gandhi" has been almost universally favourable. The film has attracted a chorus of praise through the world. However, a few fringe voices have been raised against the overwhelming consensus, making critical observations about the film and about Mahatma Gandhi himself. Such critical comments have been rebutted effectively by our Missions abroad through letters to editors, through direct contact with the media personalities concerned and through the supply of material. Some foreign journals have on their own reacted strongly against the attempts to denigrate Mahatma Gandhi.

Declaring October 2 as Gandhi National day in the United States

1918. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a resolution was introduced in the US House of Representatives to declare October 2, as Gandhi National Day in the United States;

(b) if so, the details of the Plan to declare 2 October as Gandhi Day in USA and whether it has been so declared ; and

(c) whether Government of India are also considering to declare some day in India on reciprocal basis if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The resolution could not be approved by the House in time for 1983. It is likely that the matter may be pursued with the object of declaring the 2nd October, 1984, as a National Day of recognition for Mahatma Gandhi.

(e) No, Sir, this is not under Government's consideration.

Spare Parts for Tarapur from Germany and Italy

1919. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that spare parts for the Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant, which India is negotiating to buy from West Germany and Italy, are in fact second hand parts from old reactor that have been shut down in those countries and that they may also contaminate Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The Government do not intend buying second-hand spare parts from old reactors in either the Federal Republic of Germany or Italy for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

(b) Does not arise.

National Policy to Reduce Road Accidents

1920. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any national policy to reduce the road accidents ; and

(b) if so, details of the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) With a view to prevent occurrence of road accidents, an action-plan has been decided upon for nation-wide implementation. The schemes for implementation at the Central level cover the Scheme of National Highway Patrolling on five selected sectors of National Highways as a pilot project, setting up of a driver's Training School at Delhi in association with Delhi Administration, and the arrangement for establishing by the Central Institute of Road Transport, a unit to train the instructors for drivers' training schools of the States.

State Governments, who have the executive responsibility with regard to road transport are to take action and have been addressed to ensure strict enforcement of regulations about grant of driving licences and physical fitness certificates for vehicles, comprehensive tests for the same ; a scheme for training of drivers through special schools as also in ITIs, Polytechnics and other Government Institutions and if necessary, by accredited Private Institutes, recruitment of only trained drivers to meet future requirements of public sector transport undertakings, organising of Highway Patrols for checking over-speeding, overloading and observance of road laws, quick disposal of cases of traffic offences through a system of trials by Executive Magistrates. The action programme also includes, and lays stress on, an intensive publicity mass media in order to promote public awareness of road safety, preparation and making publicity on road safety through short TV films/documentaries etc.

The State Governments have also been asked to set up Road Safety Cells, not only to formulate and put into action various road safety measures, but also to monitor their implementation.

मुख्य मंत्री का अन्य देशों का दौरा

1921. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 2 वर्षों के दौरान किन-किन मुख्यमंत्रियों ने अन्य देशों का दौरा किया ;

(ख) क्या ये दौरे सरकारी थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका प्रयोजन क्या था ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

National Commission for Indian Women for their Welfare

1922. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI N. K. SHEJWAL-
KAR :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for setting up of a permanent commission for Indian women on the lines of similar bodies/pattern of the Commission for the welfare of SC/ST/minorities ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATES OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHIELA KAUL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is already a national machinery for planning, monitoring and reviewing women's development programmes consisting of a National Committee and Steering and Coordination Committees. In the circumstances, it is not found advisable to have another parallel organisational structure with similar functions.

**Linking of Kandla Port with
Bhatinda by B. G. Line**

1923. SHRI L. S. TUR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kandla Port is being linked by Broad Gauge line from Bhatinda keeping in view the burden on other lines linked to Bombay Port which is not serving Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir ;

(b) whether the length of this line is 809 km. from Bhatinda via Samdari-Luni-Jodhpur-Bikaner-Bhildi-Samakhiali; and

(c) whether from Samakhiali to Kandla there is already broad gauge line and whether it will also help in developing the backward areas of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Sir, the Kandla Port is already connected with Bhatinda on the Broad Gauge via Ahmedabad, and the Western Railway Rajdhani route. There is no proposal at present to provide any other track, due to severe constraint of resources.

(b) No, Sir. The length of the line from Bhatinda to Samkhiali via Bikaner, Jodhpur, Samdari, Luni and Bhildi is over 1000 kms.

(c) Broad Gauge line exists between Kandla to Samkhiali. Kandla is however, already connected through the B.G. System to the different stations.

**Theft of Rare Gifts From
Patna Museum**

1924. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL :
SHRI AJIT BAG :
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA
HALDER :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the theft from Patna Museum of some of the rare gifts ;

(b) if so, details of the said theft with list of items thus stolen ;

(c) actions initiated by Government to identify and arrest the culprits ;

(d) the result achieved ; and

(e) if no action has been initiated so far, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (e) 'Museum' is a State subject and the Government of Bihar is administratively concerned with the Patna Museum. Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

राजनयिक की हत्या

1925. श्री टी० एम० सांवत : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
(क) ब्रिटेन में भारतीय राजनयिक की हत्या के पीछे किन संगठनों का हाथ था ;

(ख) 'कश्मीर मुक्ति मोर्चा' के प्रमुख सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उन्हें किस राज्य का समर्थन प्राप्त है ; और

(ग) राजनयिकों की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) बर्निघंम में सहायक कमिश्नर श्री आर० एच० म्हात्रे का 3 फरवरी, 1984 को अपहरण कर लिया

गया और 5 फरवरी, 1984 को उनकी हत्या कर दी गई। अपने आप को काश्मीर लिबरेशन आर्मी कहने वाले एक संगठन ने इस घृणित अपराध की जिम्मेवारी कबूल की है। हमने अब तक ऐसी किसी "सेना" के बारे में नहीं सुना है। ब्रिटिस पुलिस ने अब तक जिन व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया है उनमें से कुछ जम्मू और काश्मीर मुक्ति मोर्चे की यू०के० शाखा के साथ घनिष्ठ संबंध रखते हैं जिसका मुख्यालय बर्मिंघम में है।

(ख) जम्मू और काश्मीर मुक्ति मोर्चे का मुख्यालय रावलपिंडी में था और वहाँ के इसके सक्रिय सदस्यों के नाम हमें मालूम नहीं हैं। अमानउल्ला खान जम्मू काश्मीर मुक्ति मोर्चे की यू०के० शाखा का अध्यक्ष है।

(ग) वियना अभिसमय के अन्तर्गत विदेशी मिशनों तथा विदेशों में नियुक्त कर्मियों की सुरक्षा मेजवान सरकारों का दायित्व है। फिर भी जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक समझा गया है हमने अपनी ओर से भी पर्याप्त उपाय किए हैं, लेकिन इन्हें प्रकट करना मुनासिब नहीं होगा।

Construction of Railway Lines of Defence Importance

1926. SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways had undertaken construction of certain railway lines which are of vital defence importance ; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating when the work of these railway lines was started and what was their schedule of completion, the reasons for delay in the completion of these strategic railway lines and the steps taken by the Government to complete these lines within a stipulated period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) Some strategic lines of importance for defence have been taken up for construction as well as for gauge conversion.

These include some lines on the Northern Railway and Western Railway, details of which are included in the statement attached. The target dates for completion are also indicated in the statement. But these target dates are dependent on the funds allotment made year by year.

Statement

New Lines Under Construction

S. No.	Name of Project	Year of W.P.	Length (kms.)	Cost (Rs. in crores)	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6

Northern Railway

1.	Bhatinda Bye Pass	82-83	8.30	2.96	1985-86
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Western Railway

2.	Bhuj-Naliya	81-82	110.00	41.00	1986-87
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1	2	3	4	5	6
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Gauge Conversions (Defence Importance)

3.	Suratgarh-Sarupsar-Anupgarh	82-83	78.00	16.64	1984-85
4.	Suratgarh-Bikaner	82-83	182.00	43.38	1985-86

Highest possible priority is being accorded to the above projects, in the matter of allotment of funds and efforts are being made to complete the works within the targets, as indicated above.

**U.S. Military Bases in Bangladesh
Sri Lanka and Pakistan**

1927. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether three Sr. US Asia Pacific Command officials visited the Chittagong Port and the area around St. Martin and Manpura Island in Bangladesh during the first week in January, 1984 ;

(b) whether Bangladesh Government had denied that any understanding over providing facilities to the US for a naval base has been reached ;

(c) whether the Government of India has examined these reports ;

(d) whether Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka have provided military bases in their countries and have also agreed to provide refilling facilities of their aircrafts and fighters ; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Government have no such information.

(b) and (c) The Bangladesh Government have informed us through diplomatic channels that there is no truth in the press reports that have appeared on the subject.

(d) While Government have seen press reports to this effect, they have no information confirming the reports.

(e) The countries in question being non-aligned countries, Government hope that in accordance with the criteria for the Movement's membership there should be no question of their even considering the grant of any military bases or facilities to foreign powers.

**Renewal of Railway Track in
Sixth Plan**

1928. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the Sixth Plan, a total of about 29,000 kilometres of track was estimated to require renewal ;

(b) how much has been renewed till now and how much more is expected to be renewed in the remaining Plan period ;

(c) steps being taken in this regard ;
and

(d) the programme-schedule of
renewal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a)
Sir, the arrears existing at the beginning
of the Sixth Five-Year Plan were
estimated to be approximately 13,000
kms and the arising of renewals in the
plan period are expected to be around
16,000 kms.

(b) 5792 kms of track has been
renewed during the Sixth Plan period
upto December, 1983. It is estimated
that about 9100 km of track will be
renewed by the end of Plan period.

(c) and (d) Allocation of funds for
track renewals for 1984-85 has been
increased to Rs. 350 crores (gross) as
compared to Rs. 298.7 crores (gross) in
1983-84. Similarly, the physical target
has also been increased to 2500 km in
1984-85 against target of 2100 km in
1983-84. Constant efforts are being
made to secure higher allocation of
funds in the Railway Plan.

Flyover bridge at Balasore in S.E. Railway

1929. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the fly-over bridge at
Balasore in South-East Railway is near-
ing completion ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the
project involved and the time took for
its completion ;

(c) what are the main reasons for
delaying the completion of this bridge ;
and

(d) when it will be opened for
public ?

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

(b) The original estimated cost of
work is Rs. 93,52,930 (Rly's share
Rs. 43,14,345) which may need
revision. This work was sanctioned in
1977-78 Works Programme.

(c) The work has been progressed
as per programme and there has been no
delay on the part of the Railway.

(d) The road over bridge will be
opened to traffic after the work on
approaches being executed by State
Government is completed. It is expected
to be opened on 1.4.84.

Reported Pronouncement by Russian Leader to Settle International Problems

1930. PROF. MADHU DANDA-
VATE : Will the Minister of EX-
TERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to
state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the
new Soviet leader Mr. Konstantin
Chernenko speaking in Moscow on 14
February, 1984 called for "honest
negotiations between equals which
respect the security of each side to
settle international problems" ?

(b) if so, what is the reaction of
the Government to this important
pronouncement by the Soviet leader ;
and

(c) whether the Government will
utilise this policy pronouncement to
secure the withdrawal of Soviet troops
from Afghanistan through negotiation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a)
Yes Sir.

(b) Government of India welcomes
all pronouncements aimed at improving

international understanding and trust among nations.

(c) Government of India has consistently advocated a negotiated political settlement of the Afghanistan issue based on certain commonly accepted elements, of which the most important are, complete cessation of all interference and intervention, opposition to the presence of foreign troops and furnishing all reliable guarantees against all foreign interference. We have expressed our keen interest in the security, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the non-aligned status of Afghanistan. The Government makes efforts to utilise every opportunity to enable progress towards a negotiated settlement.

महानगरों में कुष्ठ रोगियों की संख्या
तथा महिला कुष्ठ रोगियों की
संख्या में वृद्धि

1931. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के प्रमुख महानगरों में कुष्ठ रोगियों की अनुमानित कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त महानगरों में गत 10 वर्षों के दौरान महिला कुष्ठ रोगियों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इन महानगरों में उक्त महिलाओं के उपचार के लिये महिला कुष्ठ गृहों या अस्पतालों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(घ) इन महिला कुष्ठ रोगियों के पुनर्वास के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी)
(क) देश के मुख्य महानगरों में कुष्ठ रोगियों की अनुमानित संख्या इस प्रकार है :

1. बम्बई	72000
2. कलकत्ता	53000
3. मद्रास	26,100
4. दिल्ली	1500

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रमाण नहीं है कि महिलाओं को कुष्ठ रोग अधिक होता है ।

(ग) इन महानगरों में महिला रोगियों के लिए अलग कुष्ठ रोग क्लिनिक काम नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुष्ठरोग से पीड़ित महिला रोगियों के पुनर्वास की कोई अलग योजना नहीं है ।

Transportation of Railway Stores By Road

1932 SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have incurred huge revenue loss due to the fact that railway stores are being transported by other modes of transport by all zonal railways ;

(b) if so, the volume and value of loss thus incurred during the past three years ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to avert this loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No. Sir. It is not correct to say that Railway has incurred huge revenue loss due to transportation of railway stores by means of transport other than Railway services. Other modes of transport are resorted to only in exceptional cases that too normally in cases of consignments to be sent in less than a full wagon load where the material is very urgently needed and the alternative mode of transport is quicker. This is done with a view to avoid revenue loss due to idling of assets for want of spares and thus saving is more than the cost of other means of transport.

(b) In view of above, the question of volume and value of loss does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Leave Salary in cases of compulsory retirement

1933. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Railways the retired employees are being paid with leave salary for their un-utilised leave to the maximum limit of 180 days but the employees who are retired compulsorily with three months salary in lieu of three months notice, are not paid with leave salary for such period of three months ; and thus a double penalty is imposed on railway employees at a time ;

(b) guidelines to retire an employee with three months' salary in lieu of three months notice ;

(c) measures taken to prevent compulsory and maintain job security of the employees ;

(d) total number of cases of compulsory retirement in the years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983, Division-wise,

Zone-wise and year-wise separately ; and

(e) reasons for re-introducing the review system for the railway employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a), (b), (c) and (e) A Statement is attached in reply to Parts (a), (b), (c) and (e) of the question.

(d) In regard to Part (d) of the question, information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Statement

A railway employee may be compulsorily retired from service as a measure of penalty under the Discipline & Appeal Rules after following the prescribed procedure. Provision also exists under Rule 2046 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code Volume-II (corresponding to Fundamental Rule 56) and paragraph 620 of the Manual of Railway Pension Rules for prematurely retiring a railway employee on completion of prescribed age/length of service. In cases of premature retirement under these rules Government has the option either to give the employee three months' notice or three months' pay and allowances in lieu thereof. Both in cases of compulsory retirement as a measure of penalty and in cases of premature retirement under the prescribed rules the railway employee is eligible for payment towards encashment of leave salary due and admissible, subject to a maximum of 180 days. In cases of premature retirement, however, where Government gives three month's pay and allowances in lieu of notice the employee has the option to apply for leave within the period for which such pay and allowances were given and where he is granted leave, the leave salary shall be allowed only for the period of leave excluding that period for which pay and allowances in lieu of notice been allowed. The question of imposi-

tion of double penalty does not, therefore, arise since the employee gets either full pay and allowances in lieu of notice or full leave salary for the period of leave sanctioned.

Detailed and elaborate administrative guidelines prescribing the criteria for premature retirement of railway employees in terms of provisions contained in the relevant rules referred to above, exist. These guidelines are intended to ensure that the power to retire an employee prematurely is exercised in the public interest fairly and not impartially and arbitrarily. A summary of the criteria prescribed for premature retirement is given in the annexure enclosed.

Since in cases of premature retirement under the rules there is no arbitrariness and the guidelines prescribed are to be rigidly adhered to, it ensures job security to the employees.

As indicated in the summary of the guidelines annexed there is a provision for review of cases of premature retirement under the rules. The question of re-introduction of review system does not, therefore, arise.

The following are the criteria to be observed in cases of premature retirement of employees under the rules :

- (i) Premature retirement should not be enforced if an employee is due to retire on superannuation within a period of one year from the date of consideration of his case ; it is not to be enforced generally in the case of Class IV Staff other than those governed by the Pension Rules.
- (ii) The decision to retire an employee prematurely will not be taken by an individual officer but by a Committee of 3 officers which will consider each case keeping in view the following :

- (a) only such employees whose

integrity is doubtful or who have been found to be ineffective in their current post over a period of time will be retired. While considering the case the fitness of the employee in the lower post from which he has been promoted will also be considered.

- (b) The entire service record of an officer should be considered at the time of review. No employee should ordinarily be retired on grounds of ineffectiveness if his service during the preceding 5 years, or where he has been promoted to an higher post during that 5 years' period, his service in the higher post, has been found satisfactory.

2. The appropriate authority will consider the recommendations of the Committee in each case before taking a final decision to retire the employee in public interest and while doing so the appropriate authority should exercise an independent judgement in this regard, taking into account the fitness or otherwise of the employee for being retained in the next lower post.

3. Premature retirement under these Rules is not to be adopted to retire an employee on grounds of specific acts of misconduct or as a substitute for action under the Discipline & Appeal Rules.

4. A railway employee who has been prematurely retired may represent against such retirement which will be examined to see whether any new facts or any aspect of a fact already known but not taken into account has been brought to light. After this a second Review Committee will go into the representation and make suitable recommendations. The authority empowered to pass final orders on the representation will do so in the light of the recom-

mendations of the second Review Committee. The final orders of the Ministry of Railways will be necessary in all cases where the appropriate authority rejects, after a due consideration of the committee's recommendation, the representation against premature retirement.

**Motilal Nehru Government Polytechnic,
Pondicherry**

1934. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE, be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for restructuring of staff pattern including teaching and non-teaching technical supporting staff/suggested by the Pondicherry Administration has been sent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Ministry of Education has only cleared restructuring proposal only upto the level of teaching staff;

(c) if so, the reasons for not clearing the restructuring proposals relating to non-teaching supporting Technical staff of Motilal Nehru Government Polytechnic, Pondicherry; and

(d) whether steps are being taken to restructure the staff pattern of non-teaching supporting technical staff of Motilal Nehru Government Polytechnic, Pondicherry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (d) Technical clearance on behalf of the All India Council for Technical Education for the proposals of restructuring of the teaching staff in the Motilal Nehru Government Polytechnic, Pondicherry, has been given. Detailed proposals for administrative and financial sanction both for teaching and non-teaching staff are awaited from the Union Territory Administration.

**Plinthage Area of the Visakhapatnam
Port**

1935. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total plinthage area of the Visakhapatnam Port;

(b) out of which, how much land was acquired from the State Government and how much from private individuals;

(c) when they were so acquired; and

(d) how much land had been used for actual official purposes of the port;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) The total plinthage area of Visakhapatnam Port is 10,462.92 acres, out of which 6258.67 acres of land were acquired from the State Government and 4114.25 acres from private individuals.

(c) 10,218.72 acres of land were acquired in 1920 and 154.20 acres in 1969. The rest of 90.00 acres is foreshore and reclaimed land.

(d) 1155 acres of land are in direct use of the Port Trust, 3078.66 acres have been leased to Government Departments and 2689.45 acres to other Port users on a long term basis.

जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय
में प्रवेश हेतु परीक्षा

1936. श्री रामप्यारे पनिका : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्व-विद्यालय ने इस वर्ष प्रवेश परीक्षा शुरू करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इसके परीक्षा केन्द्रों के क्या नाम हैं तथा परीक्षा किस तरह लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिये कोई समिति बनायी हुई है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उपरोक्त समिति की अब तक कोई बैठक हुई है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो कब और उसमें क्या निर्णय लिये गये और यदि कोई बैठक नहीं हुई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ख) जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा चलाए जा रहे स्नातकोत्तर और अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों में दाखिला अभी तक परिसर में आयोजित पूर्व प्रवेश लिखित परीक्षा और साक्षात्कार के आधार पर दिया जाता था। भारी संख्या में देश भर के उम्मीदवारों को विश्वविद्यालय में दाखिला प्राप्त करने का अवसर प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि शैक्षिक वर्ष 1984-85 से प्रवेश परीक्षा पूरे देश में निम्नलिखित 21 केन्द्रों पर आयोजित की जानी चाहिए :

1. विजय वाड़ा
2. हैदराबाद
3. मद्रास
4. बंगलौर
5. त्रिवेन्द्रम
6. बम्बई
7. अहमदाबाद
8. श्रीनगर
9. नागपुर

10. रांची
11. भुवनेश्वर
12. शिलांग
13. गोहाटी
14. लखनऊ
15. कलकत्ता
16. दिल्ली
17. जयपुर
18. चण्डीगढ़
19. पटना
20. भोपाल
21. देहरादून

यह भी निर्णय लिया गया है कि एम० ए०/एम०एस०सी० कार्यक्रमों में दाखिले के लिए कोई साक्षात्कार नहीं होगा।

(ग) से (ङ) : प्रवेश परीक्षा आयोजित करने के लिए कार्य प्रणाली तैयार करने हेतु स्कूलों के डीनों अथवा उनके द्वारा मनोनीत व्यक्तियों की एक समिति गठित की गई है। समिति ने फरवरी-मार्च, 1984 में तीन बैठकें की और अपना कार्य पूरा किया। समिति ने यह सिफारिश की कि यदि शैक्षिक परिषद द्वारा अनुमोदन किया जाय तो दाखिले 10 मार्च, 1984 तक विज्ञापित किए जाएं और प्रवेश परीक्षा जून, 1984 के शुरू में आयोजित की जाए।

Newsitem Captioned "Mystery Disease Kills Two in South Delhi"

1937. SHRI GHUFPAN AZAM :
SHRI M. RAMAGOPAL
REDDY :
SHRI BALKRISHNA
WASNIK :

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

(a) whether Government's attention had been drawn to a news item captioned "Mystery disease kills 2 in South Delhi" as reported in "Indian Express" dated 15 February, 1984,

(b) if so, whether the health authorities have investigated the disease; and

(c) if so, full details of the disease and remedial measures adopted by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) The Government have seen the Press Report of 15.2.1984. However, before that, on the receipt of the report of mysterious disease in the Chitranjan Park area, the Government had already deputed a team of Epidemiologists from the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi to investigate the matter. Two children had died. On an extensive investigation and Laboratory test, it was revealed that there was no mysterious disease but 'menigococcal meningitis' an acute bacterial disease characterised by sudden onset of fever, intense headache, nausea etc. Necessary remedial measures have been and are being taken persistently. The affected area has been sprayed with insecticides. Mass blood survey has been carried out by local authorities. Adequate diagnostic facilities have been made available. The public at large has been advised to report such fever cases to the hospital for treatment. Health education measures have been intensified. Surveillance measures have been emphasised.

Sino-India Border Talks

1938. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the light of the result of the fourth round of talks between India and China held in the Sino-Indian border question on October 1983, an other round of talks is likely to take place with China;

(b) if so, the proposed time and venue of the next round of talks; and

(c) whether any precise issues have been sorted out for discussion as a result of the fourth round if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) Bilateral talks at the official level have been taking place between India and China at fairly regular intervals in Beijing and New Delhi since 1981. The dates of all the four rounds held so far have been decided through mutual consultations between the two Governments. In keeping with the pattern so far the next round should be in Beijing. No dates have been fixed yet for the next round.

(c) The dialogue will continue from where it was left off in the last round.

Electrification of Delhi-Jhansi Line

1940. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state by what time electrification will be completed for running of trains between Delhi to Jhansi and how much spare line capacity will be made available because of running of such trains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : Electrification of Delhi-Jhansi Section is expected to be completed by March, 1988. Electrification improves loads and speeds of trains but a precise evaluation cannot be made of the benefit to line capacity from these factors.

Opening of Pasulia, Rajgoda and Durgachak Halt Stations

1941. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the plan and programme for the

opening of Basulia (Sutahata), Rajgoda (Kelomal) and Durgachak Halt Stations;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) what would the naming of these stations; and

(d) the reasons of delay in opening of these stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (d) Sutahata and Kelomal were originally planned for being opened as crossing stations at the time of the construction of the Haldia-Panskura line but due to non-materialisation of the projected traffic, these stations were not opened as initially planned. It was decided later that these crossing stations would be opened as passenger halts. Efforts are being made by South Eastern Railway to open Rajgoda (Kelomal) crossing station for passenger traffic in April, 1984. Action has also been initiated to open Basulia (Sutahata) as a crossing station as early as possible. As regards passenger halt at Durgachak Town, necessary funds have been arranged and construction work would be started as early as possible.

These stations would be named as Rajagoda, Sutahata and Durgachak town respectively as recommended by the State Government concerned.

Over-bridge near Saidapet Station (Southern-Railway)

1942. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received by his Ministry for an over-bridge near Saidapet station, Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) - A proposal for construction of

a road under bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 11 on Jones Road at Saidapet is under the examination of the Railways and the State Government. The proposal will be considered for inclusion in the Railways future Works Programme after it is finalized and mutually accepted by the Railway and State Government, subject to the availability of funds.

Loss to Cement Manufacturers Due to Use of N-Type Box Wagons

1943. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received from Cement manufacturers that they have been incurring heavy losses due to the use of N-type box wagons; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such losses and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) On receipt of representations from the trade that it is not possible to load coal in Box 'N' wagons to the extent of their marked carrying capacity, the minimum weight for charge for slack coal and steam coal loaded in these wagons has been reduced to 55 tonnes and 54 tonnes respectively with effect from 1-12-1983, pending a review. Further loadability trials are in progress to determine whether any adjustment in the present minimum weight for charge is called for.

More Powers to Railway Protection Force to Ensure Safety of Railway Passengers

1944. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ministry had made a proposal to get more powers for the Railway Protection Force to ensure safety of travelling passengers;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to amend the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 to give more powers to Railway Protection Force;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) what are the other measures Government propose to take to safeguard the Railway passengers travel.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Suitable amendment to the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 were suggested to cover the following additional powers to RPF :

- (a) RPF to have powers to protect Railway property and Railway personnel both;
- (b) RPF to be authorised to take action against encroachments of Railway land and property;
- (c) RPF to be authorised to take action against unauthorised hawkers and vendors trading at Railway stations and in trains; and
- (d) RPF to have powers to investigate crimes committed within the jurisdiction of Railways and submit reports to the Magistrates.

(d) Security of the passengers and their belongings, is the responsibility of Govt. Railway Police which functions under control of State and they provide appropriate escort guards according to the assessment of the need and the availability of the manpower,

पासपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए कम्प्यूटरों का प्रयोग

1945. श्रीमती कृष्ण साही : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पासपोर्ट तैयार करने में कम्प्यूटरों का प्रयोग करने का निर्णय लिया है और यदि हां, तो इस योजना को कब और कहाँ शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) देश में गत पांच वर्षों अर्थात् 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान कितने पासपोर्ट जारी किए गए ; और

(ग) ऐसे कितने मामले सरकार की जानकारी में आए हैं जिनमें यह सिद्ध हो गया है कि जाली पासपोर्ट जारी किए गए हैं और उन मामलों में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) जी, हां। आवश्यक आंकड़ों के कम्प्यूटरीकरण का पहला चरण पूरा हो चुका है। भारत और विदेशों में स्थित पासपोर्ट जारी करने वाले सभी प्राधिकरणों को ये आंकड़े उपलब्ध कराए जा रहे हैं।

पासपोर्ट संबंधी कार्य के अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी क्रमिक रूप में कम्प्यूटर का इस्तेमाल करने का प्रस्ताव है। राष्ट्रीय सूचना केन्द्र के साथ सलाह-मशविरे से इस योजना के व्यौरे तैयार किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) देश में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान जारी किए गए पासपोर्टों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

1980-81	—	1001,386
1981-82	—	1450,416
1982-83	—	1597,865
1983-84 (जनवरी		
1984 तक)		1326,075

(ग) सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं आया है जहां जाली पासपोर्ट जारी किए गए हों तथापि पासपोर्टों में घोखा-धड़ी के मामले जब भी सरकार की जानकारी में आते हैं तो कानून प्रवर्तन प्राधिकारियों को दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाई के लिए विधित सूचना दी जाती है।

Loss Suffered by Public Sector Shipping Companies

1946. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
SHRI RAMVATAR SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Sector Shipping Companies are facing serious financial crisis and that their aggregate loss during 1983-84 is anticipated to be much higher than the losses suffered by them during 1982-83; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the reasons for the financial crisis in these shipping companies and the steps taken by the Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) Yes.

(b) The exact loss suffered by the SCI & the M.L.L. during 1983-84 would be known by September, 1984

on finalisation of accounts for the year in question. However, from the revenue estimates and other financial forecasts it appears that the SCI may suffer a loss of about Rs. 42.34 crores and the M.L.L. a loss of about Rs. 20.41 crores during 1983-84 as compared to a loss of Rs. 19.01 crores of M.L.L. during 1982-83.

The main reasons for the financial crisis in these Public Sector Shipping Companies are general fall in international trade, continuous fall in freight/charter rates and increased cost of operation. The steps being taken to improve the situation are revised procedure of bunker purchase, use of low grade oil by suitable modifications in the engines of the ships and economy in administrative expenses etc. In addition attempts are being made to dispose of some un-economic ships. Attempts are also being made to rationalise the shipping services to ensure maximum utilisation of ships. A decision has also been taken to merge the M.L.L. with the S.C.I.

बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले में
राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को चौड़ा,
मजबूत और उनकी मरम्मत
करने की योजना

1947. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारण जिले में मुजफ्फरपुर से रक्सोल तक और पिपरान कोठी से गोपालगंज तक और उसके आगे के दो राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को जहां कहीं भी आवश्यक हो, उन्हें चौड़ा करने, मजबूत करने और उनकी मरम्मत करने तथा उन्हें राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के मानदण्डों के अनुरूप बनाने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक

कार्यान्वित होगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान खंसारी) : (क) से (ग) मुजफ्फरपुर और रक्सौल के बीच दो राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 28 और 28 क दो लेन राजमार्ग हैं। पिपरीन कौठी और गोपालगंज के बीच और इसके आगे बिहार-उत्तर प्रदेश सीमा तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 28 के खंड की लंबाई 94 कि०मी० है और यह सिंगल लेन राजमार्ग है। इस सिंगल लेन सड़क को 54 कि०मी० की लंबाई में दो लेनों में (मजबूत किए बिना) चौड़ा करने का प्रावधान छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में किया गया है। इसके लिए, वार्षिक योजना 1983-84 में 88 लाख रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। इस कार्य के लिए नवम्बर, 1983 में 87.993 लाख रुपए की अनुमानित राशी पहले ही मंजूर की जा चुकी है। वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान और अधिक मांग के बारे में स्वीकृति दिए जाने के लिए विचार करने का प्रस्ताव है। तथापि, वास्तविक खंड, 1984-85 के दौरान नए कार्यों की स्वीकृति के लिए निधि की उपलब्धता पर आधारित होगा। वार्षिक योजना 1984-85 को अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। तथापि छठी योजना में, वर्तमान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 28 और 28 क को मजबूत किये जाने का कार्य शामिल नहीं है।

जहां तक मरम्मत कार्यों का संबंध है, सामान्य वार्षिक मरम्मत कार्यों और सुरक्षण कार्यों के अलावा जब कभी जरूरत होती है, तब विशेष मरम्मत और बाढ़ से

क्षतिग्रस्त मार्गों की मरम्मत का काम भी अनुमोदित किया जाता है।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में सुधार करना एक ऐसा काम है जो निरन्तर होता है इसलिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 28 और 28 क में और अधिक सुधार लाने के बारे में समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है।

Non Availability of Medicines in CGHS Dispensary, Srinivaspuri

1948. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the authorities that many vital medicines are not available in the Central Government Health Scheme Dispensary in Srinivaspuri, a Government colony in South Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure adequate supply of medicines to this dispensary ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) There was temporary shortage of some medicines in CGHS dispensary in Srinivaspuri. However, there is an established procedure to obtain emergency requirements in case of such temporary shortage which was followed in the present case also. Measures have already been taken to ensure adequate supply of medicines in the dispensary.

Per Capita Expenditure on Hospital Patients State-wise

1949. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

the State-wise and Union Territory-wise per capita expenditure on hospital patients (general) during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KU-

MUDBEN M. JOSHI) : Per capita (Public Sector) expenditure on Health (Medical (which include expenditure on hospital patients (general) and Public Health) during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80, is given in the Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1977-78 Rs.	1978-79 Rs.	1979-80 Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.49	16.07	17.26
2.	Assam including Mizoram	12.24	14.28	14.08*
3.	Bihar	6.94	8.86	9.61
4.	Gujarat	17.06	20.00	21.57
5.	Haryana	18.91	25.29	23.17
6.	Himachal Pradesh	30.41	51.40	61.93
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	38.57	53.20	66.82
8.	Karnataka	12.64	14.50	15.43
9.	Kerala	19.26	21.20	25.20
10.	Madhya Pradesh	10.76	11.61	17.05
11.	Maharashtra	16.88	21.41	25.34
12.	Manipur	22.98	35.73	73.86
13.	Meghalaya	39.98	54.59	81.22
14.	Nagaland	119.98	171.35	151.54
15.	Orissa	11.31	13.65	16.52
16.	Punjab	20.94	23.80	25.69
17.	Rajasthan	19.69	23.21	19.74
18.	Sikkim	68.50	82.10	71.42

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Tamil Nadu	14.73	16.72	16.83
20.	Tripura	21.21	25.86	30.32
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8.11	9.62	11.73
22.	West Bengal	16.54	17.73	20.12
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	55.15	79.53	91.49
24.	Goa, Daman, Diu	65.19	72.07	81.09
25.	Pondicherry	65.77	70.76	129.70
26.	Mizoram			107.70
Total		15.06	17.29	19.91

Notes : All-India total includes Central Government and Expenditure in respect of U.Ts. of A & N Islands, Chandigarh, D & N Haveli, Delhi and Lakshdweep.

*excluding Mizoram.

Shri Tariq Abdulla on Pak Delegation to UNO

1950. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Tariq Abdulla, brother of Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir had any time joined the Pakistani delegation to United Nations; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Pakistani delegation to the 20th session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1965 consisted of five representatives and six alternates. Mr. Tariq Abdulla was one of the alternate members of the delegation.

Development of Shipping

1951. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for development of Shipping in the country;

(b) whether shipping companies in India have been asked to furnish development plans for augmenting their fleet;

(c) what are the salient features of the proposal; and

(d) funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Shipping in the country is being developed in terms of the targets and approach contained in the 6th Five Year Plan document.

(b) The Chairman of the National Shipping Board, which is an advisory

body, has asked the companies to furnish their development plans to him separately. The information called for has not yet been received.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Committee on Revision of Scales of Pay of College and University Teachers

1952. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a committee has been appointed by the UGC under the Chairmanship of Prof. R.R. Mehrotra, to consider revision of scales of pay of college and university teachers;

(b) if so, who are its other members and if a time limit has been set for the submission of the report; and

(c) whether the committee would invite suggestion from the All India Federation of University and College teachers organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The University Grants Commission has set up a committee to consider the revision of pay scales of university and college teachers.

(b) The composition of the committee is indicated in the attached statement. According to the UGC, it is difficult to indicate any firm time limit for completion of the work of the committee at this stage.

(c) The committee has to decide its procedures of work including consultation, if necessary, with various interests.

Statement

List of Members

- | | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 1. | Professor R.C. Mehrotra,
Professor Emeritus,
Department of Chemistry,
Rajasthan University,
Jaipur & Member, UGC. | Chairman |
| 2. | Shri S. Hamid,
Vice-Chancellor,
Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh. | Member |
| 3. | Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa,
Vice-Chancellor,
Karnataka University,
Dharwad. | ; |

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------|
| 4. | Dr. (Mrs.) Vanaja Iyengar,
Vice-Chancellor,
Sri Padmavathi Mahila Vishwavidyalayan,
Tirupati-517502. | Member |
| 5. | Dr. D. Motiramani,
Vice-Chancellor,
Assam Agricultural University,
Jorhat. | ” |
| 6. | Professor N.M. Swani,
Director,
Indian Institute of Technology,
Delhi. | ” |
| 7. | Professor S. Ramaseshan,
Director,
Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore. | ” |
| 8. | Professor G.S. Bhalla,
Chairman,
Agricultural Prices Commission,
New Delhi. | ” |
| 9. | Professor C. Mande,
Nagpur University,
Nagpur. | ” |
| 10. | Professor R.K. Parimoo,
M.S. University of Baroda,
Baroda. | ” |
| 11. | Professor (Mrs.) Anita Banerjee,
Jadavpur University,
Calcutta. | ” |
| 12. | Dr. K.N. Udappa,
Former Director,
Institute of Medical Sciences,
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi. | ” |

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|-----|--|------------------|
| 13. | Shri Gladwin M. Ram,
Principal,
St. John's College,
Agra. | Member |
| 14. | Shri R.K. Chhabra,
Former Secretary, UGC,
New Delhi. | " |
| 15. | Shri M.R. Kolhatkar,
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Education & Culture,
Govt of India.
New Delhi. | " |
| 16. | Dr. Lata Singh,
Joint Secretary,
CSIR, New Delhi. | " |
| 17. | Shri S.C. Mahalik,
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Finance, New Delhi. | " |
| 18. | Prof. S.K. Khanna,
Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi. | Member Secretary |

Plight of Young Destitute Girls

1953. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA
RANE ;
SHRIMATI USHA
PRAKASH CHOUDHARI :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WEL-
FARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to revelations before the Supreme Court hundreds of girls are purchased, large scale bonded prostitutes and sordid plight of young destitute girls exist in Bombay;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of goondas, pimps and other unsocial elements flourish on the brothel earnings in several cities in the country;

(c) if so, whether any survey had been made about the immensity of this social evil; and

(d) the steps to be taken to put an end to this practice so damaging for the society and the nation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION

AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) No information is available.

(c) No survey has been made by the Government.

(d) The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, as amended in 1978, prohibits (i) keeping a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel (ii) living on the earnings of prostitution; (iii) procuring, including or taking women or girls for the sake of prostitution; (iv) detaining a woman or girl on premises where prostitution is carried on; (v) seducing or soliciting for purpose of prostitution; (vi) seduction of a woman or girl in custody. Any person who violates the provisions of the Act is liable on conviction, to punishment prescribed under the Act.

The Act provides for a specialised machinery for the detention and apprehension of cases involved in the vice and envisages the setting up of protective homes and correctional institutions for the care, protection, treatment, education and rehabilitations of the rescued women and girls. The enforcement of the Act, however, lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations who are being pursued to implement it effectively.

Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education

1954. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid greater emphasis on vocationalising higher secondary education;

(b) if so, the Central guidelines sent to different States and Union Territories therefore;

(c) the steps taken by different States in this regard; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments/Union Territories have been repeatedly requested to adopt the 10+2 pattern of school education which provides for vocational education at the +2 stage. The NCERT has been providing services like guidelines for training of personnel for vocational services; development of curricula and instructional materials; training of teachers for vocational courses; orientation programmes for teachers and officials; organisation of national seminars and workshops.

(c) and (d) At present 26 States/Union Territories have adopted the 10+2 system of school education. Out of these, 12 States/Union Territories namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Delhi and Pondichery have adopted vocationalisation at the +2 stage. The remaining states are expected to follow.

Opening of Primary Health Centre and Sub-Centres During 1984-85 in States and Orissa in Particular

1955. SHRI NITYANANDA

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

(a) whether Government propose to open additional Primary Health Centres, Subsidy Health Centres and Sub-Centres in the country during the 1984-85 financial year and Centrally Sponsored Programme;

(b) if so, the number of such Primary Health Centres, Subsidy Health Centres and Sub-Centres proposed to be opened in 1984-85 in Orissa; and

(c) the number of such Primary Health Centre and Sub-Centres proposed to be opened in different places of Balangir district of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, the establishment of Primary Health Centres and Subsidiary Health Centres is under the State Sector. Only establishment of Sub-Centres (except construction and Pay of (Male) Multi-purpose Workers) is financed by the Central Government.

(b) On the basis of annual plan discussion, tentatively, it is proposed to establish 7 Primary Health Centres, 13 Subsidiary Health Centres and 340 Sub-centres during 1984-85 in the State of Orissa.

(c) The location and number of centres to be opened are decided by the State Government.

शाहडोल स्टेशन पर कलिंग एक्सप्रेस और भोपाल बिलासपुर पैसेन्जर में पहले और दूसरे दर्जे के सवारी डिब्बों में बर्थ आरक्षण की व्यवस्था

1956. श्री बलबोर सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के जिला मुख्यालय शाहडोल स्टेशन में मध्य रात्रि के समय पहुंचने वाली निजामुद्दीन-पुरी (कलिंग एक्सप्रेस) और भोपाल-बिलासपुर (वाया बीना) पैसेन्जर रेलगाड़ियों में पहले और दूसरे दर्जे के सवारी डिब्बों में आरक्षण के लिए कितनी बर्थ उपलब्ध है;

(ख) यदि उस स्टेशन पर इन दोनों रेल गाड़ियों में आरक्षण के लिए कोई बर्थ उपलब्ध नहीं है, तो क्या प्रत्येक रेल गाड़ी में प्रत्येक दर्जे में पांच-पांच बर्थों के आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की जाएगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) शाहडोल स्टेशन को 144 डाउन निजामुद्दीन-पुरी कलिंग एक्सप्रेस में दूसरे दर्जे की 5 शायिकाओं (बिलासपुर में नियंत्रित) का कोटा आबंटित किया गया है। इस स्टेशन पर इस गाड़ी के पहले दर्जे में और 35 डाउन भोपाल-बिलासपुर पैसेन्जर गाड़ी के पहले और दूसरे दर्जे में किसी प्रकार के कोटे की व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है।

(ख) और (ग) 1-5-1984 से शाहडोल स्टेशन को 144 डाउन निजामुद्दीन-पुरी (कलिंग एक्सप्रेस) में पहले दर्जे की 2 शायिकाएं तथा 35 डाउन भोपाल-बिलासपुर (वाया बीना) में दूसरे दर्जे की 2 शायिकाएं आबंटित करने का विनिश्चय किया गया है।

Number of Mission Abroad Functioning Without Ambassadors

1157. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Missions abroad are functioning without Ambassadors; and

(b) steps being taken to fulfil the vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Six, Sir.

(b) The appointment of two Ambassadors/High Commissioners has been announced and the appointees are expected to take up their posts very shortly. Nominations for the other two posts are under consideration. It is intended to keep the remaining two Missions under charges d' affairs for the present.

BPT Resolution for According Sanction to its Revision of Rates of Certain Unremunerative Services

1958. SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a resolution passed by Bombay Port Trust for according sanction to its revision of the rates of certain unremunerative services; and

(b) whether Government are aware that Bombay Port Trust has been incurring a loss of Rs. 50 lakhs per month from October 1983 on berth charges and pier dues because it has failed to accord sanction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Proposals received from the ports for revision of port charges are required to be examined closely in the Ministry after taking into account all the relevant factors, like its reasonableness for the users, the effect of any upward revision on the volume of traffic to be received by the port and thus on the finances of the port itself etc. It cannot, therefore, be stated that the time taken by the Ministry in scrutinising such proposals amounts to causing a loss to the port. It may be

mentioned that the sanction in this case has already been issued on 22nd February, 1984.

Model/Regional Polytechnics

1959. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the establishment of Model/Regional Polytechnics in some States to act as a Pace-setting Polytechnic for other Polytechnics in the region; and

(b) if so, which are the States already considered therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) An Expert Committee has been set up to examine the issue.

(b) The report of the Committee is awaited.

Central School at Cuttack

1960. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Central School at Cuttack, Orissa has its no school building and no play ground;

(b) whether land allotted for the school building has been transferred;

(c) if so, whether requisite funds for the construction of the building have been sanctioned; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

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

(b) to (d) A plot of land measuring 5 acres has been allotted and taken over.

This is insufficient for running a Kendriya Vidyalaya. The Government of Orissa have been requested to allot another plot of 7 acres which has already been identified at the outskirts of the town. Funds for the construction of the building can be sanctioned only after the full requirement of land has been met.

US Attitude for Supply of Nuclear Fuel for Tarapur

1961. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a slight improvement in US attitude for supply of nuclear fuel for Tarapur Plant as reported in the "Hindustan Times" dated 17th December, 1983;

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other members of US delegation which visited India recently;

(c) outcome of discussions held between Indian authorities and visiting delegation in this regard; and

(d) whether India will approach the United States for supply of fuel for Tarapur Plant, if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) to (c) The US delegation which visited India in December 1983 was composed of two Congressmen from the US House of Representatives Committee on Science and Technology. These Congressmen, Representatives George Brown and James Sensenbrenner, were visiting India in their personal capacity and did not represent the US Administration. The Delegation could therefore not be viewed as an official US team for talks on Tarapur.

(d) The supply of fuel for Tarapur is being received from France since 1982. The US's responsibility to supply fuel was transferred to France with India's concurrence in November 1982.

Recognition to Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Prayag

1962. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindi University (Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Prayag (Allahabad) has approached Government to give recognition equivalent to other Universities or recognise Prathama and Madhyama equivalent to Matric and B.A. for the purpose of getting jobs in Government service and other Allied agencies;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Prathama and Madhyama have been recognised equivalent to B.A. and Matric only in Hindi subject ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The question of recognising the Prathama examination of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Prayag for the purpose of employment under the Central Government is still under consideration,

(c) Prathama and Madhyama (Visharad) examinations of the Sammelan have been recognised equivalent to Hindi standard of S.L.C. and B.A. respectively.

Registration of Bharat Brakes and Valves Equipment Limited as Supplier

1963. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) reasons for going to private sector for purchasing air brake system for railways while the public sector unit, Bharat Brakes and Valves Equipment Limited, Calcutta is producing the full and complete unit of air brake system; and

(b) the reason for withholding approval of registering the Bharat Brakes Valves Equipment Limited as manufacturer and supplier for air brake system by the Railway authorities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) It is not correct to state that Government are buying air brake equipment from the private sector only. Air brake equipment is being purchased from M/s. Westinghouse Saxby & Farmer, Calcutta—a West Bengal Government Undertaking, amongst others. At the time of last purchase of this equipment M/s. Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd. were not in the field of air brake manufacture nor did they request the Ministry of Railways to consider them as one of the potential suppliers.

(b) The firm have advised this Ministry in December 83 that they have gone into a collaboration with M/s. Oerlikon Buehrle Ltd. of Switzerland for the manufacture of air brakes. The question of registering them specifically for this purpose will arise only at the time of making the next purchase provided they are in a proven position to undertake the manufacture of an air brake system acceptable to the Indian Railways.

IDOI./Antiques Stolen from Government Museums

1964. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of idols/antiques stolen from Government Museums/National Archives and other agencies during the last three years; and

(b) steps taken by Government to recover them and how many have been recovered so far and what safety measures Government have taken in that regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) Five cases of theft involving 24 idols/antiques took place in the last three years from museums as per the information supplied by the C.B.I. Co-ordination Division.

(b) Out of the six objects stolen from the Museums under the control of the Archaeological Survey of India, two have been recovered so far. In regard to others, investigation by the police is in progress with help of the C.B.I. The following safety measures have been adopted by the Government to prevent thefts of antiquities :

1. Enforcement of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, which *inter-alia* provides for the following :

(i) Compulsory registration of certain categories of antiquities (Sculptures in all media, paintings and illustrated and illuminated manuscripts) with the Registering Officers;

(ii) Registering Officers to be informed regarding movements of such registered antiquities;

(iii) Dealing in antiquities to be restricted to licensed dealers;

(iv) Restriction on export of antiquities;

(v) Posting of Armed Guards in some of the important Centrally protected monuments and museums, under the control of the Archaeological Survey of India in addition to tightening of watch and ward arrangements and appointment of Security Officers in some Circle headquarters;

(vi) Construction of sculpture-sheds and new site museums.

2. In the year 1977 India ratified the Unesco Convention on the Means of Prohibiting Illicit Import, Export and

Transfer of Cultural Properties. The Convention *inter-alia* provides that the contracting parties would take steps for preventing illicit import, into their territories, of stolen cultural properties and for tracing and restoring such stolen properties to the countries concerned. The rights of the contracting parties under this Convention are, however, prospective to the signing of the Convention and not retrospective.

3. An Antique Cell has been opened in the Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation into cases of thefts and loss of antiquities.

4. Steps have already been initiated for documentation of loose sculptures, paintings, illustrated manuscripts, etc.

5. Archaeological Survey of India has posted its officers at important international sea-ports and air-ports to help the Customs authorities in preventing illegal export of antiquities by identifying objects which are antiquities. Further, Experts Advisory Committees have been set up in important towns in India to examine the objects meant for export in order to find if any of the objects is an antiquity in terms of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद छोटी लाइन को बड़ी
लाइन में बदलना

1965. श्री विरडा राम फुलवारिया :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद छोटी रेल लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में तबदील न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या इस छोटी रेल लाइन को दोहरा करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हां, तो उस योजना का व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी०
के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) दिल्ली-अहमदा-

बाद आमान परिवर्तन परियोजना का कार्य आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि साधनों की कमी के कारण योजना आयोग द्वारा परियोजना की स्वीकृति नहीं दी गयी है।

(ख) समूचे सी० ला० खंड को दोहरा करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। बहरहाल, यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए लाइन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से किशनगढ़-फुलेरा खंड (50.9 कि. मी.) में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का काम शुरू कर दिया गया है।

Nationalisation of Murtizapur-Yavatmal Railway Line

1966. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal or demand from the public to nationalise Murtizapur-Yavatmal railway line after the expiry of the agreement in existence;

(b) if so, what steps Government is taking in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.
K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c)
There is no proposal now for nationalising the Murtizapur-Yavatmal railway line. According to the agreement with the Central Provinces Railway Company Ltd., the Central Government can determine the purchase of the line at intervals of ten years. The next option for such determination falls due on 31-3-1987. A decision for nationalisation would have to be taken with reference to the financial viability, availability of alternative modes of transport in the area and other related factors, including availability of resources. All these factors would be considered when the matter gets reviewed before the next option date.

Payment of Special Pay to Shuntmen and Grounds Pointsmen of Dhanbad

1967. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shuntmen and Grounds Pointsmen working at some specific Stations and Yards have been paid Rs. 10/- as special pay from 1st April, 1980 whereas special pay of Rs. 10/- has been paid to Shuntmen and Grounds Pointsmen who are working at other Stations and Yards from 1st October, 1982;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and justification for this anomaly regarding payment of special pay; and

(c) action taken to make payment of this special pay to Shuntmen and Grounds Pointsmen of Dhanbad Station from 1st April, 1980 to 30th September, 1982 to remove this anomaly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Transportation of Unwanted Babies from Calcutta to America

1968. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that hundreds of unwanted babies are being transported from the slums of Calcutta to America;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any enquiry in this regard, if so what are the findings; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to stop the transportation of babies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) A report on the subject has been called for from the State Government of West Bengal.

एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में अनारक्षित डिब्बों की संख्या बढ़ाया जाना

1969. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नवम्बर, 1983 से 31 जनवरी, 1984 तक की अवधि में नई दिल्ली, दिल्ली जंक्शन और निजामुद्दीन रेलवे स्टेशनों पर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के लिए बेची गई आरक्षण टिकटों और साधारण टिकटों की अलग-अलग संख्या क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में सामान्य यात्रियों के लिये लगाये जाने वाले अनारक्षित डिब्बों की संख्या आरक्षित डिब्बों की संख्या की तुलना में बहुत कम है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में अनारक्षित सामान्य डिब्बों की संख्या बढ़ाने पर विचार करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) नवम्बर, 1983 से जनवरी, 84 तक की अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली क्षेत्र में मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के बेचे गये टिकटों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

आरक्षित टिकट — 1,798,002

अनारक्षित टिकट—2,613,490

(ख) और (ग) अनारक्षित सामान्य सेवा यानों की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में, रेलों की सामान्य नीति दो राजधानी एक्सप्रेसों को छोड़कर सभी मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में कम से कम ऐसे-2 यान लगाने की है। केवल दिन

में चलने वाली गाड़ियों में निरपवाद रूप से अधिक अनारक्षित सवारी डिब्बे लगाये जाते हैं।

इलाहाबाद रेल सेवा आयोग की जाँच

1970. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री इलाहाबाद रेल सेवा आयोग में कथित अनियमितताओं और भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में 28 जुलाई, 1983 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 838 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल सेवा आयोग इलाहाबाद के विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों की जाँच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्पश्चात् व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जाँच पूरी करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) अन्वेषणों में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में प्रलेखों और गवाहों की छान-बीन और जाँच अन्तर्निहित है।

भिखारियों का राज्यवार उन्मूलन

1971. श्री विजय कुमार यादव :

श्री छाँगुर राम :

श्री ए० आर० मल्लु : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में भिखारियों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भिखारियों की संख्या में प्रतिवर्ष तेजी से वृद्धि हो रही है, और यदि हाँ, तो गत चार वर्षों की वृद्धि के, वर्षवार आँकड़े क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार देश को भिखारियों से मुक्त करने का है, यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में क्या योजना बनी है और कब तक यह पूरी हो जाएगी; और

(घ) भिखारी पुनर्वास योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक कितने व्यक्ति लाभान्वित हुए हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) और (ख) देश में भिखारियों की संख्या का अनुमान लगाने के लिये कोई व्यापक सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है फिर भी, 1971 की जनगणना रिपोर्ट से 10,11,679 भिखारियों, आवारागर्दों आदि का अनुमान लगाया गया है। राज्यवार जानकारी विवरण के रूप में संलग्न है। 1981 जनगणना के आँकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। अतः यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि क्या भिखारियों की संख्या बढ़ गई है।

(ग) और (घ) भिक्षावृत्ति विरोधी कानून तथा भिक्षावृत्ति विरोधी कार्यक्रमों की क्रियान्विति की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश प्रशासनों की है। 15 राज्यों और 2 केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों ने भिक्षावृत्ति विरोधी अधिनियम बनाए हैं। सरकार अधिनियमों और कार्यक्रमों की प्रभावी क्रियान्विति की आवश्यकता के लिए राज्यों से विचार विमर्श कर रही है।

विवरण

राज्य	कुल जनसंख्या	
	पुरुष	स्त्री
1	2	3
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	66,675	49,151
असम	12,432	14,162
बिहार	30,181	16,562
गुजरात	30,119	7,035
हरियाणा	6,535	830
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,843	699
जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	5,751	1,378
केरल	6,729	5,630
मध्य प्रदेश	55,024	28,009
महाराष्ट्र	57,553	34,978
मणिपुर	233	142
मेघालय	146	34
कर्नाटक	32,361	20,292
नांगालैंड	95	58
उड़ीसा	25,387	21,240
पंजाब	10,028	1,475
राजस्थान	37,227	10,063
सिक्किम	242	154
तमिलनाडू	13,281	9,869
त्रिपुरा	1,291	2,326
उत्तर प्रदेश	92,757	1,08,441
पश्चिम बंगाल	1,03,584	86,424
केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश		
अण्डमान और निकोबार दीप समूह	21	8
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	14	16
चण्डीगढ़	47	10

1	2	3
दादर और नगर हवेली	4	13
दिल्ली	1,352	269
गोवा, दमन और दीव	317	757
लक्षद्वीप	1	1
पांडिचेरी	271	164
	जोड़ : 5,91,501	4,20,178

स्रोत : तालिका "ख" VIII 1971 जनगणना

महापंजीयक का कार्यालय

(10% ग्रामीण और 20% शहरी आंकड़ों पर आधारित आंकड़े)

* ऐसे मामले शामिल हैं जैसे आय साधन का बिना उल्लेख किये आत्मनिर्भर महिलाएं तथा जिनका जीवन निर्वाह का अनिदिष्ट साधन है और जो आर्थिक रूप से किसी उत्पादक कार्य में न लगी हों।

Development Plan of Shipping Companies for Fleet Expansion

1972. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the National Shipping Board has asked shipping companies to furnish their development plans for augmenting their fleet;

(b) if so, the details of the plan submitted by the shipping companies on the advice of the Chairman, National Shipping Board;

(c) the recommendations made by the Chairman, National Shipping Board to the Government for sanctioning the plan; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to implement it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) Yes.

(b) The information has been asked for in January, 1984. Replies from the shipping companies are still awaited by the Chairman, National Shipping Board.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Recognised Medical Colleges Functioning in India State-wise

1973. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of recognised medical colleges functioning in India, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that recognition has been denied to certain medical colleges by the Centre, if so, the details of these medical colleges and the reasons for not giving them recognition;

(c) number of medical colleges which are running by private institution without recognition by the Government

and if so, whether they have applied to the Government for recognition; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d) The MBBS qualifications of 106 medical colleges functioning in the country stood recognised by the Medical Council of India. However, it was found on inspection by the Medical Council of India that out of these, the facilities provided by way of staff, building, hospital, equipment, library and laboratory, etc. of nine colleges were not adequate. These colleges were advised to remove the deficiencies. The compliance reports received from them would be taken into account by the Medical Council of India while according recognition/approval to their medical qualifications.

