

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



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Thursday, April 12, 1979/Chaitra 22,
1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

महाराष्ट्र सरकार से नई रेल लाइनों के लिए
प्रस्ताव

* 702. श्री गंगाधर भप्पा बुरोडे : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें महाराष्ट्र सरकार से नई रेल
लाइनों की कोई सूची प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो तन्मन्वन्धी ध्योरा क्या है :
श्री०

(ग) उस पर सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही
करने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री० मधु इण्डवते) : क से (ग).
एक विवरण सभा-पत्रक पर रख दिया गया
है :

विवरण

(क) से (ख). पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान
समय-समय पर महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा नीचे लिखी
नई लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए सुझाव दिये गये हैं—

1. बाणी—बनाका
2. मानिकगढ़—बान्दूर
3. ग्रामला—गुज गांव
4. धुले—नारदाना
5. भमरावली—नरखेड
6. कोल्हापुर—पणजी
7. बुगुस—प्रादिलाबाद

बाणी—बनाका रेल लाइन का निर्माण-कार्य
पहले ही शुरू कर दिया गया है जब कि मानिकगढ़
श्री० बान्दूर के बीच नई रेल लाइन बिछाने का काम
चालू बित्त वर्ष में शुरू कर दिया जायेगा व अन्य
प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया गया है, लेकिन धन की
कमी तथा प्रस्तावित लाइनों पर संभावित यातायात
की ध्यान में रखते हुए फिलहाल उन्हें निर्माण-
कार्यक्रम में शामिल करने का विचार नहीं है ।

जिन रेल लाइनों के निर्माण का काम तेजी से
चल रहा है, वे हैं :—पश्चिमी घाट—कोंकण रेलवे
के एक भाग के रूप में प्राप्त से रोहा तक नई बड़ी
लाइन और बसई रोड—दीवा बड़ी लाइन । मराठ-
वाड़ा क्षेत्र में मनमाड-परभनी-पुत्रेली बैजनाथ खण्ड
के ग्रामान परिवर्तन की व्यापक योजना के एक भाग
के रूप में, मनमाड—श्रीरंगाबाद मीटर लाइन के ग्रामान
परिवर्तन के काम में भी तेजी लायी जा रही है ।

श्री गंगाधर भप्पा बुरोडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
विवरण पढ़ने के बाद ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सभागृह
श्री० महाराष्ट्र के एम० पी०जी की गुमराह करने के बावते
यह विवरण दिया गया है । महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने
गन दो सालों में जो वहाँ के एम० पी०जी के साथ सीटिंग
की है और हम को जो यादी दी है, उसमें 28 नई
रेलवे लाइनों का सुझाव दिया गया है जब कि इस
विवरण में मिनिस्टर गाह्व ने 7 नई रेलवे लाइनों का
सुझाव दिया है । मैं ऐसा मसझता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर
गाह्व का स्टेटमेंट मेम्बर को डिकटेंट नहीं कर सकता ।
यह उन की आजादी का सवाल है । तो मैं मिनिस्टर
गाह्व को यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ, श्री० क्या
यह सही है, कि मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद हाऊम के
सामने जो उन्होंने अपना पहला स्टेटमेंट दिया था,
उम में नई रेलवे लाइनों को लेने का एक फाइटीरियन
दिया था । वह फाइटीरियन अगर उनको याद है, तो
महाराष्ट्र में क्या कोई भी पिछड़ा हुआ विभाग ऐसा नहीं
है, जहाँ पर इण्डिपेंडेंस के बाद रेलवे लाइन नहीं आई ?
ऐसा कोई विभाग महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाड़ा विभाग में है ?
इस के बारे में मैंने गन दो वर्षों में मेमोरेण्डम दिया
है और साथ ही क्वेश्चन भी दिया है और एक
अनन्टाई क्वेश्चन के बारे में मंत्री महोदय का रप्लाई
है कि मराठवाड़ा की बीड हल्का में इण्डिपेंडेंस के बाद
एक भी नई रेलवे लाइन नहीं आई है, एक भी
किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन नहीं है । वह पिछड़ा हुआ
इलाका है, इण्डिपेंडेंसी बैकवर्ड है । केवल फाइनेंस
नहीं है, इस वास्ते नई रेलवे लाइन नहीं ला सकते ।
इस के माइने यह है कि जो फाइटीरियन दिया है,
उस का कोई मतलब नहीं है । अगर आपको फाइटी-
रियन के लिहाज से फाइनेंस कर के, जमा कर के
वहाँ रेलवे लाइन आनी है और आप के पास फाइ-
नेंस नहीं है, तो फिर जो फाइटीरियन आप ने
दिया है, उसका क्या मतलब है, इस का ज वाब
मंत्री महोदय दें ।