Out of the four private medical colleges whose medical qualifications have not so far been recognised by the Medical Council of India, one has approached the Council for the purpose of recognition of its medical qualifications.

Countries Participated in Leprosy Congress

1974. **SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :**

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) whether a Leprosy Congress has been held in India recently to study the causes of the leprosy and the treatment of the leprosy;

(b) the names of the countries participated and the number of the delegates attended; and

(c) the details of the suggestions made to check rise in this disease and to treat present patients suffering from leprosy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes,

(b) 1463 delegates from 90 countries participated in the Congress. The names of the participating countries are given in the statement.

(c) The major recommendations are as under :

(i) Treatment of leprosy with Multi-Drug therapy has been recommended with a combination of the following drugs :

Clofazimine, Rifampicin, Depsone, Prothionamide/Ethionamide.

Any three drugs are to be used for infections cases and the combination of Rifampicin and Dapsone for non-infectious cases. Introduction of these combinations therapy in all the endemic countries, as soon as possible, has been strongly recommended.

(ii) Control and final eradication of leprosy can be achieved through early detection and regular treatment of patients through all available methods. Governments have been requested to intensify the Campaign for early detection and regular treatment.

(iii) Regular orientation courses for doctors and intensive education for the community and patients is essential. For this extensive use of media to disseminate of knowledge on leprosy through Radio, Television and News Papers is absolutely essential and the Governments in various endemic countries are being requested in this regard.

(iv) Out of the four Candidates' Vaccines, two are from India. The efficacy of this Vaccine will be known only after a period of ten-fifteen years after assessing their suitability these vaccine are to be put on trial in human beings.

Statement

List of Countries Participated in the XII International Leprosy Congress,
New Delhi 1984

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Angola | 40. Mali |
| 2. Argentina | 41. Malta |
| 3. Australia | 42. Maroc |
| 4. Austria | 43. Martinique |
| 5. Bangladesh | 44. Mexico |
| 6. Belgium | 45. Mozambique |
| 7. Benin | 46. Nepal |
| 8. Bhutan | 47. Netherlands |
| 9. Brazil | 48. Niger |
| 10. Burma | 49. Nigeria |
| 11. Cameroun | 50. Norway |
| 12. Canada | 51. Pakistan |
| 13. Cape Verde | 52. Papua New Guinea |
| 14. China | 53. Paraguay |
| 15. Columbia | 54. Philippines |
| 16. Comeres | 55. Rep. of Congo |
| 17. France | 56. Rep. Dominicana |
| 18. Cote D' Ivorie | 57. Saudi Arabia |
| 19. Egypt | 58. Senogal |
| 20. Ethiopia | 59. Sierra Leone |
| 21. Germany | 60. Singapore |
| 22. Ghana | 61. Somalia |
| 23. Greece | 62. Spain |
| 24. Guadeloupe | 63. Taiwan |
| 25. Guine Bissau | 64. Tanzania |
| 26. Guyana | 65. Tehad |
| 27. Hauto Volta | 66. Thailand |
| 28. Hong Kong | 67. Togo |
| 29. Italy | 68. Trinidad |
| 30. Indonesia | 69. U.A. Emirates |
| 31. Iran | 70. United Kingdom |
| 32. Israel | 71. U.S.A. |
| 33. Japan | 72. Uganda |
| 34. Kenya | 73. Uruguay |
| 35. Korca | 74. Vietnam |
| 36. Lesotho | 75. W. Germany |
| 37. Liberia | 76. Zaire |
| 38. Malawi | 77. Zambia |
| 39. Malaysia | 78. Zimbabwe |

79. South Africa
80. Switzerland
81. Ireland
82. Srilanka
83. Maldieves
84. Cuba
85. Turkey
86. New Zealand
87. Corse
88. Algeria
89. Rep. of Terisiennes
90. Sudan

**Efforts made to Solve Tamilian Issue
in Sri Lanka**

1976. SHRIMATI JAYANTI

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

(a) whether Government has been making efforts for the early solution of Stateless Tamilian issue in Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, what are the recent efforts made by him during 1984; and

(c) the outcome of the discussion held on the official level, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Government of India have taken up the question of Stateless persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka with President Jayewardene.

(b) and (c) President Jayewardene has assured us that he will take steps to grant Sri Lanka citizenship to all the remaining stateless persons of Indian origin.

**Percentage of Plan Outlay for Health
in each Plan**

1977. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of Plan outlay for Health in each Five Year Plans from First Five Year Plan to Sixth Five Year Plan, Plan-wise; and

(b) how do Government fulfil the commitment to "Health for all by 2000 AD" ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The Plan-wise percentage of Health Plan Outlay to total Outlay for all sectors from Ist Five Year Plan to Sixth Five Year Plan is as follows :

Plan Period	% of Health Outlay to total Outlay
Ist Plan (1951-56)	4.6
2nd Plan (1956-61)	3.1
3rd Plan (1961-66)	2.4
4th Plan (1969-74)	2.7
5th Plan (1974-79)	1.7
6th Plan (1980-85)	1.8

(b) The goal of 'Health for All by 2000 AD' is sought to be achieved by providing better primary health care and medical care services in rural/tribal areas, urban slums etc.

In formulating future Plans and programmes, the States/Union Territories are required to devote special attention to organising and providing a minimum package of services covering different aspects of health care.

**Fresh Review of Railway Accidents
after 1978-79**

1978. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any fresh review of railway accidents after 1978-79 has been made by the Directorate of Safety, Railway Board;

(b) if so, what are the improvements achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Safety Directorate, Railway Board makes out every year 'A Review of Accidents' which is presented in Parliament along with Railway Budget papers. Safety performance is otherwise also constantly under review.

(b) and (c) The number of train accidents decreased from 931 during 1978-79 to 990 during 1979-80. Thereafter it went up to 1130 in 1981-82 due to various reasons, e.g., erosion of discipline; shortage of electric power in different parts of country resulting in accumulation of arrears in maintenance of operational assets; limited availability of funds for renewal of track and replacement of rolling stock and other equipment etc. As a result of concerted efforts and special measures, the train accidents declined to 797 during 1982-83 and the improvement in safety performance has been sustained during 1983-84 also.

Trial of Hijackers of I.A. Plane

1979. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan Government has no intention of holding an early trial of the hijackers of the Indian Airlines Plane;

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

(c) the efforts of Indian Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) Since September 30, 1981, Government has, on different occasions, both verbally

and in writing asked the Pakistan Government to either return the apprehended hijackers or put them on trial in Pakistan. President Zia had initially given an assurance that the hijackers would be returned to India after their interrogation was completed. The Government of Pakistan had later said that the hijackers would be tried in Pakistan. This has not happened yet.

(c) Government are pursuing the matter with the Government of Pakistan.

Steps to Promote Indigenous Instruments in the Field of Neurology

1980. **SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for promoting indigenous instruments in the field of neurology at an affordable cost in place of comparable equipment at much higher prices in the international market; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to extend such facility that would enhance the standard of medical care following head injury, brain, tumour, ear, sinus and certain heart diseases, brain fever and excessive accumulation of watery fluid often resulting in death or disability including paralysis and blindness very often affecting able-bodied and productive members of the community ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Medical equipments, both indigenous and imported, are selected with a view to have the optimum functional and operational efficiency. Indigenisation and commercial production of such equipments depends on several techno-economic considerations. All efforts to manufacture sophisticated equipments of proven quality are encouraged by the Government if they are otherwise viable from techno-economic considerations.

Updating the fare Meters of Taxis and three Wheeler Scooters in Delhi

1981. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what are the reasons for not updating the fare meters of taxis and three-wheeler scooters in Delhi;

(b) whether Government are aware that passengers are cheated daily in most cases as these vehicles do not show their fare charts;

(c) whether it is a fact that these drivers are reluctant to ply for short distance; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to alleviate the distress of the passengers caused by unscrupulous taxi and scooter drivers in the city ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) to (d) Pending recalibration of fare meters of taxi and three-wheeler scooters, which is under active consideration of the Controller of Weight & Measurement Dept., Delhi Administration, the State Transport Authority has issued directions to permit holders/drivers of taxis/scooters to carry fare chart and the drivers who does not either carry fare chart or indulges in over-charging is prosecuted under the provision of the Motor Vehicle Act. Suitable action is also taken against the drivers who refuse to carry passengers for short distances. In a number of cases, State Transport Authority has taken strict action against such drivers and has suspended their permits also. In order to ensure that the passengers are not put to inconvenience traffic staff has been posted to prominent spots, such as Railway Stations, Bus Terminals etc.

Adult Education Programme

1982. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of

EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the allocations under the programme of Adult Education for each State/Union Territory for the last three years, including current financial year, separately;

(b) the number of Adult Education Centres, State-wise as are in existence on date;

(c) whether any monitoring is being done by the Union Government to ensure the proper utilisation of the funds allotted for this purpose and to have any survey regarding the functioning or non-functioning of these centres;

(d) if so, the nature of any mechanism evolved for this purpose and the nature of any reports received in this regard;

(e) if not, whether any suitable mechanism would be evolved and if so, the likely date by which it would start functioning; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE :

(SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) A statement showing State-wise position of approved outlay for Adult Education during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 is attached as Statement I

(b) A statement showing State-wise number of Adult Education Centres as at the end of December, 1983 is attached as Statement II.

(c) to (f) A regular monitoring system has been evolved under which progress of Adult Education Programme is reviewed by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations intimated to the Government of India every quarter beside the annual report. The Adult Education Programme is also evaluated by external agencies. In addition, officers of the Government of India and the State

Governments visit the adult education centres from time to time to oversee the progress in the implementation of Adult Education Programme.

Statement—I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	State/UT	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40	40	150
2.	Assam	70	40	50
3.	Bihar	240	340	380
4.	Gujarat	50	50	50
5.	Haryana	—	—	21
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	7
7.	J & K	25	35	40
8.	Karnataka	50	55	125
9.	Kerala	10	12	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	128	130	175
11.	Maharashtra	80	100	132
12.	Manipur	8	5	8
13.	Meghalaya	5	5	6
14.	Nagaland	8	8	10
15.	Orissa	15	10	6
16.	Punjab	20	16	10
17.	Rajasthan	60	65	100
18.	Sikkim	3	2	2
19.	Tamil Nadu	75	35	142
20.	Tripura	18	15	16
21.	Uttar Pradesh	50	90	150
22.	West Bengal	100	150	140
23.	A & N Islands	2	2	2.25
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	9
25.	Chandigarh	3	3	3
26.	D & N Haveli	1	1	1.25
27.	Delhi	*	40	48
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	8	7	9
29.	Lakshadweep	0.30	0.30	0.25
30.	Mizoram	2	3	3.50
31.	Pondicherry	*	2	2.25
TOTAL :		1080.30	1269.30	1803.50

* Included in Elementary Education.

Statement II

Sr. No.	State/UT	Centres
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7195
2.	Assam	7029
3.	Bihar	11409
4.	Gujarat	6165
5.	Haryana	3764
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1059
7.	J & K	2751
8.	Karnataka	8384
9.	Kerala	3338
10.	Madhya Pradesh	17071
11.	Manipur	997
12.	Maharashtra	12471
13.	Meghalaya	330
14.	Nagaland	600
15.	Orissa	5705
16.	Punjab	2726
17.	Rajasthan	10422
18.	Sikkim*	577
19.	Tamil Nadu	17012
20.	Tripura	1645
21.	Uttar Pradesh	17454
22.	West Bengal	14692
23.	A & N Islands	145
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	698
25.	Chandigarh	299
26.	D & N Haveli	64
27.	Delhi	1680
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	211
29.	Lakshadweep**	81
30.	Mizoram	300
31.	Pondicherry	629
TOTAL :		156473

* Data relates to September 1983.

** Data relates to June 1983.

Opening of Central Schools in 1984-85

1983. - PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations have demanded the opening of central school in their jurisdiction for the academic year 1984-85;

(b) if so, the break-up of the demand for the States/Union Territories, separately for each one of them;

(c) whether the Central Government have sanctioned these schools;

(d) if not, the likely date by which these would be sanctioned;

(e) the date by which these would be opened;

(f) whether any of Central Schools sanctioned upto 31 December, 1983 still remain to be opened;

(g) if so, the details of each of these schools along with the reasons for not opening them so far; and

(h) the likely date by which each of the remaining sanctioned schools would be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The break-up of the proposals

for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas received from various State Governments/Union Territory is given in the Statement.

(c) to (e) Proposals for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas for the academic year 1984-85 are under consideration. Sanction for opening these schools will be accorded on merit within the Sangathan's resources as soon as requisite physical facilities have been made available and prescribed terms and conditions for opening Kendriya Vidyalayas accepted by the State Government/ Union Territory Administration concerned. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate at this stage the date by which these schools would be opened.

(f) to (h) The following schools sanctioned during the academic year 1983-84 could not be opened due to non-fulfilment of prescribed terms and conditions/non availability of requisite physical facilities from the concerned sponsoring authorities :

1. Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh)
2. Tezpur (Assam)
3. NEHU, Shillong (Meghalaya)
4. Palel (Manipur)
5. Satakha (Nagaland)
6. Panisagar (Tripura)

These are likely to be opened during the academic session 1984-85 if the requisite physical facilities are made available by the concerned sponsoring authorities.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory from whom the demand received	Proposed location of the School
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Kurnool
2.	Assam	1. Tezpur
		2. Haflong
		3. Kokrajahar
3.	Gujarat	1. Junagadh
4.	Manipur	1. Chandel
		2. Palel
		3. Tarringlang
		4. Churchandpur
5.	Meghalaya	1. Barapani ICAR Complex
		2. NEHU, Shillong
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Sidhi
		2. Satna
		3. Ambikapur
		4. Dongargarh
		(Distt. Rajnandgaon)
7.	Nagaland	1. Satakha
		2. Chandina
8.	Tripura	1. Panisagar
		2. Bagafa
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Unnao
		2. Almorah
		3. NOIDA
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Tezu
		2. Kharasing
		3. Along
		4. Khonga
		5. Pasighat

केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में दाखिला

1984. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सन 1980 से अब तक वर्ष वार केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में पहली कक्षा में राज्य-वार कितने बच्चों का दाखिला किया गया; और

(ख) क्या इन विद्यालयों के प्रधानाचार्य किसी भी बच्चे को दाखिला नहीं दे सकते ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) इस समय उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, पिछले चार शैक्षणिक वर्षों में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों (सेन्ट्रल स्कूलों) में कक्षा-1 में दाखिल बच्चों की राज्यवार संख्या अनुबन्ध में दी गई है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा निर्धारित नियमों के अनुसार छात्रों को दाखिल करने के लिए केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के प्रधान सक्षम हैं।

अनुबन्ध

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1481	1536	1620	1719
2.	असम	1334	1662	1836	1987
3.	बिहार	1693	1892	2257	2386
4.	गुजरात	1064	1137	1208	1404
5.	हरियाणा	815	942	875	983
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	184	248	313	330
7.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	788	747	828	893
8.	कर्नाटक	1114	1156	1186	1248
9.	केरल	684	724	681	757
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	2055	2053	2608	2729
11.	महाराष्ट्र	2699	2737	3065	3325
12.	मणिपुर	112	110	133	170
13.	मेघालय	218	283	286	259
14.	नागालैंड	41	35	33	35
15.	उड़ीसा	536	574	585	640

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	पंजाब	1311	1450	1438	1592
17.	राजस्थान	1424	1488	1707	1920
18.	सिक्किम	73	73	69	67
19.	तमिलनाडू	1530	1573	1815	1680
20.	त्रिपुरा	66	58	69	72
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	4210	4459	4732	4999
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1280	1361	1516	1654
23.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	230	195	221	237
24.	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	68	68	74	76
25.	चण्डीगढ़	290	277	413	420
26.	दिल्ली	1460	1598	2125	2283
27.	गोवा	112	95	145	165
28.	पांडिचेरी	60	64	69	61

**Declaring Bangladesh as Islamic State
and its Impact on Minorities there**

1985. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bangladesh President has publicly announced to make Bangladesh an 'Islamic' State and enforce Islamic Law;

(b) if so, what would be the fate of the minorities like Hindus living in that country;

(c) whether Government have expressed their concern to the Bangladesh Government; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) According

to Bangladesh Press reports, President Ershad has made statements to the effect that the ideals and principles of Islam would be reflected in every sphere of State and national life.

(b) The welfare of a country's citizens regardless of the community to which they belong, is a matter which falls within the domestic jurisdiction of the country concerned. Government believe that the Bangladesh Government would fully protect the rights and interests of the minorities in Bangladesh.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

**Wrong Distribution of Wrist Watches
to Drivers etc.**

1986. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions No. 1896 and 2599 on 4 August, 1983 and 8 December, 1983 respectively regarding supply of wrist

watches to Drivers, Asstt. Drivers etc, by T.F.R. Tundla and state :

(a) whether the wrist watches were distributed to ineligible staff;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been investigated;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the erring persons and the amount realised from those who wrongly distributed wrist watches ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been proved that 36 watches were distributed to the staff who were not eligible.

(d) Action has been initiated to impose major penalty against the erring staff. Action has also been taken to recover the cost of watches from those who were not eligible for the same.

Calcutta Port Likely to be Deprived of its Coal Cargo

1987. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Calcutta Port Trust had been in the red for many years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Calcutta Port Trust is likely to suffer a further set back financially with the prospects of substantial coal cargo being diverted to the Paradip Port;

(d) whether coal had been the traditional item of cargo for Calcutta Port;

(e) whether Government will take over financial liabilities of the Calcutta Port Trust in the event of its deciding to deprive the Calcutta Port even of coal cargo;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps being taken to raise the productivity levels of this Port ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) Calcutta Port Trust suffered deficits for 10 consecutive years from 1965-66, had a small surplus in 1976-77 and again deficits in 1977-78 and 1978-79. The Port Trust showed positive financial results during the last four years but 1983-84 may, as per revised estimates, end in a deficit of about Rs. 12 crores.

(b) The main reasons for the Port Trust's financial situation are :—

(i) Trends in world shipping involving higher draught vessels and Calcutta Port's inability to provide that resulting in gradual reduction in volume of traffic;

(ii) Existence of a large number of surplus employees who can neither be effectively utilised nor retrenched;

(iii) Steep rise in costs of establishment, stores, petrol, oil, lubricants, etc.

(c) and (d) No diversion to Paradip of Coal being dealt with at present by Calcutta Port is contemplated. Coal proposed to be handled through Paradip Port will be meeting the additional demand, not otherwise met through Haldia/Calcutta.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

(g) Continuous efforts are made to develop Calcutta Port by providing the facilities that may raise the productivity levels. In the Sixth Five Year plan a provision of Rs. 83 crores was made for various development schemes of

Calcutta Port including river training works and channel dredging. With better draught available, vessels demanding deeper draught would be in a position to come in. Installation of mechanical equipment as planned, would also help achievement of greater productivity.

Difficulties of Railway Passengers in Dhanbad

1988. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the memorandum submitted to his Ministry addressed to him in February, 1984 on various difficulties of the railway passengers in Dhanbad coal-field by the Coalfield Railway Passengers Association; and

(b) if so, salient points of the memorandum and details of steps taken on each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No such memorandum appears to have been received in this Ministry in February, 1984.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to Connect Udhampur with Batote with Ropeways

1989. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Ministry to connect the Udhampur (railway head when completed) with Batote or Banihal through ropeways so that it is used for speedy carriage of goods to and from valley of Kashmir till railway line is successfully extended from Udhampur to Srinagar, this being necessitated due to often closure of Srinagar-Jammu National Highway as a result of climatic hazards ?

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

K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : Sir, the Ministry of Railways have no proposal to connect Udhampur (Railway head when completed) with Batote or Banihal through ropeway.

पूर्वी रेलवे में शर्मातंत और परसाबाद पर गाड़ी रोकना

1990. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी रेलवे के शर्मातंत और परसाबाद स्टेशनों के बीच जदडीह हाल्ट के निकट आसपास के क्षेत्रों की जनता तथा नौकरी पेशे वालों को धनबाद, गया, कोडरमा आदि की ओर आने-जाने की सुविधा देने हेतु 147 अप तथा 148 डाउन गाड़ियों का ठहराव दिया जायेगा; और

(ख) क्या जदडीह पर एक छोटा सा बुकिंग कार्यालय भी खोला जाएगा ताकि यात्री टिकटें खरीद सकें और बिना टिकट यात्रा करने की विवशता से बच सकें और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

State-wise Cases of Malaria During 1983-84

1991. SHRI AMARSING RATHAWA :

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

(a) the names of the States and Union Territories which suffered most due to malaria disease during the year 1983-84;

(b) the amount allocated for the malaria eradication programme during the year 1983-84 for each such state;

(c) whether it is a fact that malaria continues to be major health problem of the country and particularly in backward areas; and

(d) if so, whether Government will consider to provide some funds to check disease in the coming years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) According to reports received from State/U.Ts, 1677954 malaria cases have been reported during 1983 against 1987015 cases in 1982. Thus, there is an over-all decrease of incidence by 15.56% in 1983. However, there has been some increase in the incidence of malaria cases in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Andaman and

Nicobar Islands and Goa, Daman & Diu.

(b) The amount allocated for National Malaria Eradication Programme during 1983-84 State-wise out of 50% Central Government share of expenditure is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) With the implementation of the Modified plan of Operations since April, 1977, there has been a downward trend in the incidence of malaria all over the country. However, malaria still continues to be a major public health problem as a whole including in backward areas. National Malaria Eradication Programme is a centrally sponsored (Category-II) scheme on 50:50 share financing basis between the Central and State Governments. Adequate funds are being provided for effective and smooth implementation of the programme. The Central Government has also decided to meet 100% cost of Malathion in areas where vector is resistant to DDT and BHC for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State Union Territory	N.M.E.P. (Rural)	N.M.E.P. (Urban)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	228.67	2.40
2.	Bihar	319.44	
3.	Assam	373.54	
4.	Gujarat	715.39	2.60
5.	Haryana	431.83	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	48.37	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	27.44	
8.	Karnataka	600.70	1.65
9.	Kerala	3.00	

1	2	3	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	798.15	
11.	Maharashtra	841.41	16.72
12.	Manipur	46.07	
13.	Meghalaya	49.08	
14.	Nagaland	40.51	
15.	Orissa	322.40	
16.	Punjab	193.21	
17.	Rajasthan	584.97	
18.	Sikkim	25.85	
19.	Tamil Nadu	38.05	2.78
20.	Tripura	53.38	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	595.79	25.93
22.	West Bengal	156.62	2.38
II. U.Ts. (with Legislature)			
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	71.46	
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2.31	
25.	Mizoram	41.96	
26.	Pondicherry	2.15	
III. U.Ts. (without Legislature)			
27.	A & N Islands	23.06	
28.	Chandigarh	2.12	8.05
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14.57	
30.	Delhi	50.92	30.80
31.	Lakshadweep	1.92	
TOTAL		6704.32	93.31

Literacy Target For 1983-84

1992. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND
CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the literacy target fixed
for the year 1983-84 in each State parti-
cularly in rural areas; and

(b) how far it is being implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND
CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) (a)
A statement showing target fixed under
Adult Education Programme for 1983-84
is attached. No separate target for rural
areas has been fixed. However, over
90 % of Adult Education Centres are in
rural areas.

(b) As against the target of 52.07
lakhs fixed for the year 1983-84, the act-
ual coverage at the end of December, 1983
according to the monitoring reports recei-
ved from States and Union Territories
was 46,04, 144. It is expected that the
target will be fully achieved.

Statement

S. No.	States/U.Ts	Target fixed by Planning Commission
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.60
2.	Assam	2.25
3.	Bihar	5.50
4.	Gujarat	3.00
5.	Haryana	1.20
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.30
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.75
8.	Karnataka	2.50
9.	Kerala	1.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5.00
11.	Maharashtra	3.50
12.	Manipur	0.36
13.	Meghalaya	0.36
14.	Nagaland	0.18
15.	Orissa	1.53
16.	Punjab	1.00
17.	Rajasthan	3.00
18.	Sikkim	0.15
19.	Tamil Nadu	4.25

1	2	3
20.	Tripura	0.40
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5.50
22.	West Bengal	4.56
23.	A & N Islands	0.02
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.20
25.	Chandigarh	0.06
26.	D & N Haveli	0.02
27.	Delhi	0.50
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.08
29.	Lakshadweep	0.01
30.	Mizoram	0.11
31.	Pondicherry	0.18
Total :		52.07

**Felling of DTC Bus from I.T.O. Bridge
in to Jamuna**

1993. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH :
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Delhi Transport Corpo-
tation bus fell into Jamuna from the
ITO bridge on the morning of the 10
February, 1984;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed
and injured as a result thereof;

(c) whether any investigation had been
made into this accidents and if so, the
outcome thereof;

(d) whether earlier also such accidents
had taken place at the ITO bridge; and

(e) the reasons for not taking proper
action to prevent such accidents occur-
ring every now and then causing loss of
human life, pressure on fire-brigade and
other agencies and loss of Delhi Trans-
port Corporation property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R.ANSARI)

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) One person was killed and 12
others including the bus crew were injured.

(c) Yes, Sir. The High Powered Acci-
dent Committee constituted by the DTC
and consisting of Jt. Director (Transport),
an Asstt. Commissioner of Police and
Asstt. General Manager of D.T.C. had
immediately investigated the accident and
expressed the view that the accident took
place due to the high speed of the bus
which went out of control of the driver.
Services of the driver have since been
terminated.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) There are a number of factors
responsible for motor accident. However,
the D.T.C. has taken the following mea-
sures to check the accidents involving its
buses:-

- (i) To ensure deployment of properly trained drivers, only persons with a minimum of three years experience of driving of heavy vehicles are recruited.
- (ii) Before the drivers are given line duty they are given training in the Training School and have to pass tests in safe driving and route acquaintance.
- (iii) Special squads have been deputed to check both the driving habits of drivers on line and control overspeeding. Drivers with faulty driving habits are sent to the Training School for refresher courses.
- (iv) Every effort is being made to improve the maintenance of vehicles.
- (v) Apart from conducting refresher courses, the drivers are regularly acquainted with the traffic rules and other road safety measures through films, slides and other audio visual methods with the help of police authorities.
- (vi) Initiation of strict disciplinary action against drivers found responsible for negligent driving leading to accidents.

CGHS Benefits to State Government Pensioners as Dependent of Central Employees in Capital

1994. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4985 on 22 December, 1983 regarding issue of false certificates by Government servants to get CGHS benefits for dependent and state :

(a) whether in case of State Government pensioners whose income is above Rs. 350/- per month and who are at present getting Central Government Health Scheme benefits as 'dependents' of Central Government employees in capital, no check is being exercised either by Central Government Health Scheme card issuing office or by his Ministry;

(b) whether as at present there is no effective check to prevent the Central Government Health Scheme beneficiaries in making/furnishing such wrong statement to get such facilities for their parents, who are not actually 'dependent' for the purpose of Central Government Health Scheme benefits; and

(c) if so, whether while issuing the next series of Central Government Health Scheme card, he will devise some fool-proof method of checking such abuse ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) State Government pensioners are not eligible to get CGHS benefits. The CGHS benefits are available only to Central Government pensioners. It is a fact that the declaration given by the CGHS beneficiary about the income of his parents is taken as the basis for determining as to whether they would be covered under the category of "dependents" or not. However, the issuing authority is also required to certify that all the particulars including declarations furnished by the beneficiary have been duly scrutinised before the issue of the Index/Identity card. CGHS rules provide for punishment if CGHS facilities are misutilised. Similarly furnishing a false declaration by a cardholder could also have several adverse repercussions for him. This is considered to be adequate.

वर्ष 1977-78 से 1983-84 तक की अवधि में हुई रेल दुर्घटनाएं

1995. श्री सत्य नारायण जदिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1977-78 से 1983-84 तक की अवधि के दौरान प्रतिवर्ष रेल दुर्घटनाओं में कितने लोग मारे गए तथा कितने लोगों को मुआवजा दिया गया और जोनवार कितनी धनराशि दी गई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : 1977-78 से 1983-84 (जनवरी तक) तक गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं में मारे

गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या की रेलवेवार स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

रेलवे	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (जनवरी तक)
मध्य	12	9	28	40	117	3	26
पूर्व	10	11	31	26	8	29	7
उत्तर	108	36	56	70	29	59	62
पर्वोत्तर	30	26	8	19	279	24	6
पर्वोत्तर सीमा	87	6	29	3	6	10	6
दक्षिण	12	23	55	48	20	15	12
दक्षिण-मध्य	16	21	38	14	87	6	11
दक्षिण-पूर्व	3	4	22	7	62	13	6
पश्चिम	25	36	15	17	50	24	8

जिन व्यक्तियों को क्षतिपूर्ति का भुगतान किया गया है उनकी संख्या के सम्बन्ध में क्षेत्रीय रेलों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

संस्कृत के अध्ययन के लिये दिया गया अनुदान

1996. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1980-81 से 1983-84 तक संस्कृत भाषा के अध्ययन और उसे बढ़ावा देने के लिये अलग-अलग कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई और कितना अनुदान दिया गया है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : संस्कृत के अध्ययन और प्रोत्साहन के लिए वर्ष 1980-81 से 1983-84 तक की अवधि के दौरान स्वीकृत और प्रदान की गई राशि के आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

	योजनागत	योजनेत्तर	योग लाखों में
1980-81	112.88	75.45	188.33
1981-82	142.58	82.49	225.07
1982-83	180.51	91.58	272.09
1983-84	202.00	100.59	302.59

(अनुमोदित बजट)

इन्दौर और उज्जैन के बीच यात्रा के लिए अधिकभार

1997. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्दौर-भोपाल और नई दिल्ली के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ियों में इन्दौर और उज्जैन के बीच की यात्रा के लिए किराये के साथ कोई सुपरफास्ट अधिकभार लिया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना;

(ग) उज्जैन और इन्दौर के बीच की दूरी कितनी है और इस दूरी को तय करने के लिए उक्त गाड़ी आमतौर पर कितना समय लेती है और जब गाड़ी उज्जैन और इन्दौर के बीच चलती है, उसकी रफ्तार प्रति घंटा कितनी रहती है;

(घ) क्या जो गाड़ी इतनी दूरी को भाग (ग) में बताये गये समय के अन्दर तय करती है, उसे सुपरफास्ट गाड़ी माना जा सकता है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो यह अधिकभार लिये जाने का कारण क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) जी हां, 167 डाउन/168 अप इन्दौर, भोपाल, नई दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों से यात्रा करने के लिए पहले दर्जे/वातानुकूलित 2-टियर/वातानुकूलित कुर्सीयान के लिए प्रति टिकट 12 रुपये, दूसरे दर्जे के शयनयान के लिए 6 रुपये तथा दूसरे दर्जे की आरक्षित तथा अनारक्षित सीट के लिए 2 रुपये पूरक प्रभार बसूल किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) उज्जैन और इन्दौर के बीच की दूरी 80 कि. मि. है । यह गाड़ी डाउन दिशा में 2 घंटे 15 मिनट तथा अप दिशा में 2 घंटे 25 मिनट लेती है । इस खंड पर इस गाड़ी की डाउन दिशा में अधिकतम बुक की गयी रफ्तार 50 कि० मी० प्रति घंटा तथा अप दिशा में 45 कि० मि० प्रति घंटा है । इस खंड पर नारंजीपुर और विक्रमनगर के बीच परिचालनिक तथा संरक्षा की दृष्टि से प्रतिबंधित रफ्तार 40 कि० मि० प्रति घंटा है ।

(घ) और (ङ) गाड़ियों को केवल किसी खंड विशेष पर रफ्तार के आधार पर पूरक प्रभार लगाने के प्रयोजन से 'सुपरफास्ट गाड़ियों' का नाम नहीं दिया जाता है, अपितु आराम, सुविधाजनक समय, समग्र रफ्तार आदि जैसे कारकों को भली भांति दृष्टिगत रखते हुए ऐसा किया जाता है । यह उल्लेखनीय है कि इन्दौर और नई दिल्ली के बीच इस गाड़ी की समग्र औसत रफ्तार डाउन दिशा में 58 कि० मी० प्रतिघंटा तथा अप दिशा में 55 कि. मी. प्रति घंटा है ।

Survey for Connecting Bhagha-Siswa Bazar Railway Station in North-Eastern Railway

1998. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any request before the Government for making a quick survey for connecting Bagha and Siswa Bazar Railway Station of North-Eastern Railway via Bhaissaloten Gandak Bairag thus saving the high cost of building a new bridge on Gandak river costing several hundred crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) A survey for the proposed line was conducted in 1963. The project was not found to be financially viable and was, therefore, not pursued. There is, at present, no proposal for a fresh survey for the suggested new line.

Implementation of Supreme Court Decision Regarding Seniority of Assistants

1999. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in accordance with the Statutory Provisions of the Railway Board Clerical Service Scheme and the Supreme Court's decision given in March 1968, Seniority of Assistants (Promotional Quota) in Railway Board's office is required to be fixed in the same order as the confirmation of U.D.Cs notified by the Railway Board from 1 December 1954 onwards;

(b) if so, whether the said scheme read with the Supreme Court's decision has been implemented by the Railway Board in respect of vacancies occurred in Assistant Grade on and from 1 December 1954; and

(c) whether any representation from affected employees has been received in this context and if so, what decision has been taken by Railway Board in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) The Railway Board Secretariat Clerical Service Scheme and the Railway Board Secretariat Service, introduced in 1957 to come into force from 1-12-1954, *inter alia* provided that not less than 25% permanent vacancies in the grade of Assistants of the Railway Board Secretariat Service would be filled by promotion of suitable clerks of the Railway Board's office. Accordingly, substantive appointments against the

permanent maintenance vacancies in the grade of Assistant were made from out of those Assistants who were promoted as such on the basis of three departmental tests held in 1953, 1954 and 1956 and subsequently from out of the eligible Upper Division Clerks. The substantive appointments to the grade of Assistants were thus made with the concurrence of the Union Public Service Commission and on the basis of which the relative seniority to the grade of Assistant was determined. The Hon'able Supreme Court, in their judgement of March 1968, did not make any observation with regard to the promotion and seniority of Assistants ordered in the aforesaid manner.

(c) The representations received from the aggrieved employees were examined and no change with regard to the basis of the aforesaid actions was found necessary.

Scheme for Seniority of Assistants in Railway Board

2000. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the seniority of Assistants scheme duly approved by the UPSC and Ministry of Home Affairs has been introduced in Railway Board's office with retrospective effect from 1st December 1954;

(b) whether the posts of Assistants under the above scheme are non-selection posts for which promotion is required to be made by seniority in clerical grade subject to rejection of unfit for filling the maintenance vacancies occurred from 1st December 1954 onwards;

(c) whether in accordance with the provision of the said scheme confirmation list of UDCs was given effect from 1st December 1954 onwards; and

(d) whether the seniority of Assistants against promotional quota in Railway Board's office has been fixed on

the basis of their seniority in UDCs grade after their confirmation in accordance with the provisions of the said scheme as upheld by the Supreme Court in March 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) A scheme called "Reorganisation and Reinforcement Scheme, Railway Board Secretariat Service" was introduced in 1957 to come into force from 1-12-1954 providing *inter alia* for filling not less than 25% vacancies in the grade of Assistant by promotion of suitable Clerks of the Railway Board's office. No scheme titled "Seniority of Assistants Scheme" has been introduced.

(c) Confirmation of Upper Division Clerks from 1.12.1954 onwards has been made correctly in accordance with the provisions of the Railway Board Secretariat Clerical Service Scheme.

(d) The substantive appointments to the grade of Assistant were made with the concurrence of the Union Public Service Commission and on the basis of which the relative seniority to the grade of Assistant was determined. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in their judgement of March 1968, did not make any observation with regard to the promotion and seniority of Assistants ordered in the aforesaid manner.

Improvement of Batote-Doda-Kishtwar National Highway No. 1 B

2001. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) What improvements have been made during the last one year on Batote-Doda-Kishtwar National Highway No. 1B which is blocked frequently in winter every year; and

(b) steps taken by Government to make it a viable and all weather road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Batote-Doda-Kishtwar road is being developed to single lane N.H. standards by way of widening of formation, improving geometrics and providing necessary cross drainage work and pavement under the improvement programme. Works amounting to about Rs. 11.00 crores have been sanctioned upto February, 1984 and further necessary works would be sanctioned depending upon overall availability of funds. A length of 40.5 Km. of the road had been widened and 96 cross drainage works completed till last year and a further length of 4 Km. has been widened and 31 cross drainage works completed during the last one year. In addition, works for repairs to damages due to floods and slips etc. are approved every year as per actual requirements and the total amount of such works approved since 1977 is Rs. 1.10 crores.

Production/Import of Sub-Standard and Spurious Drugs

2002. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP

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

(a) percentage of the drug samples found sub-standard during 1983-84 (till date) as compared to the percentage of the samples found sub-standard during 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) the details of the existing machinery if any, to prevent the entry of spurious and sub-standard drugs through imports in the country; and

(c) the number of cases, if any, in which the licences of drug manufactures were cancelled or suspended during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (c) Enforcement of the provisions for

control over manufacture and sale of drugs under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act is exercised by the State Drug Control Authorities. As such the information on drug samples found sub-standard is not available with Government of India.

(b) The Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940 regulates the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs in India. Control over quality of drugs imported into India is exercised by restricting the imports through certain specified ports where the Officers of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation are posted. Whenever a consignment of drugs is imported, the bills of entry in respect of the imported consignment are referred to the Officers of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation and the imported consignments are inspected and samples drawn for test. If the sample is found on test to be not of standard quality, the drug is not permitted to be imported and is either re-exported to the country from which it was imported or is destroyed.

The provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act are considered adequate to prevent the entry of spurious and sub-standard drugs through imports in the country.

Antarctica Club

2003. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after joining of India with so-called Antarctica Club, the club minus India met in early 1983 at Bonn and decided to oppose the move to unfreeze the exclusive ownership situation and to make the continent a common property of all nations;

(b) if so, in what circumstances India remained absent at the Bonn meeting;

(c) whether India is in agreement with the Malaysian proposal for a com-

prehensive UN study of all aspects of the question;

(d) the specific view of India in this matter; and

(e) whether India's views are known to other members of the Club and what is their reaction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) India acceded to the Antarctic Treaty on 19th August 1983. On 12th September 1983, India was acknowledged as a Consultative Party at Canberra during the Fifth Special Consultative Meeting of Antarctic Treaty. The Special Consultative Meeting on Antarctic Mineral Resources held its Second Session in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany on 11-22 July 1983, which was before India acceded to the Treaty.

(c) to (e) At the 38th UN General Assembly a draft resolution was sponsored by Malaysia and other countries, calling for a comprehensive, factual and objective study on all aspects of Antarctica, taking into account the Antarctic Treaty and other relevant factors. The resolution was adopted without a vote. India supported the resolution. Other Members of the Antarctic Treaty have also gone along with the resolution.

Reduction in Capacity of Loco Workshops, Patiala

2004. SHRI L.S. TUR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have reduced the capacity of the locoworkshop being installed at Patiala, if so, what are the reasons thereof; and

(b) whether the Government will increase the capacity of this workshop keeping in view the backwardness of Patiala in industrialization ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) There is no loco workshop being put up at Patiala. However, a Diesel Loco Component Works is being set up there. There is no proposal for reducing the planned capacity of Diesel Component Works being set up at Patiala.

(b) Does not arise.

Felling of Punjab Roadways Bus into Bhakra Canal

2005. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Paonta Sahib-Nangal bound Punjab Roadways bus fell into the swift currents of the Main Bhakra Canal from the Sirsa bridge near Ropar on 30 January, 1984;

(b) number of passengers killed and injured;

(c) the causes of the accident;

(d) whether inquiry has since been conducted;

(e) the details of the inquiry Report; and

(f) the amount of compensation given to the families of the deceased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 40 persons were killed and none received injuries in the accident.

(c) to (e) The exact causes of accident can be determined only when the findings of the Magisterial enquiry, which has already been ordered, are known.

(f) Families of the deceased are paid compensation at the rate of Rs. 5,000/-

per person. So far, legal heirs of 34 deceased have been paid compensation and those of the remaining deceased would be paid compensation on completion of legal formalities.

Wagon Manufacturing Project at Kharagpur

2006. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the wagon manufacturing project at Kharagpur is being held up by his Ministry on some unstated ground; and

(b) if so, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. ZAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to set up a Wagon Manufacturing Project at Kharagpur as adequate capacity is available in the Wagon Manufacturing Units in the country to meet the present requirements of the Railways.

(b) Does not arise.

Amenities at Canning Station

2007. SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation has been received for providing various amenities for passengers at Canning Station in the Sunderbans area in West Bengal such as (i) a waiting hall and shed (ii) supply of electricity (iii) demolition of all unauthorised stalls of hawkers (iv) extension of ticket counters (v) refreshment rooms and dormitory and (vi) extension of existing shuttle train services upto Sealdah; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. ZAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Additional passenger amenities are provided on a programmed basis, taking into consideration the availability of funds and comparative needs of various stations. The existing waiting accommodation, platform shed and three existing booking counters are considered adequate to cater to the needs of present level of traffic offering at this station. The station is already electrified. It is a terminal station for suburban traffic only. Therefore, provision of refreshment room, retiring room, dormitory are not considered necessary. Adequate catering facilities to meet the requirements for local passengers are, however, in existence. One of the local trains (CS-301) has been extended to Sealdah from 1-11-83. Extension of other local trains is operationally not feasible.

Railway has approached the Government Railway Police and local police for removal of unauthorised stalls from the Railway premises.

Vigilance Raids on Loco Workshops of Eastern Railway

2008. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY ;
SHRI SANT KUMAR

MANDAL :

SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Railway vigilance squad conducted raids at loco workshops of the Eastern Railway in Jamalpur, Jhajha, Mughal Sarai, Asansol, Naihati and Chainpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a scandal involving Rs. 22 crores has been unearthed as a result of these raids;

(d) if so, the nature of scandal;

(e) whether those responsible have been arrested;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) action being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (d) Eastern Railway Vigilance conducted checks at Loco Workshop/Jamalpur, Plant Depot at Mughal Sarai, Wagon Repair Shop at Andal and Carriage & Wagon Sheds at Asansol, Naihati and Chitpore. Checks covered procurement of spares to the tune of Rs. 25 lakh from 1980 onwards. Certain aspects of indenting, conformity to specifications, maintenance of records etc. in respect of these spares are under investigation. No untoward acts have been noticed so far.

(e) to (g) Do not arise as the matter is still under investigation.

Persons Suffering from Physical Disability

2010. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of males and females handicapped persons age-wise and State-wise and type of causes of disability; and

(b) steps Government have taken to assist them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The National Sample Survey Organisation conducted a country-wide sample survey on disabled persons during the International Year of Disabled Persons (1981). The Survey covered 3 types of disabilities, viz. visual disabilities, communication disabilities and locomotor disabilities.

Main causes of these disabilities as shown by the Survey are :

Visual disability—cataract, glaucoma and corneal opacity.

Communication disability—Ear discharge and illness.

Locomotor disability—paralysis, polio, stroke, injuries, burns, accidents and leprosy.

Statements regarding male and female handicapped persons—

State-wise (selected States) and age-wise are given in Annexures I-VI. Laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT/7894/84].

(b) Information regarding schemes/programmes for welfare of handicapped is given in brief in Annexure VII.

टूण्डला रेलवे स्टेशन का पूछ-ताछ कार्यालय

2011. श्री दया राम शाक्य: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टूण्डला रेलवे स्टेशन (उ० रे०) का पूछ-ताछ कार्यालय प्लेट फार्म पर ही बना है और क्या पूछ-ताछ कार्यालय को दूसरे दर्जे में प्रतीक्षालय में ले जाने के सुझाव दिए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने पूछताछ कार्यालय को शीघ्र प्लेटफार्म से बाहर बनाए जाने का आश्वासन दिया था ताकि जनसामान्य को पैसे देकर प्लेटफार्म टिकट न खरीदना पड़े और उसे असुविधा न हो; और

(ग) क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में पूछ-ताछ कार्यालयों को प्लेटफार्म से बाहर बनायेगी यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) निकट भविष्य में पूछ-ताछ कार्यालय को प्रतीक्षालय के समीप नये स्थान पर ले जाने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की उपसमिति

2012. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अलीगढ़ विश्व-विद्यालय के कार्यकलापों की जाँच करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा एक उप समिति का गठन किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका गठन कब किया गया था और क्या सरकार को इसका प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो प्रतिवेदन की प्रमुख बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

तपेदिक से पीड़ित लोगों की संख्या में वृद्धि

2013. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में इस समय, जलप्रदूषण के कारण कितने लोग तपेदिक से पीड़ित हैं;

(ख) प्रति वर्ष तपेदिक रोगियों की संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि होती है और वर्ष 1980 से आज तक तपेदिक रोगियों की संख्या में वर्ष-वार कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन रोगियों को निशुल्क चिकित्सा और सहायता देना है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री, (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी):
(क) क्षय रोग एक संक्रामक रोग है और अधिकतर ग्रलिका दण्डाणु (ट्यूबरकुल बेसिल्ल) के कारण होने वाला संक्रमण लग-भग सभी मामलों में वायु द्वारा फैलता है, जल प्रदूषण द्वारा नहीं। मोटे तौर पर लगाये गये अनुमानों के अनुसार इस समय एक करोड़ क्षय रोगी ऐसे हैं जिनके वजन का एकसरे लीन से उनके रोग का पता चल जाता है और इनमें से लगभग एक चौथाई अथवा 0.4 प्रतिशत रोगी संक्रामक हैं अथवा उनके बलगम में रोगाणु हैं।

(ख) इस बात का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है कि देश में क्षय रोग की घटनाएं प्रति वर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जिला क्षय रोग केन्द्रों/क्षय रोग क्लीनिकों/जनरल हेल्थ और मेडिकल संस्थाओं/क्षय रोग संस्थाओं आदि में रोगियों का निःशुल्क उपचार किया जाता है। क्षय रोगियों के निःशुल्क उपचार के लिए क्षय

रोग केन्द्रों के लिए निर्धारित किए गये सहायता के पैटर्न के अनुसार प्लान स्कीम के अधीन क्षय रोगी दवाइयां प्रदान की जाती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकारें आदि भी अपने-अपने बजट में से अपनी संस्थाओं को इस प्रयोजन के लिए क्षय रोग रोधी दवाइयां सप्लाई करती हैं।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Roads Declared as National Highways and Expenditure Incurred During the Current Plan

2014. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even after 36 years of independence only 9,918 Kms. of roads have been added to the 21,440 Kms. existing in 1947;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the plans for adding 19,800 Kms. could not be implemented;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 107 proposals were submitted to the Government by various State Governments since the commencement of the Sixth Plan and only 7 routes have been declared as National Highways;

(d) whether it is also a fact that of the total allotment of Rs. 50 crores, during the first three years of the current plan, only Rs. 6.31 crores have so far been spent;

(e) if so, the reasons for such state of affairs; and

(f) steps taken to correct the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :
(a) Actually 9,958 Kms. of roads have

been added so far to the National Highway system since 1947.

(b) Presumably, the Member is having in mind the difference between the total length of National Highway system aggregating to about 51,200 Kms envisaged in the 20-year Plan suggested in the Report of Chief Engineers on Road Development for India (1961-81) and the actual length of National Highways aggregating to 31,398 Kms existing at present Government were however not committed to the recommendation made in the aforesaid 1961-81 Plan suggested by the Chief Engineers. There were therefore no plans as such for adding 19,800 Kms referred to in the question.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Against a provision of Rs. 50 crores included in the 6th Plan for new additions to the existing NH system a total expenditure of Rs. 24.06 crores is expected from September 1980 when some roads were declared as National Highways, upto 31-3-85 as under :

	<u>(Rs. in crores)</u>
1980-83	7.06
1983-84 (anticipated)	7.50
1984-85 (proposed)	9.50
	— —
	24.06
	— —

Allocation of Wagons for Coal

2015. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH
KASHYAP :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that allocation for wagons for coal has been drastically reduced in the current year for several States, compared to that of the previous years;

(b) if so, whether a statement showing the allocations for each State for the last five years will be laid on the Table;

(c) whether the Government are aware of some malpractices and irregularities in respect of allocation of wagons;

(d) if so, the nature of malpractices and irregularities found; and

(e) steps taken to eradicate them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) The ceiling limits notified for acceptance of sponsored programmes in 1984 are based on as near to 100% allotment of sponsored programmes as possible subject to adequate offering of coal and as such coal consumers are expected to receive additional supplies of coal/coke during 1984 as compared to previous years, when programmes for consumers in the non-core sectors were implemented on the basis of percentage varying from 10% to 50% for steam coals and 50% to 75% for slack coals, leading to dissatisfaction to all consumers.

To rectify this imbalance between the loading programmes and performance, acceptance of sponsored programmes was rationalised on the basis of ceiling limits corresponding to loading potentials as indicated below in terms of 4-wheeler wagons per day :—

Consumers	Coal loading achieved in 1983 i. e. Despatches by Rail	Ceiling limits fixed for 1984	Difference between 1984 ceiling limits and loading achieved in 1983	Expected %age increase in despatches in 1984
Core Sector	8780	10500	+1720	20%
Non-core Sector	1594	2527	+ 933	59%
Total :	10374	13027	+2653	25%

(b) The ceiling limits for slack coal, soft coke and hard coke under State Control Priority from Bengal-Bihar fields and outlying fields (excluding Singareni and Assam) in terms of 4-wheeler wagons per month for the last

5 years are indicated in the statement attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Statement

State	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Andhra Pradesh	515	545	545	570	415
Assam	40	40	40	40	20
Bihar	1615	3920	4715	3340	1647
Chandigarh	108	358	359	359	136
Delhi	884	4140	4140	3320	1429
Goa, Daman & Diu	7	12	12	33	21
Gujarat	4850	4960	5475	4875	3262
Haryana	2090	6370	6453	4600	2023
Himachal Pradesh	338	446	446	446	267
Jammu & Kashmir	186	731	745	748	259
Kerala	137	167	167	167	128
Karnatak	440	465	465	465	327

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20	50	50	100	75
Nagaland	—	20	20	20	—
Mizoram	—	20	20	20	—
Madhya Pradesh	2665	2838	2838	2838	1982
Maharashtra	2700	2995	3165	3075	2220
Orissa	580	860	810	910	523
Punjab	4255	12148	12149	8669	3958
Pondicherry	20	20	20	20	15
Rajasthan	1668	3238	3238	3238	1620
Sikkim	10	20	20	20	10
Tripura	15	15	15	15	12
Tamilnadu	627	720	870	870	585
Uttar Pradesh	10945	12191	24293	18168	9477
West Bengal	3000	5250	5625	5475	3561
Total :	37715	62539	76695	62401	33972
Daily Avg.	1257	2084	2556	2080	1132

Note : These ceiling limits do not include ceiling limits for non-core sector industries, sponsored by Central Sponsoring Authorities.

Central Take Over of Calcutta University

2016. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under contemplation any proposal to take over the University of Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Alleged Printing of Receipt Books in the Name of S.E. Railway Mahila Samiti

2017. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the News item that appeared in 'New Age' weekly dated 12 February, 1984 regarding printing of receipt books bearing the name of South Eastern Railway Mahila Samiti in the Khafagpur railway printing press;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted into the matter; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, but the news item is not correct.

(b) and (c) Yes, the matter has been looked into. It would appear that the South Eastern Railway Women's Organisation got printed raffle tickets by the South Eastern Railway Press, Kharagpur, in connection with their organisational work for which purpose they had supplied at their cost the paper for printing the tickets and also deposited Rs. 2,000/- as printing charges. No receipt books were printed in the South Eastern Railway Press, Kharagpur for the Mahila Samiti. The Mahila Samiti is a voluntary welfare organisation devoted to the welfare work for the railwaymen and their families.

River Services Between Haldia and Allahabad

2018. SHRIMATI GEETA

MUKHERJEE :

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD :

SHRI R.P. DAS :

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the operation of river services on National Waterway between Haldia and Allahabad has been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken for the early operation of river services by commissioning the navigational lock at Farakka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) to (c) The realisation of the navigability of the whole national waterway requires a long-term development. Action has already been initiated for the development of this waterway for navigation from Haldia to Farakka. At present the river services upto Farakka are being operated by Central Inland

Water Transport Corporation, Calcutta. It could be extended further upstream when the navigational lock at Farakka is commissioned for which purpose, civil works, meter gates, and hoists, radial gates and their control arrangements and bulk head gates etc. have already been completed and further action for commissioning the lock is already in progress. For the stretch between Haldia and Farakka, however, a scheme costing Rs. 189.50 lakhs which envisages river training works, terminal facilities at selected locations, aids to navigation and channel marking and pilotage & survey and is being implemented. For the stretch between Farakka and Patna, a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 390 lakhs (approx.) for provision of infra-structural facilities including river training etc. is in the process of finalisation. As regards the stretch between Patna and Allahabad, it is proposed to launch a pilot project to identify further measures to be taken in this stretch for introduction of regular river services. The cost of the project is estimated to be Rs. 950 lakhs and it includes procurement of crafts and dredgers, taking up of dredging and river conservancy as part of the study, installation of river services to carry cargo on experimental basis and to facilitate study etc.

Grievances of Railway Employees of Eastern Railway

2019. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of letters received by D.R.M. Sr. D.E.N. Sr. DPO/E Railway Dhanbad, D.R.Ms. Asansol, Howrah, Mughalsarai and Danapur Divisions, Eastern Railway, G.M., C.P.O. C.E. (Cons) E. Railway Calcutta from Members of Parliament and

M.L.As. regarding the grievances of Railway employees from January, 1983 to January, 1984;

(b) action taken on these representations to redress the staff grievances;

(c) reasons for delay in finalising and communicating the action/decision taken in the redressing the grievances to the concerned M.Ps. and M.L.As; and

(d) action taken by the Ministry for prompt redressal of the grievances of the Railway staff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Finalisation of Court Cases at Officers Level

2020. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the large number of court cases have resulted in loss of confidence of the staff in the Railway administration and loss of public money as well and as such he has advised all concerned vide circular No. AC. 275/ESH dated 5 January, 1984 to deal the cases properly at officers' level and review all Court cases to avoid unnecessary litigations;

(b) if so, the details of the Court cases filed, disposed of and pending in Labour Courts, Civil Courts, High Courts and Supreme Court from January,

1982 to December 1983 in Eastern Railway with Division-wise break-up;

(c) expenses incurred by Railway in contesting each case; and

(d) details of the court cases reviewed and finalised by officers concerned to avoid unnecessary litigations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (d) The information required is voluminous and would take considerable time and effort to collect from the Eastern Railway. However the same is being collected and would be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Change in Name of Safai Karamchari to 'Swasthya Rakshak'

2021. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Safai Karamcharis working in each Railway at present;

(b) whether All India SC/ST Railway Employees Association have represented to the Government to change the name of Safai Karamchari to Swasthya Rakshak and also that they put in the scale of Rs. 330-560 with special pay in view of their nature of job; and

(c) whether their representation has since been considered by the Government and if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Total number of Safaiwalas (Safai Karamcharis) working in each Railway as on 31-3-83 is given below :

Railway	Number
Central	6524
Eastern	6958
Northern	12379
North-Eastern	3359
*North-East Frontier	*4420 (* as on 31-3-82)
Southern	3709
South Central	3470
South Eastern	6618
Western	6414

(b) and (c) No representation has been received by this Ministry from the All India Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Railway Employees Association regarding change in designation and revision of pay scale of Safaiwalas. However, keeping in view the arduous nature of work, Safaiwalas have been sanctioned a special pay of Rs. 10/- per month. Further, as a result of restructuring of Group D cadres w.e.f. 1-8-83, 50% of the Safaiwalas in grade Rs. 200-240 have been placed in grade Rs. 200-250 and 50% of grade Rs. 200-250 in grade Rs. 210-290.

Procurement of Spares for Tarapur Atomic Power Plant

2022. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : SHRI K. PRADHANJ : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received very serious reports that Tarapur Atomic Plant may become dangerous for exposing radiation if spare parts are not made available for that plant and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether any attempt has since been made by the Government of India for getting spares from any foreign country in the recent past for the plant which is on the verge of closure;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what steps are being taken to avoid its closure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) The Tarapur Atomic Plant is not on the verge of closure. Neither it is dangerous due to radiation exposures.

(b) and (c) The Government are attempting to procure spare parts for the Tarapur Atomic Power Plant reactors. According to the 1963 Indo-US Agreement, these spare parts were to be supplied by the USA. During his visit to India in 1983, the US Secretary of State had indicated that those spare parts not available from other sources would be supplied by the USA. The Government are exploring the possibilities of getting spare parts from other countries also.

(d) Does not arise.

**Use of Laser Technology at Gujarat
Cancer Hospital Ahmedabad**

2023. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether laser Technology is being used for bloodless surgery at the Gujarat Cancer Society Hospital in Ahmedabad during the recent past;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce such technology in any of the Government hospitals in the Capital; and

(c) if so, the time by which it will be introduced in the hospitals in Delhi ?

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

(b) and (c) It will take sometime before the Government Hospitals in the Capital, start using Laser for surgical operation.

**Sale of Abandoned Children
Racket in States**

2024. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports that there are a number of persons who are running sale of abandoned children racket in various States of the country ;

(b) if so, whether any such racket has recently been unearthed in Chandigarh; and

(c) if so, what action is being taken by Government of India to eliminate such rackets in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) No such report has come to the notice of the Govt.

(b) and (c) A report on the subject has been called for from the Union Territory Administration of Chandigarh.

**Grant to Voluntary Organisations
Working for Publicity of Crimes
against Women**

2025. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI DHARAM DASS
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of his ministry to disburse Rs. 15 lakhs to the voluntary organisations which will take up job of educational publicity of crimes against women such as harassment in the name of dowry, rape, eve teasing and wife beating;

(b) if so, the names of organisations whom the amount will be disbursed; and

(c) to what extent these organisations would be able to make the people aware of crimes against women ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) The scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations for education work for prohibition was amended during the year 1983 so as to extend grant in aid to voluntary organisations for undertaking publicity against atrocities on women as well. There is a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs for the current financial year for grant in aid to voluntary organisations and for publicity through the mass media units of Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity.

(b) During the year an advance payment of Rs. 7 lakhs has been made to Directorate of Advertising and Visual

Publicity against drinking, drug abuse and atrocities on women. The grant-in-aid is to be extended to those voluntary organisations only who fulfil the requirements for education work for prohibition and prevention of atrocities on women. So far, no suitable application has been received for grant-in-aid for publicity against atrocities on women.

(c) It is too early to state at this stage as to what would be the impact of the work of these voluntary organisations to create awareness among the people about the crimes against women.

Allotment of Funds for Construction of National Highway No. 17 in Kerala

2026. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of National Highway No. 17 in Kerala has not been started due to non-availability of funds from the Centre; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to allot necessary funds for this work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) The length of NH-17 in Kerala is about 421 Km. (including about 60 Km. within Municipal limits). After its declaration as a National Highway, Government has sanctioned estimates of about Rs. 8 crores for original works for Roads/Bridges and investigations etc. The sanctioned works are partly complete and partly in progress.

A sum of Rs. 255.14 lakhs has been provided for 1983-84 for Major works (Road/Bridge works) on NH-17. A sum of Rs. 48 lakhs is likely to be available for Road Works and Rs. 169.84 lakhs for bridge works for NH-17 in Kerala during 1984-85,

University Grants Commission Study in Affairs of Banaras Hindu University

2027. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether University Grants Commission has made any study regarding the affairs of Banaras Hindu University;

(b) if so, whether the study has revealed that the Banaras Hindu University is losing its national character;

(c) what are the main findings; and

(d) what steps are being contemplated to achieve the desired objectives regarding the University ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission in January, 1982, to enquire into the working of the Central Universities, including Banaras Hindu University, has since submitted its report.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, the Committee, on the basis of an analysis of the student enrolment and faculty strength, has observed that none of the Central Universities, including Banaras Hindu University, has been able to maintain an all-India character. The report of the Committee has been placed in the Parliament Library for reference by and use of Members.

(d) Government have still to examine the report and take a view on the recommendations.

Chances of Achieving Family Planning Target during 6th Plan

2028. SHRI TRILOK CHAND : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the chances of achieving the target of family planning during Sixth Plan are nil and the achievement would be nowhere near the target; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the reasons for the dismal performance of the family planning programme and the steps contemplated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) A statement showing the 6th Plan targets and year-wise achievements is enclosed as Statement I. It would be seen that the performance under the Family Welfare Programme has been steadily improving. Efforts are being made to further step up the performance. A statement outlining the steps being taken to achieve the objectives of the programme is placed as Statement II.

Statement-I

As against the Sixth Plan targets for the five year period 1980-81 to 1984-85, the achievements till the end January, 1984 have been as under :—

Figures in million

Method	Targets		Achievements			% Ach.
	1980-85	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	Target.
1. Sterilisation	24.00	2.05	2.79	3.98	3.14*	49.9
2. IUD Insertions	7.70	0.63	0.75	1.09	1.84*	48.2
3. CC & OP Users	11.00@	3.81	4.56	5.95	6.01**	54.6

*upto January, 1984.

**upto December, 1983.

@ 11 million CC and OP users for 1984-85.

Statement-II

The following steps are being taken to achieve the objectives of the family welfare programme.

(a) Adoption of the "Small Family Norm" is being continued to be promoted entirely on a voluntary basis.

(b) Intensified efforts are being made to spread awareness and information about small family concept by

effective and imaginative use of multi-media and inter-personal communication strategies.

(c) Each couple is allowed to choose the method most suitable to it.

(d) Services and supplies are being provided as close to the doorsteps of the acceptors as possible.

(e) The programme is designed to continue to be an integral part of health

care and socio-economic development efforts.

(f) Facilities and efforts for rapid increase in female literacy are being intensified and expanded.

(g) Population education is being extended to youth in schools and colleges as well as those out of school. It will also be introduced in all workers' education and training programme conducted by Government departments/agencies and by the organised sector.

(h) Elected Representatives of the people at all levels grass-root level, village organisations, voluntary organisations, etc. are being closely assisted and provided encouragement and support.

(i) Linkages with other concerned Ministries and Departments have been strengthened.

(j) Effective observance of the law relating to minimum age for marriage for girls and boys is being pursued.

(k) Maintenance of records of all marriages at the village or community level is being pursued.

(l) In respect of States lagging behind in performance, area specific approach is being followed.

(m) Under the "Village Health Guide Scheme" which has now been made a fully Centrally funded scheme, the Health Guides (who will predominantly be women) are responsible for spreading knowledge and information to each individual house-hold and to provide at peoples door-steps supplies for non-clinical methods.

(n) Close monitoring and follow up is being ensured at all levels. Steps are being taken to tone up the administrative machinery and improve motivation and accountability of staff at the field level in consultation with the State Governments.

2. The Government has also set up a Population Advisory Council consisting of Members of Parliament and eminent persons from fields relevant to population control as members to analyse the implementation of the Family Welfare Programme and also initiate and suggest new ideas and strategies with a view to improving the performance of the Programme and achieving the demographic goals.

3. In order to further accelerate the pace of the programme, Government has taken a number of important decisions. The main thrust of these decisions is to increase the community participation, provide incentives to individual acceptors and State Governments, increase the out-reach of services in urban slums and congested areas, intensify educational efforts through mass media and later-personal communication give greater recognition to acceptors of terminal methods of Family Planning with two children. These are mainly :—

(i) Monetary reward in the form of community assets will be given to recognised and identifiable groups actively engaged in the implementation of the Family Welfare Programme.

(ii) Cash awards are being given to the best performing States. The prize money is to be utilized for the promotion of the Family Welfare Programme.

(iii) A more intensive implementation of the programme is being taken up in the organised sector by introducing a scheme of incentives for industrial labour groups.

(iv) Innovative publicity in selected areas on campaign basis is being organised. This will be suitably devetailed with services and supplies.

- (v) With a view to revamping the organisational and service delivery out-reach system for Family Planning and MCH, health posts consisting of nurse midwives and health workers are being established in urban slums and congested areas.
- (vi) A scheme of issue of 'Green Cards' to individual acceptors of terminal methods after two children has been introduced as a mark of recognition and priority attention. This card will enable the acceptors to be accorded preferential treatment in schemes where such preferential treatment is feasible.
- (vii) States have been requested to give to acceptors of sterilisation, 5 State lottery tickets for the next draw.
- (viii) Compensation money payable to individual acceptors of sterilisation has been increased by Rs. 30/- raising it from the present level of Rs. 70/- to Rs. 100/-.
- (ix) The amount payable to the acceptors of IUDs has been increased from Rs. 6/- to Rs. 9/-.

Detection of new Cases of Tuberculosis and Irregular Supply of T.B. Medicines

2029. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of drive to detect new cases of Tuberculosis and how actively are their family members or contacts surveyed for the disease ;

(b) is there an adequate and regular supply of medicines (at least of the First Line drugs like INH Steptomycin) for cases of Tuberculosis at the Public

Health Centre level ;

(c) are any efforts made to ensure that the patients avail sigular medicine/treatment and regular follow up, are the cases of defaulters chased ; and

(d) what is the total number of cases diagnosed for Tuberculosis in the country during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Under the National TB Programme, facilities for detection of TB patients are being made available at the District TB Centres, TB Clinics, TB Hospitals/TB Sanitoriums, and peripheral health and medical institutions including Primary Health Centres. The Village Health Guide and the Multi purpose health workers have also been involved in the drive to detect the TB patients. The Village Health Guides are to identify the patients suffering from chronic chest symptoms and advice them to get themselevs investigated at the Health Institutions and to bring these cases to the notice of the Multi-purpose Health Workers of the area, as well. The Multi-purpose Health workers are required to identify the chronic chest symptomatics living in their areas and refer them for necessary investigations to the Health and Medical Institutions. They are also required to collect the sputum of the patients, make slides, and send it for examination at the Health and Madical Institutions. The family members/contacts of the TB patients who are suffering from chronic symptoms are also advised by the staff of the TB Centres and the Multi-purpose Health Workers to get themselves investigated at the Health and Medical Institutions.

Targets have been laid under 20-Point Programme for detection of new TB cases each year since 1982-83 and against the targets laid for detection of 1 million new TB cases in the country nearly 10.80 lakh new TB patients were

detected. During 83-84; the target has been raised to 12.50 lakhs and the primary health centres have also been entrusted with the responsibility of conduction of sputum examination of chronic chest symptomatics reporting to them.

(b) In accordance with the pattern of assistance laid during the Sixth Plan period and within the funds provided in the budget Anti-TB drugs are supplied to the District TB Centres of the States/UTs for treatment of TB patients under their care at all the peripheral health and medical institutions including primary health centres participating in the District TB Programme. In addition, the State Governments/Union Territories are also providing anti TB drugs at their health and medical institutions including primary health centres for regular treatment of the TB patients.

(c) The staff of the TB Centres/TB Clinics/Primary Health Centres/Peripheral Health and Medical Institutions motivate the patients regularly to take uninterrupted treatment and follow up. In addition the multipurpose health workers and village health guides have also been entrusted with the responsibility of motivation of the TB patients and defaulter checking to ensure that the patients take uninterrupted and regular treatment for the prescribed period of time.

(d) Targets were laid for the first time for detection of new TB cases under the National TB Programme in 1982-83 after its inclusion in the 20 Point Programme. Reliable data regarding the total number of TB cases diagnosed during 1981-82 are not available. It is, however, estimated that about 7 lakhs patients were detected during 1981-82. During 1982-83, against the target laid for detection of 10 lakh new TB cases, nearly 10.80 lakhs patients were detected. During 1983-84, against the target of detection of 12.50 lakhs new TB cases, by the end of the 3rd Quarter of 1983-84, nearly 8.62 lakhs new TB cases were detected.

दिल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटना में मरने
वालों को क्षतिपूर्ति की अदायगी

2030. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या
नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सड़क दुर्घटनाओं
के मामले में क्षतिपूर्ति की अदायगी से
संबंधित कानूनों में दो संशोधन किये हैं ;

(ख) संशोधित कानून लागू होने के
बाद दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में कितनी
घातक दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं, दुर्घटनाओं के
शिकार व्यक्तियों की स्थान-वार संख्या
और उनके नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से
कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये और कितने विकलांग
हो गए हैं ; और

(ग) इन सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के दौरान
प्रत्येक मरने वालों के आश्रितों को तथा
विकलांगों को कितनी क्षतिपूर्ति दी गई है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) :
(क) जी हां। जिन दो अनुच्छेदों को जोड़ा
गया है, वे "नो फाल्ट लिएबिलिटी" के
सिद्धान्त पर मुआवजे और "टक्कर मारकर
भाग जाने" के मामले में तोषण के भुगतान
से सम्बन्धित हैं। "नो फाल्ट लिएबिलिटी"
के सम्बन्ध में मुआवजे की राशि का भुगतान
मोटर एक्सीडेंट क्लेम ट्रिबुनल द्वारा किया
जाता है जबकि केन्द्रीय सरकार स्कीम के
अधीन "टक्कर मार कर भाग जाने" के
मामलों में मुआवजे की राशि का भुगतान
उस राजस्व जिले के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट/
क्लकटर उपायुक्त द्वारा किया जाता है जिस
जिले में दुर्घटना हुई है।

(ख) और (ग) : नए उपबन्ध 1.10.82 से प्रभावी हुए हैं। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित है कि अक्टूबर, 1982 से 15 फरवरी, 1984 तक की अवधि में 5459 मामूली दुर्घटनाओं और 1404 जानलेवा दुर्घटनाएं हुईं। टक्कर मार कर भाग जाने सम्बन्धी दुर्घटनाओं में जिन व्यक्तियों को मुआवजे का भुगतान किया गया, उसकी एक सूची

संलग्न विवरण में है। तोषण मुआवजा के लिए कुल 49 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए। 21 मामलों में तोषण राशि का भुगतान कर दिया गया है। शेष मामलों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। "नो फाल्ट लिए-बिलिटी" दावों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

विवरण

कानून में संशोधन के बाव 'टक्कर मार भागने' की सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में घायल/मृत व्यक्तियों की सूची

क्र० सं०	मृत/घायल व्यक्तियों का नाम	दुर्घटना स्थल	
1	2	3	4
	क. निपटाए गये मामले		भुगतान की गई राशि रु०
1.	श्री ब्रह्म स्वरूप	डेयरी महिपालपुर, नई दिल्ली 2-2-83 को	5,000
2.	श्री विष्णुदत्त	यूनिवर्सिटी कैम्पस, दिल्ली 15-5-83 को	5,000
3.	श्री जगजीत सिंह	जी०टी० रोड़, दिल्ली 28-3-83 को	5,000
4.	श्री नाथुगाम	जहांगीरपुरी, दिल्ली 31-3-83 को	5,000
5.	श्री प्रीतम चन्द	पूसा रोड़, नई दिल्ली 2-4-83 को	5,000
6.	श्री बाबर	झंडेवालान, नई दिल्ली 29-3-83 को	5,000
7.	श्री सुमेरी	माडल टाउन, दिल्ली 6-4-83 को	5,000

1	2	3	4
8.	श्री किशन चन्द	अंडर हिल रोड़, दिल्ली 24-2-83 को	1,000
9.	श्री सुरजीत सिंह	गुड़गांव रोड़, दिल्ली 13-6-83 को	5,000
10.	श्री रमेश चन्द	नांगलोई, दिल्ली 27-7-83 को	5,000
11.	श्री ए०एस० अग्रवाल	विजय नगर, नई दिल्ली 28-4-83 को	5,000
12.	श्री ओ०पी० गौड़	दिल्ली कैंट, नई दिल्ली 28-7-83 को	5,000
13.	कुमारी मनिन्दर कौर	जनकपुरी, नई दिल्ली 23-10-82 को	5,000
14.	श्री महेन्द्र सिंह	सफदरजंग होस्पिटल, नई दिल्ली 8-10-83 को	5,000
15.	श्री रघुवीर सिंह	नजफगढ़, नई दिल्ली 11-12-83 को	5,000
16.	श्री कस्तूर सिंह	लिवासपुर, दिल्ली 17-10-83 को	5,000
17.	श्री प्रेम चन्द	पंखा रोड़, नई दिल्ली 10-12-83 को	5,000
18.	श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा	जेल रोड़, नई दिल्ली 10-12-82 को	5,000
19.	श्री मूलचन्द	रामपुरा, दिल्ली 2-11-82 को	5,000
20.	श्री गुरुचरण सिंह	वेस्ट पटेल नगर, नई दिल्ली 2-11-83 को	5,000
21.	श्री बी० शुक्ला	नई दिल्ली 27-4-83 को	1,000

1

2

3

ख. जिन मामलों को अभी नहीं निपटाया गया है ?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 22. श्रीमती मीरा मुखर्जी (गंभीर चोट) | राउज एवन्यू, नई दिल्ली |
| 23. श्री रामभगत गुप्ता (घातक) | लारेंस रोड, नई दिल्ली |
| 24. श्री बुदल लाल (घातक) | किशनगंज, दिल्ली |
| 25. श्री गोपाल (घातक) | ओल्ड रोहतक रोड, दिल्ली |
| 26. श्री पी० गोपालजी भाई (घातक) | मेन रेलवे स्टेशन, दिल्ली |
| 27. श्री राजू और श्री रोशनलाल
(घातक) | लाल किला, दिल्ली |
| 28. श्री यू०के० शर्मा (गंभीर चोट) | फतेहपुरी, दिल्ली |
| 29. श्री बालादीन (घातक) | मेन रेलवे स्टेशन, दिल्ली |
| 30. श्री प्रिया गोपाल तिवारी (घातक) | करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली |
| 31. श्री अमरनाथ (गंभीर चोट) | तिमारपुर, दिल्ली |
| 32. श्री श्याम दास (घातक) | मीनाक्षी गार्डन, नई दिल्ली
दिनांक 21-10-83 |
| 33. श्री जयमल सिंह (घातक) | करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली
दिनांक 13-11-83 |
| 34. श्री रामनिवास (घातक) | गणेश नगर, नई दिल्ली
दिनांक 2-11-82 |
| 35. श्री राजिन्दर (घातक) | पश्चिम विहार, नई दिल्ली
दिनांक 31-12-82 |
| 36. श्रीमती निर्मला (घातक) | उत्तम नगर, नई दिल्ली
दिनांक 2-11-82 |
| 37. श्री सुरेश कुमार (घातक) | —यथोक्त— |
| 38. श्री राज कपूर (घातक) | कालकाजी, नई दिल्ली
दिनांक 9-8-83 |

1	2	3
39.	श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह (घातक)	हौजखास, नई दिल्ली दिनांक 21-3-83
40.	श्री पृथ्वी सिंह (घातक)	आजाद मार्केट, दिल्ली दिनांक 10-3-83
41.	श्री महेश चन्द त्यागी (घातक)	सराए रोहिला, दिल्ली दिनांक 14-11-83
42.	श्री रघुवीर सिंह (घातक)	मोती नगर, नई दिल्ली दिनांक 5-3-83
43.	श्री एल०एन० शर्मा (घातक)	शाहदरा, दिल्ली दिनांक 15/16-2-83
44.	श्री सिसपाल सिंह (घातक)	शाहदरा, दिल्ली दिनांक 18-11-83
45.	श्री उमाशंकर मिश्र (घातक)	कश्मीरी गेट, दिल्ली दिनांक 10-6-83
46.	श्री बलवन्त चन्द्र वर्मा (घातक)	पांडव नगर, दिल्ली दिनांक 1-2-83
47.	श्री देवेन्द्र कुमार जैन (घातक)	वजीराबाद ब्रिज, दिल्ली दिनांक 15-10-83
48.	श्रीमती विमला देवी (घातक)	नानकपुरा, नई दिल्ली दिनांक 25-11-83
49.	श्री राजेश्वर लाल (घातक)	बाराखम्बा रोड़, नई दिल्ली दिनांक 15-10-82

विभाग-वार और पद-वार सरकारी सेवाओं में लिये गये शारीरिक रूप के विकलांग व्यक्ति

2031. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार यह बताने की

स्थिति में है कि यह निर्णय कब लिया गया था कि प्रत्येक विभाग शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए सरकारी सेवाओं में पदों का कुछ प्रतिशत निश्चित करेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने प्रतिशत का निर्णय लिया गया था ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार यह बताने की

स्थिति में है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभाग-वार और पद-वार सरकारी सेवाओं में शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग कितने व्यक्तियों को लिया गया ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी०के० थुंगन):
(क) नवम्बर, 1977 में।

(ख) समूह "ग" और "घ" के पदों

पर 3 प्रतिशत रिक्तियां विकलांग व्यक्तियों अर्थात् एक प्रतिशत दृष्टिबाधितों के लिए, एक प्रतिशत श्रवणबाधितों के लिए और एक प्रतिशत अस्थि विकलांगों के लिए आरक्षित रखे जाते हैं।

(ग) विभाग-वार अद्यतन उपलब्ध जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। पद-वार जानकारी एकत्रित नहीं की जाती।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	मंत्रालय विभाग का नाम	नियुक्त किए गये विकलांग व्यक्तियों की संख्या		
		1981 तक	1982 में	1983 में
1	2	3	4	5
1.	योजना आयोग सी०एस०ओ० (आई०एस० विंग)	3	—	—
2.	कृषि विभाग, आई०सी०ए०आर० और इसके संलग्न/उप-कार्यालय	50	29	12
3.	खाद्य विभाग और इसके संलग्न और उप-कार्यालय	83	5	1 (मार्च, 1983 तक)
4.	ऊर्जा मंत्रालय, विद्युत् विभाग	1	—	—
5.	परमाणु-ऊर्जा विभाग और उसकी संघटक ईकाइयां	151	3	30
6.	समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय और इसके नियंत्रणाधीन कार्यालय	146	2	—
7.	राष्ट्रीय मानव संग्रहालय, भोपाल (शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्रालय)	—	—	—
8.	इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग और इसकी ईकाइयां	1	7	10

1	2	3	4	5
9.	आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	10	5	9
10.	व्यय विभाग और उसके संलग्न/ अधीनस्थ कार्यालय	221	54	—
11.	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, इसके सहायक बैंक और अन्य राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक	2640	668	98 (जून, 83 तक)
12.	राजस्व विभाग और इसके अन्य कार्यालय	314	365	लागू नहीं होता
13.	विदेश मंत्रालय	13	8	—तदेव—
14.	रक्षा मंत्रालय और इसके संलग्न अधीनस्थ कार्यालय	590	57	—तदेव—
15.	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	4	5	—
16.	गृह मंत्रालय और इसके संलग्न/ अधीनस्थ कार्यालय	लागू नहीं होता	183 (1982 तक)	3
17.	कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधा विभाग	3	2	—
18.	औद्योगिक विकास विभाग और इसके संलग्न/अधीनस्थ कार्यालय	22	4	2
19.	भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय	1	—	लागू नहीं होता
20.	नागरिक आपूर्ति विभाग	—	2	3
21.	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय और इसके सम्बद्ध कार्यालय	116	32	11
22.	शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्रालय	2	—	लागू नहीं होता
23.	श्रम मंत्रालय	27	1	—तदेव—
24.	संसदीय कार्य विभाग	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
25.	अन्तरिक्ष विभाग और इसके संघटक केन्द्र/ईकाइयां	52	4	2-2
26.	इस्पात विभाग	3	लागू नहीं होता	7
27.	नागर विमानन विभाग और इसके संलग्न/अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों सहित	लागू नहीं होता	3	4 (जून, 83 तक)
28.	पर्यटन विभाग	—तदेव—	लागू नहीं होता	4
29.	निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय और इसके संलग्न/अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों सहित	180	19	8
30.	भारतीय निर्वाचन आयोग	3	—	—
31.	विज्ञान और प्रायोगिकी विभाग	14	4	लागू नहीं होता
32.	जहाजरानी और परिवहन मंत्रालय	31	—	—तदेव—
33.	आपूर्ति विभाग	41	6	—तदेव—
34.	कम्पनी कार्य विभाग	12	लागू नहीं होता	—

Closure of Uneconomic Branch Line Trains

their closure on the economy of the area ; and

2032. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN :
SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some branch line trains are going to be closed to traffic due to their being declared uneconomical ;

(b) if so, the details of such branch line trains, Zone-wise, and the effect of

(c) whether Government propose to introduce more branch lines train services and ensure regular and timely running so as to make these services viable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Keeping in view the recom-

mendations of Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee and National Transport Policy Committee, Railways have decided not to increase the number of stopping passenger trains to cater to the need of short distance passengers, particularly in areas where alternative mode of transport like Road Transport etc., is available. It is a continuous endeavour to run the existing trains regularly and punctually.

Aims and Objectives of Delhi Hyderabad, Banaras Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University

2033. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission had set up a Committee to inquire into the functioning of Central Universities, if so, what are its findings ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Committee was asked to examine whether the Universities were fulfilling their objectives and that the Committee found that the Delhi Hyderabad, Banaras and Aligarh Universities did not have any aims and objectives mentioned in their Acts and thus were without any specific aim or objectives which they were supposed to fulfil ; and

(c) whether Government would lay the findings of the Committee on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHELLA KAUL) : (a) to (c) In January, 1982 the University Grants Commission had appointed a Committee to enquire into the working of the Central Universities and to examine *inter alia* whether the Universities are fulfilling the objectives set for them in their Acts and Statutes.

The Committee submitted its Report to the commission in November, 1983. Copies of the Report have been placed in the Parliament library for the use of and reference by the Members. The details of various observations/recommendations of the Committee are available in the Report.

While the Committee has recommended reformulation of the aims and objectives of all Central Universities for incorporation in their legislations, no observation has been made in the Report that any Central University did not have any aims and objectives.

भाटी रेलवे स्टेशन पर 6 डाउन
त्रिवेणी एक्सप्रेस का स्टोपेज

2034. श्री आर०एग राकेश : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें तथा डिबीजनल रेलवे मैनेजर को दैनिक रेल प्रयोक्ता यूनियन, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, भीटी रेलवे स्टेशन के पदाधिकारियों से कोई ज्ञापन मिला था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या भीटी रेलवे स्टेशन पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे का सबसे अधिक राजस्व अर्जित करने वाला स्टेशन है और अभी भी रेलवे को भारी घाटा हो रहा है और भीटी रेलवे स्टेशन पर 6 डाउन ट्रेन का स्टोपेज न होने के कारण संकड़ों दैनिक यात्री कठिनाई अनुभव कर रहे हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या जनता और रेलवे राजस्व के हित में भीटी स्टेशन पर 6 डाउन ट्रेन की दो मिनट की स्टोपेज की व्यवस्था करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ड) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी०के जाफर शरीफ) : (क) दैनिक यात्री यूनियन पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, भीटी स्टेशन में 6 डाउन त्रिवेणी एक्सप्रेस के ठहराव के लिए अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

(ख) अभ्यावेदन की जांच की गयी और त्रिवेणी एक्सप्रेस का भीटी पर ठहराव औचित्यपूर्ण नहीं पाया गया ।

(ग) जी नहीं । पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर यात्री उपाजन के लिए भीटी से उच्च रैंक के 180 से अधिक स्टेशन हैं ।

(घ) और (ड) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Indo-Pak Double Visa System

2035. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a double visa system was agreed upon between India and Pakistan recently at the recent meetings of the sub-commissions of the Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission ; and

(b) if so, details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Both countries have agreed to amend the bilateral Visa Agreement to permit the grant of transit visas valid upto 2 entries for stay in the city/port of entry for 72 hours in each case to persons travelling by air or sea and proceeding to another country through Pakistan/India.

Public Borrowings for New Railway Lines and Gauge Conversion

2036. PROF. MADHN DANDA-VATE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways find it increasingly difficult to secure resources for new railway lines and gauge-conversion under the existing arrangements ; and

(b) if so, whether there is any move to resort to public borrowings for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir; the problem of securing adequate resources is, however, not confined to new railway lines and gauge conversions only. The resources are limited and these have to be distributed to meet the needs in different areas, viz., track renewal, rolling stock, modernisation of workshops, line capacity works, signal and telecommunication works, staff welfare and user amenities, etc.

(b) No Sir ; there is no such move at present.

Return of Golden Chain and Crest of Guru Govind Singh from U.K.

2037. SHRI N.E. HORO :
SHRI A.R. MALLU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received requests to press the British Government to return crest of Guru Gobind Singh and the Golden Chair which were taken to the national museum in London ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes Sir ; from time to time, Government have been approached by the Office Bearers of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee (SGPC) and the Government of Punjab for the return of religious/historical relics from abroad.

(b) The Government of India have made several attempts to locate the crest of Guru Gobind Singh Ji. Unfortunately, its whereabouts have not come to light. Nor has the SGPC been able to indicate its present location. The Golden chair of Maharaja Ranjit Singh is presently with the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. When approached, in 1979, to loan the Chair for exhibition during the 200th Birth Anniversary celebrations of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the authorities of the museum informed the Government that the chair is not in a condition to travel. In the circumstances, the Government have not pressed British authorities for its return since we do not want to risk damaging an article of such historic importance.

Survey Regarding Habit of taking Liquor by Male/Female Uneducated Age-Wise and State-Wise

2038. SHRI N.E. HORO :
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI CHHITTUBHAI
GAMIT :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey regarding the number of persons male and females, educated and uneducated, age-wise and State-wise who are consuming or are in habit to taking liquor ;

(b) whether the number of alcoholics is increasing ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to warn people regarding its consequences ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) Eleven research studies in the field of alcoholism and drug abuse (as per statement annexed) have been sponsored by the Ministry. No statewide study has, however, been conducted.

(d) The Govt. has been continuously making efforts to educate people about the evils of drinking and drug abuse by publicity through mass communication media and also by encouraging voluntary organisations through grants for educative publicity.

To supplement efforts to educate people, particularly students, about the ill effects of drinking and drug abuse, the Ministry has sponsored essay and debate competitions among students at University level with grant in aid from the Ministry of Social welfare.

Statement

List of Research Studies on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Sponsored by Ministry of Social Welfare

I. Studies on Drug Abuse Among College/University Students (Sponsored in 1975-76 and completed in 1978)

(i) The Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay (with Shri P.K. Muttagi as Project Director) for a study in Bombay City ;

(ii) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi (with Dr. D. Mohan as Project Director) for a study in Delhi city ;

(iii) The Osmania University, Hyderabad (with Sh. E.G.

Parameswaran as Project Director) for a study in twin city of Hyderabad-Secunderabad ;

(iv) The University of Saugar, Saugar (with (Dr. M.Z. Khan as Project Director) for a study in Jabalpur City ;

(v) The University of Rajasthan, Jaipur (with Dr. Ram Ahuja as Project Director) for a study in Jaipur ;

(vi) The University of Madras, Madras (with Dr. T.E. Shunumugam as Project Director) for a study in Madras city ; and

(vii) The Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (with Dr. V.K. Bhat as Project Director) for a study in Varanasi city.

II. *Other Studies on Drug Abuse*

(viii) A study of Prevalence and Psychological Factors related to Drug Abuse in Rural Punjab, conducted by A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi, (1976-77).

(ix) Drug Use Amongst Industrial Workers conducted by Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi.

(x) Prevalence and Pattern of Alcohol Abuse in Rural Community and Its Correlation with Adverse Psycho Social Sequelae,

conducted by A.I.I.M.S. New Delhi.

(xi) Socio-Cultural Patterns of Alcoholism and Drinking Behaviour Among the Dome Community of Varanasi Implications for Social Welfare conducted by Faculty of Social Work, Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi.

Study Regarding Health Problems of Tribal People

2039. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government has any proposal to study the health problems of the tribal people and make research regarding their health problems ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Central Government is giving financial assistance to institutes and voluntary organisations which undertake research studies and sample surveys on the public health problems confronting the weaker sections and members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the names of such institutions and voluntary Organisations receiving financial help from Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Research projects have been taken up by the Institutions/Organisations on next page.

Institutions/Organisation	Projects taken up
1	2
Indian Council of Medical Research.	<p>(a) Multicentric Study on Breast feeding practices in the tribal population in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa and Rajasthan.</p> <p>(b) Study of Nutritional and Health status of tribal population at Regional Medical Research Centres at Port Blair (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) and at Jabalpur (M.P.).</p> <p>(c) Study on Sickle Cell Anaemia in Tribal population at Ranchi (Bihar) and at Raipur (MP),</p> <p>(d) Study of MCH & Contraceptive practices in tribal population in Cuttack, Imphal, Raipur, Shillong, Udaipur and Warangal.</p> <p>(e) Study on cancer in tribal and backward areas.</p> <p>(f) Study on Psycho-social aspects of Bihar population.</p>
Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research.	<p>(a) Handling of drugs in Scheduled Castes patients of Leprosy.</p> <p>(b) Factors responsible for discontinuity of anti-tubercular therapy in Scheduled Caste patients and to adopt corrective measures for continuity of treatment.</p>
National Institute of communicable Diseases	<p>(c) Sample survey of wild rodents for evidence of plaque in two Talukas per year in the plaque endemic areas of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.</p> <p>(b) Delimit the areas affected with Kala-Azar in North Bihar to improve upon the technique of laboratory diagnosis of loishmaniasis, investigating the zoonatic reservoir of Kala-Azar, if any, and drawing out a surveillance and control programme.</p>
National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro-Sciences.	<p>(a) Pattern of speech, language and hearing disorders in rural population, particularly Scheduled Castes.</p>

1

2

National Institute of Health and Family Welfare Central Council of Research in Ayurveda & Siddha

Central Council of Research in Homoeopathy.

Central Council of Research in Unani.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

- (b) Survey to assess Neuro-Psychiatric illness (prevalence) among the SCs and its relationship to environmental factor.
- (c) Harijans perception of Etiology of commonly prevalent illness, their therapeutic practices and factors influencing them.
- (d) Diseases in Scheduled Castes, detection of early cervical and breast malignancy in the families of SCs.

Leprosy Control Sectoral Analysis in one State (Karnataka). Survey and Surveillance Programmes, Community Health Care Programmes, Tribal Research Centres with research oriented approach in the tribal pockets and remote and SC basties/villages.

Clinical research units in tribal/SC areas where OPD treatment is also provided.

Mobile Research Units/Regional Research Institutions to cover SCs/STs.

Genetic aspects of the diseases affecting tribal population especially or haematological (sickle cell diseases) and communicable diseases and genetic disorders.

पिथौरागढ़ में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय

2040. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, पिथौरागढ़ में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के कितने आश्रितों को प्रवेश दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इन विद्यालयों में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के आश्रितों को प्रवेश देने के लिए कुछ सीटें आरक्षित करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में पिथौरागढ़ स्थित केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में दाखिल भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के आश्रितों की संख्या बताना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन ऐसे बच्चों के अलग से कोई आंकड़े नहीं रखता ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय मूलतः केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्थानान्तरणीय कर्मचारियों के

बच्चों को शैक्षणिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिये है। तदनुसार अभिभावकों का स्थानान्तरण ही इन स्कूलों में दाखिले का प्रमुख मानदंड है।

अल्मोड़ा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में केन्द्रीय
विद्यालय

2041. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में अल्मोड़ा में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोला गया है ;

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

(ग) मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय सैनिक और असैनिक क्षेत्रों में खोले जाते हैं। जब वे रक्षा मंत्रालय, सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश अथवा किसी केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रायोजित किए जाते हैं। सैनिक क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत अल्मोड़ा में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिये इस समय एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। स्कूल अन्तिम रूप से तभी खोला जाएगा जब प्रायोजित करने वाली एजेंसी केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार भौतिक सुविधाएं अर्थात् भूमि, अस्थाई आवास, स्टाफ क्वाटर्स इत्यादि उपलब्ध कराने की स्थिति में होंगी।

अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिले में
रेलवे आउट एजेंसियों का
खोला जाना

2042. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में कितने स्थानों पर रेलवे आउट एजेंसियां खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) प्रस्तावित एजेंसियों के खोलने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं और इस विलम्ब को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) इन आउट एजेंसियों के कब तक खोले जाने की आशा है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में कोई रेलवे आउट एजेंसी खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बोकारो तथा रांची के बीच मौर्य
एक्सप्रेस का चलाया जाना

2043. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह सच है कि धनबाद में 'मौर्य एक्सप्रेस' के आगमन तथा प्रस्थान का समय क्रमशः प्रातः 4 बजे तथा सायं 10 बजे है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस बीच की अवधि के दौरान इस गाड़ी को बोकारो तथा रांची के बीच चलाने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी हां। इसके धनबाद में पहुंचने और प्रस्थान करने का समय क्रमशः 04.00 बजे सुबह और 10.10 बजे रात्रि है।

(ख) फिलहाल परिचालनिक दृष्टि से प्रस्ताव व्यावहार्य नहीं है।

बोकारो होते हुए गोमोह और गया के बीच गोमोह यात्री गाड़ी का चलाना

2044. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बोकारो होते हुए गोमोह और गया के बीच गोमोह यात्री गाड़ी चलाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) गोमोह-बोकारो खंड पर अपर्याप्त लाइन क्षमता और बोकारो पर अपर्याप्त टर्मिनल सुविधाओं के कारण।

बोकारो शहर के रेलवे स्टेशन का विकास

2045. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बोकारो नगर के रेलवे स्टेशन को अभी तक और विकसित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक

कर लिया जायेगा और पर्याप्त व्यवस्था कर ली जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) यात्री सुविधाओं की दृष्टि से विभिन्न स्टेशनों का विकास, धन की उपलब्धता और विभिन्न स्टेशनों की तुलनात्मक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एक कार्यक्रम के आधार पर किया जाता है और यह एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। बोकारो स्टील सिटी पर निम्नलिखित विकास कार्य चल रहे हैं :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (I) विश्राम कक्ष | 4 |
| (II) पुरुषों के लिए पहले दर्जे का प्रतीक्षा कक्ष | 1 |
| (III) महिलाओं के लिए पहले दर्जे का प्रतीक्षा कक्ष | 1 |
| (IV) पैंट्री रसोई घर सहित सामिष रेस्टोरेंट | 1 |

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त प्लेटफार्म सं० 1, 2 और 3 पर कंक्रीट के फर्श और प्लेटफार्म लाइन सं० 1 और 2 पर धुलाई योग्य एपरन् की व्यवस्था से सम्बन्धित निर्माण-कार्य लगभग समाप्त होने वाला है।

Facility of Emergency Electricity at Residence of Gazetted Staff at Adra in South Eastern Railway

2046. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at Adra in South Eastern Railway arrangement has been made to provide emergency electricity for all purposes during load shedding period at the residences of the gazetted staff only by consuming heavy

quantity of diesel oil for running the generators but keeping the non-gazetted essential staff who are connected with safety of trains without this facility;

(b) if so, the reasons for maintaining such discrimination between the gazetted and non-gazetted employees;

(c) total amount spent on diesel oil per month and per year separately for granting such amenity from the time it is granted;

(d) date from which such amenity has been provided;

(e) has this amenity been granted in all divisions and zones; and

(f) if so, total amount spent for diesel oil month-wise, year-wise, division-wise and zone-wise separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Demurrage Charges Foregone to Collieries at Adra, S. E. Railway

2047. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Adra of South Eastern Railway as a regular feature demurrage charges are foregone to the collieries sponsored by Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., and Eastern Coalfield Ltd.;

(b) if so, total amount of demurrage charges accrued and subsequently foregone in the years 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 collierywise, month-wise, separately;

(c) total amount of demurrage charges lying out-standing as on 1 January 1982, 1 January 1983 and 1 January, 1984, colliery-wise;

(d) action taken against the local railway authorities for making delay in realising demurrage charges;

(e) justification to forego such demurrage charges when it is accrued as per rules; and

(f) action taken to prevent such loss of revenue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Casual Substitutes Recruited on Production of Certificates of being Loyal during Strike Period

2048. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the past in Adra Division in S. E. Railway a number of persons were recruited as Casual Substitutes after producing certificates that they were loyal and worked during the strike period of 1974, in the years 1980 and 1981;

(b) if so, total number of such workers recruited, year-wise;

(c) reasons for not verifying the Certificates with the relative Muster Rolls;

(d) step taken to ensure that all the certificates were genuine; and

(e) reasons for not recruiting them strictly through Employment Exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) 986 during 9.5.1980 to 27.6.1981.

(c) and (d) During May, 1974 Strike, payments were made from Emergency Funds and not through salary bills. Neither muster rolls were maintained for such engagements nor any case of false certificate established. The certificates in these cases were issued by the Supervisors/Officers concerned.

(e) It is a well established principle that in engagement of casual labour or substitutes, persons who have worked earlier should be given preference depending on their past performance.

Leasing out of Excess Land Acquired by Visakhapatnam Port Authorities to Private Individuals

2049. SHRI K. A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that excess land acquired by the Visakhapatnam Port authorities were leased out for private individuals;

(b) whether the owners from whom the lands were originally acquired were not given the resumption rights as lessees preferring outsiders in giving leases of the excess lands in the Port area; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) Yes.

(b) No. The original owners or their legal heirs from whom the lands were acquired were given preference over outsiders in giving leases of the

excess land in Port area provided they satisfied the other conditions.

(c) Does not arise.

Committee on Revision of Pay Scales of University and College Teaching Staff

2050. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the University Grants Commission Committee set up for considering the revision of the pay scales of University and College Teaching Staff, has started functioning;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee, as at present, the date of its constitution, its first terms of reference and the date of its sitting as also the likely date by which the Committee has been asked to submit its report; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the Committee would start functioning and hold its first meeting and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The Committee is scheduled to meet on March 24, 1984.

(b) and (c) The Composition of the Committee and its terms of reference are given in the attached Statement. The Committee was constituted on December 24, 1983. According to the U. G. C., it is difficult to indicate a firm time limit for the Completion of the Committee's work at this stage.

Statement

(1) List of Members :

1. Professor R. C. Mehrotra,
Professor Emeritus,
Department of Chemistry,
Rajasthan University, Jaipur. &
Member, UGC,

Chairman

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------|
| 2 | Shri S. Hamid
Vice-Chancellor,
Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh. | Member |
| 3. | Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa,
Vice-Chancellor,
Karnataka University,
Dharwad. | Member |
| 4. | Dr. (Mrs.) Vanaja Iyengar,
Vice-Chancellor,
Sri Padmavathi Mahila Vishwavidyalayan,
Tirupati-517502. | Member |
| 5. | Dr. D. Motiramani,
Vice-Chancellor,
Assam Agricultural University,
Jorhat. | Member |
| 6. | Professor N. M. Swani,
Director,
Indian Institute of Technology,
Delhi. | Member |
| 7. | Professor S. Ramaseshan,
Director,
Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore. | Member |
| 8. | Professor G. S. Bhalla,
Chairman,
Agricultural Prices Commission,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 9. | Professor C. Mande.
Nagpur University,
Nagpur. | Member |
| 10. | Professor R. K. Parimoo,
M. S. University of Baroda,
Baroda. | Member |
| 11. | Professor (Mrs.) Anita Banerjee,
Jadavpur University,
Calcutta. | Member |
| 12. | Dr. K. N. Udappa,
Former Director,
Institute of Medical Sciences,
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi. | Member |
| 13. | Shri Gladwin M. Ram,
Principal,
St. John's College,
Agra. | Member |

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 14. Shri R. K. Chhabra,
Former Secretary,
UGC, New Delhi. | Member |
| 15. Shri M. R. Kolhatkar,
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Education & Culture,
Govt. of India,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 16. Dr. Lata Singh
Joint Secretary,
GSIR, New Delhi. | Member |
| 17. Shri S. C. Mahalik,
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Finance,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 18. Prof. S. K. Khanna,
Secretary, UGC. | Member Secretary |

(2) *Terms of Reference :*

The terms of reference of the committee will be as follows :

- (1) To examine the present structure of emoluments and conditions of service of college and university teachers, taking into account the total packet of benefits (such as superannuation/medical/housing etc.)
- (2) To make recommendations on above, having regard to the necessity of attracting and retaining talented persons in the teaching profession, and providing professional advancement opportunities to teachers of college and universities.

Railway Reforms Committee Recommendation for Creation of New Zones/Divisions

2051. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways Reforms Committee has submitted any interim/final report to the Government on the creation of new zones/divisions;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee in this regard; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the Committee would submit its final report and an outline of the major recommendations made in the interim reports submitted so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee has indicated that the report will be submitted in May 1984.

Financial Assistance to States for Primary Schools Buildings

2052. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a British scheme to give financial assistance to the States for the construction of buildings for primary schools;

(b) whether Kerala has requested to be included in this scheme; and

(c) if so, the reactions of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Under an agreement signed in April, 1983, Government of U.K. will give financial assistance, in the first phase, for construction of primary school buildings in Andhra Pradesh. Subject to the outcome of the first phase, a subsequent phase is envisaged.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Negotiations with the Government of U.K. as a result of which an agreement was signed for financial assistance in Andhra Pradesh, were aimed at securing assistance for construction of school buildings in a few educationally backward States, which have a huge backlog of unsatisfactory school structures. The State Government of Kerala were, therefore, informed that the question of considering any other State for assistance from U.K., at present, did not arise.

Doubling of Kottayam-Ernakulam Line

2053. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand has been made for the doubling of the Kottayam-Ernakulam line;

(b) if so, whether the Government are considering it; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof ?

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

(b) Not at present.

(c) Does not arise,

Marketing of Life Saving Drugs Under their Generic Names

2054. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether steps have been taken by the Government for the marketing of life-saving drugs under their generic names ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI) : There is at present no proposal to make it obligatory to market all life-saving drugs under generic names only. Government issued a notification on 17th January, 1981 laying down that preparations containing any of the following drugs as single ingredient shall be marketed only with a generic name and *not* with brand name and preparations containing any new drug shall also be labelled only with the generic name of the drug :

1. Analgin
2. Aspirin and its salts
3. Chlorpromazine and its salts
4. Ferrous Sulphate
5. Piperazine and its salts.

Four companies viz., M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Bombay, M/s. Cyanamid India Ltd, M/s. Pfizer (India) Ltd. and M/s. Cosme Pharma had filed writ petitions in Delhi High Court challenging the validity and the vires of the said notification.

The Delhi High Court in its judgement delivered on 13th August, 1982 declared the said notification as illegal and *ultra-vires* of the Constitutions of India.

The Government have preferred an appeal (Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court. The Special Leave Petition) in the Supreme Court. The

Special Leave Petition has been admitted. The matter is therefore, sub-judice.

Target of the Sixth Plan for Expansion of Inland Water Transport

2055. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would be able to reach the target of the Sixth Plan in the matter of expansion of inland water transport and in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, what are the plans and projects envisaged so far; and

(c) the details of the projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) to (c) In the 6th Five-Year Plan a provision of Rs. 45.00 crores was made for development of Inland Water Transport. The main schemes included in the 6th Five-Year Plan related to capital investment in the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation for (i) development of Rajabagan Dockyard (ii) capital repairs of vessels (iii) Acquisition of vessels and (iv) provision of infrastructural facilities, hydrographic surveys on important waterways, acquisition of survey launches and equipments for hydrographic surveys, national waterways, grant of interest subsidy to IWT entrepreneur and river services on the Ganga. The above allocation, besides the above schemes, also included provision for grant of Central financial assistance to the State Governments for implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Major Centrally Sponsored Schemes included in the five year plan relate to provision of dry-dock at Pandu in Assam, provision of navigational aids and capital dredging of Zuari, Mandovi and Mapusa rivers in Goa, acquisition of dredging unit for Narmada and Tapi and landing facilities in Narmada, Tapi & Purna in Gujarat, introduction of mechanised services on

Jhelum in Jammu & Kashmir, improvement of Inland Water Transport facilities in Neendakara-Cheriyazikhal waterway, improvement of Champakara canal and Udyogamandal canal in Kerala, improvement of navigation through Mahanadi in Orissa, construction of jetties and acquisition of vessels in West Bengal. Against the provision of Rs. 45.00 crores made in the 6th Five-Year Plan the expenditure till 1983-84 is likely to be Rs. 25.58 crores and a provision of Rs. 18.00 crores has been made in the budget estimate for 1984-85. Thus almost the entire allocation made in the 6th Five-Year Plan is likely to be utilised.

US Base in Bangladesh, Lanka and Pakistan

2056. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that USA has acquired military base in Trincomalee in Sri Lanka, Chittagong in Bangla Desh, Karachi and other places in Pakistan if so, details in this regard;

(b) whether military assistance for training programme has flown or to flow from USA to Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Government in this regard with specific reference to its impact on India's security ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) While Government have seen reports in the press about the United States seeking military bases/facilities etc. in Trincomalee in Sri Lanka, Chittagong and St. Martin's Island in Bangladesh and Karachi and Gwadar in Pakistan, they have no information confirming these reports.

(b) USA have been providing military assistance in the form of training

facilities to the defence personnel of Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

(c) Government are opposed to the establishment of any foreign bases in India's neighbourhood as the countries of the region are non-aligned countries and the establishment of such bases would be a threat to the security, peace and tranquility of the region.

Orissa Temples Under Archaeological Survey of India

2057. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many temples in Orissa are under the protection of Archaeological Department of Government of India and the detailed progress of maintenance work done in each of the temples;

(b) whether inspite of all protective measures by the Archaeological Department condition of Konarak temple, is deteriorating day-by-day; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to protect and preserve the temples from the hazards of nature ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) 41 temples in Orissa are centrally protected by the Archaeological Survey of India. These temples are conserved through structural repairs, such as undet pinn-ing, changing worn out stones etc. and chemical treatment as per archaeological principles and actual needs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Adequate protective measures are being taken to preserve the temple from any deterioration.

Ships Carrying Fertilizer could not be Handled at Paradip Port during 1983

2058. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the ships carrying fertilizer could not be handled in Paradip Port during the year 1983 and they were shifted to different ports for unloading.

(b) if so, reasons therefore in details;

(c) whether dock labourers were unable to handle the cargo on account of non-supply of foot-wear;

(d) when the Port Trust authorities decided to supply foot wear and when it was made ready for supply; and

(e) whether Government propose to consider to investigate through independent agency the reasons for not handling the ships ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) Yes.

(b) Some categories of cargo handling workers stopped work on a fertiliser vessel from 20.10.1983 demanding immediate issue of safety boots. They refused to accept the gum boots that were available for use and were actually being used by them earlier for such work. In spite of a written assurance that safety boots would be provided by 15.11.1983, the above categories of workers refused to restart work. As a result, 3 vessels, two fertilizer and one coking coal, had to be diverted to other ports. In spite of the offer of safety boots on 30.10.1983, the workers continued their illegal strike and extended stoppage of work to a steel vessel also from the morning of 1.11.83. The strike was ultimately called off on 13.11.1983. The workers stopped work for a few hours on 20 November, and went on a lighting strike on 21 November 1983 and thereafter adopted go slow tactics. This affected the clearance of a fertilizer vessels. When they had not

resumed work even by 23 November, 1983, officers and staff of the Port Trust boarded the ship and completed its discharge and the ship sailed out the same night. Normalcy was restored on the midnight of 24/25th November, 1983.

(c) No.

(d) The Safety boots were offered on 30.10.1983.

(d) No investigation through any independent agency is contemplated.

जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय
में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विद्यार्थियों
को प्रवेश में रियायत

2059. श्री रामप्यारे पनिका : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों और गरीब परिवारों से आने वाले विद्यार्थियों को प्रवेश के समय रियायती अंक दिए जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अब इस रियायत को वापस लेने का निर्णय लिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और निर्णय के कारण कितने विद्यार्थी प्रवेश से वंचित रह जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) जी, नहीं। अब तक विश्व-विद्यालय द्वारा अपनाई गई पद्धति के अनुसार विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश पाने वाले छात्रों को परिसर में होने वाली पूर्व प्रवेश परीक्षा और साक्षात्कार में उत्तीर्ण होना

होता था। छात्रों की कुल योग्यता के निर्धारण के लिए छात्रों को सामाजिक, आर्थिक और क्षेत्रीय पिछड़ेपन के लिए 20 अंक तक की रियायत दी गई थी।

(ख) और (ग) क्योंकि विगत में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के छात्रों को अंकों में कोई रियायत नहीं दी गई थी, अतः ऐसी रियायत समाप्त करने या ऐसी रियायत समाप्त होने से किसी छात्र को दाखिले से वंचित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

जारी किए गए पासपोर्टों की संख्या

2060. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्ष कितने व्यक्तियों ने पासपोर्ट के लिए आवेदन किया था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा सभी आवेदन-पत्रों की जांच की गई थी और यदि हां, तो गत वर्ष कुल कितने पासपोर्ट जारी किए गए ;

(ग) 1982 में जारी किए गए पासपोर्टों की तुलना में कितने अधिक पासपोर्ट जारी किए गए और ये किन-किन देशों के लिए जारी किए गए ; और

(घ) देश के उस क्षेत्रीय पासपोर्ट कार्यालय का क्या नाम है जहाँ से सबसे अधिक संख्या में पासपोर्ट जारी किए गए ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) 1983 के दौरान कुल मिलाकर 16,10,069 व्यक्तियों ने नए पासपोर्ट के लिए आवेदन किया था।

(ख) जी हां, इन सभी आवेदनों की

वाकायदा जांच की गई थी और 1983 में 10,20,647 पासपोर्ट जारी किए गए— यह संख्या अधिक इसलिए है कि इस अवधि में पिछले बकाया आवेदन पत्रों पर भी पासपोर्ट जारी किए गए।

(ग) वर्ष 1982 की तुलना में 1983 में 77,516 पासपोर्ट अधिक जारी किए गए। अब सभी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पासपोर्ट, दक्षिण अफ्रीका गणराज्य को छोड़कर अन्य सभी देशों की यात्रा के लिए वैध किए जाते हैं।

(घ) 1983 के दौरान बम्बई के पासपोर्ट कार्यालय ने सबसे अधिक 2,61,341 पासपोर्ट जारी किए।

पासपोर्ट प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाया जाना

2061. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार पासपोर्ट प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के लिए किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसमें आवश्यक परिवर्तनों का सुझाव देने के लिए कोई समिति गठित की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या समिति की कोई बैठक हुई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस समिति ने क्या सुझाव दिए हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) जी, हां। पासपोर्ट जारी करने की कार्यविधि का सरलीकरण एक निरन्तर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है।

जनवरी, 1984 में आयोजित पिछले अखिल भारतीय पासपोर्ट अधिकारी सम्मेलन में कई सिफारिशें की गई थीं जैसे कि पासपोर्ट कार्य का कम्प्यूटरीकरण, अधिक डाकघरों में पासपोर्ट शुल्क स्टाम्पों की उपलब्धता, पोस्टल आर्डर के माध्यम से शुल्क की अदायगी, आवेदन फार्मों को कम्प्यूटर के उपयुक्त बनाना और शेष पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों में बैंक काउन्टर खोलना।

(ख) से (घ) इस संबंध में तीन समितियों के गठन का प्रस्ताव है जो उपयुक्त सिफारिशों के क्रियान्वयन पर निगाह रखेगी तथा इस बात की भी जांच करेगी कि इस प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के लिए और क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं।

Increase in Rate of Stipend Payable to Internees and House Surgeons

2062. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the recommendations of the Sankaran Committee, Government propose to increase the rate of stipend payable to internees and house surgeons in various Government hospitals; if so, Government's decision if any taken in this regard;

(b) what were the scales of stipend/pay recommended by the Sankaran Committee, and how far the same have been raised since then in view of the dwindled purchasing power of the rupee and increase in the cost of living index during the period; and

(c) if the answer to (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) Government of India had not set up any Committee by the name of Sankaran Committee. However, in this report to the Ministry, the then Director General of Health Services Dr. Sankaran had made wide ranging recommendations regarding post-graduate medical education which were not found acceptable.

Government of India subsequently decided to increase the rate of stipend from Rs. 450/- per month to Rs. 550/- per month with effect from 1.1.1983 for Interns of all the Central Institutions/Hospitals including Statutory/Autonomous Bodies wholly financed by the Central Government.

Reopening of New Zealand High Commission

2063. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether New Zealand had expressed the hope to reopen its High Commission in New Delhi this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not apply.

Allocation of Funds for Nhava Sheva Port

2064. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission had been approached for allocation of funds for the Satellite Port at Nhava Sheva;

(b) if so, what was the proposal

made in this regard; and

(c) what was the Planning Commission's response thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) Yes, a provision of Rs. 25.29 crores was proposed to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Annual Plan 1983-84 for Nhava Sheva Port Project. Taking into account the delay in acquisition of land etc., an outlay of Rs. 16.65 crores has been approved in the Annual Plan 1983-84 and a provision of Rs. 30 crores has been included in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

Law to Stop Import of Spurious or Substandard Drugs

2065. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present law is inadequate to stop the import of spurious or sub-standard drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure that no such drugs are imported; and

(c) if not, the facts in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act are considered adequate to stop the import of spurious or sub-standard drugs in the country.

(b) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 regulates the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs in India. Control over quality of drugs imported into India is exercised by restricting the imports through certain specified ports where the Officers of the Central Drugs

Standard Control Organisation are posted. Whenever a consignment of drug is imported, the bills of entry in respect of the imported consignments are referred to the Officers of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation and the imported consignments are inspected and samples drawn for test. If the sample is found on test to be not of standard quality, the drug is not permitted to be imported and is either re-exported to the country from which it was imported or is destroyed.

(c) Does not arise.