प्र० मधु बच्छवते : पहले तो मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र के माननीय सदस्य को गुमराह करने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। मैं महाराष्ट्र से आशा है और मैं जानता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र के लोग कभी भी गुमराह नहीं हो सकते और आप भी नहीं होंगे। महाराष्ट्र को भी गुमराह नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि हम में प्रिविलेज का इण्डेन जागू है। माननीय सदस्य का जो फेडरेशन प्रश्न के जवाब में दी है, अगर उस को ठीक ढंग में वे पढ़ें, तो पाएंगे कि महाराष्ट्र का जो पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, वहाँ हम लोगों ने प्राथमिकता दे कर काम शुरू किया है। महाराष्ट्र में मराठवाड़ा और कोणकण का जो हलका है, बिदर्भ का जो हलका है, यह सब इंडियन है और जिन लाइन का मैंने जिक्र किया है जैसे वर्णा में इनाम, वहाँ काम शुरू कर दिया गया है। वहाँ पर सीमेंट के प्लांट शुरू करने के लिए काम हो रहा है और मानिकगढ़-चांदूर, यह भी बिदर्भ का हलका है, चन्द्रपुर का हलका है, जो पिछड़ा ममसा जाता है और वहाँ पर आदिवासीयों की काफी तादाद है। वहाँ पर तीन सीमेंट प्लांट बन जाते हैं, तो लोगों का काफी फायदा होगा। उन की भी हम लोगों ने प्राथमिकता दी है और धूम्र में आदिवासीयों के बारे में भी हम लोगों ने कुछ फैसला किया है। आपने जान कर यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि आशा-राधा और बसाई रोड से दोबा में गांधी राय गाज कवर्णन भी करेंगे और वहाँ पर बड़ी आदान बनाई जाएगी। इस के अलावा मनमाड-भोरंगाबाद लाइन के आमान परिवर्तन के काम का भी प्राथमिकता दी है। हम लोगों की नीति यह नहीं रही है कि बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर परियोजना ले लें और छोटी सी राशि हर योजना में लगाएँ और जल्दी ही धन बहाव करते रहें कि काम पूरा हो जाए। हमारी नीति यह है कि जिन चीजों को अलैबट करें, उस पर पैसा खर्च करें और जल्दी से जल्दी उस को पूरा करें, उस के लिए टाइम लिमिट फिक्स करें और इन पिछले 22 महीनों में मैं गवं के साथ यह कह सकता हूँ कि जिनकी योजनाएँ हमने रेलवे की ली, उन के लिए जो तारीख तय की थी, उस के तीन महीने पहले ही हम ने उन को पूरा किया है और हम इस से हम काम करने वाले हैं।

श्री गंगाधर श्याम बुरादे : जो जवाब आपने उस से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि मंत्री महोदय मराठवाड़ा पिछड़ा हुआ है और खास कर उस्मानाबाद डिस्ट्रिक्ट और भी पिछड़ा हुआ है, वह मानने को अभी तैयार नहीं हूँ। अगर तैयार होते तो जो नई रेलवे लाइनें ली हैं उन में उस को प्रिफरेंस दिया जाना। उस के बाद, छोटी लाइन जहाँ तक हो सके, लाने को उन्होंने कहा है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि लाटोर से परली बिल्कूल छोटी लाइन है और महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने अपने सुझाव में उस को दिया हुआ है। हमको जो सूची दी है, उस में वह लाइन है, हो सकता है कि मिनिस्टर साहब को वह न मिली हो। तो लाटोर से परली वाया अम्बोजोगा यह जो छोटी लाइन है और इस का संबंध भी हो चुका है, तो क्या इसको लेने को संझी जी तैयार हैं? साथ