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नई रेलवे लाइनों का निर्माण तथा लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों में बदला जाना

2066. श्री बाबूराम परांजपे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) असम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मिजोरम मेघालय, नागालैंड, और मणिपुर के छः पिछड़े पहाड़ी राज्यों में रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण और उन्हें बड़ी लाइनों में बदलने संबंधी निर्धारित मानदण्ड क्या हैं ; और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में महाकौशल क्षेत्र को सतपुड़ा पर्वतमाला, महाराष्ट्र में विदर्भ क्षेत्र के चन्द्रपुर गढ़ चिराली क्षेत्र, जहां मुख्यतः आदिवासी रहते हैं, के मामलों में भी रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण और उन्हें बड़ी लाइनों में बदलने संबंधी अपनाए गए मानदण्ड उपयुक्त रहेंगे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में चल रही नयी लाइनों और आमान-परिवर्तन परियोजनाओं को मुख्यतः इस क्षेत्र के लोगों की देश के शेष लोगों के साथ भावनात्मक एकता बढ़ाने के विचार से तथा इस क्षेत्र के आर्थिक विकास को प्रोत्साहन देने की दृष्टि से स्वीकृत किया

है। पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे में उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र की इन परियोजनाओं को लाभांश दायिता से छूट दी जाती है। उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र देश के शेष भाग से दूर दराज होने के कारण बेजोड़ है, अतः इस क्षेत्र के लिए जिस मानदण्ड के आधार पर परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गयी हैं वह अन्य क्षेत्रों के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं हो सकती हैं।

जबलपुर गोंडिया नैरोगेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

2067. श्री बाबू राव परांजपे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जबलपुर-गोंडिया नैरो-गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए भूमि और स्लीपर तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिए खर्च होने वाली सम्भावित धनराशि की व्यवस्था करने का आश्वासन दिया है ; और

(ख) जबलपुर-गोंडिया नैरो-गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने पर कितनी धन-राशि खर्च होने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) राज्य सरकार द्वारा कोई निश्चित वचनबद्धता दी गयी प्रतीत नहीं होती है।

(ख) जबलपुर-गोंडिया आमान परिवर्तन पर, 1980 की परियोजना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, उस समय को प्रचलित दरों के अनुसार 53.04 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान लगाया गया था। वर्तमान लागत इससे कहीं अधिक आयेगी।

Hindi Equivalents of Words and Technical Terms

2068. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of words and technical terms whose Hindi equivalents have been finalised and published, so far;

(b) the progress of work so far achieved; and

(c) the steps proposed to expedite the work ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE. (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) 3,87,500 terms pertaining to Science, Humanities, Medicine, Agriculture, Engineering Pharmacy, Veterinary Science, Forestry, Defence, Railway, P & T, Sports and Departmental Terminology have been evolved so far and out of these 3,63,700 terms have been published. Besides these terms in English-Hindi, 1,20,000 terms pertaining to Sciences and Humanities have also been published in Hindi-English order. A glossary in Hindi-English order containing 25,000 terms pertaining to Medicine, Engineering and agriculture is also ready for the press. 25 definitional dictionaries in various disciplines of Sciences and Humanities have been published. Pan-Indian Terminology of about 10,000 terms of Sciences and Humanities was evolved and finalised. 38,000 technical terms for departmental terminology have been finalised and 25,000 terms are being processed. 195 university level books in Agriculture, Medicine, Pharmacy, Veterinary Sciences and Engineering have been published. About 6170 books pertaining to different disciplines of Sciences and Humanities in Hindi and Regional languages have also been published through various book production agencies.

Reconstruction of Railway Bridges

2069. SHRI SUNIL MATRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many railway bridges reconstruction in the beginning of 1980;

(b) how many need reconstruction in the beginning of 1984; and

(c) how many have been reconstructed upto the end of 1983 and how many remain to be reconstructed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the Railways and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

शाहजहांपुर-चन्दौसी के बीच बड़ी लाइन की मांग

2070. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को कोई ऐसा ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है, जिसमें कटरा, दातागंज और बदायूं होकर शाहजहांपुर को चन्दौसी से जोड़ने वाली बड़ी लाइन की मांग की गई है ; और

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में विचार के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव मंत्रालय द्वारा योजना आयोग को भेजा गया है, यदि हां, तो कब ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) प्रस्तावित लाइन के लिए समय-समय पर मांग प्राप्त हुई है। शाहजहांपुर से बदायूं तक को एक नयी बड़ी लाइन के लिए सर्वेक्षण को अब 1984-85 के बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है।

Death of Infants due to Tetanus

2071. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH
KASHYAP :

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that more than two lakh infants die of tetanus in the country every year; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the names of the States which have the highest mortality rate and the steps contemplated by the Government to control the neonatal deaths in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

Reported No. of Pregnant women vaccinated (in lakhs)

1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84*
47.5	52.8	65.5	74.92	52.9

It is proposed to cover 130 Lakhs perganant women in 1984-85.

*upto Dec. Figures are provisional.

Improvement of delivery services with increased number of trained birth attendants is another major activity undertaken, in this regard.

Inquiry into the Looting of Cash Collection of Kumardhubi Station

2072. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government have been drawn to the press reports 'Bandits loot railway cash collection' appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 10th February, 1984 wherein it has been stated Bandits looted at gun point Rs. one lakh cash collection of Kumardhubi Railway Station of the Eastern Railway while the cash was taken to Asansol by Railway employees;

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) Sample survey conducted in 1981-82 showed that neonatal tetanus was a major problem in many parts of the country and accounted for more than two lakh deaths of neonates during that year. High mortality rates were found in the urban and rural areas of Uttar Pradesh and rural areas of Rajasthan, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

The Expanded programme on Immunization was started in 1978, one of the objectives of which is to control the morbidity and mortality due to tetanus by providing vaccination service to all eligible children and pregnant women by 1990. Reported TT vaccination performance of pregnant women for the control of neonatal tetanus since 1979-80 is given below :—

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has since been conducted ; and

(c) what action Government have taken to avoid such recurrences in future ?

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

(b) The Government Railway Police, Dhanbad has registered this case at F.I.R. No. 11 dated 7.2.1984 under section 395 IPC.

(c) The following measures have

been taken to prevent theft of cash from this station.

- (i) R.P.F. has been posted at the Station ;
- (ii) Sources have been put on job in the area to trace out the gang engaged in committing such crimes ; and
- (iii) Escorting the cash at the station when it is being taken to the cash safe.

Loss to Railways due to Punjab on 8.2.1984

2073. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL
REDDY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total estimated loss to the railways as a result of Punjab Bundh on the 8th February, 1984.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : Loss suffered by the Railway has been estimated to the tune of Rs. 29.95 lakhs due to the cancellation of passenger and goods trains. However, no loss to railway property has been reported.

Railway Line between Bhind and Itawa and Gauge of Conversion of Gwalior-Bhind Line

2074. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey is being ordered and is being done for laying railway line between (i) Bhind (Madhya Pradesh) and Itawa (Uttar Pradesh), (ii) conversion of Gwalior-Bhind narrow gauge railway line into broad gauge, (iii) connecting Gwalior to Guna, (iv) converting Gwalior-Sheopur narrow gauge line into broad gauge line and (v) connecting Kota to Sheopur and Maksi to Indore ; and

(b) if so, when the survey was started and what is the progress of survey and what action is proposed to be taken now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) A Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for construction of a B G. line from (i) Guna to Gwalior, (ii) Gwalior to Bhind (conversion from NG to BG), and (iii) Bhind to Etawah was sanctioned on 10.10.1980 at a cost of Rs. 18.08 lakhs. The survey started in field in 1981-82, and is in progress. The report and estimate are being finalised.

There is at present no proposal for conversion of the line from Gwalior to Sheopur, nor is there any proposal for construction of new lines from Kota to Sheopur, or from Maksi to Indore.

More Sections in Kendriya Vidyalaya Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu)

2075. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a persistent demand for opening more sections in the Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to meet this demand ?

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

(b) On account of mounting pressure for admissions and persistent demands made by the local Management Committee, two additional sections were opened in Class-I in Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2, Kalpakkam as a special case for the year 1983-84.

Additional Sections were also opened as a result of consequential increase in Classes IV and VII in

Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2 and in Classes VI and X in Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1, Kalpakkam during 1983-84.

An additional section in Class XI (Science) was also given in Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1, Kalpakkam on the request of the Principal of the School.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, Chingleput

2076, SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public of Chingleput have been representing for the opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Chingleput in view of the vast number of Railway employees and the employees of Leprosy Research Institutions living in this place ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, in 1979, a request was received from the President of Manali New Town Residents' Association, Royapuram, Madras, for opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Chingleput. The Association was asked to submit their proposal in the prescribed proforma. No reply has so far been received from them.

Villages without Medical Facilities Statewise

2077. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many villages have no medical facilities in the country (State-wise) ; and

(a) what are the schemes of the Government to cover medical facilities to all the villages of the country and how many years it will take ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) Medical facilities are being provided to all the villages in the country through a net work of 65643 Sub-centres, 5959 Primary Health Centres, 3199 Subsidiary Health Centres and 472 Upgraded Primary Health Centres and at village level by 459954 trained Dais and 290565 Health Guides besides large number of rural dispensaries working under the State Governments/Union Territories. It is proposed to expand these facilities further in a phased manner so as to have one Primary Health Centre for every 30,000 population (20,000 in hilly and tribal areas), a Sub-centre for every 5000 population (3000 in hilly and tribal areas) and an Upgraded PHC (Community Health Centre) for every one lakh population by 2000 A.D. It is also proposed to provide one trained Dai and one Health Guide for every village by the end of the 6th Plan period (in the States/UTs, where the Schemes are being implemented).

पशुओं-रक्त मिलाकर ताकत की औषधियां बनाना

2078. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 8 जनवरी, 1984 के दैनिक "जागरण" में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा पशुओं-रक्त मिलाकर ताकत की औषधियां बनाई जा रही हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इसके लिए दोषी पाई गई कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी):
(क) हां ।

(ख) यह मामला भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् के साथ उठाया गया है । यह परिषद् लोह की कमी के कारण अरक्तता और अल्प किस्म की अरक्तता में हेमोग्लोबिन की प्रभावकारिता सम्बन्धी प्रश्न की जांच कर रही है । तथापि, परिषद् ने यह सूचित किया है कि तत्काल उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार इन फार्मास्यूटिकल औषधियों में निहित हेमोग्लोबिन की मात्रा का इलाज में कोई खास योगदान नहीं होता ।

वाराणसी में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्म-
चारियों को क्वार्टरों का आबंटन

2079. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे में वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश) में स्टेशन सुपरिन्टेंडेंट द्वारा चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों को उनकी वरिष्ठता के आधार पर क्वार्टरों का आबंटन नहीं किया जा रहा है और वरिष्ठ कर्मचारियों की उपेक्षा करके नए कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर आबंटित किए जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 'नेशनल फोरम आफ रेलवे कांग्रेस' उत्तर रेलवे वाराणसी डिवीजन द्वारा महाप्रबन्धक उत्तर रेलवे और सतर्कता निदेशक को इस संबंध में एक शिकायत की गई थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक की गई जांच का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि कोई जांच नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) और (घ) भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

उज्जैन-देवास-इंदौर, उज्जैन-भोपाल,
माकसी गुना और उज्जैन-फतेहा-
बाद-इंदौर लाइन पर यात्री
गाड़ी की अधिकृत गति
और यात्रा-समय

2080. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) पश्चिमी रेलवे के रतलाम डिवीजन में उज्जैन-देवास-इन्दौर, उज्जैन-भोपाल, माकसी-गुना बड़ी लाइन और उज्जैन-फतेहाबाद-इन्दौर छोटी लाइन पर चलने वाली यात्री-गाड़ियों की कितनी अधिकतम गति की अनुमति है तथा उक्त लाइनों पर उन्हें कितनी दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है ;

(ख) उक्त प्रत्येक मार्ग पर दूरी तय करने के लिए वर्तमान यात्रा रेल-गाड़ियों को कितना समय लगता है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक स्टाप पर पांच मिनट के हिसाब से रुकते हुए उज्जैन-इन्दौर बड़ी लाइन और छोटी लाइन पर दूरी तय करने में यात्री गाड़ी से अलग-अलग कितना समय लगता है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) सभी तीनों खंड इकहरी लाइन वाले खंड हैं और गाड़ियों का समय क्रासिंग स्टेशनों पर मुख्य लाइन अथवा लूप लाइन

प्लेटफार्मों की उपलब्धता तथा अन्य गाड़ियों पर अग्रता और संचालित यातायात के घनत्व जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है। अतिरिक्त हाटों से वर्तमान क्रासिंग और अग्रता की व्यवस्थाओं में गड़बड़ उत्पन्न हो सकती है।

विवरण

खंड	यात्री गाड़ियों की अधिकतम अनुमेय रफतार	खंड की लम्बाई
बड़ी लाइन		
1. उज्जैन-देवास-इन्दौर	50 कि०मी० प्रति घंटा	79.23 कि०मी०
2. उज्जैन-भोपाल	100 कि०मी० प्रति घंटा	183.46 कि०मी०
3. (1) मक्सी-रुथियै	60 कि०मी० प्रति घंटा	193.48 कि०मी०
(2) रुथियै-गुना	85 कि०मी० प्रति घंटा	20.44 कि०मी०
मीटर लाइन		
4. (1) उज्जैन-फतेहाबाद	55 कि०मी० प्रति घंटा	22.96 कि०मी०
(2) फतेहाबाद-इन्दौर	75 कि०मी० प्रति घंटा	39.42 कि०मी०

इन खंडों पर यात्री गाड़ियों द्वारा लिया जाने वाला समय अलग-अलग गाड़ियों के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न है जो अनुसूचित समय, बुक की गई रफतार, मेल लेने, ठहरावों आदि पर निर्भर करता है। इन खंडों पर यात्री गाड़ियों द्वारा लिया गया अधिकतम और न्यूनतम समय निम्नलिखित है :—

खंड	गाड़ियों द्वारा लिया जाने वाला न्यूनतम समय	गाड़ियों द्वारा लिया जाने वाला अधिकतम समय
बड़ी लाइन		
1. उज्जैन-देवास-इन्दौर	2 घंटे 15 मिनट	3 घंटे 00 मिनट
2. उज्जैन-भोपाल	2 घंटे 40 मिनट	5 घंटे 30 मिनट
3. मक्सी-गुना	4 घंटे 51 मिनट	6 घंटे 48 मिनट
मीटर लाइन		
4. उज्जैन-फतेहाबाद-इन्दौर	1 घंटा 50 मिनट	2 घंटे 27 मिनट

**Increase in Oral Cancer Cases and
Legislation to Restrict Production
and Use of Tobacco**

2081. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that oral cancer cases are increasing day by day in India and in foreign countries, also ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these cases are mostly occurred due to the smoking and chewing tobacco ;

(c) if so, whether the World Health Organisation has suggested legislative action to restrict production and use of tobacco products to prevent the disease of oral cancer ; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government of India in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No definite data is available in this regard.

(b) The evidence from many countries in the developing region indicates that chewing tobacco is by far the most important cause of oral cancer.

(c) According to the available information the recommendations made by the W.H.O. pertain to legislative action to combat the use of tobacco.

(d) The Government of India has already enacted a legislation entitled 'The Cigarette (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1975'. The main objective of the Act is to provide restrictions in relation to trade and commerce and production,

supply and distribution of cigarettes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

**Functioning by P.H.Cs. and Sub
Centres in States**

2082. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres which are functioning in the tribal areas of the country and their break up Statewise and particularly in Gujarat ;

(b) whether Government has chalked out a comprehensive health Programme for the people of farflung tribal and hilly areas ; and

(c) if so, the details of such Programme and when it is likely to be started and the area in each State likely to be covered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The information is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) In order to provide better medical facilities to the tribal population, the norm for the establishment of Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres has been relaxed for tribal and hilly areas from 30,000 and 5000 rural population respectively to 20,000 and 3000 rural population. It is proposed to have the required number of Primary Health Centres in a phased manner by 2,000 A.D. and all the Sub-centres by the end of seventh Five Year Plan.

Statement

****Number of Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres functioning in the tribal areas in the country as on 1-4-1983.**

Name of State/U.T.		Primary Health Centres.	Sub-centres
1		2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29	INR
2.	Assam	32	195
3.	Bihar	117	1344
4.	Gujarat	64	469
5.	Haryana	Nil	Nil
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9	48
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	INR	INR
8.	Karnataka	55	788
9.	Kerala	5	43
10.	Madhya Pradesh	185	2358
11.	Maharashtra	121	694
12.	Manipur	21	104
13.	Meghalaya	24	INR
14.	Nagaland	18	106
15.	Orissa	118	1056
16.	Punjab*	Nil	Nil
17.	Rajasthan	23	257
18.	Sikkim	2	11
19.	Tamil Nadu	INR	INR
20.	Tripura	12	57
21.	Uttar Pradesh	INR	875
22.	West Bengal	INR	INR
23.	A & N Islands	1	3

1	2	3
24. Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL
25. Chandigarh	NIL	NIL
26. D & N Haveli	INR	INR
27. Delhi*	NIL	NIL
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	1	5
29. Lakshadweep	7	NIL
30. Mizoram	INR	INR
31. Pondicherry	NIL	NIL

* No tribal area in these States/U.Ts.

** Statement is based on the information available and is provisional.

INR—Information not received.

**All India State-wise Per Capita
Expenditure on Health**

2083. SHRI SOMNATH CHAT-
TRJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased
to state :

(a) what is to all-India per capita
expenditure on health during 1980-81,
1981-82 and 1982-83 ; and

(b) State-wise per capita expenditure
on health during the same period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN
M. JOSHI) : (a) The All-India Per
Capita Expenditure on Health as
available with the Government of India
for two years viz. 1980-81 and 1981-82
which is as follows :

1980-81 Rs. 23.53

1981-82 Rs. 27.8

(b) The State-wise per capita ex-
penditure on health during the same
period is as follows :

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.59	22.51
2.	Assam	18.79	19.38

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	13.29	14.49
4.	Gujarat	22.74	26.71
5.	Haryana	28.45	37.10
6.	Himachal Pradesh	79.37	101.29
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	82.95	94.72
8.	Karnataka	17.00	21.00
9.	Kerala	29.76	35.61
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21.14	23.05
11.	Maharashtra	25.14	23.26
12.	Manipur	90.14	83.04
13.	Meghalaya	120.10	131.65
14.	Nagaland	201.67	208.38
15.	Orissa	19.84	22.18
16.	Punjab	29.60	32.55
17.	Rajasthan	31.12	37.22
18.	Sikkim	76.21	84.08
19.	Tamil Nadu	20.99	30.10
20.	Tripura	30.87	39.04
21.	Uttar Pradesh	12.50	14.38
22.	West Bengal	24.25	27.78
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	99.85	158.05
24.	Goa Daman & Diu	95.71	122.94
25.	Mizoram	141.95	138.88
26.	Pondicherry	75.71	94.11

Leprosopic Operations

2084. **SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) what is the target of Leprosopic operations to be performed during the year 1983-84?

(b) how many doctors are being trained to perform Leprosopy and whether all the precautions are taken and the conditions fulfilled before the trainees are allowed to perform these operations in their respective Villages;

(c) whether it is a fact that experts, who attended a conference of Gynaecologists in Bombay, have warned the Government for not adhering to the proscribed rules and have also made some suggestions; and

(d) if so, what are the suggestions and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Targets are fixed by the Central Government for sterilisations. No separate target is laid down for laproscopic operations.

(b) According to latest available information about 1550 teams consisting of doctors and para-medical staff have been trained in the techniques of laproscopy. Guidelines for training have been laid down which cover, apart from techniques in performing the operation, selection of cases, proper follow-up, etc.

(c) and (d) According to the information received from Organising Secretary of the Second Asian Congress on Gynaecological Endoscopy, in one of the resolutions passed in the Congress it was stated that there should be a quality control in mass rural laproscopic sterilisation camps as laid down in

the guidelines of the Indian Association of Gynaecological Endoscopists and Indian Council of Medical Research. The guidelines suggested by the Indian Association of Gynaecological Endoscopists are more or less similar to the guidelines laid-down by the Government of India in consultation with the Indian Council of Medical Research.

Maintenance of Jagannath Temple, Puri

2085. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND CULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on the conservation, repairing and maintenance of Jagannath temple, Puri, in the last three years ;

(b) whether Government propose to take adequate steps for the proper conservation of the main Temple of Lord Jagannath Complex, Puri in 1984-85 ;

(c) if so, the central assistance proposed to be allocated for the purpose ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) (a) The total amount spent on structural repairs including chemical treatment and maintenance of Lord Jagannath temple during the last three years is Rs.3,17,404/-.

(b) Yes, Sir. As per recommendation of the Expert Committee deplastering and repairs to the temple are being carried out upto the springing level of the spire.

(c) and (d) No central assistance is given for this work, as the Archaeological Survey of the Union Government is executing the repairs departmentally.

Funds for Maintenance of National Highways during 1984-85

2086. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the funds earmarked for the maintenance of National Highways during 1984-85 ;

(b) the total allocation made to Orissa for the replacement of old bridges on National Highways and maintenance of National Highways during 1984-85 ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) to (c) Subject to the approval of the Parliament, a sum of Rs 70 crores has been made available in budget estimates for 1984-85 for the maintenance of National Highways covering the country as a whole. After the budget is passed by Parliament allocations to States are to be made keeping in view the demands of each State, available resources and the norms laid down for various components of maintenance covering Ordinary Repairs, Periodical Renewals, Flood Damage Repairs, Special Repairs, etc.

Foreign Collaboration Sought for Development of Inland Water Transport System

2087. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK ; Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has a proposal to develop inland water transport system in the country in a big scale;

(b) whether the help of the foreign countries has been sought to implement the above proposal;

(c) if so, the response made by any

country so far;

(d) the amount earmarked for implementing the above proposal; and

(e) the details of the foreign collaboration sought for the above purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI)

(a) to (e) The Govt. is making active efforts to develop the IWT infrastructure in the country with a view to tapping the transport potential available in the inland waterways. The possibility of securing the assistance of the Govt. of Netherlands who have shown keen interest in the development of inland water transport has also been explored. In this connection, a team of officials of the Government of Netherlands visited India in January, 1984 and discussions were held with them. The following areas relating to inland water transport, *inter-alia* are contemplated for possible cooperation :—

- (i) Development of inland water transport with first priority for the development of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system, including studies into the possibility of establishment of terminals at Calcutta and Haldia, setting up of a Study Department, evaluation of the possibilities of the IWT in certain stretches of the Ganga upstream of Farikka.
- (ii) Modernisation of the Rajabagan Dockyard of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation.
- (iii) Development of Champakara Canal in Kerala.
- (iv) Ship building facilities with particular reference to shallow draft vessels, dredger building etc.

The deliberations with the Govern-

ment of Netherlands for possible co-operation for development of IWT are still at a preliminary stage.

Maintenance Planning and New Technology for National and State Highways for Safety

2088. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the death rate per 10,000 vehicles involved in fatal accidents on Indian Roads and Highways is over 66 per cent, being the record highest as compared to other nations;

(b) whether it is a fact that a research paper presented by Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi has estimated a national loss of about Rs. 125 crores every year due to fatal road accidents;

(c) what steps have been planned for proper maintenance, planning and new technology for National and State Highways for safety; and

(d) what is the estimated addition to road transport by way of two and three wheeler vehicular traffic in addition to the light and heavy four wheeler traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to Road User Cost Study conducted by Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi, the total cost of fatal accidents, at 1978 prices was estimated to be Rs. 107 crores per year.

(c) Various measures to improve road safety are being considered. The Highway Patrolling Scheme has been launched on selected reaches of National Highways. The following additional measures are also contemplated :—

(i) Traffic Aid Posts;

(ii) A Driver's Training School at Delhi;

(iii) A School for Training of Instructors set up by the Central Institute of Road Transport; and

(iv) Setting up of a Road Safety Committee in Delhi.

(d) According to the latest figures available, the total number of registered vehicles of all categories increased from 36.96 lacs in March, 1979 to 41.06 lacs in March, 1980.

Ships Authorised by Directorate General of Shipping for Sale and Scrap

2089. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently some Shipping Companies are going in loss and had to sell under distress their ships, for which the Directorate General of Shipping had given the permission;

(b) if so, details of the ships so authorised by Directorate General of Shipping for sale and scrap;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Bill of Assessment Entry has to mention clearly to the Customs, payments of maritime liabilities and a clear title deed;

(d) whether it is the practice that the ship scrap buyers pay the custom duty liabilities;

(e) whether INSA has opposed the change made by customs authorities in the procedure; and

(f) whether the Directorate General of Shipping has approved the Department of Finance change to clear this position, in order to avoid litigation and made effective the sales done for scrapping ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI).

(a) Many Indian Shipping Companies have suffered losses due to the current world-wide recession in the shipping industry. Some Shipping Companies have approached the Director General of Shipping for permission to sell/scrap some of their old and uneconomic ships in order to improve their cash-flow position and reduce their losses.

(b) The details of the ships permitted for sale/scrap during the last one year or so are given in the Statement.

(c) No. Payments of Maritime Liabilities and a Clear Title Deed of the vessel is looked into by Director General of Shipping separately.

(d) The procedure with regard to payment of custom duty has been changed recently. Under the earlier procedure the ship scrap buyers were required to pay the duty but under the revised procedure the seller (shipowner) is required to collect a sum representing the estimated amount of duty from the buyer and deposit the same as custom duty.

(e) Yes. INSA had however stated that they were prepared to cooperate in realising customs duty without taking upon themselves the responsibility for collection of the duty.

(f) The revised procedure has been decided by the Ministry of Finance in consultation with the Director General of Shipping and after convening a meeting with the members of INSA.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the company	Name of the ship	Built	Purpose for which sanction of DG (S)/ Ministry issued.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shipping Corporation of India	VISHVA MANGAL VISHVA KIRTI	1963	Scrapping Scrapping
2.	Scindia Steam Nav. Co.	MV JALADUTA JALAKRISHAN	1959 1960	Scrapping Scrapping
3.	Great Eastern Shipping Co.	JAG DARSHAN	1969	sale abroad
4.	India Steamship Co.	INDIAN TRUST INDIAN SECURITY INDIAN TRIBUNE	1960 1958 1963	Scrapping Scrapping Scrapping
5.	Vijaya Lines Shipping Co.	MV VIJAY VASANT	1959	Scrapping
6.	Pent Ocean Shipping Co.	SAMUDRA VIJAY SAMUDRA DAYA	1955 1962	Scrapping Scrapping
7.	South-East Asia Shipping Co.	MAHAVIJAY	1962	Scrapping

1	2	3	4	5
8.	TPS Shipping Co.	PRASHANTI	1958	Scrapping
9.	Indoceanic Shipping Co.	MEGHREB	1967	Scrapping
10.	West Asia Shipping Co.	VIJAY VAIBHAV	1957	Scrapping
11.	Triveni Shipping Co.	FAREEDA	1958	Scrapping
12.	West Asia Shipping Co.	VIJAY JIVAN	1959	Scrapping
13.	Vishal Gomantak Shipping (P) Ltd.	DAMODAR SAL	1960	Scrapping
14.	Indian Steamship Co.	INDIAN TRIUMPH	1960	Scrapping

World Bank Loan for Purchase of Wagons

2090. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the railways have received the World Bank Loan of \$ 400 million of which \$ 145 million is being utilised for purchase of wagons ;

(b) whether the original loan was given for various Railway Projects including modernisation of Railway Workshops ;

(c) if so, how much would the balance of World Bank Loan and for what purpose it will be used ;

(d) what steps have been taken to protect indigenous industry in wagon manufacturing and component production ;

(e) whether global tenders have been invited, if so, for what items and the ultimate decision taken thereupon ; and

(f) whether Steel Authority of India Limited and Ministry of Industry, have objected to large scale foreign purchases

affecting the indigenous industry and investment in the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (f) A Statement is attached.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir ; the World Bank provided a loan/credit of 400 million dollars last year for railway projects, which included 145 million dollars for procurement of components for manufacture of high capacity wagons.

(b) This loan/credit did not cover modernisation of railway workshops.

(c) Besides components for manufacture of high capacity wagons, the loan/credit covered Diesel Component Works, Patiala ; locomotive components for unit exchange system ; Wheels and axles ; proto-type AC locomotives and other small items.

(d) Under extant procedures, incentives in the shape of price preference, and other concessions are provided to the indigenous industry when they quote in response to global tenders against World Bank financed projects as the procurement in such cases is treated as

decided exports.

(e) Action has been initiated to float a global tender for one of the components covering the manufacture of wagons in the year 1985-86.

(f) Decision to procure components for wagons covered under the project loan by inviting global tenders would be taken in consultation with different Departments/Ministries of the Government keeping in view the interests of indigenous industry as also the national interests.

**Commissioning of World Bank Aided
Wheel & Axle Plant at Bangalore**

2091. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI K.A. RAJAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the delay in commissioning the World Bank aided wheel and axle plant in Bangalore has been due to the inability of the State Government to supply adequate water and power ;

(b) if so, to what extent the delay has been caused ;

(c) by what time the plant is likely to be set up ;

(d) whether in view of the inadequate supply of power and water, the plant will thus create difficulties in future also ; and

(e) if so, what steps Union Ministry considers in view of this shortage of power and water in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) The Wheel Plant is complete and its various systems are being tried out. The Axle Unit is also in the final stage of proving trials.

(b) It is expected that full requirement of power and water would be made available by the State Government by the time the various sub-systems of the Plant are fully tried and matched for series production.

(c) Both the Wheel & Axle Units of the Plant are expected to go into regular production by June '84.

(d) and (e) The State Government are hopeful to meet the full demand of power and water supply by the time the Plant is ready to go into regular production.

**Delhi University Flouting Norms for
Recruitment of Lecturers**

2092. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a Committee of the University Grants Commission which examined the working of the Central Universities the Delhi University has been flouting the norms laid down for the recruitment of lecturers ; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what is the reaction of Government with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to enquire into the working of the Central Universities has in its Report observed that the Delhi University did not follow the guidelines circulated by the University Grants

Commission for recruitment of Lecturers in the Universities and Colleges.

The University Grants Commission has recently framed Regulations under Section 26 (1) (e) of the University Grants Commission Act, 1946 defining the qualifications that should ordinarily be required of any person to be appointed to the teaching staff of a University/College. These Regulations have been notified and brought to the notice of all Universities. The Delhi University has initiated action to review the qualifications in the light of these Regulations.

SC/ST Students in Delhi University and JNU

2093. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University; course-wise ;

(b) what are the criteria being followed for the admission of SC & ST students in both universities ; and

(c) what is the present percentage of SC/ST students in both Universities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL

WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : A statement giving the information is attached.

(b) *Delhi University :*

15% of the total seats are reserved for SC students and 7½% of ST students, interchangeable if necessary, in various undergraduate and post-graduate courses. Relaxation to the extent of 5% in the minimum eligibility marks is given to the students of these categories. In case after giving 5% relaxation, the reserved seats still remain vacant, further relaxation is given to the extent required in order to fill all the reserved seats. However, the University has not made any provision for reservation in Post-graduate medical courses in respect of which SC/ST students are given weightage of 20 marks for ranking them in the merit list provided they fulfil the other required conditions.

Jawaharlal Nehru University :

15% of seats are reserved for SC students and 7½% for ST students in each programme of study. All SC/ST students who pass the qualifying examination are eligible to apply for admission irrespective of the percentage of marks obtained by them.

(c) The percentage of SC/ST students in Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University are 5.65 and 12 respectively.

Statement

Jawaharlal Nehru University (1983-84)

Course	Total No. of SC and ST Students
M.A.	82
M.Sc.	4
M. Phil/Ph. D.	99

Delhi University (1982-83)

Course	Total No. of SC and ST Students
B.A. (P)	1,777
B. Com. (P)	933
B.Sc. (G)	130
B A. (H)	522
B. Com. (H)	154
B.Sc. (H)	70
B.Sc. (Home Science)	3
B.Sc. (H) Home Science	6
H.Sc. (Nursing) (Hons.)	13
B. Pharma	16
B.F.A.	25
MBBS	331
B.E./B. Sc. (Engg.)	178
B.A.M.S.	25
B.U.M.S.	2
Pre-Ayur	1
M.A.	114
M. Com.	22
M.Sc.	3
M.E.	3
M. Nursing	3
B.Ed.	15
Ph.D.	2
M. Phil.	5
M.Ed.	6
M.B.A.	52
LL.B.	376
LL.M.	11
P.G. Med. Degree	3
<i>Diploma in</i> Book Publishing/Tourism (CVS)	10
<i>Other Certificates (Deptt.)</i>	132
<i>Other Diplomas (Deptt.)</i>	18

There is no SC/ST student in Pre-Tibb, M. Pharma, B. Lib. Sc., M. Lib. Sc, M.C.A., M.C.L., Spl. Course-Music, P.G. Medical Dip., Dietetics (IHE/LI) and M.Sc. Home Science.

CVS—College of Vocational Studies

भारत चीन वार्ता

2094 : श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पाण्डे : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि "अनाक्रमण संधि" और "मैत्री संधि के लिये" भारत और पाकिस्तान के विदेश सचिवों की एक बैठक का आयोजन करने का निर्णय लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह बैठक किस तारीख तक आयोजित किए जाने की संभावना है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) और (ख) भारत और पाकिस्तान के विदेश सचिवों ने 1 से 3 मार्च, 1984 तक भारत-पाक द्विपक्षीय संबंधों के विभिन्न पहलुओं की समीक्षा करने के लिए अनौपचारिक बातचीत की। अपनी बातचीत के इस सिलसिले को जारी रखने के लिए भारत के विदेश सचिव 12 मई, 1984 को इस्लामाबाद जाएंगे और वहाँ 3 दिन ठहरेंगे। इस्लामाबाद में द्विपक्षीय संबंधों के अन्य पहलुओं के अतिरिक्त वे शांति, मित्रता एवं सहयोग संधि और अनाक्रमण संधि के दो मसौदों पर भी विचार-विमर्श करेंगे।

Steps Taken for use of Alleppey Port

2095. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3931 dated 15 December, 1983 regarding request for sending ships to Alleppey Port in Kerala and state :

(a) what steps have been taken for the use of the Alleppey Port especially providing facilities for operations of Cement Vessels considering the

unemployment problems of port workers of the area ;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the State Government of Kerala regarding this issue ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) Development and operation of the facilities at the minor ports is the responsibility of the respective State Governments. Government of Kerala has reported that Alleppey Port has been provided with one pier of 380 metres length with 12 boat stages for handling cargo. The pier is equipped with 3 pairs of trolley lines and two electric cranes of 3 ton capacity. Besides, godowns transit sheds and barges are available for warehousing and handling cargo.

(b) and (c) Government of Kerala approached the Ministry of Commerce in September, 1983 for the nomination of cement vessels to Alleppey Port. Ministry of Commerce took up the matter with the State Trading Corporation who have stated that as per present policy cement is allowed to be imported against user requirements and they import cement at the ports required by the actual users concerned in the hinterland of the ports. For the present, State Trading Corporation have no requirements from any actual user from Alleppey port area. State Trading Corporation have added that they will use that port for handling cement vessels, whenever they have any requirements from the area, subject to the availability of suitable facilities for operation of cement vessels. Ministry of Shipping and Transport also through the Standing Committee on Rationalised Distribution of Cargo advised the user Ministries/Departments canalising agencies to make use of minor ports, to the extent feasible subject to availability of

operational and handling facilities at such ports.

Establishing Political and Military Presence in Indian Ocean by Austrian Navy

2096. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Austrian Navy is establishing a stronger Political and military presence in the Indian Ocean which tends to appropriate support to Western interests ;

(b) whether this move is fraught with grave danger to India's eastern coast ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to this Austrian move ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) Government have no information.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

12.00 hrs.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, इस सारे हफ्ते में किसानों के बारे में 6 कॉलिंग अटेंशन और स्टेटमेंट्स दिए। शीत लहर, खाद का बाजार में न मिलना, बनावटी मिलना और ओलावृष्टि से फसलों का नुकसान होने से देश में अकाल जैसी स्थिति हो गई है। अगर, इन बुनियादी सवालों को नहीं उठाते और सारे हफ्ते में उनकी चर्चा नहीं करते तो पार्लियामेंट की बुनियाद.....(व्यावधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह किसने बताया है?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : इन बातों का देश पर बुनियादी असर पड़ता है। हिन्दुस्तान के किसान.....(व्यावधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : एक मिनट में कोई पहाड़ नहीं टूट रहा है।.....(व्यावधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपकी ही बात का जवाब दे रहा हूँ। मैंने आपकी ओलावृष्टि, खाद और दवाइयों की बात सुन ली है। हमने कब इसको अलाऊ नहीं किया? कल खाद के लिए अलाऊ कर रहा हूँ। शीत लहर की भी उसमें बात करेंगे। बारी-बारी से ही होगा, एक साथ नहीं। आप बिल्कुल चिन्ता मत करो।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Sir, the life and property of the Tamil minority in Karnataka are at stake. There are riots going on. I want to know from the Government...I have given notice of an adjournment motion...Sir, DMK party has given an adjournment motion on this matter.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। आप ऐसा मत कीजिए। वहाँ उनके भी तो रिप्रजन्टेटिव्स हैं।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I want the lives and property of the Karnataka Tamils should be fully protected.

MR. SPEAKER : There is a representative government. I am not allowing.

...(Interruptions)...**

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please listen ?

There is a government, a representative Government both in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. They have to safeguard the interests of every citizen in the country. They must take care of that.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : The cinema people are being given too much of a long rope. Why do you worry about the cinema fans ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is a representative government. They are answerable to the people.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : No action is being taken by the Centre. *(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Will the Central Government come forward to protect our lives or not ?

MR. SPEAKER : They are supposed to do it.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

This Member is very irresponsible. Don't be irresponsible. Your one irresponsible word may lead to other things. Don't be irresponsible.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : You should come forward with all responsibility to protect the lives of the Tamils. Rioting is going on.

MR. SPEAKER : You have made the point. Please sit down.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : At least the Home Minister should give an assurance here...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : They are already talking. Do you know any decorum ?

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram) : This is a matter concerning more than one State...

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : About this matter there seems to be some misunderstanding. Yesterday when I raised this matter you said that this had under your consideration. This is a matter on linguistic riots and linguistic minorities.

In this House, Assam linguistic minorities issue we discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : We will have to discuss it in a proper manner. Mr. Tewary, what they say is that some atrocities are going on against certain people. The State Governments are there to take care of these things. They ought to administer justice; they are responsible elected Governments and it is their duty and it is their primary responsibility to safeguard the properties and lives of everybody else in the States. And this is what they are supposed to do. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will please listen to me. How is it not the Centre's subject when there is confrontation between two States ? The two States are now going to fight. The language riots are not the State subject. How did you allow a debate on linguistic riots in Assam ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is a law and order problem. *(Interruptions)* Prof. Tewary, we will discuss in the Business Advisory Committee. We will talk in Business Advisory Committee. *(Interruptions)*

Nobody is interested in violence.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
अध्यक्ष जी, यूरिया खाद की कमी की वजह से....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल कर रहे हैं, शास्त्री जी। I am allowing a Calling Attention tomorrow.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने लिख कर दिया है, वह आना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल आ रहा है, आप चिंता न कीजिये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, वह जरूर आना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह तो दिया। अब क्या आप रजिस्ट्री करवाना चाहते हैं?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, about the matter on which I have written to you against, you should secure the contradiction from...

MR. SPEAKER : I have got it. He has reported to me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is the result of your enquiry?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has reported to me that he has been misquoted and he never said that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You must tell us. You never told us. What did he actually say?

MR. SPEAKER : He said that the people are responsible and the people will take care of it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let the House know. If there is contradiction, you must inform the House. You must tell the House.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTRY OF PARLIA-

MENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I will tell you. Sir, my duty is also to kindly bring to your notice what is the subject? The subject is that the Hon. Members started reading from a newspaper and the House wanted—I also requested you—that let us verify the facts. You very kindly said that you will get in touch with the Minister and get the facts. Now, the facts go contrary to the press report.

MR. SPEAKER : He said that he was misquoted.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let him deny.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It is not a question of denial. The question is—anything appearing in the papers.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed you.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, anything appearing in the papers should not form the subject matter of discussion unless you are pleased uphold that will come up in the House.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record. Whatever Shri Halder said will not go on record.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, this does not constitute the subject matter of the House. He has to satisfy you. If you are satisfied, Sir, then, you can share your information with the Hon. Members.

MR. SPEAKER : I have made an enquiry. I am satisfied with what the

Minister has said. He has stated that he did not say that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Anything appearing in the papers, you are not taking notice of. This is what you say ?

MR. SPEAKER : I said that the Minister said that...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Gupta, why are you unnecessarily dragging this thing? He said that he was misquoted. He never said like that, that the Central Government is going to do this or that.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, The Delhi Development Authority has issued eviction notice. *(Interruption)***

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed him. Why are you interrupting? Not allowed. This is a very bad habit on your part.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : क्या रेल मंत्री ने आपको कुछ लिखकर भेजा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने मुझे लिखकर भेजा —

He never said that thing which was objected to. He was misquoted. He never said these things.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर लिखकर भेजा हो तो आप उसे पढ़ दीजिये ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why is he replying to these things ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have replied on his behalf. That is all right. Finished. He said, people are there to take care.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Don't record.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : The DDA has issued notices for eviction for about 15,000 people who have been living for the past 35 years.

MR. SPEAKER : Where ?

SHRI ERA ANBARASU :in Delhi Paharganj Multani Dhanda and Nabi Karim area. The DDA has issued eviction notices.

MR. SPEAKER : You have to give notice. Not like this.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : One minute, Sir. A person there has given a notice for doing self-immolation. He is going to burn himself on the 15th of this month at Boat Club at 1.00 P.M.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is going on. We will inform the House very soon.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. Ruling is, after the confirmation of certain things. Yes. That is what I told you yesterday.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, please have patience.

MR. SPEAKER : You don't interrupt me—that is very bad on your part. You don't interrupt while the other Members are speaking.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I am not interrupting. I am saying something. I am happy to have caught your eyes. Regarding what

Shri Indrajit Gupta mentioned, yesterday, while I was taking part in the Railway Budget Hon. Mr. Ghani Khan Choudhury was present. I quoted him. He never contradicted it. You can go through the record.

MR. SPEAKER : He has given me in writing. It is already settled. No problem now.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : He said he will throw out the West Bengal Government. He never contradicted it. There is no Railway line in West Bengal.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The statement of Shri Ghani Khan Choudhury is in two parts.

MR. SPEAKER : No question. That is settled now.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : You have a right to get information. You have a right to know from me, Sir, what I said.

MR. SPEAKER : Sir, I don't want to know anything

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What has he stated, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have already stated time and again. I am not going to repeat it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Why you are not going to repeat it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already said—he was misquoted. He has not said that. It is so simple, Why do you want to put words into his mouth which he has not said ? These are unnecessary things.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He tried to deny certain things; he has tried to create confusion.

MR. SPEAKER : What right have you to say that?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He said it in Calcutta. He did not deny.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't know why the time of the House is being taken unnecessarily without foundation. How can you go into it—in his party meeting, whatever he has said ? I have not got any proof. He denied it. He said, I did not say it. You came to me and you say 'I did not say it'. Whom should I believe ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It should be read out here.

MR. SPEAKER : I read it. He was misquoted. He did not say the things, objected to.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Excuse me. Sir, some confusion was caused because you sent me a message saying that as far as West Bengal Government is concerned, he has denied, and has stated that, he has not said that, he never said that. As far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, the matter is still under your consideration—I don't know what it means.

MR. SPEAKER : There was some misunderstanding. I thought that Jammu and Kashmir question was under consideration. That is all right. He said, people are responsible, people can take care. That is what he has said. Central Government has nothing to do.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You have satisfied yourself—why does Mr. Buta Singh get into the picture ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : They do not want to throw—they want to overthrow.

(Interruptions)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस हाउस की परम्परा

रही है कि जब कभी देश में हरिजनों पर कोई अत्याचार होता था, तो यहाँ पर डिमकशन होता था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमेशा डिमकशन होता है।

श्री राजमाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हम इस बारे में आपसे रुलिंग चाहते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि हरिजनों का सबजेक्ट स्टेट सबजेक्ट है।

MR. SPEAKER : This is not allowed. I am not allowing it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Shastry, what is your point of order ? I want to know it. I have given you my ruling. When time comes, we will discuss them, but not individual cases.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने रुलिंग दे दिया है। मैंने स्पष्ट कर दिया है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक गम्भीर समस्या है। रुहेलखंड विश्वविद्यालय.....

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : When time comes, I will allow you to raise it under 377.

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : He will not know what I have said. I have given my consent. I have allowed you and I will allow you. Why do you want to raise

it now ? Do not take advantage of it now. I think it is not good on your part.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पता नहीं, वह मुझसे क्या करवाना चाहते हैं। जो मेरे अख्तियार में था, वह मैंने कर दिया है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आप जायज कहेंगे, वह मैं एलाऊ करूंगा। आपको सोमवार को मिलेगा।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed you.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow.

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में बहस नहीं की जा सकती। मैं बहस नहीं करूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : If you don't sit down, I will name you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to name him now.

(Interruptions)

श्री बूटा सिंह : यह सब कुल इलेक्शन के लिए हो रहा है। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामरूप राम (गया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने नीति बनाई थी कि हर

साल हर एक प्रखंड में 600 परिवारों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठायेंगे। अभी तक हम इस बारे में अंधकार में हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आपने कोई नोटिस दिया है ?

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : मेरा निवेदन है कि नियम 193 के अन्तर्गत इसपर डिस्कशन हो जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर डिस्कशन करना है, तो नोटिस दें। जब तक आप नोटिस नहीं देंगे, तब तक 193 में और न 184 में डिस्कशन हो सकता है।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : We have given several notices...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने एक दफा बोल लिया है, आप बैठ जाइये। फिर बाद में मुनंगा।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I was merely referring to him; I did not speak. We have given several notices demanding a thorough discussion on Congress (I) workers being murdered...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. आप लोग क्यों शोर करते हैं? आपको कुछ कहने की जरूरत तो तब पड़े जब मैं कुछ न कहूं। मैंने कह दिया है कि नहीं।

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN

NADAR (Trivandrum) : There is a news item today about the Air India Boeing accident report...

MR. SPEAKER : Give me a notice; we will see.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : We have already given you a notice of Adjournment Motion that the report of the enquiry Committee should be made available.

MR. SPEAKER : Not on adjournment motion; given me some other motion; I will look into it.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not permitted him.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शंलानी (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष जी, जम्मू कश्मीर राज्य में...

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur) : Will it go on record ?

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not permitted him. It is not on record.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Sir, in this august House, you are the supreme authority. Lok Dal leader, Shri Charan Singh has also said on the floor of this House that there should not be any zero hour. But time and again, we have seen that a lot of time is being wasted in the name of zero hour. You must give a ruling. While you allow some Members to make their points, some 150 Members stand up...

MR. SPEAKER : There is no zero hour; it is irregular and against the rules.

Hon. Members, you must realise this; time and again we have discussed

this also. Even yesterday we had a rum-
pus in this House on the question of
discussing a State subject. Time and
again, the Members have tried to raise
it and I have given the same ruling. I
would not change; yesterday, I did not
change, today I will not change. You
must realise; what is the point in taking
the time of this House unnecessarily ?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I
have not allowed any of those things to
go on record.

12.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report etc. of the National
Institute for the Visually Handicap-
ped, Dehradun; National Book Trust
India, New Delhi : Sabitya Akademi,
New Delhi etc. for the year 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION
AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WEL-
FARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :
I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Re-
port (Hindi and English
versions) of the National
Institute for the Visually
Handicapped, Dehradun,
for the year 1982-83
along with Audited Acco-
unts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review
(Hindi and English ver-
sions) by the Government
on the working of the
National Institute for the
Visually Handicapped
Dehradun, for the year
1982-83.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English

versions) showing reasons for
delay in laying the papers men-
tioned at (1) above. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-7843/84]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual
Report (Hindi and English
versions) of the National
Book Trust India, New
Delhi, for the year 1982-
83.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and
English versions) regard-
ing Review by the Govern-
ment on the working of
the National Book Trust
India, New Delhi, for the
year 1982-83.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English
versions) explaining the reasons
for not laying the Audited
Accounts of the National Book
Trust India, New Delhi, for
the year 1982-83 within the
stipulated period of nine
months after the close of the
Accounting Year. [Placed in
Library. See No LT—7844/84]
- (5) A copy of the Annual Accounts
(Hindi and English versions) of
the Sabitya Akademi, New
Delhi, for the year 1982-83
together with Audited Report
thereon.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and Eng-
lish versions) showing reasons
for delay in laying the papers
mentioned at (5) above. [Placed
in library. See No. LT—7845/
84]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual
Report (Hindi and Eng-
lish versions) of the
National School of
Drama, New Delhi, for
the year 1982-83 along
with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English version) by the Government on the working of the National School Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. Lt—7846/84]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.
- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7847/87]
- (11) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Audited Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1982-83 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7848/84]

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Nothing to go on record. Now Shrimati Mohsina Kidwari.

Annual Report and Accounts etc. of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi for the year 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWARI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—78 9/84]

Annual Report etc. of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi for the year 1982-83

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Re-

port (Hindi and English versions) of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7850/84]

12.23 hrs

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE
OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES

Forty-fourth Report

SHRI A. C. DAS (Jaipur) : I beg to present the Forty-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Madhya Pradesh.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 की पालिसी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आ कर बात लीजिएगा। आकर बात करनी है तो कर लीजिएगा समझना चाहें, समझ लीजिएगा, जो आप समझना चाहें वह भी समझा

दीजिए। आपके लिए सारे रास्ते खुले हैं। लेकिन यहां आर कहे कि आपके साथ डिसकशन शुरू करूं तो यह नहीं हो सकता है। आप जिनको भेजना चाहें, मेरे आदमियों के पास भेज दीजिएगा। जिन मैम्बर्स को भेजना चाहें, उनको भेज दीजिएगा।

I am open to suggestion. I will take your suggestions. If am wrong, I will admit. मेरे दिमाग में कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन आप तो भी मानना पड़ेगा कि अगर हम गंभीर नहीं करते हैं तो आपको भी सहायता देनी पड़ेगी।

12.25 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Adulteration of Petrol in Kerala

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN* (Palghat) : The newspapers in Kerala have reported that organised gangs of anti-social elements pilfer petrol which is sent to different parts of Kerala in tankers from Cochin. Their *modus operandi* are that big tankers carrying petrol is diverted from the main road to some by-lanes, and petrol is drained out from the tanker. Thereafter, they fill it with kerosene. This practice has been going on for quite some time.

Indian Oil Corporation, Hindustan Petroleum and Bharat Petroleum are the three companies which are supplying petrol to different parts of the State. The All Kerala Federation of Petrol Dealers has suggested that in order to check this malpractice, the old practice of carrying petrol in the companies' own tankers should be resumed. In most of the cases, it is because of collusions between the drivers and the pilferers that large-scale pilferage of petrol becomes easy. Needless to say that adulteration of petrol causes damage to the vehicles, and the public suffers.

[Shri V.S. Vijayaraghvana]

Therefore, I request the Government to give suitable instructions to the oil companies to take urgent steps to check this malpractice.

*(Interruptions)***

(At this stage, Shri K. Mayathevar and some other hon. Members left the House)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)****

(ii) Need for purchase of cotton in Gujarat by Cotton Corporation of India

श्री अमरसिंह राठवा (छोटा उदयपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गुजरात राज्य के बड़ौदा जिला छोटा उदयपुर क्षेत्र का रहने वाला हूँ।

मैं जिस क्षेत्र आता हूँ वह एक पिछड़ा हुआ आदिवासी क्षेत्र है। वहाँ पर अधिकतर खेती कपास की होती है। वहाँ के किसानों को इसी पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। इस वर्ष कपास की उपज अच्छी हुई है, मगर फिर भी किसान बहुत परेशान हैं, क्योंकि उसको उपज के वाजिब दाम नहीं मिल रहे हैं। कॉटन कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया ने कपास करीदना बन्द कर दिया है। जिसके कारण किसानों के पाम कपास काफी मात्रा में इकट्ठी हो गई है।

मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार में अनुरोध है कि वे कॉटन कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया को तुरन्त आदेश दें कि वे कपास की खरीद चालू करें ताकि गुजरात क्षेत्र के किसानों की बरबाद होने से बचाया जा सके।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Sir, I have got a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI A. K. ROY : My point of order arises out of your dealing with the Members. Firstly, those Members who stand in their own seats and try to draw your attention very humbly-you never listen to them. The total noise is being monopolized by a few people among a few benches. Does it mean we should also go there and shout, and then only you will hear. ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Should we also go there every day ?

SHRI A. K. ROY : Every day we stand up if we want to say something, in our seats. We are ignored. That means we should all go there and shout, and only then you will hear. This is my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : You are welcome.

SHRI A. K. ROY : This is my point of order. Kindly give a ruling whether Member should stand in their seats.

MR. SPEAKER : I can give one ruling. I welcome the suggestion that all the Members are supposed to stand in their seats, and then speak. Every Member in the House has been allotted a seat. He should stand in his seat and then speak. Otherwise I will not allow.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : There should be no reflection on the Chair.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : Will you not allow me ?

MR. SPEAKER : For what ? I have not allowed any such subject.

Why should I now do it ? I have not allowed anything. Why should you contradict ?

SHRI A.K. ROY : Are you accepting my point of order ? You have accepted my point of order. You have accepted. Now kindly hear me. I gave you a notice under rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER : That will be done. According to the priority number, you will get it.

SHRI A.K. ROY : You have called for some facts from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : They will come, and then we will allow it. There is no problem.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHAN CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Sir, I have a humble suggestion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बार कर दिया, दो दफा कर दिया ।

....(व्यवधान)....

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : I do not speak unless you call me by name to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already called you for consultation.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I have given an adjournment.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have called you for consultation. I have to consult you on that. That is why I have sent you a message.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I will come and personally explain to you. This is a very important issue.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You could expect this thing from me that when I called you I meant some business.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Then I will come and explain to you everything.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I called you. I have to say certain things.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I have given a calling attention motion.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a question of calling attention. One by one calling attentions, according to their priority, will come. You can see me in my Chamber if it has got so much of importance. Why do you want to destroy the importance of this ? Shri Harihar Soren.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing going on record.

*(Interruptions)***

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Regarding Ghani Khan Choudhury's allegation I will show you a letter that I have received from him. I will neither say anything about it here nor will answer it.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the problem then ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I have to say something about our prisoners who were released by Pakistan early last month. They were lodged in Amritsar jail. For 15 days, no information was made available to the parents. These people were put to difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me in writing. I don't remember it.

You can come at any time and meet me about this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Is it all right ? I won't allow it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed you Mr. Mohanty.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Rose.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already finished it. Pleased sit down. He is too adamant unnecessarily. I want to cooperate with you but I do not know why some people are taking it unnecessarily into their heads ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have got nothing to listen to this business of the State. This has got to be done according to the rules and the procedure. You can come to my Chamber and tell me, not here. You want to teach me about rules, come and teach me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not a single word whatever the hon. Member says, will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

(iii) Need to withdraw eviction notices served on Tribal people living around foot hills of Simili Pal Forest in Mayurbhanj District.

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar) : Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts of Orissa are predominantly inhabited by tribal people. The Government of India has set up a tige project in the Simili pal forest in Mayurbhanj district. Recently eviction notices have been served to the people living

around the foothills of Simili Pal. Thousands of families most of whom are tribals will be displaced on implementation of the eviction notices. A serious discontent has arisen among the people who are being rendered homeless. Neither the Central Government nor the State Government has made arrangement for rehabilitation of these people. Thus the future of these downrodden people is hanging in the balance and they are passing the days with great uncertainty

The Centre has introduced a number of schemes for the economic rehabilitation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society. The eviction notices are going against the interest of the tribals. Besides, the living of the tribal people around Simili Pal will not affect the tige project in any way.

As such, I request the Government of India to intervene in the matter immediately and withdraw eviction notices as early as possible.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed you Mr. Mohanty, but still you are speaking. You were supposed to be a member of the Government also.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order ; there is nothing. I won't allow it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat.

(Interruptions)

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

(iv) Need to instal Atomic Power Plants at Ravatbhata, Rajasthan

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्तौड़गढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के

तहत सरकार का ध्यान मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र चित्तौड़गढ़ में स्थित राणा प्रताप सागर एटोमिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट की निरन्तर खराबी की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी। यह प्रोजेक्ट भारत तथा कनाडा दोनों के सहयोग से तैयार हुआ था जिसकी एक यूनिट की क्षमता 220 मैगावाट थी। यह प्रोजेक्ट अपने प्रारम्भिक काल में केवल तीन महीने अधिकतम चला। उसके बाद से इसमें बराबर कोई न कोई खराबी आती रही। इसमें 'हैवी वाटर' के रसाव की वजह से इस को बन्द कर दिया गया है।

कैनेडियन सरकार से बनाने में सहयोग तो हमने लिया पर इसके सुधार की तकनीकी पर अभी तक शायद हम काबू नहीं पा सके हैं, इसीलिए इसकी एक यूनिट जिसकी क्षमता 220 मैगावाट है, पूर्णतया बन्द है। इसमें राजस्थान राज्य की सभी महत्वाकांक्षी योजनाओं को भारी आघात लगा है। राज्य के उद्योग तथा कृषि को भारी नुकसान हुआ है।

मैं सरकार से मांग करूंगी कि यहां रावतमाटा में परमाणु विजली संयंत्र का ढांचा तो पहले से ही तैयार है। यहां पूर्णतः स्वदेशी तकनीकी से दो परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र और लगाये जा सकते हैं। कृपया इसे अनिवार्यकर समझकर राजस्थान जैसे पिछड़े प्रांत की अर्थव्यवस्था को विगड़ने से बचावें।

SHRI SATISA AGARWAL
(Jaipur): This is an important issue regarding a power project in Rajasthan. We are all with you.

(v) **Need to harness the development potential of Jammu and Kashmir State**

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-

mulla): The Jammu & Kashmir State deserves special attention in so far as its overall development is concerned. It has lagged behind in industrial development as is evident from the fact that it received 0.06 per cent of the investment made by the Central Government for Public Sector industries since independence. The State has not benefited satisfactorily from the development of railways as is evident from the fact that even after a favourable survey report, the railway line could not be laid between Gazigund and Baramulla. The State has vast hydel power which has not been harnessed to the advantage not only of the State, but to the advantage of the country. There is need to harness the State's potential for sizeable development in the State so that it compares favourably with other States in India.

(vi) **Need to provide more Telephone facilities in certain areas of Madhya Pradesh**

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में और मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए काफी समय तक प्रतिक्षा करनी होती है। मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल, इन्दौर, उज्जैन सहित अनेक नगरों में कई-कई वर्षों से लोग टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए प्रतिक्षा-रत हैं। टेलीफोन केन्द्रों के विस्तार का कार्यक्रम अपेक्षा और मांग के अनुरूप नहीं किया जा रहा है। उज्जैन, रतलाम, सीमच के दूरभाष केन्द्र के विस्तार कार्य कई वर्षों से पूरे नहीं हुए हैं। इसके कारण जनता को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन नहीं मिल पा रहे हैं। आलोट से ताल के बीच की सीधी दूरभाष सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है जबकि ताल आलोट एक ही तहसील में हैं। गांवों में पी० सी० ओ० तथा छोटे टेलीफोन केन्द्रों को अधिक संख्या में खोले जाने की आवश्यकता है जिससे गांवों का नगरों से सीधा सम्पर्क हो सके।

दूरभाष केन्द्रों को अधिक कार्यक्षम

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

बनान की आवश्यकता है। कर्मचारियों की कमी की समुचित मात्रा में नियुक्ति कर दूरभाष केन्द्रों की कार्य क्षमता बढ़ाने से उपभोक्ताओं को यथोचित सेवा प्राप्त कराना चाहिए।

अतएव मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि दूरभाष सेवा को अधिक कार्यक्षम बनाने हेतु पर्याप्त उपाय किये जाएं तथा उज्जैन, रतलाम, नीमच के दूरभाष केन्द्रों का विस्तार कर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दूरभाष सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाए।

(vii) Need to shift the present telegraph office at Burdwan and to open some more Telegraph offices there

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA (Burdwan) : I would like to invite immediate attention of the Government to the insufferable inconvenience caused to the public in the absence of an adequate number of telegraph offices in the city of Burdwan. The only telegraph office which is supposed to serve more than three lakhs of people is at present accommodated in the first floor of a rented house in a blind alley. The rent is out of all proportion to the accommodation provided for and that too, in an ill-ventilated building, the roof of which collapsed recently. Burdwan, besides being the district headquarters, is a growing city of importance having a university campus within the city and with far-flung area requires pretty badly a telegraph office in each zonal postal area. The present telegraph office, too, needs, to be moved to the telephone exchange building for greater convenience of customers.

(viii) Need to lay down norms and guidelines for the distribution of loans by banks under mass loaning scheme

Central) : Under the 20-Point Programme, nationalised banks are being asked to arrange to find out eligible unemployed youths for disbursement of loans. Though there are no norms nor guarantors for such loans, yet the Managers of the branches of the Banks are held responsible for their failure to recover the loans disbursed. The managers are not given enough time to scrutinise the applications received by them and they are compelled to disburse the loans within a short time. By this kind of loan disbursement, the interests of the depositors are not safeguarded and people will lose their faith in the banking system. It is understood that a sum of Rs. 46.00 crores is to be disbursed in each State. Thus a colossal amount will be involved in this kind of disbursement of loans, without taking any security for the same. I, therefore, request that certain guidelines and rules be framed for disbursement of loans by the Government and the interests of the depositors as well as the Government be safeguarded. The banks should be given a free hand to choose the prospective loanees to ensure the repaying of the disbursed loans and utilisation of the loan amount towards productivity and employment to the unemployed youths.

(ix) Need to provide drinking water in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (वाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान प्रान्त के थार रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों विशेषतः वाड़मेर, जैसलमेर एवं जोधपुर जिलों में पीने के पानी की समस्या राज्य एवं केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा करोड़ों रुपये व्यय करने के उपरान्त भी अभी तक आधे से अधिक ग्रामों में गंभीर से गंभीरतम बनी हुई है।

उक्त जिलों में तिहाई हिस्से में नजदीक में पानी का कोई स्रोत नहीं है जो नलकूप बनाये गये हैं उनमें से अधिकांश में बहुत

कम पानी आया या बिल्कुल नहीं आया या बहुत ही खारा पानी आया।

नलकूपों और कुओं के निर्माण से उक्त जिलों में स्थायी तौर से पीने के पानी की समस्या का हल नहीं किया जा सकता।

इतने विशाल क्षेत्र में मनुष्यों एवं पशुओं को पानी पिलाने का स्थायी हल राजस्थान केनाल द्वारा ही किया जा सकता है।

अतः केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकार से पुर-जोर निवेदन है कि राजस्थान प्रान्त के बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर एवं जोधपुर जिलों के सैकड़ों ग्रामों में पानी पहुंचाने के लिये राजस्थान नहर के पोकरण लिफ्ट केनाल एवं लीलवा ब्रांच के गढ़रा रोड तक की स्वीकृति देकर इन नहरों से पीने के पानी की योजनाएं बनाकर सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस थार में रेगिस्तान क्षेत्र में पीने के पानी का स्थायी हल करें।

— — —

12.44 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
 DISAPPROVAL OF THE INCHEK
 TYRES LIMITED AND NATIONAL
 RUBBER MANUFACTURERS
 LIMITED (NATIONALISATION)
 ORDINANCE
 AND
 INCHEK TYRES LIMITED AND
 NATIONAL RUBBER MANUFACTURERS
 LIMITED (NATIONALISATION)
 BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up further discussion on the Statutory Resolution moved by Prof. Saif-Ud-Din Soz on 3rd March, 1984 and further consideration of Incheck Tyres Limited and National Rubber

Manufacturers Limited (Nationalisation) Bill moved by Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao on 3rd March, 1984.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनचैक टायर्स लिमिटेड और नेशनल रबर मैनुफैक्चरर्स लिमिटेड (राष्ट्रीयकरण) विधेयक, 1984 जो प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। ये दोनों कंपनियां काफी असें से नुकसान में चल रही थीं। यह जो राष्ट्रीयकरण का कदम उठाया गया है, यह यद्यपि विलंब से उठाया गया है तो भी सही कदम उठाया गया है। इसलिए मैं इस कदम का स्वागत करता हूं।

हम यह देख रहे हैं कि प्रायः उद्योग सिक होते जा रहे हैं। इसीलिए हर अधिवेशन में अक्सर इस प्रकार के विधेयक प्रस्तुत होते हैं और हमें उद्योगों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की और कदम बढ़ाना पड़ता है। यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर के उद्योग हैं, वे सबसेसफुल्ली रन नहीं कर रहे हैं। वे प्राफिट में नहीं चल रहे हैं, बड़े-बड़े उद्योग प्राइवेट स्तर पर सबसेसफुल चल रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ इस प्रकार की स्थिति बन रही है कि उनको सिक इंडस्ट्रीज घोषित किया जा रहा है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति है कि उन उद्योगों को बन्द कर दिया जाता है और मजदूरों के सामने अनएंप्लायमेंट की समस्या खड़ी हो जाती है राज्‍य सरकारों के सामने और केन्द्र सरकार के सामने यह समस्या बनी रहती है। पहले भी बवंई की टेक्सटाइल मिल्स के बारे में हमें इस तरह का निर्णय लेना पड़ा और वे एक साल तक बंद रहीं। इस प्रकार इस विषय में जो एंप्लायर्स का जो स्टैंड है उसके बारे में हमें पूरी तरह से

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

एग्जामिन करने की आवश्यकता है। उद्योग-पति अपना प्राफिट तो उठा लेते हैं और लास का पूरा वजन बैंक्स पर पड़ जाता है और केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार पर पड़ जाता है, अगर उसके शेयर्स हों तो। वास्तव में यह वजन हिन्दुस्तान की जनता पर पड़ता है। यह स्थिति है। इसलिए जो राष्ट्रीयकरण का कदम उठाया गया है वह लास्ट स्टेज पर उठाया जा रहा है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस प्रकार के जो उद्योग प्राई-वेट स्तर पर चल रहे हैं उनकी पूरी तरह से जांच की जानी चाहिए। सभी बातों की पूरी तरह से जांच की जानी चाहिए और पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त हो जानी चाहिए कि वाक्या में किस प्रकार से उद्योग लास में चल रहे हैं और उनके क्या कारण हैं। इन पर विस्तृत रूप से जांच हो। और इस प्रकार से जो उद्योगपति जानबूझकर उद्योगों को सिक कर रहे हों उनके खिलाफ सख्त कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए। अगर उनके खिलाफ सख्त कदम नहीं उठाएंगे और किसी भी प्रकार का उनको नुक्सान नहीं होगा तो यह प्रवृत्ति दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जाएगी। इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए हमें कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

अब मैंने इस प्रकार की जानकारी प्राप्त की है कि इन्चैक टायर लिमिटेड के अंदर 25.81 करोड़ रुपए और दूसरी कंपनी नेशनल रबर मेनुफैक्चरर के अंदर 18.74 रुपए का घाटा हुआ है। इतना घाटा हो गया है। गवर्नमेंट के सामने 4500 करोड़ मजदूरों के रोजगार का प्रश्न है। इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि इन को टेकओवर किया जाए।

इन उद्योगों की बहुत सी मशीनरी आउट डेटेड हो जाती है। आउट डेटेड होने के कारण माडर्न टाइम के मुताबिक ये सूटे-वल नहीं होती है। इस स्थिति में उद्योग सफल नहीं हो पाते। इसके अलावा विद्युत का जो संकट है, वह संकट भी उद्योगों को सिक बना रहा है। शार्टेज आफ पावर पर हमें पूरी तरह से सोचकर व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि शार्टेज आफ पावर के कारण उद्योग असफल न हों। हमारे राजस्थान के अंदर भी इस प्रकार की स्थिति हो रही है कि जितने भी उद्योग स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं और स्थापित किए गए हैं वे भी शार्टेज आफ पावर के कारण असफल हो रहे हैं। अभी कहीं पर 50 परसेंट और कहीं पर 70 परसेंट कट हो जाता है। बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों में भी इस प्रकार का कट होने से वे असफल हो जाते हैं। यह जो एक्युट पावर शार्टेज का प्रश्न है, इसके बारे में नेशनल ग्रिड बनाया जाना चाहिए। जहां-जहां भी इस प्रकार का संकट हो, उसको दूर करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए। एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूं, विशेष ध्यान देना भी चाहिए क्योंकि इससे आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत होती है। इण्डस्ट्रीयल प्रोडक्शन की दृष्टि से हम जितनी तरक्की करना चाह रहे हैं, वह नहीं हो पा रही है। 1982-83 में 3.9 परसेंट इण्डस्ट्रीयल प्रोडक्शन में वृद्धि हुई और अभी 4.9 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है। इस प्रकार हमें देखना पड़ेगा कि इण्डस्ट्रीयल प्रोडक्शन में घाटा हो रहा है, उसके क्या कारण हैं? हमें यह भी सोचना पड़ेगा कि सिक इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है। इन दो कंपनीज का जो राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जा रहा है, उसका मैं

स्वागत करता हूँ। यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद घाटा नहीं होना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीयकरण करें और करोड़ों रुपया खर्च भी करें, उसके बावजूद भी उद्योग ठीक से न चले तो इसके बारे में सोचने की आवश्यकता है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और जिन परिस्थितियों में राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है, उसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, इन-चेक टायर्स और उससे संबंधित रबड़ उत्पादन कंपनी का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो रहा है, इसके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। राष्ट्रीयकरण की पालिसी के बारे में अवश्य कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। प्राइवेट उद्योगों को जब हम नेशनलाइज करते हैं तो उससे पहले उनकी स्थिति बहुत खराब हो चुकी होती है। जैन साहब ने जो कुछ कहा, उससे मैं बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ। पूंजीपति जान-बूझकर अपनी कंपनियों की स्थिति खराब करता है। आर्थिक रूप से जब श्रमिकों में अनरेस्ट पैदा हो जाता है, उनको तन्ख्वाह नहीं मिलती, तालाबन्दी कर दी जाती है तो मजबूर होकर घाटे की समस्या हमारी जनता के सिर पर थोप दी जाती है। इस पर शुरू से ही ध्यान रखना होगा। 25.81 करोड़ इन चेक टायर्स में और 18.74 करोड़ नेशनल रबड़ मैनुफैक्चरर्स में 31 मार्च 1982 तक घाटा बताया गया है। अब तो इसके आगे बढ़ गया होगा। इतना पैसा भारत की जनता को देना है। आप मारुति उद्योग की बात पहले ले लें।

एकदम उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया गया और जो बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स थे उन

सब की सम्पत्ति बचा ली गई। और आज भी कार बाहर से इम्पोर्ट हो रही है, अपने आप अभी बनाई नहीं गई है।

इसी तरह से वेस्पा ऐक्स० ई० का एक भी स्कूटर आज तक नहीं बना है, जबकि उन्हें लाइसेंस दे दिया है जबकि उनके पास न कोई मकान, न दुकान और न जमीन थी। उस समय उन्हें बुक करने की इजाजत दे दी इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट ने। लेकिन आज तक कानपुर में एक भी वेस्पा ऐक्स० ई० स्कूटर तैयार नहीं हुआ है। फिर भी बुकिंग के जरिये उनके खजाने में 1 अरब रु० जमा हो गया। तो यह जो नीतियां हैं यह अच्छी नहीं हैं।

मेरा कहना है कि जब किसी प्राइवेट फर्म, कारखाने या कंपनी की हालत खराब हो तो पहले, दूसरे साल में ही उसे देखना चाहिए। ऐसा न हो कि जब पूंजीपति बहुत ज्यादा घाटा कर दे, ऋण भी उसे दिया जाता रहे उस घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए, और बहुत ज्यादा जब ऋण हो जाए तब उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए और फिर जनता पर वह भार थोप दिया जाए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जिस चीज का भी हम राष्ट्रीयकरण करते हैं या कोई इंडस्ट्री लगाने के लिए कारपोरेशन बनाते हैं उसके लिए बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी जमीनें ले ली जाती हैं। जो कारखाना 10, 5 बीघे या 2, 4 एकड़ या 20 एकड़ जमीन में लग सकता है उसके लिए हजारों एकड़ जमीन ली जाती है, चाहे आई०डी०पी०एल० हो भोपाल में या और कोई कारखाना हो, हमने सब जगह जा कर देखा है ऐसे सुन्दर

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

नगर बसा दिए गए हैं और अफसरों के एयर कंडीशन्ड बंगले हैं जिनमें वह रहते हैं। पूरी कालोनी को डेवलप किया जाता है जिसकी वजह से खर्चा बहुत आता है। तो इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। हम राष्ट्रीयकरण करें और पब्लिक सेक्टर में उद्योग खोलें लेकिन यह जो पैसा वहां लगाया जाता है इसकी तरफ भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए। मैं आज आप से कहता हूँ कि जितनी हमारी कोरपोरेशन या इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनमें जितना पैसा लगाया गया है और जगह दी गई है उससे आधे में काम कर सकते थे बहुत उपयोगी तरीके से। मुझे कई जगह जाने का मौका मिला तो देखा कि वहां 500 या 1000 आदमी काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन नगर ऐसा बनाया गया है जिसमें 1 लाख आदमी रह सकते हैं। फिर उनके पढ़ने के लिए स्कूल, कालेज, सड़कें बनाना, बंगले बनाना यह हिंदुस्तान जैसे देश के लिए मुश्किल नहीं है, होना चाहिए, लेकिन तब जब हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक हो। आर्थिक स्थिति तो ठीक नहीं, रोज जनता पर टैक्स लगते हैं और दूसरी तरफ बीमार उद्योगों में पैसा चला जाता है। आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी इतनी सुविधायें अपने लोगों को देते हैं। और जैसा मैंने कहा 1 करोड़ 50 का उद्योग जो हम लगाते हैं, अगर वास्तविक तौर से उसका हिसाब लगाया जाए तो 50 लाख में लग सकता है। हमारा पैसा इस तरीके से राष्ट्रीयकृत उद्योगों में बहुत जा रहा है जिसकी वजह से हमारा दिवाला निकल रहा है। इसलिए इंडस्ट्रीज और नेशनलाइजेशन की पौलिसी पर फिर से गौर होना चाहिए। किसी एक्सपर्ट

कमेटी को बैठाकर वर्तमान स्थिति को देख भाल कर फिर से अपनी नीति में तबदीली लानी चाहिए।

12.59 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha then reassembled after lunch at five : minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

14.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : 4 minutes late.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Thank you. I will be punctual hereafter. Don't worry.

श्री जयपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग इनचैक टायर्स लिमिटेड और नेशनल रबर मैनुफैक्चरर्स लिमिटेड के राष्ट्रीयकरण पर विचार कर रहे हैं। हम देख रहे हैं कि सदन का सत्र प्रारंभ होने के कुछ दिन पहले राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए अध्यादेश जारी कर दिया जाता है और फिर हम इस सदन में उसपर विचार करते हैं। अभी हमने गणेश प्लोर मिल के राष्ट्रीयकरण के विधेयक को पास किया है और अब इन दो फर्मों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का विधेयक हमारे सामने आया है।

राष्ट्रपति ने यह अध्यादेश 14 फरवरी, 1984 को जारी किया था, जबकि उसके आठवाँ रोज बाद ही संसद का सत्र शुरू होने वाला था। पिछली बार भी मैंने

अध्यादेश जारी करने का विरोध करते हुए विधेयक का समर्थन किया था। आज भी मैं इस अध्यादेश को जारी करने का विरोध करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को इस सदन की गरिमा को गिराने का काम नहीं करना चाहिए। यह संसद देश की सर्वोच्च संस्था है। जब आठ-नीं रोज के बाद सदन का सत्र शुरू होने जा रहा था, तो राष्ट्रपति को यह अध्यादेश जारी नहीं करना चाहिए था। अगर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की कांग्रेस (इ) की सरकार को आर्डिनैस की सरकार कहा जाए, तो कोई अनुचित नहीं होगा। यह आर्डिनैस की सरकार संसद को विश्वास में लिए बिना अपनी मर्जी से रातों-रात फैसला करके आर्डिनैस जारी कर देती है।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : वे देश के हित में होने हैं।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अगर देश के हित की बात है, तो सरकार इस सदन में विधिवत् विधेयक ला सकती है। इसके लिए आर्डिनैस जारी करने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस सदन की गरिमा को बनाए रखने का काम केवल आपोजीशन का ही नहीं है, रूलिंग पार्टी का भी है। उनको भी आर्डिनैस जारी करने का विरोध करना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था कि इस देश के पूंजीपतियों के साथ यहां पर सरकार के साथ बैठे हुए लोग और मन्त्रियों तक की साजिश रहती है और इस तरह से कारखानों को विफल करा करके जनता का करोड़ों रुपया बर्बाद कराया जाता है। इसलिए मैं इसका

विरोध करता हूँ। यद्यपि राष्ट्रीयकरण की भावना का विरोध करता हूँ। पिछले वर्षों में 25 करोड़ 81 लाख और 18 करोड़ 74 लाख यानि कुल 44 करोड़ का नुकसान उठाकर सरकार यह विधेयक यहां पर ला रही है। इस देश की जनता के पास जो पैसा आना चाहिए था, वह वहां न जाकर उन पूंजीपतियों के पास, जिनके साथ आप के लोगों की साजिश रहती है, जा रहा है। इसी कारण मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। इस तरह से तो एक पैसा भी पूंजीपतियों को नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि आप इंडियन पीनल कोड में संशोधन कीजिए, उसमें ऐसा प्रावधान रखिए कि अगर कोई पूंजीपति किसी फ़ैक्टरी को खराब करेगा और सरकार उसको लेगी तो उस पूंजीपति के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायेगी। मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था कि ये पूंजीपति पब्लिक फ़ाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स और बैंकों का पैसा अपने कारखानों में इस्तेमाल करते हैं इसलिए आप ऐसा कानून बनाइये कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कम्पेन्सेशन के नाम पर किसी पूंजीपति को एक पैसा भी नहीं दिया जायेगा। इस प्रकार पब्लिक का पैसा उनको देना देशद्रोह का काम है। आप आई०पी०सी० में अमेंड-मेन्ट करिए और इस तरह के पूंजीपतियों को ब्लैकलिस्ट कीजिए तथा भविष्य में फ़ाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स से उनको एक भी पैसा न दिया जाए।

मैं आपका और अधिक समय न लेते हुए इसका विरोध करता हूँ तथा राष्ट्रीयकरण की भावना का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस प्रकार से सत्र शुरू होने से 8 दिन पहले आर्डिनैस लाना इस देश की संसदीय प्रणाली के विरुद्ध है इसलिए इसका मैं

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

विरोध करता हूँ और राष्ट्रीयकरण का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI C.K. NAIR (Quilon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while extending my general support to this piece of legislation, nationalising the Incheck Tyres Limited and National Rubber Manufacturers Limited, I have to utter a few words of caution and ask a few questions or clarifications.

These two units were started in 1963 or so and they have been sick right from the beginning. They started with a capital of Rs. 3 crores and Rs. 1.30 crores respectively. But by 1970, in a matter of 5 or 6 years or so, both have been incurring heavy losses. In one case, it was Rs. 8.9 crores and in the other case, it was Rs. 4.25 crores. The spending spree, the wasting spree, continued and the Government ultimately took over the managements in April, 1978 and February, 1978. They were going down the drain on parallel lines. I want to ask whether any check was exercised at any time by the Government or the bank people or the financial institutions who were lending money to them about the malfunctioning of these two units? Did they examine their balance-sheets to see how their performance was. Till the losses amounted to Rs. 8.9 crores and Rs. 4.25 crores, nothing was done. The taking over of these two units took over in April, 1978 and February, 1978. Within 4 years, one company sustained an accumulated loss of Rs. 25.81 crores and the other company sustained an accumulated loss of Rs. 17 crores. After the take-over, the Government itself appointed the Manager or somebody who was made in-charge but they continued the spending spree, the wasting spree. In one case, they sustained a loss of Rs. 17 crores in 4 years and in the other case, it was Rs. 14.5 crores.

Now, what has been the Government

doing all these years? Did they take up the responsibility at any time? Did they ask them how things have been managed? It is said that some problems were there. The problems cited are common to that area. One is the chronic labour trouble in West Bengal. The other is power shortage, again a chronic problem and, of course, there is news that the required raw material is to be imported. These problems could have been foreseen. But now Rs. 25.81 crores of loss is sustained in one case and Rs. 18.7 crores accumulated loss in the other case. Government has not done anything.

I would ask one or two questions. Has the labour situation in West Bengal improved? Is it ever going to improve? West Bengal is being ruled by a Party which calls for strikes. The Cabinet Minister ceremoniously gives a call for strike. The Chief Minister himself calls a meeting of important Ministers and inaugurates the strikes. That is the position in West Bengal. Are they going to improve the position there? Is nationalisation going to improve the situation there? How many times the Minister inaugurated general strikes in electricity undertakings?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him talk.

SHRI B. K. NAIR : What is the history? Ministers ceremoniously inaugurate strikes and how are you going to improve the position?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must have tolerance.

SHRI B. K. NAIR : Has the electricity position improved now?

(Interruptions))

SHRI B.K. NAIR : They have called for strikes all the time. They enjoy strikes.

My question is are we going on the right lines. I would ask the Hon. Minister Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao, are we going on the right lines by nationalising these units. It would be better if the labour situation is improved and the power supply is improved. Has the position in regard to availability of raw materials become better now? I do not think.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is more voice than the number of Members in the House.

SHRI B.K. NAIR : Therefore, as a measure of caution, we have been nationalising. It is time to examine the entire philosophy of nationalisation of sick mills. We have been taking over so many of them. In course of time, the Government will become a sanatorium of sick mills. So many crores of rupees will continue to be lost. What is the panacea?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nationalisation is to continue in order to provide jobs to the people who become unemployed. It is one of the principles of nationalisation. As a trade unionist, I know it.

SHRI B.K. NAIR : In this case which involves about Rs. 30 crores, the number of people who got employment is 4,500.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The number is not small.

SHRI B. K. NAIR : Why not send them some money home every month, Rs. 1000/- and be satisfied by that instead of only 4,500 to be benefited at the cost of Rs. 30 crores. If it is a question of manufacturing products required by the public, I would ask one question. The tyre units are not performing cent per cent production. Their capacity is under-utilised in many cases. Some of them are going to be

sick. The Appollo tyres in Kerala are already sick. Why not take them over now rather than waiting for them to collapse?

Why not take remedial action at the proper time and before the units collapse and sink? Why not your bank people exercise some caution while lending money? Huge amounts of money are given as loans to these people. There should be some sort of machinery oversee. As my friend was saying, these capitalists depend on government to finance them and ultimately they make them sick deliberately and they get compensation also. They are helped in so many ways and whatever money they get they siphon it off into their pockets.

I request the Government to examine the entire philosophy of taking over sick units and do some active thinking about it.

The Finance Minister, Mr Pranab Mukherjee says in his Budget speech :

"In order to fulfil our social commitments and protect jobs, Government had to take over a large number of sick units and sustain them through injection of fresh resources. While some of them have turned the corner, a large number of them continue to incur losses. . . .

So nationalisation does not seem to be a cure as even after nationalisation they continue to be sick and may be more sick. Then he goes on :

"The time has come to undertake a careful review of the performance of sick units in the public sector with a view to reducing the drain on our resources. This the Government proposes to do. Economic viability must be the principal test for the survival of an enterprise."

I will just add only one sentence,

[Shri B. K. Nair]

It is only after nationalisation or the nationalised units only are going to be examined. But before nationalisation also, you are propping all the time these units. So at the first sign of sickness in a unit, the Government should step in and do something to prevent further sickness or chuck out the people then and there. Then only they will feel the pain. Most of these units are run by business families or groups. So I would suggest that when you take over a sick unit, you also take over a healthy unit of the group so that you may be compensated in running the sick unit and you know the healthy unit in the group is built out of the money from the sick unit. Of course, this can be done only in the case of units run by business groups. But in such cases at least you take over a healthy unit just to compensate you for the losses you are going to incur or you have already incurred in the case of sick units.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे कुछ विपक्ष के मित्रों ने, जिन को इस विधेयक पर बोलने का मौका मिला है, कहीं पर तो इस बिल का स्वागत किया है और कहीं विरोध किया है। कुछ मित्रों ने कहा कि इस के राष्ट्रीयकरण का तो हम स्वागत करते हैं लेकिन जिस तरह से अध्यादेश ला कर इस बिल को लाया गया है उस का विरोध करते हैं। मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ—हमारे संविधान में इस तरह का प्रावधान है कि जब संसद अथवा विधान-मंडल सत्र में न हो, उनका अधिवेशन न चल रहा हो, तो महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी और राज्यपाल देश के लिए और राज्यों के लिए आर्डिनेंस जारी कर के कोई भी कानून बना सकते

हैं। 14 फरवरी को पार्लियामेंट का अधिवेशन नहीं चल रहा था। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने एक अध्यादेश जारी करके इन दो कंपनियों के, इन्चैक टायर्स और नेशनल रबड़ मैनुफैक्चरर्स लि०, सरकार के कब्जे में लेने की घोषणा कर दी। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ—हमारी सरकार ने समाजवाद के सिद्धान्त को अपनाया है। इस से पहले हम यह भी देखते रहे हैं और आज भी अक्सर यह देखते हैं कि जितने भी बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान हैं, वे बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों के कब्जे में हैं और वहाँ पर जिस तरह से मजदूरों का शोषण होता है, वह अब किसी से छुपा हुआ नहीं है। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट और समाजवादी विचारधारा के भाई अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं।

मैं तो इस हक में हूँ और इस बात में विश्वास करता हूँ कि देश में जितने भी उद्योग धन्धे हैं, जितनी भी इकाइयाँ हैं, इन सब का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो ताकि इस देश में जो बहुसंख्या में कमजोर वर्ग के लोग रहते हैं, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग रहते हैं, उन के साथ इन्साफ हो सके। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो कारखाने चल रहे हैं या जो कंपनियाँ चल रही हैं, उनमें कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों का, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों का रेप्रेजेंटेशन नाम-मात्र के लिए भी नहीं होता और उनमें केवल उन्हीं लोगों को लिया जाता है, जो मालिकों के चहेते होते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस उद्योग को 6 साल पहले भारत सरकार ने अपने अधिकार में लिया था और तभी से ये

कंपनियां उसके नियंत्रण में चल रही हैं और उसके पहले वहां पर आए दिन शोर-शरावा, हड़ताल और आन्दोलन और इसी तरह की आपा-धापी चल रही है, जिस की वजह से मजदूरों की यूनियनों के नेताओं ने और दूसरे बहुत से लोगों ने रेप्रेजेन्टेशन सरकार को भेजे और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी अनेक डेपुटेशन मिले और इसीलिए सरकार ने सोचा कि इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाए और 14 फरवरी को महा-महीम राष्ट्रपति जी ने इसकी घोषणा कर दी। अब पार्लियामेंट का सेशन चल रहा है और इस में यह मामला आया है। मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से केवल यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि अब जबकि इन दोनों कंपनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया है और सरकार के हाथ में ये आ गई हैं, तो यहां पर उत्पादन को बढ़ाना और मजदूरों को हर तरह की सुख-सुविधा देना, यह सरकार की जिम्मेवारी हो गई है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि वहां पर बोर्ड में कंपनियों के मजदूरों के नुमाइन्दे लिए जाएं ताकि मजदूरों का रेप्रेजेन्टेशन हो सके। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो कंपनियां चलती हैं, उनमें मजदूरों की ग्रेचुयेटी, बोनस और प्रोवीडेंट फंड में बड़ी धांधलेबाजी होती है और सरकारी नियंत्रण में जो फैक्टरी चलती है, पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो कंपनी चलती है, उन में मैं समझता हूं उनके साथ ज्यादा नाइंसाफी नहीं होती है। इसलिए मैं अपनी बात को ज्यादा लम्बा-चौड़ा न करके केवल यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इनमें ऐसे अच्छे अफसर भेजे जाएं, जोकि मजदूरों का खयाल रखें और उत्पादन को भी बढ़ाएं और कंपनियों द्वारा मजदूरों के साथ जो धांधलेबाजी

होती आई है और जो उन का शोषण होता आया है, मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण होने के बाद, इस तरह की बातें नहीं होंगी। वहां पर 6 हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं। उन के परिवार वालों को हर तरह की सुख-सुविधा और राहत मिलेगी और उनके साथ नाइंसाफी नहीं होगी। इसके साथ ही साथ टायरों की कीमतों में, जो ये कंपनियां मनमाने ढंग से वसूल करती थीं, उनमें भी कमी आएगी और सरकार इस तरफ भी ध्यान देगी। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार रेट फिक्स करके कन्ज्यूमर्स को यह उपलब्ध कराएगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं और पुनः इस विधेयक का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on this Bill, many hon. Members have spoken the other day and to-day also.

I thank all the hon. Members for supporting the Bill and offering valuable suggestions. Some Members have sought clarifications. Before I deal with them, let me give general background for the nationalisation of Inchek Tyres and National Rubber Manufacturers and Salient features of the Bill.

The Inchek Tyres Limited located at Calcutta is manufacturing automobile tyres and tubes since 1963. National Rubber Manufacturers Limited, which has one unit at Tangra and another at Kalyani in West Bengal, is manufacturing various industrial rubber products like conveyor belts, V-belts, transmission belts, hoses etc. Management of these units was taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 during 1977-78. A common

Board of Management was managing the undertakings. However, operational results of the undertakings continued to be unfavourable even after the take-over of management. Large investments were required for rehabilitation, replacement and modernisation of the units, which could not be provided without a decision being taken on the future disposition of the undertakings.

Various alternatives for final disposition of the undertakings were examined by the Government in light of the policy guidelines on sick industries. Nationalisation was considered as the only acceptable and feasible alternative.

A detailed examination of the viability of the undertaking by an Expert Committee has brought out that it would be possible to make the undertaking viable by renovation of the existing plants and machinery, modernisation of the production facilities in stages and by suitable change in the product-mix.

Nationalisation was considered to be in public interest taking into account the fact that the undertakings were capable of manufacturing priority industrial products and employ nearly 4500 persons. There was some delay in finalising the proposals due to doubts in regard to the size of the workforce that the undertakings could support. However based on an agreement with the workers about re-deployment of work force in different units and divisions according to the overall need of the integrated undertaking to be established and other relevant issues, a decision was finally taken to nationalise the undertaking.

The Bill provides for the acquisition of the undertakings by payment of compensation of Rs. 4.90 crores to the Companies.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): We asked how this amount was calculated. Rs. 5 crores is to be voted by us.

He says, it will be disbursed. But how is it calculated?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : You are not a person who comes to hasty conclusions. I am coming point by point. I will meet your point presently.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How this Rs. 4.90 crore is arrived at? That he will let you know. Let us now hear him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am helping him because he has come new to this.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I was once a Minister for Industry. I know the subject. You need not have any doubts about it.

A Commissioner of Payments will be appointed to disburse the compensation as per the priorities indicated in the Second Schedule of the Bill. Dues of the workers, including statutory dues, relating to the pre-takeover and post-takeover period of management under the IDR Act have been given the top priority.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For compensation to the workers top most priority is given.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Second priority has been given to the principal amounts of loans obtained by the undertakings during the post-takeover management period. The Government proposes to assume undischarged liabilities in respect of loans given by Banks and financial institutions during the post-takeover period, as also the principal amounts of loans given at the behest of the Government during the pre-takeover management period and simple interest on such loans. Liabilities arising from materials supplied to the undertakings during the post takeover management period will be assumed by the Government company.

Renovation and Rehabilitation scheme will be implemented in two phases. The estimated cost of implementing the first phase is about Rs. 9.29 crores during the first 12 month. Further investments will be scrutinised before funds are released for the purpose.

On promulgation of the Ordinance the undertakings were temporarily vested in Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd. Calcutta. A new company in the name of Tyre Corporation of India Limited has since been incorporated and the undertakings have been transferred to this company on 5th March, 1984. The new company is being geared up to re-start production in the undertakings and to implement the revival and rehabilitation scheme.

Now I will come to the valuable points and suggestions made by the Hon'ble Members. I am happy to note that all the Members have supported Government decision to nationalise the undertakings. I am thankful to them. Shri T.R. Shamanna and two or three other Members have asked why the Ordinance was issued by passing the normal way of bringing up the proposals of nationalisation before the House. I have already laid on the Table of the House a statement explaining the circumstances under which promulgation of the Ordinance became necessary. I may restate, even at the cost of repeating, that the undertakings were facing a financial crisis as the banks and financial institutions found it no longer possible to finance the losses. They were reluctant even to release funds for payment of wages, salaries and other statutory dues. Moreover, any delay in acquisition would have resulted into additional unproductive burden on the public exchequer for financing payment of wages and salaries and other essential expenses without taking any step for restarting production.

Prof. Saifuddin Soz and Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to considerable delay in nationalisation of the undertakings.

They were of the view that the undertakings could have been nationalised soon after take over of management in 1977-78. I may point out that according to the then policy, the take-over of management of undertaking under the provisions of the IDR Act was not linked with its nationalisation. Immediately after management of Inchek Tyres and National Rubber Manufacturers was taken over, management and finance were provided to restore production. Efforts were thereafter called upon to make diagnostic study to establish viability and to prepare revival scheme. Consultants were appointed. IDBI and IRCI also undertook studies. When revised policy guidelines were announced in 1981, various alternatives for final disposition of the undertakings were examined. The guidelines also lay down the criteria to be satisfied before a decision can be taken in favour of nationalisation of a unit. There were some doubts whether the units could be revived in a reasonable period of time specially taking into account the excessive work force and the terms and conditions on which they were employed. A series of negotiations had to be carried out with various worker's unions of the undertakings. A tripartite agreement between the workers, management and the State Government was signed to 10-2-1984. The Ordinance was promulgated immediately thereafter on 14-2-1984.

Prof. Soz also referred to Clause 21 (2) of the Bill which requires the Commissioner of Payments to give not less than 14 days' notice through advertisement in newspapers to the creditors to file their claim. The Hon. Member suggested that the Commissioner should write to individual creditors rather than issue on advertisements calling for claim. I fully share the concern of the Hon'ble Member about the inconvenience that would be caused to the creditors. Unfortunately, however, the Commissioner of Payments will not have complete particulars about the creditors who are likely to file claim

[Shri Pattabhi Ram Rao]

with him. He can have a list of creditors and their addresses only after claims have been filed with him. He will have no means of corresponding with the creditors before collecting their names and addresses by issuing an advertisement.

Shri Mohammed Ismail has referred to non-implementation of the agreement with the workers and consequent hardship to them. I may clarify that the agreement with the workers is effective only from the date of nationalisation. As I have already stated, a new company namely Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. has just been incorporated and will now take necessary steps for implementation of the agreement. In the meanwhile, the jobs of the workers are fully secured and they are now the employees of Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. without any break in service. There may be some dislocations and delays in payment of wages and salaries for a month or two. But this cannot perhaps be helped during the transitional period. Nevertheless, all efforts would be made that there is little delay in this respect as possible.

Shri Mohammed Ismail as well as Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to general policy on takeover of sick units as well as on denotification, of taken-over units. Reference was made in this connection to a number of specific cases of sick units. It was stated that while some of the units are being closed, some other units are only partially in production. They wanted a clear enunciation of Government policy in this regard. In this connection, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Members to the detailed policy guidelines that were announced by the Government in October, 1981. A number of questions have been answered on the floor of the House giving details of the policy guidelines.

In nutshell, the Ministries concerned

in the Central Government have to take necessary responsibility for prevention and remedial action in relation to industrial sickness. The banks and financial institutions, who are in constant touch with their assisted units also monitor the health of the individual units assisted by them so as to take timely corrective action to prevent incipient sickness. They also initiate necessary corrective action for sick units on the basis of a diagnostic study. It is only when they come to the conclusion that their efforts are not likely to revive a unit, and decide to deal with their outstanding dues to any unit in accordance with the normal banking procedures, that they report the matter to the Central Government who examine whether the unit should be nationalised or whether any other alternative solution to revive the unit is available, before the banks take the legal action to recover their dues. This being the policy regarding the units managed under the IDR Act, their future disposition is to be decided and various alternatives are to be examined in detail in each case. Where none of the alternatives is feasible, there is no alternative but to discontinue Government management of such unit and allow such units to close down.

The Members will agree that where it has not been possible to revive operations of a unit inspite of managerial and financial support given by the Government, banks and financial institutions, and where the past experience suggests that basic viability of the unit is in doubt, no public purpose would be served in either continuing Government management of such units, or their nationalisation.

Shri Indrajit Gupta wanted to know the basis on which the amount of compensation has been worked out. The compensation is related to value of assets that are acquired. Assets are normally acquired without any liabilities. Where certain liabilities are also taken over along with assets, adjustment is naturally made in the amount of com-

pensation. In the present case, the Clause 5 (2) provides that liabilities of material supplied to the undertakings during the post-management take-over period will continue to be the liability of the Central Government or the Government company. The compensation was, therefore, determined after taking into account continuation of these liabilities.

Shri Indrajit Gupta also enquired about the manner in which the undertaking will be managed and if Government's policy in regard to workers' participation in management will be reflected in the management pattern. As I have already explained, we have set up Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. to manage these undertakings. Government want really a sound management to run the new company, and workers' support and cooperation would be a pre-requisite for revival and rehabilitation of the undertakings. Shri Gupta also wanted to know if the salaries have been paid. Hon. Members will be glad to know that the wages and salaries upto January 1984 were disbursed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is March now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The salary for February has got to be paid in March.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Do you expect workers' cooperation without their participation in management ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : It cannot be said now. It depends on how workers' performance turns out.

Shri N. Selvaraju raised a number of issues concerning the policy regarding tyre industry and made a number of useful suggestions. They were mostly connected with his own State. He being a DMK member, he was criticizing some of the policies of the State Government like those on sales tax etc., about which we are not concerned.

As these are not directly related to

the nationalisation of Incheck. Tyres Ltd. and National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. I will not take the time of the House by explaining the Government's view in this regard. The suggestions made by the hon. Member will, no doubt, be taken into by the Government as and when the relevant issues are taken up.

Subsequently also, some hon. Members have spoken to-day. To them also, I would say that their suggestions will be taken note of.

Having clarified various points raised by the Hon. Members, I now request Prof. Saifuddin Soz to withdraw his resolution, and beg to move that the Incheck Tyres Ltd. and National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. Nationalization Bill, 1984 be passed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Prof. Soz. Please be brief.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : The Hon. Minister gave a very long, detailed and comprehensive reply to the points raised by Hon. Members during the discussions that were held. But when I moved this resolution on 3rd March, I had said—and I think it must go on record—that I stood for nationalization, but that with the procedure adopted by the Government I had a strong difference of opinion. And when the Hon. Minister now spoke about certain important points.

He mentioned about the objections raised by several Hon. Members including myself regarding no need for this Ordinance. He has mentioned in his written statement that since Parliament was not in session therefore this Ordinance was promulgated. You know that the government sought promulgation of the Ordinance on the 14th February, 1984 and the Parliament was to meet on the 23rd February, 1984.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has also explained the reasons.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I will not say that they have brought Parliament into contempt, but I feel that the Parliament's prestige has been impaired by this action. I do not feel convinced by that argument that the Parliament was not in session. There were only 8 days left for Parliament to meet. You could wait.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : They will lose further because formerly they were under hardship.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Both these companies remained sick units. It was in 1972 that the chemical workers' federation came forward and pressed for the nationalisation; they did not do it. So, all these years, both the companies remained under government control. During this period, the workers lived in a kind of mental anguish. For that, there can be no compensation. The Hon. Minister comes forward with a principle of compensation which is very laudable. I admit it. But they have given the Commissioner tremendous powers; he will act only according to his whims. For instance, he gives time for filing claims, but when he has to get proof for them, he does not decide the date when he will ask for that proof; he does not decide the date when he will advertise.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : He is given all the details. We will look into them.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : He has come forward to say that workers' claims will be settled on a priority basis. I agree that this is a very good point. But he has not risen to the occasion by the suggestions made by esteemed colleague; Shri Indrajit Gupta and Mr. Mohammed Ismail that they should provide for the principle of compensation etc. There will be a Commissioner. They will run those companies. I do not know how. But, ultimately, the workers are going to be a casualty; they have not invited the workers to participate in the management. The Hon. Minister is

an elderly colleague. If he were a young Minister, I would have said he has made a silly remark by saying that he will watch the behaviour of the workers which will not be tolerated in a democratic country like ours.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I did not say that. I said, it depends upon the way in which they conduct themselves. I did not say anything about their behaviour.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You said you will watch the workers and seek their cooperation. It is a matter of their life and death. The Hon. Minister of Labour has said that you will have their cooperation based on their participation in the management of an industry. From the very beginning, the workers should participate in the management. I stand for nationalisation. Since this is a wrong procedure, with heavy heart I say that I will not withdraw this statutory resolution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I shall put Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Soz to the vote of the House. The question is :

"This House disapproves of the Inchek Tyres Limited and National Rubber Manufacturers Limited (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 14th February, 1984."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Inchek Tyres Limited and the National Rubber Manufacturers Limited, with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued

manufacture, production and distribution of tyres, tubes and other rubber goods which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

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MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 33 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 33 were added to the Bill.

The First Schedule, and the Second Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula; the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are four Hon. Members. Each one will take not more than one minute. Shri Halder. Only new points may be mentioned. The points already made should not be repeated.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : The Minister in his reply has stated that there is some delay. I would like to say that there was no need for this Ordinance and I would remind you one thing, that Lok Manya Tilak said, that "what Bengal thinks today the rest of India will think tomorrow." We four opposite M.P's. of Bengal, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Samar Mukherjee, Shri Mohammed Ismail and myself were pressing the Industries Minister for last four years that this company should be nationalised and the employees also, unitedly were pressing for nationalisation, and they have come forward with all cooperation for the improvement of this concern. So, the Minister should thank the employees and the officers, for they were pressing for nationalisation and he has said that for rehabilitation of the employees, it may take some time, that it would be taken up in two phases. For the first phase an amount of Rs. 9 crores. So, the participation of the workers in the management is also to be ensured.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That the workers will fight and get it done.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : They are now forming a Tyre Corporation of India. Previously the rubber industry was monopolised by the private concerns, and the Tyre Corporation which will come into being from the 5th of March, will take care of this industry now. I want to say that the Government should follow the principle that when a public sector undertaking is producing rubber the Government should place orders on this public sector undertaking so that it can prosper and come forward.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I want to say another point. After nationalisation you should adopt a policy that you have to sanction proper funds so that the company can be modernised, I am citing one example.

[Shri Krishan Chandra Halder]

Burns Refractories Company had two units one in Raniganj and the other in Durgapur in my constituency. It has been nationalised some six or seven years ago. But they have not allocated funds for modernisation and for technological improvement. What happened is, the company has become a junk. A nationalised public sector industry should not declare a lock-out. As they have now declared a lock out in Durgapur unit of Burns Co. Ltd and five to six hundred workers are suffering. I would request the Hon. Minister to lift the lock out from Durgapur unit of Burns Refractories and help the workers. We have been pressing for it for a long time. He should also take steps for the modernisation of the company also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You conclude now. Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I must request the Government that they should take the workers in the management and the Managing Board and the Board of Chairman should be appointed after discussion with the workers and employees.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्चेक टायर्स लि० और नैशनल रबड़ मैनुफैक्चरर्स लि०, कलकत्ता का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का निर्णय ले कर सरकार ने अच्छा काम किया है। ऐसा करना इसलिये भी जरूरी था कि इन दोनों रबड़ उत्पादक कंपनियों को घाटा हो रहा था। इन्चेक टायर्स लि० को 31 मार्च, 1982 तक 25 करोड़ 81 लाख रुपये और नैशनल रबड़ मैनुफैक्चरर्स लि० को 18 करोड़ 74 लाख रुपये के घाटे हुए।

इन दोनों कंपनियों को घाटा इसलिये उठाना पड़ा है कि दोनों के प्रबन्धकों ने

इनकी पूंजी को या तो हजम कर लिया था या किसी दूसरे उद्योग में लगा दिया। इन बातों की ठीक प्रकार से जांच कर उन के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये। परन्तु दुःख है कि ऐसा करने के बजाय उनके कुप्रबन्ध, उन की लूट और टयूब एवं टायरों के उपभोक्ताओं को लूटने जैसे घृणित कार्यों के लिये उक्त दोनों कंपनियों के मालिकों को क्रमशः 330.40 लाख और 159.64 लाख रुपये का मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है। इतना ही नहीं, इन के अतिरिक्त उनके मालिकों को 50-50 हजार रुपये और दिये जायेंगे। मुआवजे की राशि का जब तक भुगतान नहीं कर दिया जाता, तब तक उन्हें 4 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से सूद की राशि भी दी जायगी। मैं इस प्रावधान का सख्त विरोध कर रहा हूँ।

टयूब-टायर्स बनाने वाली इन कंपनियों के अतिरिक्त फायर-स्टोन और इनलप कंपनियां भी हैं जिनके मालिक इजारेदार पूंजीपति हैं। ये कंपनियां भी टायरों और टयूबों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि कर आम जनता को लूट रहे हैं। जब चाहा तब इन का मूल्य बढ़ा दिया जाता है जिसका बोझ साइकल चलाने वालों, बसों, स्कूटरों, ट्रैक्टरों आदि पर चढ़ने वाले लोगों को उठाना पड़ता है। टायरों-टयूबों के मूल्यों की वृद्धि होने या उनके अभाव ट्रैक्टर चलाने वाले किसानों को भी प्रभावित करते हैं। उदाहरणार्थ बिहार के पटना जिले के फतुहा में बनी ट्रैक्टर फैक्ट्री को फायर-स्टोन और इनलप वाले टयूब-टायरों की सप्लाई नहीं करते। फलस्वरूप वहां ट्रैक्टर तैयार होने में बाधा पड़ रही है और वह कारखाना संकटों से होकर गुजर रहा है।

टायर-ट्यूब के उपभोक्ताओं को निश्चित दाम से काफी अधिक दाम देने पर भी वे वस्तुयें उन्हें नहीं मिलतीं। चोर-बाजारी का बाजार भी गर्म है। फलस्वरूप ट्रकों, बसों आदि के मालिकों में घोर असन्तोष है। अतः सरकार से मेरी मांग होगी कि वह इन बातों की ओर ध्यान भी दे ताकि आप जनता पर दिनो-दिन बढ़ रहे बोझ कम हो सकें और टायर-ट्यूब सस्ते मूल्य पर आसानी के साथ मिल सकें।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Nationalisation of this Company is a welcome measure. But I criticise the Government on a different point that this work should have been done earlier. But they are doing it so late.

So far as workers' participation is concerned, that must be done. Government must think of workers' welfare. Therefore, I strongly demand that workers participation in the management must be there.

Import of raw rubber is a very dangerous policy. On imported rubber customs duty has also been reduced. This is going to do basic harm to the indigonus rubber growers, specially from Kerala. That is why I want that this kind of a thing must be stopped and indigenious production of rubber must be encouraged.

So far as the appointment of the Commissioner for compensation is concerned I would like to say one thing that the Commissioner has been given wide powers. He should not have been given so much power. At the same time, the time limit should have been specified to settle the claims which has perhaps not been done in the Bill and, therefore, I would suggest to the Hon. Minister that if he can do something in this matter, he should try to do it.

I would like to criticise the Government for giving Rs. five crores as compensation to the mill owners. This also is a very bad step which has been taken by the Government.

Finally, I would again request the Hon. Minister that he must ensure the participation of workers in the management.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Sir, I have noted all that the Hon. Members have said.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

15.06 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
DISAPPROVAL OF THE PREVEN-
TION OF DAMAGE TO PUBLIC
PROPERTY ORDINANCE

AND

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE TO
PUBLIC PROPERTY BILL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up items No. 8 and 9. These two items are taken together regarding Statutory Resolution and also the Bill for consideration and passing by Shri Venkatasubbaiah, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy absent, Shri Suraj Bhan absent, Shri N. K. Shejwalkar.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) : Sir, I leave it to Mr. Jatiya to open it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is all right but we must call the names according to priority. Shri Indrajit Gupta absent, Shri K. A. Rajan absent, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee absent. Now Mr. Satyanarayan Jatiya. I must

go according to priority. Not because Mr. Shejwalkar leaves it to you but according to priority Jatiya has got it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : He will speak in Sanskrit, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He can speak in Sanskrit also but I do not think there is simultaneous arrangement for translation of Sanskrit. He must give notice. If he gives notice, we can arrange.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain) : Sir, I beg to move :

“This House disapproves of the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 28th January, 1984”.