ही यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस साल जो स्पीच हाऊस के मानने मिनिस्टर साहब ने दी थी, उस में पेज 18, पैरा 36 में कहा हुआ है कि पहले तो जो प्रोजेक्ट रेलवे लाइन थी, वे इंडस्ट्री-ओरियन्टेड रेलवे लाइन होती थीं, लेकिन अब एपीकल्चर ओरियन्टेड रेलवे लाइन होगी। इस विहाज से बोड डिस्ट्रिक्ट और उस्मानाबाद डिस्ट्रिक्ट जो हैं, वे एपीकल्चर-ओरियन्टेड इलाके हैं। तो इस ढंग के तहत क्या मिनिस्टर साहब यह सोचना चाहते हैं कि एपीकल्चर ओरियन्टेड लाइन के विहाज से जो सुझाव दिये हैं उन लाइनों को वे प्रेफरेंस देंगे, और भोलापुर-उस्मानाबाद-बीड-भोरंगाबाद, परलीबीड-नगर-बोम्बे, नातूर से परली वाया अम्बा जोगाई लाइनों को प्रथमियन देंगे?

प्र० मधु बच्छवते : श्रीमान, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि मूल प्रश्न जो पूछा गया है वह नयी लाइनों के बारे में पूछा गया है। अभी उन्होंने कई लाइनों का जिक्र किया। मराठवाड़ा एक पिछड़ा हुआ हलका माना गया है। इसको पिछड़ा हुआ मानने के बाद अगर इन रोजन को छोड़कर एक-एक और लाइनों की जानकारी शुरू करेंगे तो जो काम हमने अपने हाथ में लिये हैं वे पूरे नहीं होंगे। जो काम हमने अपने हाथ में लिये हैं उन को पूरा करने के बाद मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपने अपने सुझाव दिये हैं हम उन पर जरूर ख्याल करेंगे।

श्री केशवराव घोंडगे : मद्र साहब, मैं आनरेबल रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो साल के पहिले महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने जिन 28 नयी रेलवे लाइनों की सिफारिश भेजी है उन के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी? इस के बारे में आपने जबाब नहीं दिया। इसी तरह मैं वहाँ के लोगों की मनमाड से मुदखेड और आदिलाबाद तक शङगेज लाइन की मांग के बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? दूसरे गंगाखेड से बोधन और नान्देड से उदगीर की नई रेलवे लाइनों के बारे में जो कई माचों से वहाँ के लोगों की न्यायिक मांग है उन के बारे में उस पिछड़े इलाके में क्या काम शुरू करके आप वहाँ के लोगों को इन्साफ देने वाले हैं? वहाँ के लोगों के इस बारे में क्याब को आप कब तक पूरा करने वाले हैं?

प्र० मधु बच्छवते : श्रीमान, केशवराव जी जब सड़े होते हैं तो वे जो सवाल पूछने वाले हैं उस को मैं पहले ही जान लेता हूँ। उन्होंने आज भी वही सवाल पूछा है। जो सवाल उन्होंने पूछा है उसका जबाब मेरा बही रहेगा। जिस परियोजना को हम ने हाथ में लिया हुआ है पहले उसको पूरा करने दीजिए। उस के बाद अन्य लाइनों के बारे में सर्वे करने पर विचार करेंगे। क्रमशः हमको काम अपने हाथ में लेना है। जो काम हाथ में है उसको पूरा करने के बाद दूसरा काम हाथ में लेना है।

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: May I know from the hon. Minister when the various new constructions taken in hand will be completed?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as construction of new railway lines is concerned, we fix up the time target for every line. And so far, fortunately for us and unfortunately for our critics, we have been able to complete all the projects in time. For instance, there is one particular route i.e. Apta—Roha line. By coming March, we will be able to complete it upto pen. As far as Basai and other areas are concerned which fall in the constituency of the hon. Member, the work is going on expeditiously. In fact, it is going on at a higher speed than has been prescribed and I can assure him that within the time table that we have fixed, we will be able to complete that.