15.07 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair.*]

सभापति महोदय, यह जो अध्यादेशों की सरकार इस देश में है, यह अनेक प्रकार से संविधान की, प्रजातन्त्र की और इस संसद की गरिमा को ध्यान में न रखते हुए काम करने की आदी हो चुकी है और इस प्रकार से हमारे बार-बार कहने का जब कोई असर नहीं हुआ, तो यह निरनुमोदन का संकल्प लाया गया। बार-बार कहने का सरकार के ऊपर कोई असर नहीं होता है, पत्थर पर तो असर हो जाता है लेकिन सरकार पर कोई असर नहीं होता।

रसरी आवत जात ते

सिल पर परत निशान।

किन्तु सरकार पर कोई निशान नहीं होता और जनता की भावनाओं को ममझने

का ये कोई प्रयास नहीं करते, ऐसा तो मैं नहीं कहता किन्तु आप की बात से जंचता नहीं है। संवैधानिक संसदीय प्रक्रिया के अन्तर्गत यदि आप इस को करते, तो ज्यादा बेहतर होता। यह जो अध्यादेश लाया गया है, उन का उद्देश्य तो उपयोग पर निर्भर है किन्तु जो उपाय आप कर रहे हैं, वे उपाय पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। पूरा विचार कर के यह विधेयक नहीं लाया गया है और यदि आप पूरा विचार कर के लाए होते, तो आई०पी०सी०, भारतीय दंड विधान संहिता में उपाय हैं, उन उपायों पर विचार कर के इस विधेयक को लाते। पब्लिक प्रोपर्टी, जिसे सरकारी सम्पत्ति कहते हैं, उसकी सुरक्षा करने वाला यह मामला है, राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा करने वाली यह बात है और इस बात पर कहीं भी दो मत नहीं हो सकते लेकिन हमारे आई०पी०सी० के अन्दर जो धाराएं हैं, जिन का उल्लेख उसमें किया गया है जैसे कि धारा 425 है, 429, 430, 431 से 435 तक हैं, उन सारी धाराओं के अन्तर्गत यदि कोई पब्लिक सम्पत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचाता है, तो उसे दंड दिया जा सकता है। अब यह कठोर होगा, ज्यादा होगा, वह बात दूसरी है लेकिन कुल मिलाकर राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति के बारे में जिस प्रकार से आप सोचते हैं, दूसरे लोगों की जो निजी सम्पत्ति है, उसके बारे में आप ने क्यों नहीं सोचा। जो राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति है, ठीक है, उस सरकारी सम्पत्ति को नुकसान नहीं पहुंचना चाहिए किन्तु जहां सरकारी सम्पत्ति, राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का महत्व हो सकता है, वहां जो गैर-सरकारी सम्पत्ति है, जो लोगों के परिश्रम से, अपनी मेहनत से, अपने पुरुषार्थ से और पसीने की कमाई से अर्जित की जाती है, उस का नुकसान क्या बर्दाश्त

किया जा सकता है। इसलिए मैंने यह कहा है। कुल मिलाकर सारी संपत्ति राष्ट्र की संपत्ति है। (व्यवधान)

सब को प्रोटेक्शन मिलना चाहिए चाहे वह प्राइवेट प्रापर्टी हो या राष्ट्रीय संपत्ति हो। लेकिन आपके काम करने का तरीका ठीक नहीं है। मर्ज बढ़ता ही गया, ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की। आज भी ब्रिटिश पद्धति के माध्यम से काम कर रहे हैं। आज का जो शासक वर्ग है, प्रशासक वर्ग है उसके अन्दर देशवासियों के प्रति अपनेपन का भाव नहीं है। गलत काम जो भी करे वह गलती मानी जानी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ संपत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचाने वाला चाहे जो भी हो उसके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। अगर कोई देश की संपत्ति को अपनी संपत्ति नहीं मानता, राष्ट्रीय संपत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचाना है तो वह दोषी है। लेकिन क्या इसके लिए सिर्फ वही दोषी है। आज देश का जो वातावरण है, क्या वह दोषी नहीं है। आज आसाम और पंजाब में जो हो रहा है उससे इस देश में कैसा वातावरण बन रहा है? मुझे समाचार मिला है कि उज्जैन के एक बैंक कर्मचारी की हत्या कर दी गई है जिससे वहां के कर्मचारियों में भय और आतंक व्याप्त है। इनकी सुरक्षा का कोई प्रबंध नहीं है। बैंक कर्मचारी इस बात का विरोध कर रहे हैं। रोजाना बैंकों में डकैतियां हो रही हैं। क्या यह राष्ट्रीय संपत्ति नहीं है। क्या आप राष्ट्रीय संपत्ति और जनता की संपत्ति में कोई विभेद करना चाहते हैं।

आज देश में चारों तरफ असुरक्षा का वातावरण व्याप्त है। मध्य प्रदेश में डाकू रमेश मिकरवारके लगातार अपराध कर

रहा है। सरकारी संरक्षण उसको प्राप्त है। इसलिए उसको पकड़ा नहीं जाता। लोगों को लूटा जाता है और किडनैप किया जाता है। उनसे फिरीतियां मांगी जाती हैं। यह काम हो रहा है। कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। इसके लिए सरकार को क्या चिंता है।

कानून बनाने से और उपदेश देने से काम नहीं होगा। कानून का पालन कैसे होगा। जो स्वयं कानून का पालन नहीं करेगा वह दूसरों को पालन करने के लिए उपदेश कैसे दे सकता है। सब लोग शिखर की तरफ देखते हैं, गुबज की तरफ देखते हैं। नींव मजबूत होनी चाहिए और शिखर सुन्दर होना चाहिए। प्रशासन तंत्र हमारी नींव है जो आज खोखली हो चुकी है। उससे हमको कोई मदद नहीं मिलती। आज आम आदमी सुरक्षित नहीं है। कमजोर वर्ग, हरिजनों की सुरक्षा की बात तो सोची ही नहीं जा सकती। जिस तरह से नियम और कानून बढ़ रहे हैं, उसी तरह से असुरक्षा भी बढ़ती जा रही है। आप हर दिन नया कानून लेकर व्यवस्था का उपाय ढूँढ रहे हैं। ऊपर से मरहम पट्टी करने से उपचार नहीं होगा। इसके लिए कौन सी सामाजिक और राजनीतिक परिस्थितियां जिम्मेदार हैं, यदि सरकार ने इस पर विचार किया होता, या पुनर्विचार करके सारी बात को सोचा होता तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। आज यह बात नहीं हो रही है। मध्य प्रदेश के राजभवन का वाकया यहां आया, राज्यपाल के व्यवहार को यहां सुनाया गया कि हरिजनों के बारे में उनकी क्या धारणा है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
Sir, I strongly object to it. The objection is to the discussion on the conduct of the Governor. That should not be allowed.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : यह बात सारी प्रकाशित हो चुकी है। इस सदन में उस पर चर्चा हो चुकी है। सवाल उठाया जा चुका है।

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श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप उनको सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : इन्डियन कांस्टीट्यूशन की शपथ जिसने ली हो और उसी कांस्टीट्यूशन का वह विरोध करे, ऐसे आदमी को रहने का कोई हक नहीं है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : You can discuss it only in the form of a Resolution. (Interruptions)

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : It is also against the traditions and against the soul of the Indian Constitution.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मैं मानता हूँ कि राज्यपाल की गरिमा रहनी चाहिये। किन्तु जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार आज देखा जा रहा है उसके कारण लोगों के मन में असंतोष पैदा होता है। राज्यपाल पर टीका नहीं की जानी चाहिये यह मैं मानता हूँ। किन्तु इस प्रकार का जो लोग व्यवहार करते हैं उन्हें बख्शा नहीं जाना चाहिये। वह भी हमारे देश के नागरिक हैं, यह बात अलग है कि उन्हें कुछ संवैधानिक अधिकार प्राप्त हैं।

श्री पी०एम० सईद (लक्षद्वीप) : हमारी परंपरा के खिलाफ है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) :

**

आपकी पम्परा के खिलाफ है।**

(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think, any-

thing which is not proper will not go on record.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : वह जुल्म भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होती, हम आह भी करते हैं तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम। जुल्म करने वाले को छूट दे दी जाती है, यह बात ठीक नहीं है। गुनाह को पनाह देना ठीक नहीं है चाहे कोई भी करता हो। गुनाहगार को सजा देना यह संविधान की मंशा है।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप बिल पर बोलें।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : आपका जो इरादा और नीयत है उसके अनुसार काम नहीं करेंगे तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। सिद्धान्त कितने ही अच्छे क्यों न हों, लेकिन उनके क्रियान्वयन के लिये जो दृढ़ संकल्प चाहिये उसकी आवश्यकता है। सरकार का संकल्प मजबूत हो, लोगों की सुरक्षा मिले, राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा हो यह नीति ठीक है। लेकिन जिनके भरोसे उपाय करते हैं। वह ठीक नहीं है।

आज मजदूरों की आवाज उठा कर इस प्रकार की बात करते हैं, उन सदस्यों को सुरक्षा नहीं है, उनकी बात सुनने का आपको अवसर नहीं है। जो सदन के सदस्य हैं इस नाते अगर उनको प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिलता है तो कैसे काम चलेगा। इसलिये एक सिलसिलेवार विचार होना चाहिये। पूरे राष्ट्रीय नीति की बात यदि करते हैं तो कौन-सी बात कहां होनी चाहिये, कानून का पालन किस प्रकार से किया जाना चाहिये, कौन कराने वाला है, यह बात देखी जानी चाहिये। इसलिये जो प्रशासन

का रवैया है ब्रिटिश हुकूमत के तरीके का उसको भारतीय प्रणाली के आधार पर बदलें तब काम होगा ।

गलत बात यदि कोई करता है तो उसको रोकना चाहिये । छात्रों में जो असंतोष होता है वह इसलिये है कि उनकी बातें कोई नहीं सुनता है । जब तक राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति को नुकसान न पहुंचायें तब तक सरकार भी उनकी बात नहीं सुनती है । यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है । सरकार इतनी निष्ठुर हो गई है कि वह लोगों की बात नहीं सुनती है । अपनी राजनीतिक योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार सारा समय लगाती है तो फिर सरकार और राजनीतिक दलों में कोई अन्तर नहीं रह जाता है । जो बात कलकत्ते में गलत है वह सभी जगह गलत है । लेकिन सरकार का जो रवैया है वह दोहरा है । किसी विरोधी पार्टी की सरकार के क्षेत्र में जो आप करें वह तो ठीक, और अगर वही काम कांग्रेस सरकार के क्षेत्र में और दूसरे दल करें तो गलत, यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है ।

प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था की दृष्टि से जो विधेयक लाये हैं और अध्यादेश लाये हैं वह ठीक नहीं है, आर्डिनेंस के बारे में अनेक प्रकार के वायदे आप करते रहे हैं । मेरा यह कहना है कि :

“लगा नहीं सके बाग,
 सब्ज बाग दिखाये,
 नारों, वादों के भरोसे
 लोगों को रिझाये,
 बुलन्द वादों की बस्तियां
 ले कर क्या करेंगे,
 हमें हमारी जमीन दे दो,
 आसमां ले कर क्या करेंगे ।

इसलिये यह जो सारे आपके इरादे हैं, वायदे हैं, निर्णय हैं इनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिये जब तक आप उपाय नहीं करते, समुचित रूप से पूरा-पूरा विचार नहीं करते, तब तक आपका मन्तव्य पूरा नहीं होगा और आप उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

इसलिए जो विधेयक लाया गया है, इसकी मंशा सही है किन्तु इसको क्रियान्वित करने के लिये आपके पास उपाय ठीक नहीं इसीलिये मैंने अपना यह प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
 THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
 (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I
 beg to move :

“That the Bill to provide for prevention of damage to public property and for matters connected therewith; as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

I have got the greatest respect for my friend Shri Jatiya. His speech on this Bill would have been more relevant had he participated in the Budget and other items.

Public property, particularly buses, telephones, railways, Government building, etc. are the main targets of attacks during riots, bandhs or other agitations. In the past there has been a very large number of cases of damage to public property by anti-social elements and other persons, on such occasions.

The basic law relating to damage to property and punishment for causing such damage is contained in Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code under the head “Mischief”. The punishment for the offence of mischief is graduated according to the nature of the offence as well as the manner in which damage is caused. This law does not make

[Shri P. Venkatasubbiah]

any distinction between private and public property.

Faced with the need for curbing vandalism and damage to public property, some States like Tamil Nadu and Kerala have adopted special legislation which makes a distinction between public property by providing for deterrent punishment for causing willful damage to public property while in most States only the basic law contained in the Indian Penal Code is available.

Riots, bandhs and agitations at the slightest pretext seem to be the order of the day. Public property is a national asset and damage to it is a national loss. It was considered necessary to make immediate provision for deterrent punishment for causing damage to public property. Accordingly, on 28th January, 1984, the President promulgated the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Ordinance, 1984. This Bill seeks to replace that Ordinance.

Except for the provision to repeal the Ordinance and some necessary verbal changes, the Bill is identical to Ordinance. "Public property" has been defined as meaning any property, whether immovable or movable (including any machinery) which is owned by, or in the possession or control of the Central Government, or any State Government, or any local authority, or any Corporation established by, or under a Central, Provincial or State Act, or any company as defined in Section 617 of the Companies Act, or any such other institution, concern or undertaking financed wholly or substantially by funds provided directly or indirectly by the Central Government or by one or more State Governments, as the Central Government, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf. Under this proposed law a person who commits mischief in respect of any public property, being any building, installation or other property used in connection with the production, distribution or supply of water,

light, power or energy, or any oil installations, sewage works, mine or factory or means of public transportation or tele-communications, etc., is punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months, but which may extend to five years and with fine. Mischief in respect of any other Public property will be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine.

However, for a person who commits mischief against any type of public property by means of fire or explosive substance, the punishment shall be stiffer, namely, rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but may extend to 10 years or fine. No person accused or convicted of any offence under this law shall, if in custody, be released on bail or on his own bond without giving the prosecution an opportunity to oppose application for such release.

This is a very simple Bill and these measures were generally welcomed in the other House also when I moved. So, I commend this Bill to this august House for its approval.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : Does the definition of "public property" include trust property such as Temples, Gurudwaras and Majlis? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Private property is already in the Indian Penal Code. I will tell you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not know whether I can ask a question. But for the elucidation of the House, may I ask? The personal car of a person who is a Director of the company is burnt down. Then, nothing happens. But if the car so burnt is owned by the company, then it becomes a serious offence. How do you define?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Burning of a car itself is an offence

even if it is a private property. It comes under the provision of mischief.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am referring to the seriousness which is being tried to be given by this Bill. I mean, the gravity of the offence. The car comes from the mill. Nobody knows whose car is this. If the car is that of the company, it is a grievous offence. But if it is of the Director, it is not.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram) : Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. It is mentioned in the statement of objects and reasons that the Government has felt that the present law is not sufficient to deal with the increasing acts of vandalism and damage of public property. Therefore, this new Bill is being brought in. Therefore, the Government themselves are admitting that the present law enforcement machinery would not keep up law and order in the country. According to him, our present law is not sufficient to meet the situation. Therefore, the Home Minister is now coming to give more strength to the law enforcement authority. But, Sir, this claim has to be scrutinised a little more. He says, today we could not do it because the present day law is not sufficient to meet the situation, Acts of vandalism and damage to public property could not be arrested in the present law and therefore a new law is being brought in. If you pass this, this is the law which is going to affect the entire country except Jammu & Kashmir. Therefore, we must see that if the present law is properly implemented, we can arrest this kind of vandalism and damage to public property. Therefore, this aspect and the scope of this Bill has to be examined and scrutinised a little more in the context of the situation prevailing today.

We have discussed in this House the situation in Assam. Somebody thought it fit that they would decide who should live in Assam and who should not and which property should be protected and which were not to be protected. The entire law enforcement machinery had

completely failed in Assam. I will come to that question next.

Coming to Punjab, the present-day problem, some communalists think and decide everything there. They go round the cities and villages with sten guns and automatic weapons and name the people who are to be killed. Therefore, they decide who should live in Punjab and who should not live in Punjab. The situation went out of control, and the Government failed to do something effective. Still that situation continues there.

Now, I come to the State of Kerala. About Punjab, we talk of communalism. The ruling party claims to be against communalism. They are always saying so. I do not want to disbelieve that. But in Kerala, I find something else. There is a combination of communal parties in power along with the Congress Party. Here, the R.S.S. think and decide who should live in Kerala. Within a short period of time, 43 communists and sympathisers were killed, not in clashes, but while they were sleeping or they were walking. Some people cut off their heads. This is the situation in Kerala. The law and order machinery in the State completely failed.

As you have said, in Section 425 of the IPC the definition of the word "mischief" is given. It is not only protecting the property but also protecting the human beings. But the human beings are not being protected. It is not because of the insufficiency of the powers under the present law. But the law and order machinery of the State is not using the powers given under various Sections of the IPC which provide for punishment for various offences committed ranging from five years to ten years imprisonment. The people should feel that the Government can act if they want to act as per the law of the land. The Government should not budge an inch from that. The Government must not say that they are not able to maintain the law and order because the present-day

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law is insufficient and the fact is it is not being properly enforced.

Coming to Delhi itself, two or three days back the Home Minister said that in Delhi the crime rate is coming down, but the tendency is still on the rise. I do not know what it means. If we go into the figures of crime, we will find that in Delhi all types of crimes are on the increase. I want to quote some figures. I am quoting from the *Indian Express*. Take, for example, robberies. There is an increase of 26 per cent in the crime of robberies. In the first two months of this year, the number of robberies were 33 and, during the corresponding two months of the last year, the number of robberies were 25. In the case of dacoities; the number was 5 this year and 3 last year; about murders, it was 38 this year and 29 last year; as for riots, it was 31 this year and 29 last year. So, when the Home Minister said that the tendency of crime was still on the rise, I agree that the tendency is on the rise.

This is the situation. The Government has got all the powers under the various Sections of the IPC to take steps to curb the crimes. But the law and order machinery in the States is not able to protect the property and the lives of the people as is expected from the Government. Some administrative competence, some kind of a principles stand on all these questions should be there. My friend was saying that there must be a common standard. It is correct. Look see the Congress-I Party. I do not wish to go deep into the political side. But still I have to give a small example.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : You are at liberty to say anything.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Don't take it the other way round. Since you are there, I have to be polite.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I will not take it that way.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN ; You are polite. My point is that the Chief Minister from Kashmir visited West Bengal recently in January, The Congress-I party did not like it. That also I can understand. They thought it fit to manhandle him. That also sometimes happens. Then the police have arrested some of these people who had misbehaved. Then what happened ? Immediately a faction led by the Congress-I, burnt five buses. For what ?

(Interruptions)

Is this the way of protecting public property. Perhaps, I do not know.

In 1981, there was some commotion in West Bengal. Congress-I Party organised a bandh. What happened then ? Petrol bombs were thrown in trams; buses etc. and the net result was, eleven people died including pregnant women and nurses.

This is the type of political attitude. Can a political party which condoms this kind of action, this killing of women by throwing petrol bombs, come and say we have to protect public property ? I am very glad that they are coming to protect public and private party. I am one with you. The question is we, as Communists, what is our position ? We are being attacked in Assam saying that we are against extremists. So, our heads are cut off. We are attacked in Punjab saying...

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : We are attacked.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : In Puujab also, we are being attacked. Our students and our workers are attacked, For what ? We are opposing this kind of extremist activity.

In Kerala too, we are being killed and the Home Minister in Kerala is supposed to be a big man in talks, but he is protecting all these fellows who are killing us; when I am sleeping with my family at home, am I to be attacked ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
In Kerala, we do not come into the picture.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : I welcome your statement.

(Interruptions)

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : जो हैं नहीं उनके बारे में नाम लेना आपका उपयुक्त नहीं है।

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : We are being killed. For what? I can understand some clashes may come some day. Something may happen. I am not going to make it a political pawn.

In an organised way, they collect arms and go to homes in 50s and 60s and cut their heads and go away and the police is, not doing anything. They are not protecting anything. This is the way our country is now progressing, This has to be fought. If the Government comes forward for really fighting this kind of things, we are one with them. We do not want to damage any private or public property. Why should we? It should not.

Today the required political will and administrative skill and administrative impartiality is lacking. To cover up that, this kind of a bill is being brought. However, if you are serious in this attempt, I hope you may succeed. I do not know. I am very apprehensive about the situation.

AN HON. MEMBER : You will cooperate.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : I will cooperate for every reasonable thing on earth. It should be proper.

Coming to the bill itself, according to the definition of 'mischief', you need not commit any mistake. It is enough if you have the intention. In the Definition, Explanation (1) : If you have the intention, you can be brought to

book. Therefore, this is so wide a clause that you can take any action against anybody on the basis of this definition of 'mischief' in this Bill.

Somebody was saying that private property is excluded. No. It is there. It is there in proviso to (vi) of clause 2 (b) which reads like this :

"Provided that the Central Government shall not specify any institution; concern or undertaking under this sub-clause unless such institution, concern or undertaking is financed wholly or substantially by funds provided directly or indirectly by the Central Government or by one or more State Governments, or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments."

Is there any concern, institution or undertaking on earth where public funds are not there directly or indirectly? Every company is using funds directly or indirectly from banks or public institutions I do not oppose it. That is there. So nobody can say that private property is not included. So it is not only public property, the provisions really go beyond that. It includes private property too.

Another objectionable clause here is clause (5). Here if you want somebody to be bailed out, the prosecution should be given a chance to oppose. They must say 'No'. Therefore, that means that in some cases, if the Police wants to keep him there, he will be there. That kind of provisions I find in this clause. I do not know whether it infringes any of the fundamental rights.

Coming to Kerala experience—you say Kerala is the latest and Tamil Nadu also is the latest in this regard—what is the experience? I have got a big list here and I do not want to read it out to you. There was an NGOs' strike. NGOs, as you know, are poor clerks and other small officials. They wanted

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increase in wages and they went on a strike. This is the list of people arrested under the so-called Public Property Protection Ordinance. They did not damage any of your property but all these people, nearly hundreds of them, were arrested under this Ordinance. If you take it as a model from Kerala or Tamil Nadu and this enactment is going to be passed in this House and implemented in this fashion, what will be the position? The position will be that rural culprits who are really damaging the property will go scotfree and workers and others who agitate for their democratic rights will be attacked. Is that the intention of the Government—you should make it plain.

Another point I would say. To-day double standards are there. Double standards means two kinds of approaches. When we, the workers, the poor workers, the teachers and college teachers go on an agitation, the Government comes down with a heavy hand, and we often find that the Government is very strong. But when people belonging to their classes, their kith and kin damage property, the government becomes weak. Even for some time the Government shut their eyes. This situation cannot continue for long.

With these words, I oppose this Bill.

SHRI B.K. NAIR (Quilon) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to enter into any controversy. I only want to make a few suggestions. Now, my friend, Shri Balanandan had gone into certain aspects in regard to Kerala. Kerala is now governed by so many parties. Mr. Balanandan's party was in power—it was a coalition led by his party—at least three times in 1957, 1967 and in 1980. The last word he used was 'double standards'. Organised firings etc. can be applied even to his party also. At that time his party was in power. So many innocent people were killed in these days. How many were killed? You must be able to find that out. How many strikes were sup-

pressed, how many workers were beaten up and how many heads were broken—he will be able to find that out. What is happening in Bengal? Any strike, be it the strike of electricity workers, the N.G.O.'s strike, all this is suppressed by violence. He talked about political violence. In Kerala, at least the entire history of political violence starts with the Communist Party. I am here talking of the old period. The Congress of course believe in non-violence. Even if there is any upsurge, the philosophy of the Congress is non-violence—not violence. It was the leadership that came down heavily. Who started the political violence in Kerala? The credit goes to the Communists Party. After their coming into power right from 1977, all the time, there were political murders. Now, they are complaining about the R.S.S. I will tell them that the R.S.S. are the sons of the C.P.M. The people who remained with CPM got disgusted with them and they thought that they had been suppressed and so they formed another party of violence. Who is murdering whom in Kerala? All the parties in the CPM coalition are fighting among themselves. The CPM and CPI are killing each other. Killing is of course their monopoly—the monopoly of the Communist Marxists—and the R.S.S. only try to imitate them; let us not try to trade in these matters in the House. Violence has been there. One may say that this sort of phenomenon at times we may not be able to curb. I know that machinery is not sufficient. We are trying to instil fear in the minds of the criminals that the punishment will be very severe. There are failures of law and order. What we are trying to do here is to prevent mob violence. The violence is on the rise. It is not the poor people who are involved—it is the leaders who instigate them. They burn the buses and throw stones on the police and run away and it is the poor people who get beaten. It is the leadership who should control them. When it comes to violence being resorted to we know how trains are sabotaged. In the days prior to 1977 when there was organised violence, trains were damaged and buses were

damaged. We have seen them. Let us not go into that. Let us not try to throw mud at each other. What I suggest is this. The organised violence in the form of agitation has become the fashion of the day. We have been seeing agitations like *rail rokho, road rokho* and all sorts of things. They put obstacles on the roads and they burn the trains and buses. This has become a common feature at all times. Let us not trade in these matters. Let us not try to gain a political each other. It is for us to set an example. Peace, cooperation etc. are ways of democracy. Let us tell the people.

In regard to this Bill, what I say is that it is the public property financed by Government which is being destroyed or damaged which we sought to be protected. I want to add this. There is a list here. Add also the property—indestructible property—given by Nature, that is, the forests, in this country which are being damaged. There is a wide scale destruction. Thousands of acres of forests have been destroyed; every day the organised gangs are marching into the forests and setting them to fire. Do we call it vandalism? Let them not set it on fire, let them not cut the timber and take it away and then occupy the land. They destroy the timber of the forests, they take away timber and they encroach on the land. This also is an item of property. It has to be included in the items to be protected. That is our most inviolable asset. We cannot think of replacing this natural forest wealth. Other things we can replace but not this thing. They are not merely properties but they are for our protection; they safeguard our lives; they are making life livable in the earth, Even though it is not financed by the Government, let us try to prevent forest being destroyed indiscriminately. Such things are happening right from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari. No one would like the forest property to be destroyed in this manner. It is our public property number one, given by God, given by nature. We should include this property also for protection. As I said, other properties can be replaced

but not this one. Therefore I request the Hon. Minister to include this as an item to be protected.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर):
सभापति महोदय, आज लोक संपत्ति नुकसान निवारण विधेयक जो मंत्री महोदय ने पेश किया है, पेश करने के पूर्व आपने कहा कि इसका राज्य सभा में बहुत बड़ा स्वागत किया गया है। मान्यवर में अभी राज्य सभा की प्रोसीडिंग देख रहा था। मंत्री जी की इस बात से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ कि इसका राज्य सभा में बहुत बड़ा स्वागत किया गया है। हो सकता है कि आपके पक्ष के दो चार लोगों ने इसका स्वागत किया हो, लेकिन आम राय यही रही है कि यह बिल जो पेश किया गया है यह जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली के विरुद्ध है। मान्यवर, इसमें मैं अपनी बात जोड़ते हुए कहूंगा कि हमारे यहां अध्यादेशों के जरिए विधेयक लाने की एक परंपरा बन गई है। यह देखा जाता है कि जब पार्लियामेंट का सेशन आने वाला होता है या 15 दिन; 20 दिन के बाद चलने वाला होता है तो एक अध्यादेश जारी कर दिया जाता है। कभी मूल्य बढ़ा दिए जाते हैं। इस सदन की अवहेलना करके सत्ता पक्ष से इन दिनों जो काम किए जा रहे हैं, उनकी कोई मिसाल नहीं है।

मान्यवर, मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि 20 जनवरी को यह अध्यादेश लाया गया, और 23 फरवरी से पार्लियामेंट चलने की घोषणा कर दी गई थी। तो ऐसा कौन सा पहाड़ टूट रहा था या कौन सी प्रायद्वीप देश की चली जा रही थी, कौन-सी ऐसी लूट हो गई थी जिसके लिए यह अध्यादेश लाना अत्यावश्यक हो गया था।

[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

इस बिल को गौर से देखने से मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल में कोई नई बात नहीं कही गई है। इस पर मैं बाद में बात करूँगा। मैं तो यही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 31-32 दिन के बाद जब यह बिल पार्लियामेंट में पेश किया गया होता, अच्छे विद्वानों के जरिए सोच विचार कर पेश किया गया होता और समय देकर बहस कराई गई होती तो देश को एक दिशा मिलती। लोगों के मन में लोक संपत्ति के प्रति एक मोहब्बत नए ढंग से पैदा होती लेकिन ऐसा न करके लोक संपत्ति का केवल मजाक उड़ाया गया है।

मान्यवर, सीधे शब्दों में यह कहना उचित होगा कि देश की संसदीय परंपरा पर आप कब तक चोट पहुंचाते रहेंगे, इस तरह से बे समय विधेयक पेश करके कब तक जन जीवन को गुमराह कर कानून का मजाक उड़ाते रहेंगे। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से आपसे कहना चाहूँगा कि आपको अपनी लाइन क्लियर करने के लिये एक कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है कि यदि राष्ट्रपति कोई अध्यादेश जारी कर देता है तो फिर सदन में उसे विधेयक के रूप में लाने की आवश्यकता ही न हो, और अपने आप इसको पास समझा जाय। ऐसा कर देने से सदन का समय भी बच जायगा और आप भी अपने मन की सरकार चलाने रहेंगे। कोई आलोचना का अवसर ही न रहेगा, किसी को कोई आब्जेक्शन करने का मौका ही न मिलेगा।

एक बात मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को लाने की आवश्यकता क्या थी? मैंने इस बिल को पढ़ा है और

देश के लोग भी पढ़ेंगे, इसमें कौन-सी नई बात जोड़ी है? हां, एक, दो बातें हैं जिसका जिक्र बाद में करूँगा। आई०पी० सी० के सेक्शन 425, 430, 431, 432, 434, 435 में ऐसी व्यवस्था है जिसके कारण इस बिल में सजा का प्रावधान करने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं थी। आपने इस बिल में 6 महीने से लेकर 5 साल तक की सजा का वर्णन किया है। लेकिन आई०पी०सी० का सेक्शन 425 कहता है कि ऐसे कामों के जुर्म में 7 साल तक की सजा कर सकते हैं। इसलिये यह बिल बिल्कुल बेकार है, इसको लाना ही नहीं चाहिये था। आई०पी०सी० में मिसचिफ में पब्लिक प्रोपर्टी, गवर्नमेंट प्रोपर्टी और प्राइवेट प्रोपर्टी का वर्णन किया गया है। फिर इसकी क्या जरूरत थी। यदि इस बिल को पूरी तरह छानबीन कर के लाया गया होता और अच्छी बहस होती तो देश का लाभ होता।

आप कहेंगे आप तो विरोध कर रहे हैं, हम विरोधी हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैं इस बिल का कतई विरोधी नहीं हूँ। लेकिन जिस ढंग से इसको पेश किया है वह गलत और बेबुनियाद आधार है। मैं इसका विरोधी हूँ। देश का कोई भी व्यक्ति ऐसा नहीं होगा जो कहेगा सरकारी प्रोपर्टी को फना कर दिया जाय। सरकारी फेक्ट्री को लूट लिया जाय, बसों को आग लगा दी जाय, स्टेशन फूंक दिये जायें? कोई भी सदस्य किसी पक्ष का हो, ऐसी किसी की मंशा नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं इस मुल्क में तिनके-तिनके प्रोपर्टी की, चाहे वह पब्लिक, गवर्नमेंट या प्राइवेट प्रोपर्टी हो, उसकी रक्षा होनी चाहिये। आज कलकत्ता, पंजाब, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र को जितना

नुक्सान हो रहा है वह सब को मालूम है। जैसा एक माननीय सदस्य ने बताया सबसे ज्यादा दोषी अगर कोई है तो कानून नहीं है बल्कि राजनीतिक है। मैंने देखा है बनारस में एक बस में आग लगा दी गई यू०पी० रोडवेज की, एक साल पहले। और इसलिये लगायी गई कि एक सत्ता पक्ष के व्यक्ति साइकिल से जा रहे थे, पीछे से बस चली गई और उसकी हवा लग गई और वह गिर पड़े। उन्हें कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ, न कोई जान ही गई।

उन्होंने चिल्लाना शुरू कर दिया और वह बेहोश हो गये। इसके बाद पीछे से उनके 10, 5 समर्थक आ रहे थे, बस पर ठेला पड़ा और उन्होंने कार से उसका पीछा किया। बस खड़ी कर ली गई। उस बस में से पेसेन्जर्स को उतारकर बस को फूंक दिया गया।

अब मैं 4 दिन पहले की घटना बताता हूँ। शेरशाह सूरी यहां का शासक रहा है उसने बहुत से पुल और सड़कें बनवाई, मील के पत्थर लगवाये, सब कुछ किया है। जौनपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में एक स्थान है, वहां पर उसने तीन पुल बनवाये जो कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश के गौरव माने जाते हैं। ये पुल इतने कीमती और मजबूत हैं कि जिसकी आप कल्पना नहीं कर सकते। इत्तिफाक से पारसाल बाढ़ का पानी आया सई नदी में जलालपुर के पास से पुल के ऊपर से पानी बह गया। आपके इंजीनियर ने रिपोर्ट दे दी कि पुल गड़बड़ हो गया है, उस पुल को जन-भावना का आदर न करते हुए हटा देने की बात कर दी गई। आपके चीफ मिनिस्टर वहां जाते हैं, उनको हजारों पब्लिक वेर लेती है और कहती है कि इस पुल को हटवाइये मत।

आपके लोग भी कहते थे और भी कहते थे लेकिन इंजीनियर रिपोर्ट देता है कि यह पुल इस परिस्थिति में है कि इसको समाप्त कर देना ही चाहिये, इसको हटाना चाहिये। वह इसलिये कहता है कि 5 लाख रुपया उसकी मरम्मत के लिये आ चुका है, वह कहां लगे। तो वह भ्रष्टाचार उस पुल को समाप्त कर रहा है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह इस पुल के लिये जरूरी नहीं है कि पब्लिक प्रापर्टी को, गवर्नमेंट प्रापर्टी को ठीक करने के लिये यह पुल हटाया जाये। यह ठीक नहीं है। बल्कि गवर्नमेंट प्रापर्टी की सुरक्षा के लिये इसको तैयार रहना चाहिये।

ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति मेरे मित्र ने बताई। इतनी बुरी परिस्थिति हो गई है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पंजाब और असम को आपने देखा ही है न जाने वहां कितना-कितना पब्लिक प्रापर्टी को नुकसान हो रहा है और कोई आदमी कुछ कर नहीं पाता है। कहीं छोटी सी घटना होती है तो आपकी पुलिस नहीं पहुंचती है। पता लगता है कि स्टेशन फूंक दिया गया। आप स्टेशन की रक्षा कैसे करेंगे? क्या आपका यह बिल रक्षा करेगा? वहां स्टेशन पर लाखों रुपये का नुकसान हो जाता है, स्टेशन मास्टर मार डाला गया प्रापर्टी का बहुत नुकसान हो गया।

पिछले 17 फरवरी की घटना है, मैं दिल्ली आ रहा था। एक मामूली सी बात हुई। बनारस कैट में कांग्रेस (आई) के लोगों ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया कि मगध एक्सप्रेस रोकनी चाहिये—वाराणसी होकर चलनी चाहिये। हमने स्वागत किया कि मगध एक्सप्रेस इधर से चले और सोचा कि आपकी सरकार है 2 मिनट में मगध

[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

एक्सप्रेस चलने लगेगी। लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ और न कुछ किया गया और न आपको ही खबर लगी। वहाँ पर कांग्रेस (आई) के 100 गुंडों ने तिरंगा झंडा हाथ में लिया, इन्कलाब जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगाने हुए वह स्टेशन पर रेल लाइन पर बैठ गये और बैठने के बाद उन्होंने सिगनल को उठा लिया। कांशी विश्वनाथ एक्सप्रेस आ रही थी, उन्होंने सिगनल उठा दिया और गाड़ी पर चढ़ गये। कुछ भाई इंजन पर चढ़ गये। ड्राइवर ने सीटी बजाई, कुछ लोगों ने उसको पीटना शुरू कर दिया। वाराणसी कैंट पर आपके आदमी थे, कांग्रेस आई के कुछ अच्छे लोग मौजूद थे, उन्हें खुद यह बहुत बुरा लगा, कहने लगे कि कमलापति त्रिपाठी को फोन करें, लेकिन वह सब नाटक था। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहाँ पर पब्लिक प्रापर्टी को नुकसान पहुंचाया गया। कोई भी गिरफ्तार नहीं हुआ और कुछ भी नहीं हुआ।

उसके बाद एक नाटक और हुआ है। कहा गया कि मुगलसराय से मगध एक्सप्रेस इधर से चलेगी। यानी, सब मामला ठीक हो गया। (व्यवधान) मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि हम साफ कह कर इनको जलील कर दें कि ये डाकू हैं, इनकी पार्टी डाकू है। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज-कल बहुत ज्यादा गड़बड़ी हो रही है। इसमें सत्ता पक्ष का हाथ है।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा की कार्यवाही से पता लगता है कि कौन डाकू है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : पिछले दिनों की घटना है कि श्री मुलायम सिंह

उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा की गाड़ी में जा रहे थे। गुंडों ने उसपर आक्रमण कर दिया। जब गाड़ी रुकी, तो उस पर गोलियां चलाई गईं। गाड़ी में 11 सूराख हो गए और वह गाड़ी डैमेज कर दी गई। इन दोषी व्यक्तियों को कैसे सजा दी जाएगी? क्या सरकार लालटेन ले कर खोज करेगी कि किम ने सरकारी गाड़ी को डैमेज किया?

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। हम सब को मिल कर विचार करना चाहिए कि इस बिल में कैसी, व्यवस्था की जाए, जिससे ला एण्ड आर्डर को मेनटेन किया जा सके। ला एण्ड आर्डर को मेनटेन किए बिना एक हजार बिल भी पब्लिक प्रापर्टी की सुरक्षा नहीं कर सकेंगे।

कारखानों में भी यही प्रक्रिया जारी है। डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स में ऐसे इंजिन बनाए गए, जो तन्जानिया में फेल हो गए। इस कारण एक भी इंजिन नहीं बिका। क्या यह सरकारी प्रापर्टी का नुकसान नहीं है? इस कारण हम लोगों को दूसरों के सामने जलील होना पड़ता है। हमें अपने आप को बदलने की जरूरत है। गृह मंत्री को इस दिशा में प्रयास करना चाहिए।

अब मैं इस बिल के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। क्लोज 3 इस प्रकार है :—

“3. लोक-संपत्ति को नुकसान कारित करने वाली रिषिट—(1) जो कोई उपधारा (2) में निर्दिष्ट प्रकृति की लोक-संपत्ति से भिन्न किसी लोक-संपत्ति की बाबत कोई कार्य कर के रिषिट करेगा, वह कारावास

से, जिसकी अवधि पांच वर्ष तक की हो सकेगी और जुमनि से दण्डित किया जाएगा।”

यदि कोई व्यक्ति तीन लाख रुपए की बस फूंक देता है, उसपर सरकार क्या जुर्माना करेगी? हमें विदेशों से सबक सीखना चाहिए, जहां पब्लिक प्रापर्टी को नुकसान पहुंचाने वाले व्यक्ति का अंग-भंग कर दिया जाता है, उसको आजीवन-कारावास दिया जाता है या मृत्यु-दण्ड दिया जाता है।

आगे क्लॉज 3 (2) (ड) में कहा गया है :—

“.....कोई कार्य कर के रिष्टि करेगा, वह कठोर कारावास से, जिसकी अवधि छः मास से कम की नहीं होगी, किन्तु जो पांच वर्ष तक की हो सकेगी और जुमनि से, दण्डित किया जाएगा,”

जमानत के बारे में आपने विशेष उल्लेख किया है। आपने लिखा है :

“धारा 3 या धारा 4 के अधीन दण्डनीय किसी अपराध का अभियुक्त या दोषसिद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, यदि अभिरक्षा में हो, जमानत पर या अपने स्वयं के बन्धपत्र पर जब तक नहीं छोड़ा जायेगा जब तक अभियोजन पक्ष को ऐसे छोड़े जाने के लिए आवेदन का विरोध करने का अवसर न दे दिया गया हो।”

उदाहरण के लिए आप समझ लीजिए कि कोई एक आदमी है जिसके बगल में एक सरकारी मकान है और उस मकान में किसी अन्य व्यक्ति ने आग लगा दी

मान लीजिए हमारे चन्द्र पाल शैलानी जी जैसे व्यक्ति ने कह दिया कि शास्त्री जी ने आग लगा दी तो मुझे पकड़ कर जेल में बन्द कर दिया जायेगा और मुझे तब तक नहीं छोड़ा जायेगा जब तक कि शैलानी जी को मेरी जमानत का विरोध करने का मौका नहीं दे दिया जाता है या स्थानीय पुलिस को। मैं समझता हूं यह हमारे मौलिक अधिकारों का हनन है। फिर तो राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत ही आप मुकदमा चला सकते हैं और इस प्रावधान की कोई आवश्यकता ही नहीं होगी। इसमें तो जिस किसी को पकड़ना होगा उसको किसी के इशारे पर पुलिस पकड़ लेगी। मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि सत्ता पक्ष विरोध पक्ष के लोगों को लम्बी अवधि तक के लिए जेल में रखने के लिए इस बिल का इस्तेमाल कर सकेगा।

और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं जिनको समय की कमी की वजह से मैं यहां पर कहना नहीं चाहता लेकिन इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल में बहुत अधिक संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है इस लिए अच्छा होगा कि इस बिल को स्थगित रखा जाए या सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज दिया जाए। अच्छा तो यही होगा कि इसको आप अभी विद्वां कर लें और अगले सत्र में सुधरे हुए रूप में यहां पर लायें। यदि सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति को क्षति से बचाया जा सके तो उससे हमें बड़ी प्रसन्नता होगी। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि आप इस बिल को अगले सत्र में सुधरे हुए रूप में यहां पर पेश करें।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, लोक सम्पत्ति नुकसान निवारण विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

हुआ हुं शास्त्री जी ने अभी यह बात रखी कि कौन सी विशेष बात के लिए यह बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है। मैं समझता हुं विशेष बात यही है कि इस बिल में प्राइवेट प्रापर्टी और पब्लिक प्रापर्टी को डिफरन्शिएट किया गया है और यह विधेयक पब्लिक प्रापर्टी के सम्बन्ध में है। आज पब्लिक प्रापर्टी का जिस प्रकार से विध्वंस किया जा रहा है, जिस प्रकार से उसको नुकसान पहुंचाया जा रहा है उसको रोकने के लिए आवश्यक है कि डेटेरेन्ट पनिसमेंट की व्यवस्था की जाए ताकि इस प्रकार की असामाजिक कार्यवाहियों को रोका जा सके। इसी उद्देश्य को लेकर यह बिल यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है और इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। जो भी सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति है वह राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति है और उसकी रक्षा करने का हमें भरसक प्रयास करना चाहिए। हमें समझना चाहिए कि यदि हमारी व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति को कोई नुकसान पहुंचता है तो हमें कितनी पीड़ा होती है।

लेकिन राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति को अगर कोई नुकसान पहुंचता है तो हमारा दृष्टिकोण एक अलग-सा हो जाता है। इस दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। हमें राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति को अपनी सम्पत्ति समझना चाहिए। राष्ट्र का निर्माण करना कितना कठिन काम है। कितनी मेहनत करके हम रेलवे स्टेशन्स बनाते हैं, कितनी मेहनत करके हम पुल बनाते हैं और कितनी मेहनत करके हम स्कूल भवनों का निर्माण करते हैं। उन साधनों को यदि एक दम से विध्वंस कर दिया जाता है। एक दम से तोड़फोड़ दिया जाता है उनको जला दिया जाता है कारण यह कि इस देश में ऐसे

तत्व घुस गए हैं, ऐसी पार्टियां हैं, जो इन्सानों को प्रोत्साहित करती हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा पाली : वे ऐसी कौन सी पार्टियां हैं ?

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : इस संबंध में मैं नहीं जाना चाहूंगा। कोई भी पार्टी यदि हिंसा को प्रोत्साहित करती है और कोई भी व्यक्ति यदि हिंसा को प्रोत्साहित करता है, तो वह कानून की दृष्टि से दोषी है। यदि कोई सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचाता है, चाहे वह किसी भी पार्टी का हो, वह दोषी है और कानून में कोई भेद नहीं है। राजनीतिज्ञों का कोई विशेष प्रावधान हो और आम जनता के लिए अलग प्रावधान हो ऐसा कानून के अन्दर नहीं होता है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक और जरूरी है कि हम यह कोशिश करें कि सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति की तोड़फोड़ न हो। और इस प्रकार से नुकसान न हो और विनाश न हो। इसके लिए कानून में डिटरेन्ट पनिसमेंट का प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जहां छः महीने का प्रावधान किया गया है, उसको कम से कम एक साल तक बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। जहां एक साल का प्रोवीजन किया गया है, बलाज-4 में, उसको तीन साल तक बढ़ा दिया जाना चाहिए। कहने का मेरा अर्थ यह है कि जो आग लगा कर एक्सप्लोजिव सबस्टेंस के जरिए नुकसान पहुंचाता है, उसको कम-से-कम तीन साल की सजा मिलनी चाहिए। इस प्रकार आग जलाने से सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति का काफी नुकसान होता है। इसके साथ-साथ यदि भवन में कोई व्यक्ति काम कर रहा होता है, तो उसकी मृत्यु तक हो जाती है। इसके लिए प्रावधान 436 है। इस प्रकार प्रापर्टी के साथ

मनुष्यों की क्षति हो जाती है। इसलिए इस कानून में तीन साल की सजा का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। क्लॉज-5 में कहा गया है—

'No person accused or convicted of an offence punishable under section 3 or section 4 shall, if in custody, be released on bail or on his own bond unless the prosecution has been given an opportunity to oppose the application for such release.'

इसलिए प्रोसीक्यूशन उसी दिन उपस्थित होना चाहिए। प्रोसीक्यूशन दो-चार-दस दिन का टाइम ले लेता है और उसको कस्टोडी में रखना अनुचित है। इसलिए ऐसा प्रावधान करना चाहिए कि प्रोसीक्यूशन में एक दिन की भी ढील नहीं करनी चाहिए। 24 घण्टे के अन्दर-अन्दर अपना केस प्लीड करने के लिए आ जाए। कानून में इस प्रकार का प्रावधान उसको कस्टोडी में रखना और इम्प्रीजनमेंट करके रखना उचित नहीं होगा। दूसरे इसको नान-बेलेबल आफेंस कर दिया जाए। नान-बेलेबल आफेंस पर भी बेल हो जाती है। बल्कि इसको काग्निजिबेल आफेंस कर देना चाहिए और इसको एस०एच०ओ० के जरिए इन्वेस्टीगेट किया जाना चाहिए, बहुत से केसेज हैड कांस्टेबिल के जरिए इन्वेस्टीगेट करने के अधिकार में होते हैं।

एस०एच०ओ० से कम रैंक के अधिकारियों को इन्वेस्टीगेशन का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में जो सजेशनज मैंने प्रस्तुत की हैं, उनके बारे में मन्त्री महोदय विचार करें।

यह जो कानून हमने बनाया है यह प्रजातन्त्र की रक्षा के लिए बनाया है।

प्रजातन्त्र में किसी के अधिकार को हनन करने के लिए नहीं बनाया है। जो भी इस प्रकार के तत्व हैं, गुण्डे हैं या कोई भी नौजवान जो हिंसा को भड़काता है, सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचाता है—उनका पूरी ताकत से विरोध करना चाहिए। जो भी हड़ताल करते हैं, बन्द करते हैं उनके नेताओं की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि उस हड़ताल में या बन्द में हिंसा की घटनाएं न होने दें। यदि ऐसी घटनाएं होती हैं तो उनका नेतृत्व असफल है। महात्मा गांधी जब कोई आन्दोलन करते थे, सत्याग्रह करते थे, उसमें यदि कहीं भी हिंसा की घटना हो जाती थी तो वे उस सत्याग्रह को बन्द कर देते थे। लेकिन आज स्थिति बिल्कुल इसके विपरीत है। बंगाल में जो सरकार है, वह खुद बन्द घोषित कर देती है—यह कितनी अजीब बात है। दुनिया में कोई ऐसा उदाहरण नहीं मिलेगा जहां राज्य सरकार खुद अपने आप बन्द करती है....

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : On a point of order. There is no relevancy in what the Hon. Member is saying. Kindly do not allow all this to go on record.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : इससे पहले भी कुछ बातें कही गई हैं जो विषय से सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं, उनको भी निकाला जाना चाहिए।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : जैन साहब यह भूल गए कि तमिलनाडू के चीफ मिनिस्टर भी चावल ब पानी के लिए भूख हड़ताल पर बैठे थे।

MR. CHRIMAN : I have been there for some time. I still want to know whether to talk of relevancy is neces-

sary in Parliament. So, no point of order.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : मैं यही निवेदन कर रहा था कि कोई पार्टी यदि कोई आन्दोलन करे, कोई सत्याग्रह करे, बंद कराये, तो महात्मा गांधी के सिद्धान्तों के अनुरूप कराये, अहिंसा के आधार पर कराये। कांग्रेस पार्टी भी यदि कहीं पर हिंसा का प्रयोग करती है तो उस को भी मैं ठीक नहीं मानता हूँ। जो सिद्धान्त है, वह सब के लिए लागू होगा। वह सिद्धान्त ऐसा नहीं है जो कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए लागू नहीं होगा और दूसरी पार्टियों के लिए लागू होगा, वह सभी के लिए लागू होगा कानून की व्यवस्था सब के लिए समान रूप से लागू होती है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है—आज यदि कोई भी पार्टी....

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Are you applying it or only saying it ?

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : हम इस के कायन्वियन का पूर्ण प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। हम तो महात्मा गांधी के सिद्धान्तों पर चल कर पूर्ण रूप से उन का पालन कर रहे हैं। जब यहां जनता पार्टी का राज्य था तब भी हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिा गांधी तथा अन्य नेताओं ने जो विरोध किया वह कंस्ट्रीकटव था। हम ने कभी भी हिंसा का रास्ता नहीं अपनाया।

....(व्यवधान)....

हम ने हमेशा अहिंसा का सिद्धान्त अपनाया, महात्मा गांधी का सिद्धान्त अपनाया।

इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रजातंत्र का अगर मजबूत करना है, तो हमें कुछ सिद्धान्तों का पालन करना पड़ेगा और अगर कोई भी अपने अधि कारों का प्रयोग हिंसात्मक तरीके से

करेगा, तो वह प्रयोग भी प्रजातान्त्रिक तरीके से उचित नहीं ठहराया जा सकता।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by my learned colleague. At the same time I oppose the measure which has been brought in this House though I support the spirit behind that particular measure. This Ordinance was issued on 28th of January, 1984 and it is on this basis that this measure has been brought. In my opinion, this measure which has been brought is incomplete and not only incomplete but, I am afraid it will create more confusion in the minds of the judicial officers, advocates and litigants. People may not know, even the police, as to whether a particular accused who has indulged in these activities, should be prosecuted under the ordinary law of the Indian Penal Code or whether he should be prosecuted under this particular measure in spite of the fact that there is a saving clause introduced in this particular measure. The Ordinance mentions that circumstances exist which render it necessary for the President to take immediate action. This has been copied down from Article 123 of the Constitution which is the job of the persons who draft these Ordinances and Bills not knowing whether in fact such circumstances do exist. The President has passed this Ordinance exercising his powers under Article 123. This is an analogous provision to Article 42 of the Act of 1935 the only distinction being that under the Act of 1935, only the satisfaction of the Governor General was sufficient but now the satisfaction of the entire Cabinet is necessary before the Cabinet advises the President and it is only on the satisfaction of the Government the President issues these Ordinances. So, I believe, not only the persons who drafted this Bill but the entire Cabinet applied its mind and has advised the President.

I would like to know as to what are those circumstances which compelled the Government to advise the President to issue this Ordinance? I tried to go through the Explanatory Note and the intention is very clear—to arrest the political workers who are in the opposition of the ruling party in certain acts, in taking processions, in staging *dharnas*. I would like to quote four sentences from the Explanatory Note. In para 3 it says :

“Public property, particularly buses, railways, government buildings, etc. are the main target of attack during *bandhs* or other agitations and to curb such acts this Ordinance and this Bill is being introduced.”

You want to curb the agitations and you want to curb the *bandhs*, that seems to be the clear intention from the Explanatory Note. Not a single instance has been quoted as to why the Government was compelled to initiate this type of legislation. So, may I ask the Hon. Home Minister as to how many cases were filed before the day when the ordinance was issued, under the ordinary law?

How many prosecutions were filed, in how many cases you have got convictions and in how many cases you found that the punishment that was given was not adequate, because of which you felt the necessity of bringing this legislation? If on that particular day, namely, 28th or 29th January, you felt the need to bring this particular Ordinance, can you give a solitary instance from the 29th January up to this day where, under this Ordinance, you filed any case? If not a single case has been filed from the date of issue of the Ordinance till today, it belies the intention which the Hon. Minister has repeatedly been saying in the other House and in this House, that circumstances did exist, because of which you advised the President to issue this particular Ordinance. I have tried to get some information, and I was informed that under this particular Ordinance no case came to be filed. If no case was filed

and you did not find any case which was not adequately punished, then I would like to know initially as to why this particular Ordinance came to be passed. Therefore, I condemn this particular practice of the Government to issue Ordinance on the eve of the Parliament session, and I would like to have an answer on this particular point from the Hon. Minister.

With this prelude, I would like to make my observations about this particular Bill, and I assure you that I will restrict myself to the provisions of this particular Bill. It is said that this Bill has to be introduced to punish those who indulge in activities of arson against public property. Are we to take it that there is no provision in the Indian Penal Code, which makes adequate provision for adequate punishment, which we have now prescribed? If I may bring it to the notice of the Hon. Minister—in fact, he knows it, and I know that—mischief by fire is punished with ten years of imprisonment under section 436.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
 We want the minimum punishment to be prescribed.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :
 I am coming to minimum punishment. If you, in your wisdom, have brought this legislation only for prescribed the minimum punishment, then I would suggest that you could have added a proviso to section 435 that in case any public property is damaged or destroyed, the minimum punishment shall be six months and all this exercise of issuing the Ordinance and bringing a legislation later was absolutely not necessary. I feel that when the Hon. Minister made the suggestion, he was not serious about it. In fact, this legislation has been brought, as I have already said, for some other purpose, in connection with *morchas* and *bandhs*, which you have highlighted in your explanation. No other immediate reason or immediate cause has been given by you in your explanatory note, in your speech in the

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

other House and in this House or in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to this Bill.

Apart from that, under the Indian Penal Code the punishment is 5 years, 7 years and 10 years. Here the punishment that is provided for private property is 5 years and for public property 10 years. May I point out to the Hon. Minister that if the house of a private individual is gutted to fire because of the act of arson, under section 436, if the offence is proved, he shall be punished with ten years of rigorous imprisonment. But, under this Act, he can be punished only with five years of rigorous imprisonment. Therefore, this would confuse the mind of the judges and advocates. Clause 3(1) of the Bill says :

“Whoever commits mischief by doing any act in respect of any public property, other than public property of the nature referred to in sub-section (2), shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine.”

So, you say that for act of arson against public property the punishment will be 10 years and against private property 5 years. But, under the Indian Penal Code, acts of arson are punishable with imprisonment upto 7 years, 10 years and 5 years vis-a-vis private property.

Suppose my house is gutted to fire, if some mischief-makers have done it and I want to prosecute them, if I went under section 436, an intelligent lawyer on behalf of the accused may say this prosecution is not tenable in spite of the saving, you have to prosecute him under this particular clause. So, you are not making this provision deterrent, but you are making the punishment more lenient; it seems that the intention of Government is that if the property of a private individual is set on fire by certain people, then he should be punished for 5 years. Taking into consideration

the political differences, if a man belonging to one particular party sets on fire the house of a person belonging to another party, he will not get a punishment of 7 or 10 years under the ordinary law, but he will get only a punishment of 5 years under this law.

Is that the intention of the Government? I am requesting the Hon. Minister to explain this particular anomaly and this particular contradiction. Now, assume for a moment, as you have said it is not less than six months, a motor vehicle of a Police department is a public property. To puncture a tyre is a mischief under the Law. So, for puncturing the tyre, you want the man to be punished for ten years and in any case not less than six months. Is that your intention? How you given a thought to it? Those who have drafted this Bill either did not have time enough to draft it or they were told to hurry up with the Legislation and not to think of the pros and cons of it. Suppose we organise a Morcha and we come before the Parliament. And in that melee the gate of the Parliament is damaged because of the huge amount of the crowd. So, in that case punishment is ten years because of the mischief committed to the Parliament property. And if a small stone is pelted on the public property, there too punishment is ten years.

You may say we have given the discretion to the Magistrates to give the punishment upto six months. But don't you think Mr. Minister that pelting a stone at the gate, which amounts to be a mischief—and you yourself are a lawyer—whether it is correct that he should be sent for a period of six months?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
The lawyer will come to my rescue. I am not a lawyer.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR;
Mr. Chairman, these are the anomalies and it is absolutely necessary to give a thought to them. I suggest before you draft, it is better that you take the

advice of some advocates, if not from this side, at least from that side, so that these anomalies may not occur.

With this I would like to make a few suggestions as far as this Bill is concerned. Sir, I entirely agree with my friends that we have no dearth of laws. What we lack is the political will to implement the laws, which are already in existence. In this connection if you really want to make the provisions deterrent, why don't you amend the definition of the word 'mischief'? Why don't you say as it is in the Penal Code, and don't ask the prosecution to prove these things. I quote the definition :

"Whoever is intent to cause or intent that he is likely to cause wrongful loss or damage to the public property or if any person causes the destruction."

Why not say : "Whoever causes destruction on the public property". Why you want to know whether he had the intention to cause wrongful loss? On these basis many a time accused are acquitted. Now, if a person goes and sets fire to a building or a train, it is necessary for the prosecution to prove that it was his intention? Or whether he knew that wrongful gain would be caused to him? If really it is your intention to make this law more deterrent and if, in fact, you want to have a check regarding these incidents, I would request you to delete this Clause and retain "Whoever destroys". That is sufficient.

Now, coming to the definition of the public property, really I am at a loss what exactly does the Government mean. In Clause 2, you have defined public property so as to include Central Government property, local Government property and State Government property etc. Now, while making the Clause penal, you have said :

"Whoever commits mischief by doing any act in respect of any public property,"

In that (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) you

have not included the Central Government property, you have not included the State Government property. That is to say, if tomorrow some act of arson is committed with regard to the building of the Parliament, this Clause 3 will not be applicable. So, you make the definition such as to include all properties of the Centre and State Government. While making the offence of arson vis-a-vis the public property penal, you only selected a few items such as :

"(a) any buliding, installation, or other property used in connection with the production, distribution or supply of water, light, power or energy;" oil installations, sewage works, mine or factory and any means of public transport and telecommunication.

So, public undertakings is excluded Parliament is excluded, the State Legislatures are excluded, Secretariats are excluded. Every other thing is excluded.

I may also request one more thing that now the offences of arson are on the increase against the religious institutions. We are finding that in Punjab, gurudwaras are gutted, they are set on fire, temples are set on fire. Don't you think that these properties of the trusts also should be treated for the purpose of the offence of mischief and public property? You are not doing that. Somebody has given some direction saying that 'we want to protect the public property and the public property is only oil installations and some street lights and some railways' and all that. Give a serious thought to it. If, in fact, you want to achieve the result, I respectfully submit that this is a haphazard way, totally incomplete legislation, and it needs a lot of changes if you want to achieve results and avoid confusion.

Sir, I want to add one more thing, and I would request the Hon. Minister to consider the suggestion which I have been repeatedly making. Of course, my lawyer friends do not agree with me because that is against the interest of

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

the lawyers as a class. But speaking as a citizen I have made this suggestion in this House, but no proper attention has been given to it, and I would like to make this suggestion taking this opportunity. As I have said, there has been no dearth of laws. There are so many laws. But in spite of these laws and bringing so many legislations, and converting our Parliament into a mint of legislations, we are not achieving the objective. The reason is that you are not bringing the necessary legislation and you are indulging in unnecessary legislation. It is absolutely necessary to amend the Criminal Procedure Code if you want to achieve the results. And it is my saying and it is my experience in the bar, if I may say, that if we introduce the European jurisprudence in our country, we will get the results which we want and the phenomenon of 90 per cent acquittals will disappear. It is high time now to reconsider as to what jurisprudence we should have in our country.

16.42 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI *in the Chair*].

Mr. Chairman, in our country, the accused has to keep quiet till the end. He is not supposed to open his lips. He sits tight-lipped. In cases of rape prosecution does not know whether the defence of the accused is on consent or is on alibi. So the prosecution has to bring all that evidence. In cases of murder, whether it alibi or whether it is self-defence, he does not know. In case of mischief also, it does not mean that the prosecution does not come in the case of alibi or in the case of self-defence and all that. Therefore, I suggest that the Criminal Procedure Code should be amended in right earnest so as to include two things on the basis of the European jurisprudence and the Criminal Procedure Code which is now in vogue in France that no sooner the charge-sheet or the charge is framed against the accused than the accused shall be called upon to give his defence whether he is going to plead alibi or

whether he is going to plead self-defence. So, that will restrict the scope of litigation, that would restrict the time that is consumed in courts and that would avoid the delays in these cases.

The second thing which is absolutely necessary is that the cross-examination of the accused should be a must. In our laws we say that if the accused so desires, he may enter the witness box, but if he does not enter the witness box, adverse inference shall not be drawn. And if you put the accused to the test of cross-examination, I feel that 90 per cent justice will be done. Today he has to keep quiet, he only says, 'This is not true, this is not true, this is not true.' So, on these lines when you make the amendments on some other suggestions which are repeated here—because the time is very short, I will not repeat them but—it is necessary to give a thought to the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code which would curtail the time and which would give justice to the complainants also. Now, in these days what we feel is, only justice is to be done to the accused and there is no justice to be done to the complainant. This aspect we have to take into consideration and if you want to achieve the results by amending the Penal Code and by making the Act more stringent, no purpose is going to be served. It is absolutely necessary to change the entire system of laws. Then alone the object will be achieved.

With these words, I submit that the Government has brought in a haphazard way this particular legislation, it is incomplete, it is confusing. Therefore, you better withdraw this Bill and hence forward, kindly don't bring ordinances on the eve of the Meeting of this Parliament. That is all.

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले हमें यह जानना चाहिए कि आदमी के क्रुद्ध होने का कारण क्या है, वह क्यों भभक उठता है। एक कारण तो यह है कि जब लोग समझते हैं कि सरकार उनकी आवाज को नहीं सुनती

है, तो वे क्रुद्ध हो उठते हैं। इस लिए जब कभी कोई आन्दोलन हो, तो सरकार को प्रिवेंटिव मेजरज लेने चाहिए और उन लोगों को बुला कर उनकी बात को सुनना चाहिए।

लेकिन इस बिल की मंशा क्या है? मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचाने की एटेम्प्ट भी करता है, उसे देखते ही गोली से मार देना चाहिए। अगर इस बिल में मेरा प्राविजन होता, तो मैं समझता कि सरकार कोई ठोस मेजरज ले रही है। आधे मन से किए इस काम से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

हम देखते हैं कि स्टुडेंट्स बड़ी-बड़ी बसों को जलाते हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि सरकारें भी इस प्रकार की भाषा को जल्दी समझती हैं। जब लोग यह महसूस करते हैं कि उनकी बात नहीं सुनी जाती, तो वे अपनी भावनाओं को इस तरह की विनाशकारी कार्यवाहियों से प्रकट करते हैं। अपनी भावनाओं को व्यक्त करने का यह तरीका अच्छा नहीं है। आई०पी०सी० में मिसचीफ की परिभाषा दी हुई है। अगर कोई जान-बूझ कर राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचा रहा है, तो उसे देखते ही गोली मार देनी चाहिए। अगर यह कानून बनाया जाता कि राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचाने का जिसका इरादा भी होगा, उसे उसी समय गोली से मार दिया जाएगा, तो यह एक नई बात होती जो व्यक्ति अपना क्रोध राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति को नष्ट करके प्रकट करता है, वह देश का दुश्मन है।

इस बिल को लाने का मकसद क्या है? इस बिल का हैडिंग है 'प्रिवेन्शन आफ डैमेज टू पब्लिक प्रापर्टी'। इसमें यह

व्यवस्था की गई है कि जो पब्लिक प्रापर्टी को नुकसान पहुंचाएगा, उसे सजा दी जाएगी। लेकिन प्रिवेन्टिव मैथड क्या है? सरकार कहती है कि कड़ी सजा देने से लोगों को शिक्षा मिलेगी। यह प्रिवेन्शन नहीं है। प्रिवेन्शन का मतलब यह है कि नुकसान करने से पहले ही उसको रोका जाए।

इसलिए इस बिल को लाने के पीछे जो आपकी इच्छा है और जो आपका इरादा है उसकी पूर्ति होती है या नहीं—यह देखना चाहिए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जो ट्रायल होगा वह कैसे होगा? आया समरी ट्रायल होगा या वारन्ट केस के आधार पर ट्रायल होगा। यदि वारन्ट केस की तरह से ट्रायल होगा तो जो आपका पर्पज है उसकी पूर्ति नहीं होगी वारन्ट केस का तो मतलब यह होगा कि कम से कम दो साल के बाद उसको सजा मिल सकेगी। इसलिए आपको कोई प्रोसीजर ले डाउन करना चाहिए कि किस तरह से ट्रायल होगा। यदि आप समरी ट्रायल रखें तो कोई पीरियड रख दीजिए कि उस पीरियड के अन्दर कोर्ट फैसला दे देगी। मैं तो समझता हूँ आन दी स्पार्ट मीके पर ही सुनवाई करके कोर्ट फैसला दे दे तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा लेकिन जिस प्रकार से आपने रखा है उससे तो आपका पर्पज सर्व नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कुछ सख्ती होनी चाहिए। अगर कोई राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचाता है तो उसको जल्द से जल्द सजा देने का प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, earlier I had no intention to say something about the Bill though there was a resolution in my name. I passed it on to m

[Shri N. K. Shejwalkar]

learned friend Mr. Satya Narayan Jatiya and so he moved the resolution. After hearing all the Hon. Members here, particularly Shri Parulekar who has given a very learned speech in respect of this legislation, I want to add something more to what he has said. He has very ably pointed out the anomaly of clause 3 and clause 2. The public property is being saved actually from the trouble, from the mischief which the present Bill is going to do. I only agree that this is a sort of hasty legislation which has been brought in. The purpose—I do not know whether—is served or not, I oppose to such ordinances because all the aspects of the ordinance cannot be considered unless it is brought in here in the form of a Bill. What happens? If you bring in an ordinance, you have to bring the Bill and you have to get it passed. Then, the mischief is already done and all the defects which are introduced in the ordinance are automatically followed here. I would, therefore, request the Hon. Minister and the Government again that before they bring in an ordinance they must think thrice.

Now, there are certain points which I want to make. For example, whether there should be any law which may fix up minimum punishment? The Hon. Member said, "I want to fix minimum punishment". Should there be any law to like this? I feel there should not be any law which fixes any minimum punishment. What happens is, you are taking away the discretion of the court. The court is expected to give any punishment. When any limit of punishment is provided, the court has to consider all the aspects. It is not that you just push the button on and automatically the punishment is there. It is not a computer. After all, it is a human mind which works and it has to be weighed on the basis of evidence and all that. Of course, the punishment may vary a little according to an individual judge. But ultimately we are thinking and talking of honest

judges and of the whole procedure which is honest. Therefore, putting this sort of limit is not correct. You are disbelieving the court themselves. They may give more punishment or less punishment.

My hon. friend has pointed out an example that a stone is thrown and there is a little damage caused to the property and the punishment will be ranging from 1 year to 10 years. This sort of a clause should not be there in any legislation. You can provide deterrent punishment, no doubt. But you leave it to the court. Let the court decide about the quantum of punishment. Let the court see what is the nature of the offence committed and, on that basis, let the punishment be given.

Secondly, there is Clause 5 regarding bail. Why should you make a provision like this at all? As a practising lawyer myself and others also know that no court grants bail unless the other party is heard. The purpose here is to hear the other party. Without hearing the other party, no bail is granted by the court. You should not use the word "oppose". Why should the prosecution oppose? It becomes incumbent upon the prosecution to oppose. *Prime facie*, some case may be there and it may be found later on that of course it is not of a serious nature and that it is actually a doubtful case. Once a person is arrested, you say that the prosecution shall "oppose" the bail application. This is what is meant by it. That is not necessary. If at all, it could have been said that without hearing the prosecution, the bail should not be granted. It is normally not done. By way of an abundant caution, you want to put that phrase also. The wording is :

".....unless the prosecution has been given an opportunity to oppose the application for such release."

I am afraid, this provision is also not call for and such a clause should not be put in any legislation.

Basically, I put a question to you : How do you distinguish the nature of an offence when the subject—matter is property, whether it is public property or individual property. I may give you an example. We are in politics for long. Everyone gets a good fortune or an opportunity when the people gather opposite one's house and do some mischief. Now, my house was stoned at last three times. Unfortunately, some glass panes in my windows were broken. That is always a target for them. I have now changed the structure—I could not do anything else—and put a wire net. I do not want in anyway to accuse or bring in any party...*(Interruptions)* When I say, the District President of the Party who led a procession where I live, who else can it be? Everybody knows who is in power there. I do not want to name anybody.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Enough has been said.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR :
ऐसा कहा जाता है कि इशारा काफी है।

Anyway, what is the purpose of this provision? How do you distinguish between a public property and a private property? You can distinguish between a purpose. I agree with you what you are doing for the purpose. The purpose may be all right. For example, politically, with motivation, to just destroy somebody's property who belongs to another party may be ruling party or any other party, if the intention is to provide for punishment for that type of an offence, I will be with you. But how can you distinguish between a property?

After all, there may be a bus or car. For example, what happened during Punjab riots or during riots in other places? Some individual people's cars were obstructed and they were burnt. Don't you think it is a serious offence? How can it be brought under this provision? How do you want to check that?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : MPs' property should be

included in the definition of "public-property".

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : I may not be an MP, I may be an office-bearer of the party. On that account, if some attack is arranged against that property, how can you stop that mischief?

Ultimately, the democracy has to be purified. Unless you want to execute the law in the right way, whatever you make a provision, it will not be of any help. That apart, let us make a provision in such a way that it serves the purpose which you have in mind.

If you had the purpose which Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar has said that you just want only to do something against the Opposition, I never feel that Mr. Venkatasubbaiah being there will do.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : He may not be there. He has not opted for it.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : It is a very serious thing. I want to bring these three points, particularly, not about property, but the purpose, should be clarified and there should not be any distinction between the property of A or B or C. After all, it is all public property. A car may be of an individual or of a mill property. That is differentiated. I do not know how it can work. It is very difficult to work. If I go in a car which belongs to the Company, of course, the offence becomes serious. If I go in my own car, then the offence is not serious. What is the way out, I do not know.

You have to get the Bill passed. But still, think about these things.

Unfortunately, we have not moved amendments.

That is the whole difficulty. The whole purpose is that it is difficult to put amendment to this piece of legislation. The whole of it is very bad.

[Shri N. K. Shejwalker]

Every item of it is not correct, though the intention is correct.

With those words, I just submit, please reconsider at what stage and how. That is up to you. I leave it to you.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं इस विधेयक का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं इस विचार का हूँ कि इस तरह का विधेयक बहुत पहले आना चाहिए था। खैर कोई बात नहीं, देर-आयद-दुरुस्त-आयद। अगर कोई अच्छा काम विलम्ब से प्रारम्भ किया जाय, मैं फिर भी उसका स्वागत करूँगा। आजादी के बाद हमारे नेताओं ने, कर्णधारों ने, अपने देश में किस तरह की शासन व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, इस पर विचार किया और एक राय से देश में प्रजातान्त्रिक प्रणाली अपनाई। जब देश में लोकतन्त्र की, प्रजातन्त्र की, स्थापना हुई तो इसका मतलब यह है कि सभी लोगों को, सभी वर्गों को पूरी तरह से आजादी दी गई। हर आदमी को अपने विचार व्यक्त करने, हर आदमी को प्रदर्शन करने, हड़ताल करने और अपनी राय को प्रकट करने का अधिकार भारतीय संविधान में दिया गया। लेकिन इस अधिकार का कुछ लोगों ने दुरुपयोग किया और आज भी किया जा रहा है। वे लोग कौन हैं, किस तरह के लोग हैं जो इस अधिकार का दुरुपयोग करते हैं—इसका एक साक्षात् प्रमाण आज हरियाणा, पंजाब और असम में देखने को मिलता है। वैसे मैं इस बात का विरोधी नहीं हूँ कि जलसे न किए जायें, आन्दोलन न किए जायें, हड़ताल न की जाए या किसी यूनियन या संगठन को

अपनी बात कहने का अधिकार न हो। उनको यह अधिकार होना चाहिए, लेकिन वैधानिक तरीके से। क्या हम किसी पुल को उड़ा कर, रेलगाड़ी को आग लगा कर, बसों को जला कर, सरकारी इमारतों को बरबाद करके ही अपनी राय जाहिर कर सकते हैं, अपनी इच्छा या अपनी मांग मनवा सकते हैं? ऐसी बात नहीं है। अगर किसी भी पार्टी की या किसी भी संगठन की कोई जायज मांग है तो सरकार उस पर सहानुभूति और गम्भीरता से विचार करती है और उसको मानती भी है। इसीलिए मैंने कहा है कि यह बिल जो आज लाया गया है, बहुत पहले आना चाहिए था। अगर यह बिल पहले आ जाता तो मैं समझता हूँ आज तक जो जो अरबों और खरबों रुपए की सम्पत्ति नष्ट की जा चुकी है, आन्दोलनों के द्वारा या दूसरे तरीकों से, विध्वंसक तरीकों से, शायद वह बरबाद न हो पाती और राष्ट्र का नुकसान न होता।

मेरे बहुत से विद्वान साथियों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं, लोक सम्पत्ति को उन्होंने अपनी तरह से डिफाइन किया है, लेकिन जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ—लोक-सम्पत्ति का मतलब है—सरकारी सम्पत्ति सरकारी सम्पत्ति का मतलब है—जनता की सम्पत्ति, जनता की सम्पत्ति का मतलब है—हमारी अपनी सम्पत्ति।

हम सरकारी सम्पत्ति का कोई नुकसान करते हैं, उसको जलाते हैं या तोड़-फोड़ करते हैं, तो इस तरह से अपना ही नुकसान करते हैं, जोकि मैं समझता हूँ कि नहीं करना चाहिए। इसके लिए

आदमी को बहुत ही ब्रीड-माइन्डेड होना चाहिए और उसके दिल में देश के प्रति मुहब्बत और देश-प्रेम की भावना होनी चाहिए।

यह देखने में आया है कि आज देश में सरकारी सम्पत्ति को नष्ट करने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती ही जा रही है और इसको रोकना और इसको लगाम देना बहुत ही अनिवार्य है। अभी बहुत से मित्रों ने पंजाब हरियाणा और आसाम की मिसालें दी हैं। यह बात सही है कि पंजाब और हरियाणा में जहां एक ओर जानें गई हैं, वहां सरकारी सम्पत्ति का भी बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। कहीं आग लगाई जा रही है, कहीं बम छोड़े जा रहे हैं और कहीं सम्पत्ति को नष्ट किया जा रहा है। इस तरह की चीजें जो की जाती हैं, वे अपराधियों और जो असामाजिक तत्व घुस आए हैं उनके द्वारा की जाती हैं। कोई पार्टी आन्दोलन करती है या अपनी मांगें रखने के लिए कोई रैली करती है, तो उसमें अक्सर ऐसा होता है, मेरा यह लाक्षण नहीं है और मैं किसी पालीटिकल पार्टी या मजदूर यूनियनों के जो संगठन होते हैं, उनको कोई दोष नहीं देना चाहता, कि जो अपराधी तत्व होते हैं, जो पेशेवर अपराधी होते हैं, वे पेशेवर अपराधी और असामाजिक तत्व उन जलसों में आन्दोलनों में प्रवेश कर जाते हैं और फिर तोड़-फोड़ करते हैं, जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो निर्दोष लोग हैं, उन पर भी इसका आरोप आ जाता है और इस तरह से लोक सम्पत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचता है। जब लोक सम्पत्ति, जो कि राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति है, उसका नुकसान होगा, उसको नष्ट किया जाएगा, तो वह एक तरह से जनता का ही नुकसान होता है नतीजा यह होता है कि जिस सार्वजनिक

सम्पत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचता है, तो उसको पुनः बनवाना पड़ता है। ओवरा का पावर हाऊस जो जल गया था, उसको दोबारा बनवाया जा रहा है और उसमें करोड़ों रुपया लग रहा है। सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति जो नष्ट होगी, तो उसको दोबारा बनवाना होगा और उसकी क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए लोगों पर प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगाए जाएंगे। इस तरह से जनता पर जो टैक्स लगेंगे, उनसे उसकी क्षति-पूर्ति की जाएगी। वैसे भी हम यह देखते हैं कि विभिन्न करों के रूप में सरकार जो पैसा जमा करती है, वह देश के निर्माण कार्यों में काम में आता है और ऐसे कामों में उसको लगाया जाता है, जो कि सरकारी होते हैं। किसी सरकारी चीज को नुकसान पहुंचेगा, या तोड़-फोड़ की जाएगी, तो उसकी क्षति-पूर्ति के लिए सरकार को नये-नये टैक्स लगाने पड़ेंगे। सरकार के पास कोई मशीन तो है नहीं या कोई ऐसा पेड़ नहीं है, जिस पर रुपये लगते हों, जिनसे उसकी क्षति-पूर्ति की जा सके। इसलिए स्वाभाविक है कि जनता से पैसा लिया जाएगा और उस काम को पूरा किया जाएगा क्योंकि सरकार का कोई काम रुकने वाला तो नहीं है।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मन्त्री जी ने जो विधेयक पेश किया है, उसमें जो सजा का प्रावधान है, वह बहुत कम है क्योंकि कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि अरबों और करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हो जाता है और यह नहीं सोचा जाता कि आखिर इसका अनजाम क्या निकलेगा। इसीलिए कड़ी-से-कड़ी सजा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मैं इसमें विश्वास नहीं करता कि इसके लिए किसी को गोली मार दी जाए। गोली मारने का

[श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी]

मतलब किसी की जान लेने से है। जान लेने से पहले यह पता लगाना पड़ेगा कि इसका अपराध क्या है, इसका जुर्म क्या है और अगर जुर्म साबित हो जाता है, तो कोर्ट में उसके लिए मुकदमा चलना चाहिए। सजा देने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि उसको गोली मार दी जाए। उसको कड़ी सजा दी जाए लेकिन इसमें जो 6 महीने और 2 वर्ष की सजा का प्रावधान है, मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ और मैं मन्त्री जी से माँग करता हूँ कि इसमें अधिक से अधिक और कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दी जाए।

इन शब्दों को कह कर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस विधेयक का सही माइनों में पालन किया जाएगा, तो मेरा विश्वास है कि इससे राष्ट्रीयता की भावना लोगों में बढ़ेगी और हमारे लोकतंत्र और राष्ट्रीय एकता को बल मिलेगा। हमारे विरोधी दलों के लोगों को यह डर है कि इसका दुरुपयोग होगा। वे निश्चिन्त रहें। इससे उनको कोई नुकसान होने वाला नहीं है। अगर कोई नुकसान होगा, तो उसका होगा, जिसकी कारगुजारी हमस तरह की होगी। बहरहाल हमारा मंशा किसी विरोधी दल के नेता, यूनियन के लीडर, मजदूर नेता को दंडित करने का नहीं है।

इस बिल का उद्देश्य यह है कि राष्ट्रीय एकता की भावना जागृत हो और राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति को लोग नुकसान न पहुंचाएँ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मन्त्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आभार प्रकट करता

हूँ कि आपने इस बिल पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : कम्युनिस्ट हैं इसलिए ?

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : कम्युनिस्ट हूँ इसलिए नहीं बल्कि इसलिए कि इसमें जिन बातों की चर्चा की गई है और जो उद्देश्य बताए गए हैं उससे सरकार की राजनीतिक मंशा स्पष्ट हो जाती है।

राष्ट्रीय संपत्ति के साथ चाहे कोई भी खिलवाड़ करता हो, कोई भी व्यक्ति हो, उसको माफ नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन आपने अपने उद्देश्यों में बताया है 'बन्द एवं अन्य आन्दोलनों के दौरान सरकारी संपत्तियों को क्षतिग्रस्त होने से रोकना।' इस सिलसिले में एक तो अपना उदाहरण पेश करूंगा और एक हमारे माननीय सदस्य हैं, उनके साथ जो घटना हुई, उसकी चर्चा करूंगा।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी देश के अन्दर राजनीतिक उथल-पुथल शुरू होती है और कांग्रेस को खास तौर से सत्ता का भय होने लगता है तो इस तरह के कानून पेश करके सही दिशा में जाने वाले उन आन्दोलनों का दमन करने के उद्देश्य से इस तरह के कानून लाने का सिलसिला रहा है। 1965 में सभापति जी मुझे डी०आई०आर० में गिरफ्तार किया गया। इल्जाम यह लगाया गया कि मैं किसी पोल को तोड़ने की कोशिश कर रहा था और टेलीफोन का तार काट रहा था।

श्री एन० के० शेजवल्कर : यह तो सबमें लिख देते हैं ।

Just for the information of the hon. Members. Mr. Trivedi, who was a member here, he was lame and he was charged with trying to take out the wires from the telephone pole.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : At a height of 40'.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : And at the age of 65 foot.

सभापति जी, दूसरा उदाहरण पेश करता हूं श्री भोगेन्द्र झा जी हमारे माननीय सदस्य हैं जो एक पुराने स्वतन्त्रा सैनानी हैं। गाजियाबाद में मजदूरों का आन्दोलन हो रहा था। वहां वे गए। पुलिस ने जानबूझ कर अपनी जीप को डैमेज कर दिया और वहां के लोगों पर मुकदमा चलाया।

आज जब देश के अन्दर आर्थिक संकट है, सामाजिक संकट है, महंगाई बढ़ रही है तो उत्तरदायित्व का सवाल सरकार के सामने आता है। सभापति जी आपको मालूम होगा कि जब कभी भी मिल या फैक्ट्री के अन्दर जब मजदूरों की मांगें पूरी नहीं होती हैं और जब उनका आन्दोलन शुरू होता है तो मिल मालिक उस आन्दोलन को दबाने के लिए सरकारी मशीनरी फो अपनी तरफ लाने के लिए मकानों में आग लगवा देता है। इंस्टालेशन को आग लगवा देता है। कहीं-कहीं एंटी सोशल एलिमेंट्स के द्वारा पुलिस पर अटक कराता हैं। उनके सामानों की तोड़-फोड़ करवाता है जिससे कि मजदूरों का आन्दोलन बदनाम हो और सरकार को दमन करने का मौका मिल जाए। इस तरह से कानून पहले भी बनाए गए हैं और जब कभी भी विरोधी पार्टी ने इसका विरोध किया तो

ला एण्ड आर्डर की बात कही गई। 1980 के बाद कई बार इनका विरोध किया जा चुका है और हर बार सरकार की ओर से यह कहा गया कि इसका पोलिटिकल इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा। विरोधी पार्टी के दमन के रूप में इस कानून को नहीं लाया जाएगा।

लेकिन व्यवहार में खुद यहां के माननीय सदस्य श्री ए० के० राय गवाह हैं उनके खिलाफ उस कानून का इस्तेमाल किया गया, पूरे देश के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल किया गया इमरजेंसी के दौरान। इसजिए जिस एजेन्सी के जिम्मे इस कानून का इम्प्लामेंटेशन सौंप रहे हैं, जिस तरह उससे आप काम लेते हैं और जो आपका स्टैंडर्ड है और जिस तरह से आपकी पापुलैरिटी में गिरावट होती जा रही है, देश के अन्दर जो गहरा आर्थिक संकट हो रहा है, समस्याओं का समाधान आप नहीं कर पा रहे हैं एसी स्थिति में निश्चित तौर पर इस कानून का गलत इस्तेमाल होगा, और किसान, मजदूर, विद्यार्थी, जमता और पीड़ित और शोषित लोग जब अपनी आवाय उठावेंगे, आप उनकी सही बातों की उपेक्षा करेंगे, और उनका दमन करने के लिए आप इस कानून का इस्तेमाल निश्चित करेंगे। क्योंकि इसके पीछे आपकी मंशा गलत है और इसका इजहार भी होता है। इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूं। जहां तक टैक्नीकल सवाल हैं उन पर हमारे और साथियों ने कहा है। मेरा विरोध करने का सबसे बड़ा आधार यही है जो मैंने बताया।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं।

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill for the simple reason that from the days of our Independence, we have been seeing it. Our Hon. Minister who has introduced this Bill is very much experienced; he was in the public life and was a Member of Parliament from the very beginning. We have seen various types of *bandhs* and and so on. In any type of agitation or *bandh*, the first target is the public properties like the buses, railways etc. I am sure any hon. Member in this House or outside will have no objection to this Bill.

One of the hon. Member, I think, Mr. Parulekar, a very respected and very qualified advocate, has tried to mislead the House and the people here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is qualified.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : He is qualified in doing that, I am saying that he is capable of doing it. I shall point out what he is doing. He had read from the explanatory note of the Bill. I shall read only three sentences from para 3. It is said therein:

“The public property, broadly, the buses, railways, telephones, government buildings etc., are the main target of attack during riots, *bandh* or other agitation and, to curb such acts, it was considered necessary to undertake minimum legislation”.

Here he is telling us that the object of the Government is to use legislation to curb the *bandh* and the agitation. If I have understood him wrongly, he may correct me. I would like to say that this is so simple. I am not a lawyer; nor am I a Ph.D. I know simple English. It is so clear here. During the agitation or during *bandh* or other agitations the main target of attack is on the public property. The word used here is ‘to curb such act’. The act is ‘destruction of the public property during *bandh*’. It is not curbing the *bandh* as such. It is the act done by the people during a

bandh or during an agitation, I would like to know one thing from hon. Members opposite. Do you want the people who are engaged in agitations and *bandhs* to destroy public property? You please tell us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Reddy; as you know, in some States, the Governments themselves declare *bandhs*.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Sir, I take this opportunity to request the Hon. Minister to use his experience and see whether this legislation is sufficient at all to curb destruction of public property. If you total up all the destructions in the last 35 years due to *bandhs* and agitations you will find that this comes to an enormous figure. If we, sitting in Parliament and State legislatures, cannot protect our public property, we don't deserve to be in these Houses. So, I appeal to the Hon. Minister to apply his mind to see whether this legislation is sufficient; I am one of those who believe that this is not sufficient. But I would not like Dada ji, to shoot persons. You will have to apply your mind. Government is quite capable enough to take care of Government and public properties. I would like to know whether it is possible to treat all such people indulging in such activities as ‘traitors’ or ‘Desh-ke-gaddar’. If it is done, I think, it will go a long way in protecting public property and in creating confidence among the people. Thank you.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : सम्पत्ति महोदय, इस बिल को देखने के बाद ऐसा लगा कि सरकार को कुछ चिन्ता है, सरकारी सम्पत्ति को कुछ समझने लगी है। इससे पहले जैसे हिन्दुस्तान में काम हो रहे हैं, उससे यह लगता है कि सरकार उस फारमूले से काम कर रही है कि जो चीज सारे समाज की हो, वह किसी की नहीं होती, कोई उसकी रक्षा को आगे नहीं आता। ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार इसी सिद्धान्त पर काम कर रही थी।

सवाल यह है कि कुछ चीजें बची हुई हैं, उनकी रक्षा का एक तरीका आपने अधिक दंड का प्रावधान कर के निकाला, में यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति को कमजोर कर रहे हैं, जबर्दस्ती नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं, बड़े-बड़े पदों पर बैठकर, उनको वारे में आपका क्या सवाल है? खाली सरकारी सम्पत्ति को कोई आग न लगाये, डैमेज न करें यही बात नहीं है कि पिछले वर्ष श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी एक पुल का उद्घाटन करने हलद्वानी गये। उस पुल का उद्घाटन करने के 15 निद के बाद वह पुल मय एक ट्रक के नीचे चला गया। यह सरकारी सम्पत्ति और पब्लिक की प्रापर्टी का नुकसान है या नहीं? इसकी क्या जिम्मेदारी आपने निकाली है?

इसके लिए आप दंड की क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं? कमजोर सड़कें और कमजोर विलिडिंगें बना कर सरकारी मशीनरी द्वारा सरकारी सम्पत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचाया जाता है। ऐसे और भी उदाहरण दिये जा सकते हैं।

सरकारी सम्पत्ति को और तरीकों से भी नुकसान पहुंचाया जा सकता है। हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दीवानी और माल के मुकदमों में सरकारी स्टैंडिंग कौंसल दूसरी पार्टी से मिल जाते हैं और सरकार मुकदमों में हार जाती है। इसकी रोक-थाम के लिए कोई अच्छा तरीका नहीं निकाला गया है। वे लोग क्रिमिनल केसिज में अपीयर ही नहीं होते देर कर देते हैं और अभियुक्त छूट जाते हैं। नीचे के जजिज के लेवल पर बड़ी बड़ी सम्पत्तियों के मुकदमों चलते हैं, जिनमें सरकार इनवाल्ड होती है। पैनल कौंसल गवर्नमेंट कौंसल

और स्टैंडिंग कौंसल की लापरवाही की वजह से सरकार की लाखों करोड़ों का सम्पत्ति दूसरों का हाथ में पहुंच जाती है। सरकार को इसके बारे में भी कुछ करना चाहिए था।

इनकम टैक्स और सेल्ज टैक्स का जो पैसा सरकार के पास आता है, वह भी सम्पत्ति है। उसको भी आधे-आधे, फिफटी-फिफटी के बैसिस पर तय कर लिया जाता है और सरकार का नुकसान होता है।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, can he say all these things? Should he tell all these things only now or during the General Discussion on the Budget?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि सरकारी सम्पत्ति वही नहीं है, जिसका इस बिल में जिक्र किया गया है। और भी सरकारी सम्पत्ति है, जिसको लोग खा-पी रहे हैं, मगर सरकार का ध्यान उस तरफ नहीं है।

उस इंजीनियर को अपने क्या सजा दी, जिसने हलद्वानी में ऐसा पुल बनाया, जो मय ट्रक के गिर गया? क्या वह सरकारी सम्पत्ति नहीं है?

श्री एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी : क्या उन सब को इस बिल में लाया जाए?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : हम तो आपको धन्यवाद दे रहे हैं कि सरकारी सम्पत्ति क्या भी कुछ मूल्य होता है, यह आपने मान लिया। अब तक तो यह स्थिति रही है कि जो समाज की सम्पत्ति है, वह किसी की नहीं है, कोई उसकी रक्षा नहीं करता था। आपने कुछ किया है, तो धन्यवाद ही दूंगा।

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

गांव सभा, जिला परिषद्, म्यूनिसिपल बोर्ड और कार्पोरेशन आदि की सम्पत्ति की रक्षा के लिए आपके यहां कोई निश्चित कानून नहीं है। जो चाहे गांव सभा की सम्पत्ति पर मकान बना लेता है, म्यूनिसिपल बोर्ड और कार्पोरेशन की जमीन पर कब्जा कर के मकान और दुकान बना लेता है। मुकदमा दस-बारह साल तक चलता रहता है, मगर उसका कुछ बिगड़ता नहीं है। इसी तरह सीलिंग की सारी जमीन लोग हड़प गए हैं। यू०पी० में बड़े बड़े मगर-मछों की फाइलें ही गायब है। ये जमीनें हरिजनों को मिलनी चाहिए थीं।

गवर्नमेंट रोडवेज, डी०टी०सीसे० पुर्जे और पूरी बसें गायब कर दी जाती हैं। रेलवे का सामान रेल-कर्मचारियों से मिल दूसरे लोग ले लेते हैं। उस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए इसी तरह सरकार का कोयला और सीमेंट बगैरह भी गायब होता रहता है।

किसान सम्मेलन के लिए और रिजर्वेशन के खिलाफ जलसा-जुलूस कराने के लिए सरकारी बसें फ्री भेजी जाती हैं। वह भी सरकारी सम्पत्ति का दुरुपयोग है। बंगाल में फारूक अब्दुल्ला गए वहां उनकी कार पर आपके वर्कर्स ने ईंट पत्थर फेंके लेकिन उसके बाद कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। दूसरी ओर यहां हरियाणा में कर्नल राम सिंह गवर्नर की गर्दन पकड़ लेते हैं तो उसके बाद उनके खिलाफ वारन्ट निकलता है जब तक कि अपोजीशन में रहते हैं, लेकिन जब कांग्रेस में चले जाते हैं तो मिनिस्टर भी बन जाते हैं और मुकदमा भी खारिज हो जाता है। परन्तु बंगाल में प्रेजाइडिंग

आफिसर को कांग्रेस (इ) विधायकों ने पकड़ लिया लेकिन कुछ भी नहीं किया गया।

आज सरकारी सम्पत्ति को बुरी तरह से नष्ट किया जा रहा है लेकिन आपने एक तरफ ही थोड़ा सा ध्यान दिया है। हमारा यह आक्षेप है कि पहले जब आपने डी०आई०आर०, सीमा और एन०एस०ए० बनाए तब आपने कहा कि इनका राजनीतिक रूप से इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाएगा लेकिन केरल में जब एन०जी० ओज और टीचर्स ने अपना बोनस लेने के लिए हड़ताल की तो इसी प्रकार के बिल के अन्तर्गत आपने उनको वहां पर अरेस्ट करके उन पर मुकद्दमे रजिस्टर कर लिए। हालांकि रिपोर्ट यह कह रही है कि वहां पर कुछ भी नहीं हुआ था लेकिन फिर भी वहां पर आपने उनके खिलाफ इसी प्रकार के कानून में केसेज दर्ज कर लिए। इस प्रकार से वहां आपने इससे पोलिटिकल फायदा उठाने की कोशिश की।

इस प्रकार मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारे यहां बरेली में सरकारी रूलिंग पार्टी के एक एम०एल०ए० हैं जो मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं उनका लड़का ऐसा था जिसको डाकू नाम देने की जरूरत रह गई थी बाकी सारे दुर्गुण उसमें विद्यमान थे। उसको किसी ने मार दिया। उसके बाद तीन लड़कों पर मुकद्दमा कायम हो गया। डेढ़ साल के बाद उनकी जमानतें हुईं लेकिन जिस दिन वे जेल से बाहर आए उनके अगले दिन ही एन०एस०ए० में उनको रख दिया गया क्योंकि उनमें एक लड़का सी०पी०एम० के वर्कर का लड़का था और मरने वाला कांग्रेस के भूतपूर्व मंत्री का लड़का था तो इस तरह से आप इन एक्ट्स

का दुरुपयोग करते हैं और आगे भी पार्टी पालिटिक्स में पड़कर इसका दुरुपयोग करेंगे यह हमारी आशंका है। इसीलिए हम अपना विरोध प्रदर्शित कर रहे हैं। वैसे आप भी यहां पर किसी के इशारे पर ही काम कर रहे हैं, आपका अपना तो कुछ है नहीं। हो सकता है कि आप उधर रहें ही न जबकि इस पर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन किया जाए उस वक्त आपके खिलाफ भी यह इस्तेमाल हो सकता है इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसको राजनीतिक रूप देने की कोशिश न करें। खास तौर से अभी जो आप सरकारी संपत्ति का दुरुपयोग करवा रहे हैं ठेके जारी करके इमारत, मशीन कारखानों के मामले में उनको आप ठीक करिए। भगवान आपको सद्बुद्धि दे और यह देश ठीक से चले—यही प्रार्थना करते हुए मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill has been worded in such a manner that it appears that it is something that is necessary, but personally speaking, I feel that this Bill is in insult to injury, not because the Ordinance was promulgated in January when the Parliament itself was meeting in February, but because there was no need to have further law on the subject. Shri Shailani has already left; in his innocence perhaps he was thinking that his Government has found this as a panacea and a lasting solution to the problem relating to the Government property.

I want to pose a question to the Minister: is he sure that the Indian Penal Code does not propose punishments to the crime that take place in this country? Before the very nose of the people responsible for enforcing law and order in the capital of this great country, murders, rape and bride-burning take place. Robberies and dacoities are there, and the law is there. But the enforcement of law is missing.

I do not propose to deliver a long speech. Nor is there time for it. The present Chairman, particularly, will not allow me time. Secondly, Shri Parulekar has made very valid points. I would sincerely be pleased with the Minister to take notice of them, and withdraw the Bill, put up courage, put an exhibition of the will and a solid determination that the law already available with them will be enforced.

I wish Mr. Reddy and Mr. Shailani were here. I would remind that even last time when Government presented two Bills, viz. the Punjab (Disturbed Areas) Bill and the Chandigarh (Disturbed Area) Bill, although we welcomed those suggestions, we had told you that not because of those Bills which would become law the next day you passed them—if there was a will, you could solve the problem.

Before the Punjab (Disturbed Areas) Bill was passed, before the Chandigarh (Disturbed Area) Bill was passed, you saw that happened in Punjab. Your Government controlled media would inform us every evening those days, before the Bills were passed, that in such and such a street or *mohalla* in Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Pathankot or anywhere else in Punjab, such and such persons, men and women were murdered by people who were not identified. And that situation has continued after you passed those two Bills.

It is only yesterday that a police constable was murdered; and an Inspector was also injured. But again the same phrase was repeated, viz. that the person who opened fire was not identified. It is actually a great insult to present a Bill without any necessity. If the Hon. Minister rises, he will have in his right hand the Indian Penal Code and he will tell us that the law is not there. Can any one of us believe that there is no law to check robbery, murder or bride-burning? But every kind of crime is going on, and still you bring a piece legislation. It will certainly become an Act after you pass it, because you are

[Prof. Aaifuddin Soz]

in a majority. But please take note of what Mr. Parulekar said a few minutes ago.

I want to say that in such cases, you should rise above party considerations and see whose workers caused damage to public property in West Bengal. I was present there when Dr. Farooq Abdullah was attacked by Congress workers. The West Bengal Government took penal action against those who assaulted Dr. Farooq Abdullah. The next day, there was a demonstration by Congress workers, and property worth crores was damaged. What happened in Jammu and Kashmir? Your Congress resorted to violence and put Government offices on fire. They held a lot of public property to ransom and caused great damage to public property, to private property. It was your government who could take action. When you preach us these sermons, you must search your soul and bring forward a Bill only when it is necessary. But meanwhile I request the Hon. Minister to kindly rise to the occasion, put up your courage and an exhibition of will that is required in the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Mr. Chairman, I thank all the Hon. Members who have participated in the debate and also those hon. Members in whose speeches relevance was the first casualty. I would like to confine myself to the provisions of the Bill and various suggestions and criticisms that have been made by the hon. members who have participated in this debate.

The first criticism that has been made is why did the government resort to promulgation of an Ordinance and what was the urgency about it? They said, promulgation of an Ordinance is a violation of the constitutional provisions. I may humbly inform the House that promulgation of an Ordinance is

according to the Constitution; and we have come at the earliest moment before this August House to introduce a Bill in place of the Ordinance. They have also asked us what are the circumstances that have led to promulgation of such an Ordinance and bring forward such a type of Bill? Everybody knows—I need not overemphasise the fact—that because of the various circumstances that have come up of late with regard to some agitation in Punjab and other parts of the country where public property is being attacked and damaged, the government thought that it is their bounden duty, moral duty and also the administrative duty to protect the property of the nation. Public property does not belong to any one individual; it belongs to the nation. So, I thought it will be in the fitness of the things if such Ordinance and Bill be brought before this House.

Some other doubt that has been raised is that what is the purpose of the Bill when there are enough provisions in the IPC with regard to damage to property. I have already said in my opening speech that a distinction has been made between a public property and a private property; and we have come forward with an idea that there a distinction should be made and more deterrent punishment should be given to such of those people who indulge in acts of arson, vandalism and also damage the public property. The existing provisions on mischief in IPC are inclusive of public property. In view of the fact that the agitators' wrath is concentrated on public property these days, it has been considered necessary to provide for stiffer punishment in respect of public property and that is why a distinction has been made.

Public property has been defined as property owned by either the Central Government or a State Government or a Local Authority or a Body Corporate of a Company in which the government has majority shares or any institution that may be notified for the purpose in which the government has made substan-

tial contribution. If the property is under the control or possessions of the government or any such body, it is again public property.

For damage to public property punishment is now enhanced. Ordinarily, punishment will be upto 5 years of imprisonment and fine and if the damage is to property of a specified kind like sewerage system, oil installations, public transport etc. there will be a minimum punishment of six months. If the damage is caused through fire or explosive, the minimum punishment will be one year and the maximum may be 10 years R.I.

These are the salient features, to make a distinction between public property. And, unfortunately some of the Opposition Members are obsessed with certain notions. Behind every measure that the Government brings in this House, they say, that there is a sinister motive or a political motive. I can assure the hon. Members of this House that there is no political motive behind this and I can assure some of our Members that it is not the intention of the Government to use this Bill to embarrass the Opposition parties or create problems for them.

Mr. Yadav also was telling about the Emergency, that during the Emergency his party was an elite one.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : That was a mistake on our part.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : That was the biggest mistake, and we do not mind admitting that also.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I am glad that they are accepting it. We take a their acceptance. (*Interruptions*)

But it does not lie for Mr. Yadav to talk about Emergency.

So, I only say, let us examine this purely on merits, whether this type of a bill is warranted under the circumstances. I only wanted to bring this to

the notice of the hon. Members and some other Members who provoked me, that I should be courageous, rise above etc., etc. I have got enough courage, and I have spent my political life usefully, participated in several bundhs, and strikes, but not in violence and vandalism. Mr. Narsimha Reddy has clearly put it in its proper perspective. *Bandhs*, strikes, or protests are the legitimate duties of every individual in this country, more so of the political parties. Nobody under the Constitution and a Parliamentary democracy, nobody can object if peacefully a protest is made, if a procession is taken, if a *bandhs* is organised. It is the legitimate duty of a citizen of this country who should operate under the four corners of the Constitution. The difficulty comes in, when as I have said it in the objective, that it should not lead to unsocial or anti-social activities, vandalism, burning, destruction of public property etc. Only to stop this type of things, the Government has come forward with this type of a Bill.

Mr. Nair has spoken with regard to the forest wealth. Forest wealth, if it a Government forest, it is considered to be Government property. So technically it comes under the purview of this Bill.

Another point which the hon. Members are missing is in the various provisions of the Indian Penal Code it has been clearly defined, term 'mischief' and what punishment is given to such acts of offence and destruction of property. The Government has only now come forward to fix a minimum of imprisonment for a particular type of offence. It is made six months in one case and one year in another case. So, it is only fixation of a minimum of punishment. It has been clearly stated, that it is not only imprisonment, fine or both. So, there is no question of only awarding fine or imprisonment. So that point must be made clear.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : What have you say about court? Why do

you take away the power from the court ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Power from the courts is not that all taken away.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : You leave it to the judgment of the court.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The Magistrate or the presiding Judge has got the discretion. He may not even award the minimum imprisonment, he can give specific reasons and also he may award an imprisonment of less than six months or one year. It is already there.

Mr. Daga is a person who is an authority on these Bills. He goes through them very carefully. He wanted very rigorous punishment to be given to the offenders. He want to the extent of saying that those persons who indulge in such things should be shot even before they are tried. Section 425 lays down that if one causes destruction of any property etc. with intention to cause loss, to public or a person, commits mischief. The loss, therefore, is by way of damage to property. He asked why these have been specified. These have been specified because they are the essential services. It does not mean that others are being left out.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Instead of specifying this, why not only say, if anybody commits an offence against public property, he shall be punished ? Where is the necessity of specifying this ? You are making a distinction. Kindly consider this.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I will again emphasise that this Act does not cover private property. For private property, under IPC the existing laws will apply. Here we are dealing with public property only. The court always has the discretion to fix up this type of imprisonment.

The other hon. Members have also spoken. Mr. Balanandan, my esteemed friend and a very respected Member of the CPM, stretched it too much. He was trying to make out a political case of this most innocent and simple legislation, which is being brought forward in the national interest.

Mr. Shastri and other Members have also participated. I congratulate Mr. Shastri for his oratory and eloquence in the speeches. But the points which he has made out are not relevant to the present Bill.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : You have said in the clause 'oppose the application'. That opportunity is always there. Why are you putting it there. That means it is now mandatory to oppose even though there may not be a case.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : This is a point which has to be examined.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : According to you if the prosecution concedes, no bail shall be granted. If he says he does not oppose, therefore, no bail shall be granted.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It is not like that.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : You do not mean that but your Section means that.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I would only appeal to the hon. Members that we have to give a fair trial to this Bill and it is with best of intentions that this Bill has been brought.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Court interprets in other way.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Your good intentions are not reflected in the Bill.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I cannot crosswords with eminent lawyers. The whole difficulty is I am not a lawyer, I am only a man of common-sense.

Sir, Prof. Ranga has told me, of course in private, that it will apply to the joint stock companies. I may inform Prof. Ragaji that such of these joint stock companies where the Government shareholding is more than 51 per cent, will also come under the purview of this Bill.

So, I once again thank all the hon. Members for their valuable suggestions and as I have said, let us all give a fair trial to this Bill. Let the Opposition give all their cooperation in putting down this sort of anti-social activity and vandalism and destruction to property. I hope I elicit their cooperation in implementing this Bill in its full spirit.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur) : Forest is a Government property. There is a separate Act which provides that private forests must also get the permission from the Government. I want to know whether this Act is applicable to the private forests also or not ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I request Shri Jatiya to withdraw the Resolution,

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : सभापति महोदय, मैंने इस अध्यादेश और विधेयक पर हुई चर्चा को सुना है। मंत्री महोदय ने इसके जो आशय और सिद्धांत बताए हैं, लेकिन इस विधेयक से इस तरह की भावना अभिप्रेत नहीं होती। अगर भावनाओं और आशय, सिद्धांतों और नीतियों से सारी बात हो जाती तो इस विधेयक को लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती।

आपने एकस्प्लेनेसन दिया है और अपनी बात की व्याख्या करने की कोशिश की है। किन्तु बहुत सारी बातें छूट गई हैं। 436 में बताया गया है कि इस तरह का नुकसान करने के लिए आजीवन कारावास की भी व्यवस्था है। आपने कहा है कि पंजाब की स्थिति को नियंत्रित करने में इससे मदद मिलेगी। मेरा मतलब यह है कि अगर यह कारगर होता है तो ठीक है लेकिन अगर कारगर नहीं होता है तब आप क्या करेंगे ?

(व्यवधान)

6 महीने की अवधि विनियम हो सकती है, इसकी व्याख्या करने की भी कोशिश की है। फिर आपने न्यायाधीश पर छोड़ दिया है कि वह कम भी कर सकता है। इसका मतलब क्या है ? न्यायाधीश अपने विवेक के अनुसार कानून का पालन करवाता है। जब सारा प्रावधान है तो फिर विधेयक की क्या आवश्यकता थी ? अध्यादेश की क्या आवश्यकता थी ?

आपने कहा है कि इसके माध्यम से एन्टी सोशल एक्टिविटीज से सरकारी संपत्ति के नुकसान को रोका जाएगा। यह

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

कानून इसके लिए सक्षम नहीं है। एक असक्षम कानून से आप कैसे काम कर पायेंगे इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि यह कानून अधूरा है। इस पर पूरे तरीके से विचार किया जाए और इसको सलेक्ट कमेटी को भेज दिया जाए। जब इस पर अच्छी तरह से विचार करके इसको लाया जाएगा तब उद्देश्य की पूर्ति होगी।

18.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

इसको अच्छी तरह से विचार करके लायेंगे तो आपके उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हो जायेगी। यह आशंका व्यक्त की गई कि श्रमिक गतिविधियों को इस कानून से प्रतिबंधित करने के लिए इसको लाया गया है। अगर यह कि विपक्षी दलों को सामने रखकर यह लाया गया है तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी क्योंकि इस प्रकार के कानूनों का दुरुपयोग ही हुआ है। आप इसको निर्मूल नहीं कर पाते। यहां कहने और करने में काफी अन्तर है। आज राजीतिक चरित्र का यह दोष है। आप के ऊपर मंत्री पद का दावित्व भी है इसलिए इस प्रकार की बातों को कहना होता है। यह अध्यादेश उपयुक्त नहीं होगा। मैं इसका विरोध करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will now put the Statutory Resolution to the vote of the House. The question is :

“This House disapproves of the Prevention of Damage to Public

Property Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 28th January, 1984.”

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for prevention of damage to public property and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take up clause by clause consideration. The question is :

“That clause 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER ; The question is ;

“That the Bill be passed”

The motion was adopted.

18.04 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON THE SITUATION
ARISING OUT OF JUTE
WORKERS' STRIKE

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in another week's time, the strike of 2-1/2 lakh jute mill workers will have completed two months.....Up to now, the Central Government has not moved a little finger to try to help in bringing about a settlement of the strike, on the basis of the workers' demands. I have read very carefully what the Minister said in the other House, either yesterday or day before yesterday, in reply to a Calling Attention Motion on the subject of the strike.

As far as I have understood it, the main point which the Minister was at pains to explain, though it does not need much explanation, is that under the Industrial Disputes Act, the question of dealing with disputes of this nature, between the workers and employers, is the responsibility of the State Government and, therefore, the Central Government has not thought it necessary to intervene in this matter so far. They are following, watching, the attempts of the West Bengal Government to bring about some kind of a settlement and they do not consider it necessary to do anything more than that because, as he keeps on saying, the appropriate authority, appropriate Government, in this case is the State Government. First I want to dispose of this point. What he is saying is technically correct and we are not sorry for that also, because the State Government which is dealing with the matter is our Government. It is our Left Front Government. It is not the Government of Maharashtra which dealt with the Bombay Textile strike in a very different way. And they should also not be under any illusion that by allowing the strike to get prolonged, the Jute Mill workers in West Bengal are going to suffer the same fate as, unfortunately, overtook the textile workers in Bombay. That is not going to happen, let me make it quite clear first of all. Workers are completely united one hundred per cent.

There are fourteen Unions which have jointly sponsored this strike. And among these fourteen Unions are the three Unions led by the INTUC owing allegiance to the Congress (I) party. They have unfortunately got three groups among themselves, but all the three separate Unions, all owing allegiance to the INTUC, are in the strike along with us.

Secondly, Sir, I would like to remind the Hon. Minister—because maybe he does not know, he was not in this Ministry earlier—that between 1969 and 1979 five general strikes of all the workers took place in the Jute mill industry in West Bengal. They were all quite lengthy strikes. In the three out of those five strikes, the settlement ultimately was negotiated and concluded in Delhi, not in Calcutta. So, it is not that the Central Government has always taken a technical stand that we are not going to do anything, because under the IDA we are not the appropriate authority. That is taking a narrow view of the whole thing, because whenever the question of conceding the workers' demands comes, then the whole gamut of this industry is brought into the picture saying that the employers have got no money; mills are running at a loss; export market has gone down; there is recession in the United States market; so many substitute materials have come into the picture so that the use of jute is going down. All these arguments are brought forward in order to deny the workers their demands. So, as far as these other aspects are concerned the State Government has nothing to do with it. When you are talking about the workers' demands in the jute industry, so many things are brought in connected with that, which are exclusively the concern of the Central Government. It is the Central Government and not the State Government which is looking after these aspects of this industry viz. the exports, the earnings of foreign exchange, giving funds for modernisation of the mills, considering the question of subsidies for exports and the loans are given to these mill owners just as in other industries by the banks and the financial institutions.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

All these questions have nothing to do with the State Government. It does not have the power of control over these. therefore, in this industry for the central Government to take a narrow stand saying; "No, no, you see the appropriate authority to settle the dispute is in the West Bengal Government; and therefore we need not do anything" I think this is not the way in which the interests of the industry as a whole and the interests of the country can be protected. So, I would request the Hon. Minister, when he replies, not to go on repeating there technical and legal arguments, which he has used in the other House.

Now, the other thing, I would like the Minister to hear is that this strike, like the earlier strikes, also was not confined to West Bengal. Of course, West Bengal, as everybody knows, is the biggest centre of the industry and the overwhelming bulk of the mills and the workers are in West Bengal, particularly round about Calcutta. But there are mills in other States also.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (NIZAMABAD) : There are mills in Andhra also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes, in Andhra also there are mills. In Andhra also the Unions have served notice for strike. And what has happened in Andhra is that a meeting was called by the Government with the Mill-owners and the representatives of the Unions. The mill-owners said, 'Don't go on strike. We will give you written assurance that whatever settlement takes place in Calcutta, we are willing to abide by that. In my opinion the Unions should not accept that, but that is the trick they have played. But one of the mills there is owned by the Chairman of the IJMA-- the Chittavalsah Mills.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : After all, what are the demands ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I can mention if you want to know. But, you can know from other papers and documents. I can give you sometimes. I

don't want to recite all the demands here because you are not going to settle the demands here. Demands you have left to the West Bengal Government to negotiate. And only when they are about to settle something, then Mr. Laskar will come into the picture or Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh will come into the picture, saying : "no, no, this is too much burden on the industry. How will they export and how will they recover the losses" ?

All that will come at a later stage. And in Bihar the strike took place, and on the first or second day at Samasthipur the employers' hirelings, the goondas of the employers had attacked at the mill gate and killed one of our union leaders there, they shot him dead.

In Uttar Pradesh, in Kanpur, the U.P. Government lost no time at all in promulgating an ordinance banning strike in the jute industry, making it illegal. The trouble is that the Government in West Bengal is not behaving like that and is not going to behave like that. It is its declared policy that it is not going to suppress the workers' struggles and strikes by force of repression. So, the strike is going on in the mill at Raigarh. In Madhya Pradesh there is a total strike. There is strike in Bihar, in Samasthipur. But the main strike, of course the main centre of the struggle, is in West Bengal.

Sir, I do not want to take too much time with the demands, but I want to talk about a particular aspect of it. One of the main demands as far as the economic demands go is the fact that an agreement was signed at the instance of the West Bengal Labour Minister and an agreement was signed between the unions and the employers in 1979 by which two things were agreed. One was that in this industry, for the workers some systems of scales and grades of pay would be introduced. There are no scales and no grades of pay except for the clerical staff and the mistries of the Engineering Department,

and they together are a very small fraction of the total labour force. For the main labour force which operates the machinery and is responsible for the production in the mill up to this day, there are no scales of pay, there are no grades, there are no annual increments or anything. That pay on which the man enters the mill when he first is appointed is the pay which remains till the day he retires or dies. Sir, you are a trade unionist yourself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Long back.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : And the scales and grades can be given to the clerical staff. I don't grudge that, it is a good thing. But if it can be given to the mistries of the Engineering Department, is there any conceivable reason as to why the main operators of the mill proper should not get any kind of scale or grade? The quarrel is not over the amount. Unfortunately the discussions never came to the stage of discussing the amount. All that was decided was that some system of scales and grades would be introduced. Now, the employers have been saying since 1979 that 'we are not going to implement this.'

The second thing which was decided—it was an award given by the Labour Minister, these people had unilaterally increased the workload on the machines particularly during the Emergency period. Taking advantage of the conditions at that time they recklessly, in mill after mill, increased the workload on the machines, made some workers as it were surplus, and got rid of them. And the existing workers were made to work double or three times the work that they were doing previously. In 1979 an award was given because both parties agreed that 'we leave it to the Labour Minister, let him make an inquiry and whatever he recommends both sides will accept.' And he gave a recommendation that the workload which was existing just prior to the Emergency, first that workload must be

restored to that level. Then, further inquiry will be held to see what is the position. They have refused, they said, 'We will not do it.' This is one of the main things with which this strike is concerned. There are usual things of wage increase and all that which are there because the wages are very low in this industry. But how can you deal with employers who refused to abide by agreements and awards which have been given earlier? But, Sir, at the moment I am not labouring these points because Mr. Laskar is not going to deal with these, he cannot deal with these also, I know. For example, when Shri Raghunath Reddy was the Labour Minister here...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN
 THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY
 (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
 Do not complicate the issue...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am not complicating. But I am trying to educate you because in future you will have to deal with this industry. When Shri Raghunath Reddy was the Minister, he gave an award. He made an enquiry and gave an award about these workers who are known as badliwalas. They are there in the textile industry.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR :
 You know the fate of this award.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes.
 You also know the fate.

Now after five years, again these workers have been left with no alternative but to go on strike. That is a thing on which I am going to say a few words, apart from these demands, the demand of all the unions irrespective of their party attachment or affiliation or whatever it is, is that this industry should be nationalised. If you want to save it from complete ruin, there is no other way but to nationalise it. You do not like the word 'nationalisation'. I know sometimes you say it is a very big thing. You say, how can we do this or that? What does it actually mean? It

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means Government control at three point i.e. the marketing of raw jute, fixation of price for raw jute and then the production of jute goods inside the mills and the third stage being export of finished goods, to the extent that we export still, because now 70% of the jute goods manufactured are not exported and are now sold inside the country and only 30% is exported. At all these three points unless Government has total control, which is another way of describing nationalisation, this industry is doomed; it will go down the hill. The employers are not interested and not in this. Everyone wants to take money out of it and invest that in the fields in which they consider more profitable. They have been doing this along. They always say that the mills are running at a loss. But as I have said on a previous occasion, a very strange thing is happening. When any owner wants to get rid of a mill and sell a mill, he announces that he is not going to run this mill and if anybody wants to buy, he can buy. Then you see so many people come rushing to buy it. Why? If the jute mill is in such a difficult condition that it cannot make profit, why are the people falling over to buy it? They do so because there are a hundred and fifty ways of making money out of these mills illegally by the back door, by black money methods and then not ploughing it back in this industry, but using it in some other States; they can use it and they are using it.