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1978 से 28 फरवरी, 1979 तक सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के किन उद्योगों में हड़तालें और तालाबंदियां की गईं; और

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 में श्रमिक संबंधों को सुधारने के लिये क्या उपाय किए गए?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Complete information on strikes and lockouts for the entire period of 1st April, 1978 to 28th February, 1979 is not available. On the basis of provisional information received so far the total number of strikes occurring from April, 1978 to February, 1979 is 2009 strikes and 263 lockouts. A statement showing the names of those public and private sector establishments, where strikes and lockouts accounted for a time loss of 50,000 mandays or more, is laid on the Table of the House.

वर्ष 1979 के दौरान हड़तालें तथा तालाबंदियां

* 704. श्री मनमतराम जायसवाल :

श्री दुर्गा शर्मा :

क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्रो निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्जाने वाला एक विवरण समा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(b) The situation is under the constant watch of the Government. The Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and in the States, continues to make efforts, to minimise work stoppages, through informal mediation, conciliation, adjudication or arbitration, as necessary, under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements.

Statement

Names of establishments where major strikes/lockouts (continuing or terminated during 1st April, 1978 to 28th February, 1979) involving a time loss of 50,000 or more mandays since the beginning of the dispute.

S. No.	Name of State/Union Territory/Sphere/Establishment	Sector
1	2	3
(A) 1st April, 1978 to December, 1978 (P)		
	Andhra Pradesh (Central Sphere) Chief Executive, Nuclear Fuel Complex, Moulali, Hyderabad	Public
	Bihar (Central Sphere) Amlabad Colliery of M/s. B.C.C.L., P.O. Bhowra (Dhanbad)	Public

1	2	3
	<i>Bihar (State Sphere)</i>	
3	Bata India Ltd., Mokama, Patna	Private
4	Rohtas Industries Ltd., and Ashok Cement Ltd., Dalmianagar	Private
5	Abrak Establishment, Giridih	Private
	<i>Karnataka (State Sphere)</i>	
6	The Devangere Cotton Mills Ltd., Post Box No. 15, Pala Badam Road, Gadog	Private
	<i>Kerala (State Sphere)</i>	
7	Muppilkundai Estate, Trichur	Private
	<i>Maharashtra, (Central Sphere)</i>	
8	The Chairman, Dock Labour Board, Bombay and Chairman, Bombay Port Trust	Public
	<i>Maharashtra (State Sphere)</i>	
9	Cable Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay	Private
10	Carbide chemical Co., Bombay	Private
11	The Premier Automobiles Ltd., Thana	Private
12	The Central India Spg. & Wvg. Mfg. Co. Ltd., and the Empress Mills, Nagpur	Private
13	Bajaj Auto Ltd., Akurdim, Poona	Private
14	Parle Products Pvt. Ltd., Tajpal Road, Near North Crossing, Vile Parle (East), Bombay	Private
15	The Premier Automobile Ltd., (Kurala and Wadlashed), Bombay	Private
	<i>Rajasthan (Central Sphere)</i>	
16	Khetri, Dariba, Chandamari & Kolihan Mines of H.C. Ltd., Khetrinagar	Public
	<i>Tamil Nadu (State Sphere)</i>	
17	Madras Coats, Ambasamudram	Private
18	Tiruppur Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Tiruppur	Private
19	Ten Textile Mills in Goimbatore	Public
20	Southern Switchgear Ltd., Madras	Private
21	All Bleaching and Dyeing Factories in Farur Taluk	Private
22	Sun Paper Mills Ltd., Cheranmahadevi	Private
	<i>Uttar Pradesh (State Sphere)</i>	
23	All Hosiery Units at Kanpur	Private
24	M/s. Hind Lamps Ltd., Shikohbad	Private
25	M/s. Jain & Super Tube Co. Ltd., Ghaziabad	Private
26	45 units of Bangle Industries in Ferozabad	Private
27	M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur	Private
	<i>West Bengal (Central Sphere)</i>	
28	145 Collieries under M/s. E.C. Ltd.	Public
	<i>West Bengal (State Sphere)</i>	
29	Graphite India Ltd., Durgapur—3, Burdwan	Private