Now a struggle is going on actually between 40 lakh families of jute growers who are very poor people and the six families who are controlling it. These poor people are not only in Bengal. They are in Andhra Pradesh. They are in Assam. They are in Bihar—40 lakh families whose bread and butter depends on growing raw jute, whose prices are kept depressed by the various mills. Then there are workers in the mills...

1. PROF. N.G. RANGA (GUNTUR) :
How many?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Now it has gone down. Those people are being got rid of. Now it may be altogether in the whole of India not more than 2.5 lakhs. They are on the one side. On the other side are six families who are controlling and dominating this entire industry—the Birlas, Bajorias, Kanorias, Goenkas, Bangurs and...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Singhanias.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They are the Mehtas. Singhanias are not there much in Bengal.

There is a struggle now. The Central Government have to make up their mind on whose side they are. Is it to be with these six families or is it to be with these 40 lakhs jute growers and the jute workers? They have to make up their mind. For a long time there is a powerful lobby.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When you have nationalised the coal industry, do you mean to say that this industry cannot be nationalised?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Government can do it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Those days are gone now when there was an absolute private control on this industry. Now they have got a nationalised sector consisting of six mills—National Jute Manufacturers Corporation, for whom we passed a Bill in this House. Under that they are running six mills and one of them is the biggest mill in the industry.

The National Jute mill employs about 14,000 workers. So, it is not something new. It is a question of extending this National Jute Manufacturers Corporation from 6 mills to more mills. It is not a new experiment, something they are frightened of and which they never tried and all that. For whatever reasons, mainly because

these mills were going to be closed, they had to take it over and they had to set up this NJMC. I am not going into the details of how those mills are running. Because that unfortunately is a big disappointment to everybody. It is a different matter. Everybody was hoping that those nationalised mills would set up an example and the management would run much better than the private mills. Unfortunately, that has not happened.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : This is the trouble.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is the trouble but it is not a thing which is incurable. It is curable. We talk too much about workers' participation in management, this and that. But even in those mills which are nationalised, the same type, same pattern and same outlook of management is continuing as in the days of the private owners. There has been no change. What is more? When the negotiations are going on for settling the strike, the representatives of this National Jute Manufacturers Corporation are also invited to those talks. They do attend the talks. They have got nothing to say. Whatever the IJMA people say, they ditto that. Sometimes we ask them : Baba, you are not a member of IJMA. You know, they even joined the IJMA but later on they came out. We said : You are a nationalised undertaking directly under the Central Government. Have you been given any direction by New Delhi as to what attitude you should take towards the workers' demands? But they go on saying, whatever IJMA says, whatever the IJMA agrees to, we will follow. We cannot do anything else. What is this? I do not understand. Even the nationalised mills are not going to carry out those agreements of 1979, introduction of grades and scales and all that. I can understand these Bajorias and Kanodias and companies. They do not want to do these things. But why are the public sector mills under the Centre also doing the same thing and violating those agreements? What are we to tell the public? What are we to

tell the workers? This is how the public sector is discredited thoroughly. If they had taken the courage, if they had been given a directive from here to say, all right : IJMA can do what they like, but we are going to abide by this agreement, it would have put so much pressure on those private owners. They would not have been able to go on resisting like that. But these people have surrendered completely before them. They are just behaving like a tail, you see, toeing the same line of IJMA.

Now, in the field of purchase of raw jutes, it is not that they have not got an organisation. They have got. You know that. The Jute Corporation of India is there. We have discussed it many times in this House. Of course, its operations are totally inadequate. It is a different matter.

They themselves have admitted that they are not able to buy more than about a very small percentage of the crop because they have not got the resources, they have not got the storage capacity and all that. But in principle, I am saying, a public sector organisation of the Centre was set up many years ago, the Jute Corporation of India. And it was said at that time that the purpose of the Jute Corporation of India was to prevent the prices from being depressed below a certain level. If the prices go below that level, then the Jute Corporation of India will step in and buy it on a large scale so that the poor cultivators are helped. But they are not able to do it. They do not do it. And the result is that the private traders and many persons who are benami of the jute mill owners are playing havoc with these poor peasants. These are very poor peasants and they do not have big farms or holdings. Most of them are small people. Most of them sell their crop even before it is ready—it is already sold by agreement. And they sell it at their door-step. They do not have the minimum resources with which they can hold the raw jute until they get a better price. If they try to do that, they will have nothing to eat and

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nothing to their families to eat. Last time, when the subject was debated here, Mr. Shivraj Patil (I am glad, he is present here) who was the Minister in-charge at that time in a way provoked us to say that in Maharashtra if we can have monopoly procurement schemes for cotton, why does not your Government in West Bengal do the same thing in respect of jute? I invited him at that time to say on behalf of the Central Government that if the West Bengal Government puts up a plan, puts up a scheme for direct procurement of jute not by the Jute Corporation of India but by some agency of the State Government, they would help the State Government.

In that-case, will they be prepared to give it sufficient assistance, financial and other assistance? I think, there is no eagerness on any part of the Government here to help the raw jute growers at all.

You know what is happening in the mills. Last year, in August, 1983, we passed two Bills here. One is the Jute-Cess Bill and the other is the Jute Development Council Bill. When we were debating these Bills, jute mills were kept closed by the employers. At that time, those of us who are connected with this industry had no time to think of anything except somehow or other to get the mills opened. It is a terrible business, 21 jute mills lying closed. It means about 75,000 to 80,000 workers are rendered unemployed. They are the poor people from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa. They are the poorest people, the poor agricultural labourers who have no land in the villages or anything. They are working there. They have not been driven out from West Bengal. We do not do this kind of thing in West Bengal. These people are our workers. They are reduced to a condition of absolute helplessness when the mills are closed in this manner, by closures and lock-outs.

Now, at present, I think about 3 or 4 mills are closed. Rest of the mills

somehow or other have been opened by various efforts of the Government and the unions. But you never can say which mill will close down again tomorrow. It depends on the whims of these employers. When we passed the Jute-Cess Bill, we were told that the cess was going to be levied and a fund would be created out of that cess which will be used for certain promotional measures by this industry. While debating that Bill, I had pointed out that among the objects which were stated in the Bill, the type of promotional measures that they intended to take with the help of the fund, not a word was mentioned about the jute growers, helping them to set up some cooperatives or something. Nothing, not a word, was mentioned about that. I mentioned it in my speech at that time. I was just looking up the record. No reply was given about that.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this cess is being collected or not and, if so, how much has been collected and what is the size of the fund. There must be some fund now. I want him to tell us what are those promotional measures on which this fund is being actually used. I had a question whether this money would be used to give export subsidies to the employers—that can be described as promotional measure. Why not? But, as it is, they have swallowed up Rs. 119 crores two years ago. It is not my allegation. Both Mr. Parnab Mukherjee and Mr. Jyoti Basu are on public record that Rs. 119 crores were given to the jute mill-owners because they said that they did not have liquid cash with which to buy raw jute. In order to buy raw jute, this much money was advanced to them. Both these Ministers here and in Calcutta have said publicly that this money was not used in order to purchase raw jute but it was diverted to some other use. No accounts are there. Till today, they have not been taken to task. These are the kind of people you are dealing with.

Now, in the jute industry, whenever they like, they are sealing the looms; they are curtailing the production. They do whatever is necessary to earn quick profits in a short period of time. They did it during the Korean war; they did it during the Bangladesh war. They have ruined the export prospects of this industry also. I have got all those records here. They are doing under-invoicing; they are supplying substandard goods; foreign consumers have complained about defective goods supplied them; their supplies are irregular; they are not making stable supplies and everybody knows how much speculation goes on in this jute market. They are not interested in market research. There are so many types of things which may be manufactured out of jute. We have seen other countries doing it.

18.30 hrs.

(SHRI R.S. SPARROW in the Chair)

The Bangladesh people held an exhibition recently in Calcutta, a few weeks ago and they had exhibited there, among other things, the kind of jute carpets and other goods, household furnishing material, curtains and things, which are beautiful with colours, patterns and things. They can do all this in Bangladesh. But our Bajodias and Kajodias are not interested in these things at all.

We have seen in Vietnam. I was in Vietnam with Mr. Shivraj V. Patil in his company in 1980. That is why I am reminding him because together we saw those things which they make out of jute there including even ladies shoes and ladies handbags and so many kinds of things. But here nothing doing because from time immemorial, from the days of the British, of the Scotchmen who came here from Dundee, they have only learnt how to manufacture either the sacking, to make jute bags of the hessian cloth, and gunnies only and they are not interested in investing money in any kind of diversification or market research

and making any new type of goods or anything, and then they complain that the market is lost to us. The market is bound to be lost. That is why we are saying that there is no hope for this industry unless it is nationalised.

I would like to say that when the demand of the miners working in the coal mines was being raised for the nationalisation of the coal mines, at first, we had the same resistance from the Central Government. They said "How can we take over the coal mines? It is a huge undertaking. We have not got so many resources and it will require a huge apparatus and this and that." The same things which he has said in the other House the other day. But, ultimately by the pressure of public opinion, twice the coal miners all over India went on strike only on this one demand that the mines should be nationalised and taken away from the private owners. I do not subscribe to the view that the way the nationalised undertakings are being run just now is a very big credit to us. No. It is a different question because we know why those things are not run properly. That is not an excuse for giving them back to the private owners.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : That is the fear in this case also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Don't worry. That is not the fear. Fear is something else. Fear is of displeasing these six families. They are good friends of this Government here. And, you see, the elections are coming, Mr. Ranga. It is a very important consideration !

I want to know about the cess, what is the amount of funds which has been built out of the cess, and what are the promotional measures which are being financed by the Cess Fund, if any.

I would also like to know because that is a very topical subject now, what is the total amount of loans given by

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the nationalised banks to the jute mill owners, what is the total amount of funds given by the IDBI and other financial institutions to these mill owners. It has been admitted in our reports here—you can read them... that so much money was given to them in the name of modernisation but, they have never done any modernisation at all. The money is being swallowed up and used for other purposes.

I have not dwelt much on the other demands of the workers which they are fighting for and which are their legitimate demands of their own wages and improvement of their whole wage system and the question of work-load which is a very important question because by imposing higher work-loads, they want to reduce the workers number still further. In fact, one Public Relations Officer of the IJMA, towards the beginning of the strike, has stated in Calcutta that "gradually we want to bring the workers number down to one lakh". That means, another one lakh workers will be pushed out. How? By increasing the work-load and they are demanding that all wages must be linked with production now. 60% of the workers in this industry are already working on piece-rates. They have no minimum wages. They only earn what they make. Whatever they produce they are paid according to piece-rates, 60% of the workers. But the mill-owners are not satisfied. They say that all the other workers also must be made to work on piece-rates so that they will have to work harder, in order to earn the same amount of money. "Therefore, when they work harder, we can save, and we do not need so many people." So another one lakh people can be pushed out in another two to three years time.

This industry, at one time, held a pride of place as our major foreign exchange earner, but it is no longer that now. Much of the lost market, I believe, can be recovered. I have last time quoted figures to show that, while the United States market demand has definitely gone down, the demand for the

Indian jute goods in all other markets, in the markets of the socialist countries, in Africa, in Australia and in other places has gone up, it has not gone down. It has gone down only in the United States, and why it has gone down there, we know.

So, Sir, who is going to look after the interests of this industry? Nobody is bothered. It is for the Central Government to intervene. That is why we want them to intervene. It is not a question of this strike only though the strike has projected very forcefully the demand for nationalisation. Even after this strike is settled, as it will be one day, sooner or later, the problem of this industry will remain, and it is really pathetic to see the way this industry has been destroyed step by step by these mill owners.

Two months' time is going to be up on the 16th of March. I think, this is long enough. The Minister can tell us how many mandays have been lost and how much production has been lost and how much is the value of that production. Naturally, when there is a strike, that happens, and the longer the strike goes on, the more the loss will be. Therefore, it is in everybody's interest that it should be settled as soon as possible. Why should you not lend a helping hand to the State Government? If they tell you that they do not want your help, then it is all right. I do not mind. If the State Government feels that it is in a position just now to negotiate a settlement, it is well and good. We are also trying to help them. But my point is, what is the attitude of the Central Government. It is not a question only of some wage demands or some grades or scales or something like that. The whole gamut of this industry comes into the picture immediately. Your Ministry of Commerce is responsible for that. They cannot wash their hands off the whole thing and say that they have nothing to do with it.

I would end by saying that, I think, the role of this Government has not shown it in a very good light as far as

the mill owners are concerned. The cultivators and the workers are always very much conscious of the fact that the Government at Delhi is very prone to pressures from the IJMA and their friends. The IJMA is no longer the old IJMA. That also I should tell him. He should take some courage. Because there are a number of mills which have gone out of the IJMA, they have given up the membership of the IJMA, they do not want to remain with them. Now there are three groups: there are the mills which are the members of the IJMA; then there are the mills which are not the members of the IJMA; and there is the nationalised public sector group of six mills.

This did not exist when we began working in the jute industry. It was all IJMA. Nobody else was there. Now their internal dissensions and troubles have also split them into three groups. It is easier now to settle the strike if the Government is interested in doing it and it is also much easier now for the Government to come forward with a proper, comprehensive plan for nationalising this industry, for taking it over and running it with the participation and cooperation of the workers which we are prepared to give. I hope they will do it and not look at the strike in such a narrow way only. The strike will not collapse or fizzle out; I can assure you. If there is delay in settling it, the strike will continue. The workers are united and most of them have gone away to their village homes in Bihar and U.P. and told us, 'Do not call us back till there is a good settlement; we are not coming back this time until there is a good settlement.' So, we are fortified by this unity and morale of the workers and the strike will be continued unitedly until it is settled properly. But I would like the bigger question of the industry to be discussed.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) :
मि० चैयरमैन, सर, 193 रूल के तहत जो आज यह जूट का मसला यहां पर उठाया गया है, यह बड़ी कोशिशों के बाद उठाने का मौका

मिला है। बहुत कोशिशों की गई, हर तरह की कोशिश की गई, तब यह 193 के तहत मसला उठाना मंजूर हुआ। यहां पर हमारे आनरेबिल मेम्बर ने जितनी बातें कही हैं, उनमें में कुछ बातें और जोड़ना चाहता हूं। सबसे पहली बात यह है कि सारी जूट इंडस्ट्री को 6 फेमिलीज कंट्रोल करती हैं। ये ब्लेक करती हैं, स्मगलिंग करती हैं और गवर्नमेंट को भी चोट पहुंचाती हैं। उससे लोन लेती हैं और उस लोन में गड़बड़ करती हैं। जूट से जो ये मुनाफा कमाती हैं उससे कहीं रेयम फैक्ट्री, कहीं कपड़ा मिल और इंजीनियरी इंडस्ट्री चलाती हैं।

इन फेमिलियों की यह आदत कहां से हुई? आप जानते हैं कि जब यहां ब्रिटिश सरकार थी तब वे लोग ही जूट इंडस्ट्री को कंट्रोल करते थे और वे लोग यही प्रेक्टिस करते थे। वे लोग गवर्नमेंट भी चलाते थे और जूट इंडस्ट्रीज में जो वर्कर्स थे उनको लोएस्ट बेजिज देते थे। उनको कोई फेसिलिटीज नहीं देते थे। वर्कर्स ने लड़ते-लड़ते उनके जमाने में जरूर कुछ हासिल किया था। उनके चले जाने के बाद देश अजाद हुआ और देश में अपनी आजाद सरकार आई। उसके बाद ही ये 6 फेमिलीज पैदा हुईं। इन 6 फेमिलीज ने उन्हीं से सबक सीखा और उसी तरह से इस इंडस्ट्री को चलाया।

मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। जब ब्रिटिश ओनर जूट इंडस्ट्रीज में थे तो उन्होंने वर्कर्स के लिए बदली का सिस्टम इंट्रोड्यूस किया था। बदली वाले वर्कर्स की कोई परमानेंट सविस नहीं थी, न उन्हें कोई दूसरी फेसिलिटीज थीं। एक लाख से ज्यादा वर्कर्स बदली सिस्टम के तहत रखे हुए थे, बहुत थोड़े से वर्कर्स परमानेंट थे। बदल सिस्टमके तहत रखे हुए वर्कर्स बीसियों वर्ष तक, यहां तक कि रिटायरमेंट तक वे वैसे

[श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर)]

ही रहते थे और वैसे ही रिटायर हो जाते थे। बर्कर्स उस उक्त भी लड़ाई करते थे और देश के आजाद होने के बाद भी उन्होंने लड़ाइयाँ लड़ीं। कांग्रेस की जो सरकारें वेस्ट बंगाल में आईं, विधान चन्द्र राय की सरकार, प्रफुल्ल चन्द्र सेन की सरकार और सिद्धार्थशंकर रे की सरकार ने भी कुछ नहीं किया। क्योंकि ये 6 फेमिलीज इतनी पावरफुल हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स कुछ नहीं कर पाई, बर्कर्स के मामले में किसी किसम का दखल नहीं दे पाई। हम उस वक्त भी आन्दोलन करते थे और सरकार से मांग करते थे। कांग्रेस हुकूमतों के जमाने में भी वहाँ पर स्ट्राइक हुई थीं और बर्कर्स ने कुछ कंसेशंस हासिल किये थे।

मगर जहाँ तक सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का ताल्लुक है, पता नहीं क्यों सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट इन 6 फेमिलीज की राय के खिलाफ काम नहीं करती है जो कि जूट इंडस्ट्रीज को चलाती है, जो मोनोपलिस्ट्स हैं। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने प्रेक्टिकल्ली इन फेमिलीज के खिलाफ कभी इन्टरवीन नहीं किया है। जब कभी हम कहते हैं तो भी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट कोई काम नहीं करती। जब बर्कर्स ने लड़ाई की, स्ट्राइक की, तब जाकर जैसा कि श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने कहा, उन्हें दिल्ली में बुलाया गया। मालिकों ने यहाँ भी ऐसा दबाव डाला कि यहाँ की कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री कुछ नहीं कर सकती। यह मामला कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री का है। वे लोग इस बारे में फैसला दे सकते थे। मैं भी इस मामले के बारे में यहाँ आया था लेकिन यहाँ भी कुछ नहीं हुआ।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो सबसे बड़ा सवाल है वह यह है कि इस इंडस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह इंडस्ट्री फारन मनी अर्न करती है, यह बहुत मुनाफा अर्न करती है। आपको इनकम टैक्स

के डिफास्टर भी इस इंडस्ट्री में सबसे ज्यादा मिलेंगे। इन लोगों ने इतने खाते और रजिस्टर रखे हुए हैं कि ये लोग इनकम टैक्स से साफ बच जाते हैं। इनके बारे में कभी आपने इंकवायरी नहीं की। जब-जब हमने सवाल उठाया कि इनकी इंकवायरी होनी चाहिए कि कैसे ये हिसाब-किताब रखते हैं, कैसे ये इनकम टैक्स बचाते हैं, तब-तब उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। चाहिए तो यह था कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट कोई कमेटी मुकर्रर करके इंकवायरी कराती।

इस इंडस्ट्री में ऐसी हालत है और बर्कर्स के साथ इस तरह का सुलूक आज से नहीं ब्रिटिश जमाने से लेकर कांग्रेस सरकारों के जमाने तक होता आ रहा है और कांग्रेस की सरकारें भी हैल्पलेस बन कर कुछ नहीं कर सकीं। आज जाकर जो चेतना पैदा हुई है बर्कर्सों में और वे अपनी मांग को लेकर खड़े हुए हैं। वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट भी उनको पूरा सहयोग दे रही है। गवर्नमेंट एंप्लायरों को बुलाती है, उनसे बात करती है। रघुनाथ रेड्डी ने अवार्ड दिया, मैं भी उस कमेटी का मेम्बर था, एंप्लायर ने कहा हम नहीं मानते हैं। उस वक्त कांग्रेस की सिद्धार्थशंकर राय की सरकार थी हमने कहा क्या करेंगे, कहने लगे कुछ नहीं होगा। लैफ्ट फ्रंट की जब गवर्नमेंट आई तो उसने साफ तौर से कहा कि इन्क्वारी होगी। ये कहते हैं इन्क्वारी नहीं होगी। किस तरह से ये लोग धांधली करते हैं, किस तरह से करते हैं इसकी इन्क्वारी होनी चाहिए। ये किसानों को बूटते हैं। किस तरह से लूटते हैं। अपने नाम से कम्पनी चलाते हैं और वहाँ बेनामी कम्पनियाँ खोल रखी हैं। गरीब किसान से 25 रुपए में खरीद कर 50 रुपए में लाकर मिल्क में देते हैं। इस तरह से भारी मुनाफा कमाते हैं। बर्कर प्रोटेस्ट करते हैं, लेकिन कुछ नहीं होता। लैफ्ट फ्रंट

की गवर्नमेंट ने इसमें इंटरवीन किया। यह नहीं चलेगा। गवर्नमेंट ने कहा तुम जूट कैसे खरीदते हो जब जूट कारपोरेशन है। जूट कारपोरेशन को कमजोर बनाने वाले भी यही लोग हैं। जूट कारपोरेशन की यह हालत है कि वहाँ पर पैसा नहीं है। कौन सी ताकत ऐसा कर रही है। जूट कारपोरेशन जूट नहीं खरीद सकता। हमारी लैफ्ट फ्रंट गवर्नमेंट ने परमीशन चाही कि हम जूट कारपोरेशन स्टेट में खोलना चाहते हैं, हम जूट खरीदेंगे और मिल वालों को देंगे। मिल मालिकों ने, इन 6 फैमिलीज ने कहा कि हम नहीं मानते और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने रिजेक्ट कर दिया कि नहीं चलेगा। जूट कारपोरेशन वही फंग्सन करेगा। जूट कारपोरेशन की यह हालत है कि वहाँ पर पैसा ही नहीं है। इस तरह से इस इंडस्ट्री की हालत है। अब जब नेशनलाइजेशन करने का सवाल है तो--नाच न जाने आंगन टेढ़ा वाली बात हो रही है। 6 मिलों को आपने लिया, लेने के बाद अब क्यों बाकी मिलों को नेशनलाइज करने में आप नखरेबाजी दिखा रहे हैं। इसका क्या कारण है यह आपको बोलना पड़ेगा। आप गणेश फ्लोर मिल को नेशनलाइज कर सकते हैं जिससे लोगों को तेल मिलेगा और इनको नेशनलाइज नहीं करना चाहते जिससे फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलता है।

इसके डायवर्सीफिकेशन के बारे में भी कुछ नहीं किया गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इस पर कोई रिसर्च नहीं की गई। इससे ज्यादा और क्या बात हो सकती है। वहाँ बस्ते-बोरे बनाओ, कारपेट बनाओ बस यही करो। यह चीज अब नहीं चल सकती है। सरकार है, पार्लियामेंट है तो हम यहाँ पर यह मांग करते हैं कि आप नेशनलाइजेशन करेंगे या नहीं, इस पर आपको क्रेटेगरिकली बोलना पड़ेगा।

इसलिए कि तमाम वर्कर्स इस इशू को लेकर चल रहे हैं। यहीं नहीं किसान सभाओं में किसानों ने कहा है और दूसरे आर्गनाइजेशंस ने भी कहा है। यहाँ तक कि स्टेट असंबली ने यूनेनिमसली रेजोल्यूशन पास किया है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास रेजोल्यूशन लेकर सब पार्टी के लोग, इन्क्लूडिंग कांग्रेस मेंबर्स, यहाँ आए और नेशनलाइजेशन की मांग रखी है। कौन रोकता है। इसको प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास भी सब पार्टियाँ मिलकर गई। इस बात का डिक्लेरेशन करना पड़ेगा कि ऐसी कौन सी ताकत है जो इन 6 फैमिलीज की मोनोपोली को रोक नहीं पाती। यह स्ट्राइक इतनी जबरदस्त है कि इसको 14 यूनियनों मिलकर कर रही है। सिवाय सरेन्डर करने के इस लड़ाई को तोड़ने का और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। चीफ मिनिस्टर के पास भी लोग गए कि हमारा फैसला करवा दो। लेकिन यह पता नहीं लगता कि इन 6 फैमिलीज का अन्डर-ग्राउन्ड ताल्लुक कहां से है, जिसकी वजह से फैसला नहीं हो पा रहा है। यह इतनी बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है, जिसमें ब्रिटिश जमाने से अनफेयर प्रैक्टिस चल रही है। जो लोन लिया जाता है, वह वापिस नहीं होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी थारो इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए। एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनायी जाए जो इसकी पूर्ण रूप से जांच करें। जब बम्बई के बारे में मैंने श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह से कहा तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम इन मिलों का फैसला करायेंगे। ऐसा फैसला करवाया कि सिर्फ 13 मिलों को ही लिया, बाकी को छोड़ दिया। यह पता नहीं सब वर्कर्स को काम मिलेगा या नहीं। सब चीजें लटका कर रख दी हैं। यह सब कुछ श्री सिंह के आने के बाद हुआ है। जूट की भी आल इण्डिया स्ट्राइक है। इसका अब तक फैसला नहीं होगा, यह कंटीन्व्यू रहेगी। हमारी ही नहीं बल्कि सब पार्टियों

[श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर)]

आइ० एन० टी० यू० सी० और बंगाल के सब लोगों की यह मांग है कि इसको नेशनलाइज किया जाए। पता नहीं आप किसके दबाव से डर रहे हैं? बिरला, सिंघानियां कहें तो दूसरी बात है। लेकिन मोनोपोलिस्ट्स को जो एक्सप्लायट्स और स्मगलर्स है, उनको सेफ करना कहा तक उचित है? पैसा लिया जाता है माडर्नाइज करने के लिए, लेकिन दूसरे काम के लिए लगा दिया जाता है। आप कहते हैं कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। सरकार में बंटे हुए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? आपको शर्म आनी चाहिए जब आप किसी चीज पर अमल नहीं कर सकते। अगर आपने इसको इलक्शन का इश्यू बना लिया तो आप विल्कुल नहीं जीत सकेंगे। जो ढाई लाख लोग लड़ रहे हैं, और जिनकी यह फीलिंग है कि सरकार फैसला करेगी, अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो इसका बिहार, यू० पी० और उड़ीसा में बुरा असर पड़ेगा। आइ० एन० टी० यू० सी० के नेता भी यही कहते हैं कि इसको नेशनलाइज करो और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। आप किस-किस की बात सुनेंगे? ढाई लाख आदमी दो महीने से लड़ रहे हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की नहीं सुनियेगा तो किसकी सुनियेगा? क्या सिंघानिया की सुनियेगा? क्यों नहीं आप इस जूट इंडस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज करते? क्या नुकसान है आपका? जे० सी० आई० को बैठा दिया है जो पैसा नहीं देते, सस्ते में बेनामा कंपनियां बनाकर मालिक किसानों को लूट रहे हैं। इसको कौन रोकेगा; मेरी मांग है कि बगैर नेशनलाइज किये यह काम नहीं बनेगा। मालिकों से जब बोरी तैयार करने को कहते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि रेट कम है इसलिये बोरी तैयार नहीं करेंगे। बाहर माल भेजने को तैयार हैं। हम लोग कहते हैं कि बोरियां बनानी पड़ेगी क्योंकि देश का पहले व्याप

करना पड़ेगा। तब जाकर 70 परसेंट वर तैयार हुए हैं। यहाँ जो जूट पैदा होती है उसको हम अपने देश में ही काम में लगा सकते हैं। विदेशों में इसलिये भेजते हैं क्योंकि उससे मुनाफा होता है, और देश में उतना मुनाफा मिल मालकों को नहीं मिलेगा। इस तरह इंडस्ट्री तबाह हो जायगी और तब सरकार को कहेंगे कि आप ले लीजिये। आज मजदूरों की पुकार है, वहाँ की सरकार का प्रस्ताव है, सब पार्टियों ने मिलकर पुकारा है भाग कर कहाँ जायेंगे? आप शैल्टर देंगे इनको।

3 महीने पहले आपने बोला कि कोल माइन्स नेशनलाइज होंगी नतीजा क्या हुआ कि प्राइवेट मिल मालिक मशीनें लेकर भागने लगे। इसलिये जितनी जल्दी हो आप जूट के बारे में अपना स्टैंड ठीक करें। आप इन 6 फेमिलीज की राय पर चलेंगे या देश के किसानों, मजदूरों की राय पर चलेंगे, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की बात मानेंगे? माननीय लस्कर जी से उम्मीद नहीं है कि वह विस्तार से जवाब देंगे, लेकिन इतना जरूर चाहता हूँ कि आपके जरिये मेरी फीलिंग्स सरकार के पास जायें और इस बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी फैसला हो। जब असेम्बली के तमाम मेम्बर रिजिल्यूशन लेकर प्रधान मंत्री के पास आये तो उन्होंने कहा कि कंसीडर करेंगे, तो आप भी बोलेंगे कि फिर कंसीडर करने के लिये कैबिनेट से कहेंगे। क्यों नहीं आप जल्दी फैसला करते? इस रोज-रोज की झंझट से काम नहीं चलेगा। आप मजदूरों का वर्क लोड भी नहीं बढ़ा सकते हो जब वर्कर्स साथ हैं।

22 मिलों को बन्द करके और उनका प्रोडक्शन 9 लाख टन का 14 लाख टन कर कर लिया, और 50,000 मजदूरों को कहेंगे बैठा देते हैं, जब चाहते हैं बन्द कर देते हैं।

इस तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिये रोज-रोज की झंझट से देश और मजदूर को बचाइये, वर्कर्स को उनके डेमोक्रेटिक राइट्स दीजिये और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने जो प्रस्ताव पास किया है उसको मानिये, यही मेरो मांग है।

मैं ब्रिटिश जमाने से इस जूट इन्डस्ट्री के साथ लगा हुआ हूँ, मुझे इसका तजुर्बा है। माननीय वी० सी० राय ने इन मिल मालिकों ने डांटा था कि तुम लो करना पड़ेगा तो उनको भी इन्होंने ऐसी शिक्षा दी कि जाओ तुम क्या करोगे। बोनस जब सबको मिल गया तो इन्होंने कहा कि हम नहीं देंगे। जब विधान बाबू ने कहा कि क्यों नहीं दोगे? तो कहा कि अच्छा 4 प्रतिशत देंगे। यह इतने बदमाश और खूंखार और क्रिमिनल मालिक हैं। आपके फाइनेन्शियल इन्स्टी-ट्यूशन से पैसा लेकर कारोबार करते हैं और मुनाफा लेकर दूसरी इन्डस्ट्रीज लगाते हैं।

टाटा, बिड़ला, बाजोरिया और सिहानिया का बहुत बड़ा मिल कानपुर में है और बंगाल में भी है। क्या किया है उन्होंने कलकत्ता में? ढाई हजार मजदूरों को 6 महीने स्ट्राइक पर रखा। आज उन वर्कर्स का जमाना नहीं है कि जो आप कहियेगा मान लेंगे। एक तरफ वर्कर स्ट्राइक करते हैं और आप हर वक्त लकड़ी लगाते रहें, घोड़े की द्रुम घसीटते रहें। अगर ऐसा करेंगे तो घोड़ा ऐसी लात मारेगा कि 32 दाँत बाहर टूट जायेंगे, जब उनकी समझ में आयेगा। एक दो दिन नहीं लेकिन यह हालत होने वाली है। अगर आपने नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं किया और नहीं बताया तो यही चीज हम सबको जाकर बतायेंगे कि यह हमने बोला है, अब देखें क्या होता है? पत्थर के सामने तो बहुत चिल्लाये हैं, देखें पत्थर हिलता है या नहीं। अगर नहीं हिलता है तो तुमको हिलाना पड़ेगा।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : सभापति महोदय, देश की बहुत बड़ी समस्या पर आज यह सदन विचार कर रहा है। एक तरफ लाखों मजदूरों के जीवन का सवाल है तो दूसरी तरफ इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था का सवाल भी हमारे सामने खड़ा है। अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद से लेकर आज तक हमारी जूट इन्डस्ट्री की जो स्थिति रही है वह इस देश के राजनीतिज्ञों से अच्छी नहीं है, लेकिन 14 यूनिट्स ने और वहाँ की प्रदेश सरकार ने जो राष्ट्रीयकरण का मामला उठाया है, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सवाल से बचकर भाग नहीं सकती।

वहाँ का किसान, मजदूर और दूसरे संगठन बम्बई के कपड़ा मजदूरों की तरह जूट मजदूरों को मरने नहीं देंगे, मुझे ऐसा विश्वास है। मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि बंगाल में महाराष्ट्र की तरह सरकार नहीं है कि पूंजीपतियों के इशारे पर मंत्री और मुख्यमंत्री मजदूरों को मरने देंगे और मुख्यमंत्री बंगाल में यह आदेश देंगे कि इस कारखाने के मजदूरों पर गोली और लाठी चलाओ। वहाँ यह नहीं होगा, बल्कि मजदूरों को प्रोटेक्शन देकर राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग को और ज्यादा मजबूत करायेंगे। यह सरकार इस बात को अच्छी तरह समझ जाये वरना बंगाल की सी० पी० आई० के लोगों के साथ एन्टायर अपोजीशन मांग करती है कि जूट कारखाने के मजदूरों के साथ सरकार पर दबाव देकर राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग को मंजूर करवायें।

आज 40 हजार मजदूर जो कच्चा जूट पैदा करता है, उसके सामने संकट है। अगर कारखानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ तो कारखानों के मजदूरों का खून चूसकर जो 6 घराने करोड़पति और अरबपति होते जा

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

रहे हैं, अब इस हड़ताल के बाद वहाँ के पूंजीपति अगर कारखाने चलाने की बात नहीं करते हैं तो बंगाल की धरती से एक भी पूंजीपति बाहर भागने नहीं दिया जायेगा। उनको वहीं मजबूर किया जायेगा कि यहीं घोषणा करके जाओ, सरकार बाद में करेगी, लेकिन पूंजीपति से दबाव देकर यही कहलवायेंगे कि राष्ट्रीयकरण सरकार करे या न करे, मजदूर इन कारखानों को संभालेंगे।

आज वहाँ की स्थिति बहुत भयानक है। यह सही है कि वहाँ की सरकार मजदूरों की भवहेलना नहीं करेगी, 40 लाख के करीब किसान हैं जो कच्चा जूट पैदा करके इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में नया अध्याय जोड़ते हैं। आज देश के सामने अर्थ-व्यवस्था का संकट है और मजदूरों की तनख्वाह का प्रश्न है, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी किसानों और मजदूरों के हित में होगा वही फैसला केन्द्र सरकार लेगी? मैं नहीं समझता कि वहाँ के मुख्यमंत्री श्री ज्योतिवसु और मार्क्सवादी पार्टी के लोग किसानों और मजदूरों के साथ विट्टे करेंगे। विट्टे का सवाल नहीं है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार को यह चुनौती है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार इस उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने पर मजबूर होगी। वहाँ के मजदूरों की हालत दयनीय है। उनको बोनस समय पर नहीं मिलता, वैजिज एक्ट के मुताबिक बँज नहीं मिलती, वर्षों तक उनसे कैजुअल लेबरर के रूप में काम कराया जाता है, उन्हें अपनी मेहनत का पैसा नहीं मिलता मार्क्सिस्ट क्रांतिकारी लोगों की सरकार इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उन्होंने उचित कदम न उठाया, तो वहाँ के पूंजीपतियों को तो बुरे

दिन देखने ही पड़ेंगे, इस सरकार के लिए भी वह मौत का कारण बन सकता है।

मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ। हमारा विश्वास संसदीय प्रणाली में है। लेकिन अगर पूंजीपति लाखों करोड़ों मजदूरों का खून चूसते रहेंगे, तो पूंजीपतियों का हस्र जो भी हो, लेकिन पूंजीपतियों को संरक्षण देने वाली यह सरकार ज्यादा दिन तक जिन्दा नहीं रह सकती। हम वर्किंग क्लास, सर्वहारा वर्ग, रेवोल्यूशनरी आगनाइजेशन, पैजेन्टरी और लैंडलेस पैजेन्टरी को युनाइटेड करके बंगाल की धरती पर हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजीवाद और पूंजीवाद को संरक्षण देने वाली सरकार के खिलाफ अंतिम लड़ाई लड़ेंगे।

मैं पूरे आपोजीशन की तरफ से बंगाल के सांसदों को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के मजदूरों और किसानों को भूखों नहीं मरने दिया जाएगा। अगर जरूरत पड़ी, तो हम दूसरे प्रदेशों से अनाज और पैसा इकट्ठा करके वर्किंग क्लास के पीछे खड़े होंगे, लेकिन मजदूरों को झुकने नहीं देंगे। मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ और इस सदन में घोषणा करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पार्टी का एक एक सिपाही उन मजदूरों के साथ खड़ा होगा। अगर सरकार ने लाठी गोली चलाने की कोशिश की, अगर उसने वर्किंग क्लास के नेताओं को मरवाने की कोशिश की, अगर उसने पूंजीपतियों के इशारे पर हड़ताल की तुड़वाने की कोशिश की, तब भी हड़ताल नहीं टूटेगी, मगर पूंजीपति और यह सरकार जरूर टूट सकते हैं।

हम मांग करते हैं कि आर्डिनेंस जारी करने के बजाए इस सदन को विश्वास में लिया जाए और नेशनलाइजेशन करने के लिए विशेषक लाभें जायें। लेकिन जब इस

देश की सब पार्टियाँ यह माँग करती हैं कि देश और मजदूरों के हित में जूट इंडस्ट्री का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए, तो सरकार कहती है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण कोई हल नहीं है। ये दो तर्क देने वाली और दो जुवान बोलने वाली सरकार इस तरह नहीं चल सकती। यह सरकार अपनी मर्जी से सड़ी-गली इंडस्ट्रीज लेकर पूंजीपतियों को करोड़ों रुपए दे देती है आज ढाई लाख मजदूर और चानीस लाख किसान, पूरा बंगाल, वहाँ के जन-प्रतिनिधि, वहाँ के अवाम का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली सरकार कहते हैं कि जूट उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए। तब भी अगर सरकार जूट उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करती, तो देश के साथ इससे बड़ा धोखा और जनतंत्र के लिए इससे बड़ा और कोई खतरा नहीं हो सकता। जनता की इच्छा और आकांक्षा का पालन करना सरकार का धर्म है। इसलिए मैं माँग करता हूँ कि वह जूट के राष्ट्रीयकरण की घोषणा करे।

ये पूंजीपति फिनांशल इन्स्टीट्यूशन्ज के करोड़ों रुपयों का गलत इस्तेमाल करते हैं। जब उनकी मशीनें बेकार हो जाती हैं, तो वे अपने पैसे को दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज में डाइवर्ट कर देते हैं और फिनांशल इन्स्टीट्यूशन्ज से उन्हें फिर रुपया मिल जाता है। इस पर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिए। यह जनतंत्र कैसा है कि देश के अवाम तो छोटे-छोटे जुर्म में जेल में बन्द कर दिए जाते हैं, लेकिन करोड़ों रुपयों का धोखाला करने वाले, मजदूरों को बेजिज, बोनस और प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा मारकर अपने पेटों को बढ़ाने वाले पूंजीपतियों को जेल में डालने के लिए कोई कानून नहीं बनाया जाता है। सरकार को ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिए कि इस तरह के अपराध करने वाले जूट कारखानों के मालिकों को जेल के

सीखचों के पीछे डाला जा सके। सरकार इन कारखानों की पूरी जांच करवाए और जिस पूंजीपति ने कोई धोखाला किया है, उसको पकड़ कर जेल में भेजा जाए।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : सभापति जी, बहुत सी बातें यहाँ पर कही जा चुकी हैं इसलिए मेरे लिए कुछ अधिक कहना बाकी नहीं रह गया है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो मसला है वह बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है और दो महीने स्ट्राइक को हो रहे हैं और एकोनामिक टाइम्स ने भी अपने 3-8-83 के अंक में यह लिखा था :

“The drastic cut in production of jute goods by the mills owing to critical fibre shortage, has led to retrenchment of 60,000 “badli” workers constituting about 25 per cent of the workforce engaged by the jute mills.”

तो उस समय से यह मसला चल रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय से लेकर अब तक सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या-क्या कार्यवाही की है? इन मिलों को चलाने के लिए, मजदूरों की समस्याएँ हल करने के लिए या रा-मैटीरियल को मोहैया करने लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या किया है? जहाँ तक रा-मैटीरियल का सवाल है, मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि एकोनामिक्स टाइम्स ने 16-2-83 को लिखा था :

“It is also true that the management has not cared to go in for modernisation inspite of the soft loan schemes framed by the financial institutions. By failing to modernise, mills have opted, to retain the present cost structure of manufacturing operations and this would prove to be a costly mistake/error on their part. They have ignored the need for updating

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

technology and diversifying their product lines through vigorous R & D necessitated by the advent of synthetic fibres."

यह बात उस समय लिखी गई थी जिससे साफ जाहिर है कि जो पैसा आपने उनको दिया उसको वे मिल की मोर्डनाइज करने के लिए या माल को बाहर से मंगाने के काम में नहीं लाए बल्कि उस पैसे को उन्होंने दूसरे कामों में खर्च कर दिया।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी यहां पर अभी पूछ रहे थे कि उनकी मांगें क्या हैं। उनकी कोई बड़ी मांगें नहीं हैं एक तो नेशनलाइजेशन की मांग है और कुछ वेजेज की मांग है। यह सारी मांगें भी अखबार में छपी हैं और उसको यहां पर पढ़ने की भी जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि एक साल में जूट इन्डस्ट्री को ठीक स्थान पर लाने के लिए, ताकि मिलें बंद न करनी पड़ें और देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था चौपट न हो इस मिलसिले में सरकार ने क्या प्रयत्न किए हैं, वह बताने की कृपा करें।

इस सम्बन्ध में मिल-ओनर्स और वर्कर्स को बुलाया हो, कोई रिलीफ दी हो इस काम के लिए, या कोई दूसरी बातें की हों, आपस में बैठकर बातचीत की हो, तो वह बताने का कष्ट करें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि यह मसला स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से ही संबंधित है। जूट को बाहर से लाना, रा-मैटीरियल बाहर से लाना, मिलों को पैसा देना या जो इम्पोर्ट का काम है वह तो आप ही कर सकते हैं। मैं अधिक न कहकर यही कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां हजार दो हजार मजदूरों का सवाल होता है वहां भी आप

मैनेजमेंट को टेक-ओवर करते हैं—चार-पांच साल में मैंने यहां पर यह बात देखी है और इससे पहले दूसरों ने भी देखा होगा। आज सवाल लाखों मजदूरों का है, जिसमें कि जूट ग्रोअर्स करीब आधा करोड़ के लगभग हैं, जो स्टाबिंग स्थिति से गुजर रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इनकी हालत को सुधारने में आप कितना वक्त लगायेंगे या सोचने में, जो पूंजीपति है, छः परिवार, कहीं उनका ख्याल तो रात में आपको नहीं आ जाता है। वे बाधक हैं। क्या बात है? यह समझ लीजिए, आप चाहे उनका कितना ही ख्याल करें, चुनाव के दौरान आप उनसे पायदा उठाना चाहते हैं, व्यक्तिगत तरीके से, लेकिन ये छः परिवार क्या और भी दस-बीस परिवार हैं, जो आपकी सरकार को गिराने से रोक नहीं सकते हैं।

हम लोग अभी दार्जिलिंग गए थे। वहां की लुकसन टी एस्टेट और मैपैशाक टी एस्टेट, इन दोनों का मैनेजमेंट टेक ओवर था, पांच साल गुजर गए हैं। वहां के कर्मचारियों ने बताया कि अब उसको वापिस करने की सैन्ट्रल लेवल पर बात-चीत चल रही है, जबकि करोड़ों रुपया उसमें इन्वेस्ट किया जा चुका है, उसका डबेलपमेंट करने के लिए। हमको पता लगा कि यह बात प्रणव मुखर्जी साहब क यहाँ से क्लीयर हो चुकी है और अब श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह, जो इन्डस्ट्री मिनिस्टर हैं, के यहां फाइनल होने के लिए पड़ी हुई है। कहीं वे छिटो न कर दें तो हम सब लोग मारे जायेंगे। करोड़ों रुपया लगा हुआ है, लेकिन अब उसको वापिस करने का विचार किया जा रहा है। इसके बारे में मैंने नियम 377 के अधीन इसको उठाया था। बाद में फिर उसका टेक ओवर एक साल के लिए और बढ़ा दिया गया।

यह जरूर है कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता आपके हिसाब से उतनी काबिल नहीं होंगे, जिसने कि आपको यहाँ सरकार में बैठाया है, लेकिन अब उसकी बुद्धि इतनी विकसित हो गई है कि वह अब हर बात को समझ लेती है और फिर वह आपको माफ नहीं करेगी। यदि आप पूँजीपतियों के बल पर सरकार बनायेंगे तो इस देश को आप फिर गड्ढे में ले जा रहे हैं और किसी दिन आप भी गड्ढे में गिर जायेंगे आप उससे बच नहीं सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुरजोर शब्दों में अपील करता हूँ कि आप ह्यूमेनिटेरियन प्राइन्सिपल्स पर आ जाइए, इन वर्कर्स के परिवारों को बचाने की ओर ध्यान दीजिए। चालीस-पचास लाख किसान सफर करें और सरकार यह कह दे कि यह तो स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, तो क्या आप अपनी जिम्मेदारी को पूरा कर रहे हैं। मैं इतना कहने के लिए भी मजबूर हूँ कि आप हिन्दुस्तान के मिनिस्टर बनने के लायक नहीं हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप मेरी इस बेअदबी को माफ करेंगे। मेरे दिल में दर्द है, इसलिए मैं ऐसी बात कह रहा हूँ। आप इस समस्या को सुलझाइए। आप सक्षम हैं। यदि नैशनलाइजेशन से मसला हल हो सकता है, तो नैशनलाइजेशन करिए। यदि आप समझते हों कि नैशनलाइजेशन में देरी होगी तो कोई और सोल्युशन निकालिए और इसको तुरन्त हल करिए। ताकि तुरन्त उसको रिलीफ मिल सके और मिले काम करना शुरू कर दें, जिससे हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ-व्यवस्था चौपट न हो। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (BARASAT) :
Sir, the long drawn strike of the jute

workers has brought into sharp focus certain basic economic issues and also the weaknesses of the Government of India's policy. It does not only reflect the weaknesses of the Government of India's policy but also makes abundantly clear the anti-labour policy of the Congress (I) ruled States.

The House has debated on many occasions about the vital position which this industry occupies today in our economy. I had also occasion to point out that. I do not like to dilate on that. But one point that we should take note of is that although this industry occupies such a vital position in our economy, the Government of India never tried to identify the reason of the maladies from which this industry is suffering. It is not necessary for me to give a long lecture about it. I would only like to point out that the maladies are because of the following reasons namely, siphoning of the funds of the jute mills by the owners to some of the industries which they consider profitable one. The management of the jute industry has all along shown apathy towards modernisation. The jute industry or the economics of the industry has resulted in deprivation of the jute growers affair and remunerative price of the jute. The management's policy has all along been marked by serious exploitation of the jute workers. These are in short the reasons which have led to the present position of the industry.

It would be quite relevant to mention that the jute workers' strike is not just a strike like that of other industrial workers. Unfortunately, the Government of India has not yet been able to understand the basic meaning of it. It is not merely the question of redressing certain grievances of the workers. The workers today are fighting for a very important economic issue of the nation as a whole as to whether the jute industry would remain a viable industry, an industry earning foreign exchange and as an important artery of our economy. That is the main issue involved. Of course, there are

[Shri Chitta Basu (Barasat)]

other industrial issues—no less important those are. I do not minimise their importance from the point of view of workers. Why should the Government of India not take into account this very basic fact that the jute industry is to be saved? In order to save the jute industry, the industry is to be freed from all these maladies. And these maladies are because of the reasons that the industry is in the grip of six monopoly families in our country. Jute workers know it very well that this industry cannot be modernised and their exploitation cannot be ended. The jute growers also know that their deprivation cannot be done away with unless this industry is saved from the clutches of the monopoly houses.

19.24 hrs

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the chair)

The Government of India does not understand this very important thing, which the workers understand, the peasants understand and other sections of the people understand. I do not say that they are not educated enough or they are not informed enough to know all these things. They are very much informed about it.

The reason is that they are hand in glove with the monopoly houses which has been very ably projected by Comrade Indrajit Gupta. Therefore, my question is how long this Government will pursue the pro-monopoly policies in our country even at the very cost of our economy. Apart from the demand for the implementation of the agreement of 1979, apart from the demand for providing or ensuring full employment, apart from doing away with the badli system of workers, etc., the workers have raised a very fundamental issue before the nation as a whole and this House owes it to the workers that House also responds properly and this House can respond properly by supporting the cause of nationalisation which we are doing now. Therefore, I make a strong plea that since the

Government of West Bengal has demanded nationalisation, since the West Bengal Legislative Assembly passed Resolutions twice for the nationalisation, why does the Government of India remain indifferent? Does it mean that we represent the same people there in West Bengal? If the West Bengal Legislative Assembly passes the Resolution, should not the Government of India's attention be drawn to it and should it not act accordingly? Does it not add to the strain between the Centre and the State? Does it not amount to neglecting whatever the people of West Bengal say and the foreign exchange which you are utilising?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They cannot neglect all.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : They are doing so.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, they cannot neglect all from West Bengal. They have to take somebody from there.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : They are doing it. They are neglecting it very much. Therefore, I want that the Government of India should respond properly. The Central Government has also got some responsibility as an employer. It is not only the Bajorias and Goenkas and Birlas and the Singhanias who are the employers, you also happen to be an employer but you are behaving in a way which cannot be distinguished from that of the Birlas, Tatas, Goenkas, etc. etc. As a trader you might always imagine that the Government should become an ideal employer. Here the question of ideal employer is not at all. They are towing the line these six families are going. This is shameful on the part of the Government that they have got no independent thinking, no independent way, independent of these monopoly houses but they are just doing what they are saying.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Instead of nationalisation, why cannot you ask for joint sector—both Central and the State Governments?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Let them do it, we have got no objection. If they feel that the joint sector would, for the time being, be an appropriate step, then let them come forward with that proposal...

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is for his thinking, fifty-fifty.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I think we shall have no objection if the Chairman's view is accepted by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He shares my view.....

(Interruption)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond harbour) : We do not have the money, therefore, we do not want it...

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you do it in West Bengal, we can do in Tamil Nadu also. That is why I am suggesting.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Have the Government of India over said any word to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, which is their own Government for banning the strike ?

Now they keep mum even against a Government which has banned the strike, which is permitted under the Industrial Disputes Act. Even against the Chief Minister of the Congress (I) Government of UP, who has taken that extraordinary step to ban the strike of workers, they have no words to say.

Lastly, I want to know whether he is aware of the fact that lakhs and lakhs of rupees, which have been deducted from the salaries of the jute workers for years together, have not been deposited in the provident fund. Does he know anything about it ?

Therefore, the jute workers of India are to be congratulated by this House that they have taken up the very issue that we have been raising here for years together as the representatives of the people, to bring about a reversal of the economic policies of the Government and force the Government to abandon the pro-monopoly economic policies, which they have been following against lakhs of jute workers all these years.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is the work of the trade unions. After political independence, we have to work for economic independence.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : This is what the jute workers are fighting for. I am very grateful to you that some comments have come from your lips.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am refreshing some of my speeches in the olden days.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : When the Kanpur jute workers were fighting on an issue, which is agreed as a national issue, the Congress (I) Government there declares strike as illegal and the Government of Bihar shoots down the workers. Therefore, it is not necessary for me to dilate on the subject. I would only appeal to the House that when the jute workers are fighting for a great economic cause in the interest of the nation, the entire House should respond to it properly, and the Government can respond to it properly and appropriately if they accept the proposal of nationalisation of the jute industry, which alone can save the industry, save the farmers and also insulate our economy from foreign influence.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Since we believe in majority rule, when they are in a minority in democracy, the minority should accept the majority. So, the Minister should be guided by the opinion of the majority.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (PANSKURA): Except the Minister, the whole House is of one unanimous view.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): In a way, I welcome this debate here, which is of a short duration, because I feel that this will help us to achieve the goal. What is the goal at the moment? As I said earlier, when my friend was speaking it should be the endeavour of all of us to see that the strike ends and the workers go to work and production starts, because there is no doubt that this a very vital industry, which occupies a very significant position in our national economy. Those who have participated in the discussion today, most of them are from the eastern area. So, they are aware of fact how this industry is linked up with a large number of workers and lakhs of families are involved in it. That is why I appeal to all of them that we should not do anything, when those talks and negotiations are going on, which are in a delicate stage.

The Chief Minister of West Bengal also is looking into the problem. He also wants that something should come out very early. We also hope and expect that very soon some understanding will be reached and that the dispute will be resolved. That is why I say rest of the questions like nationalisation can be thought of up later on. This is not the end of everything. But today what I want is that these talks which are going on, where the West Bengal Government itself is involved in both the Ministerial as well as in the official level and are holding series of bipartite and tripartite talks with the mill management and the workers union to find an amicable solution and an end to the strike. We all know that already jute goods approximately worth Rs. 2.7 crores we are losing daily because of the strike. This is a gigantic loss to the nation. It is also a loss to the workers definitely.

One point they are alleging is that the Central Government is not anxious to see that the strike ends. This is an entirely wrong allegation. We are very keen to resolve the dispute over the charter of demands and hope that the strike is withdrawn and a negotiated settlement is reached as early as possible. But as you all know the whole thing comes under the IDA and the Government which is concerned there is the State Government of West Bengal. So, they are trying to resolve it. Whatever assistance is possible, we are ready to give. In fact, I can inform the Hon. House and the Hon. Members that our concerned Minister, the Commerce Minister, has also sent a telex message to the West Bengal Chief Minister on 21st January 1984 saying that he will be very glad to extend all cooperation towards resolving matters for ending the strike at the earliest. The Chief Minister has been requested to indicate specific areas requiring the Commerce Minister's intervention so that the necessary assistance is extended in the matter. So, we are very much in it and we are ready to assist them to come to an early understanding. Therefore, my appeal to all of you is not to do something which can delay the matter.

One point which the Hon. Members were insisting in their speeches was about nationalisation. As regards nationalisation, it is found that all the unions have not supported the demand for nationalisation. According to the present policy of the Government, the take-over or nationalisation of an industry is the last resort for reactivating the sick industry. The Government's role is primarily to monitor and co-ordinate measures for the revival of the sick units coupled with the assistance from the banking and financial institutions which are primarily responsible to take remedial measures, inclusive of financial and managerial restructuring of the units. I can tell you that the question of the finance and other things which may be possible to manage, but what about the managerial aspect?

You cannot just take over something suddenly, when you cannot manage it. We cannot see that situation. Therefore, the Government has to take a serious view and think seriously before taking such a step. The Government has already nationalised six jute mills and formed National Jute Manufactures Corporation. There is no proposal at present to nationalise the entire jute industry.

Another point raised was that the Raghunath Reddy Award has not been implemented. I think the Hon. Members were very vociferous on this point. I think Shri Gupta knows it. But I must again inform the Hon. House that it has been demanded by the Trade Unions that the Raghunath Reddy Award on Badli Workers in the jute mills should be fully implemented and thereafter all the badlis should be made permanent. This subject matter, which was long sub-judice, was ultimately taken up for final hearing by the Hon. Calcutta High Court on 8th January, 1981.

And the Calcutta High Court held that the decision of Shri K.V. Raghunath Reddy is without jurisdiction and therefore quashed. So, this is the position and therefore, it has not been possible to implement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Who went to the court ? Is it the employees ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Naturally. Who else will ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I have already said that we are really

interested to see that this is ended. And no point about which you have also mentioned, I think, is : Why our nationalised jute mills are also not in a position to implement the awards and other things ? Sir, you know very well that this had just come in 1980 and at that time when the awards were given, they were not a party to that. This is a fact. Since the Labour Unions are the same in public sector as well as private sector, and since NJMC had all along been associated with negotiations by the Government of West Bengal, it was thought prudent not to initiate separate negotiations between NJMC and the Union which might have retarded the progress of negotiations apart from bringing incongruousness and other things. That is why we have not encouraged that part because the Unions are the same both in public and private sectors.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is it your instruction to the NJMC that in these negotiations they should just ditto whatever the IJMA says ? What is your direction on this ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : It is never our position. But the Government of West Bengal associated these people in the discussions. So, they are discussing, and while discussing going on, I don't like to go in details into these things. The awards and other things were given before. But this is not the time when we should discuss all these things. Let us all hope that they come to an understanding.

These are the two main points about nationalisation and awards, and I don't think any other points are there. Some

[Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar]

members have said about the industry as a whole. As I said, it is not the time now, this has been discussed several times in the House.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : What is the out come ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : The only thing I can say is that I hope within a very short period there will be some understanding and this strike will be withdrawn, and I think it is not at a distant future.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Do you save the industry ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : How to save the industry--tell me something about it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 a.m.

19.42—hrs. :

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 9, 1984/Phalguna 19, 1905 (Saka).