1	2	3
30	Hind Refractories Ltd., Durgapur-1	Private
31	Bata India Ltd., Bata Nagar, 24 Pgs.	Private
32	Marwari Relief Society, Ravindrasharam, Calcutta-7	Private
33	The Shalimar Rope Works Ltd., 39, Shalimar Road Howrah	Private
34	Hindustan Motors, Uttarpara, Hooghly	Private
35	Reddar Rubber Mtg. Co., 92, Main Road, Calcutta-59	Private
36	Aukland Jute Co., Jagadal, 24 Pgs.	Private
37	M/s. Usha Sewing Machine Works, 183, Prince Anwarsha Road, Calcutta-68	Private
38	Prem Chand Jute Mills, Changail, Howrah	Private
39	Nakarapara Jute Mills, Ghosury, Howrah	Private
40	National Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Belur, Howrah	Private
41	Howrah Jute Mills, 493, G.T. Road, Howrah	Private
42	Ly Ox Machinery Ltd. 104, Vitanagar Main Road, Calcutta-67	Private
43	Kolay Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Kankinara, 24 Pgs.	Private
44	Meghna Mills Ltd., Jagadal, 24 Pgs.	Private
45	Naihati Jute Mills, Co., Naihati, 24-Pgs.	Private
46	Usha Automobile Engg. Ltd., 2, Ram Gopal Ghose Road, Calcutta-2	Private
47	Eastern Spinning Mills, Pirgacha, Kadambagachi, 24-Pgs.	Private
48	M/s. Kannoria Jute Mills, Howrah	Private
49	Stone Plant Electrical (P) Ltd. 16, Taratolla Road, Calcutta-53	Private
50	G.E.C. & A.E.I. Works-I, Taratolla Road, Calcutta	Private
51	National Co. Ltd., Sainkrail, Howrah	Private
52	North-Brook Jute Mill, Baidyabati, Hooghly	Private
53	Weaverly Jute Mill (K.B.L.) Sec. Shamnagar, 24-Pgs.	Private
54	Kinson Jute Mills, Titagarh	Private
55	M/s. Usha Fan Industries, Bansdrani, 24-Pgs.	Private
56	Wool Combers of India Ltd., Jagadal, 24-Pgs.	Private
57	Kesoram Refractories, Kulti, Burdwan	Private
58	Small Tools Co. of India Ltd., A.D.C. Bangalore Road, Calcutta-54	Private
59	Orient Steel and Industries Ltd., 6, G.T. Road, Lilloah, Howrah	Private
60	Baranagar Jute Factory, Baranagar, 24-Pgs.	Private
61	National Pipes & Tube Co. Ltd., Shamnagar, 24-Pgs.	Private

1

2

3

Delhi (State Sphere)

62 Metal Forging (P) Ltd., Ph. I, B-17, Mayapuri Indl. Area, New Delhi . . . Private

(B) January & February, 1979 (P)

Kerala (State Sphere)

1 Coir Spinning Establishment in Trivandrum District . . . Private

West Bengal (Central Sphere)

2 Eastern Coalfields Ltd., Dighergath, Burdwan. (All the establishments numbering about 124) . . . Public

(P)—Provisional and based on the returns/information received in the Labour Bureau upto 16-2-79 for 1978 and upto 31-3-79 for 1979.

श्री धनन्तराम जायसवाल : आपकी मालूम होगी कि पोर्टे स्ट्राइक हुई जिस में करीब पांच श्रमिक का हमारी एक्सपोर्ट में को नुकसान हुआ और अग्निशक्ति को देखा जाये तो 150 करोड़ हो जाएगा। फिर जूट की स्ट्राइक हुई और पचास करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ। कोल बैल्ट में, बिजली के क्षेत्र में सब में स्ट्राइक हुई हैं। अभी अभी इतिला मिली है कि एक तरफ तो आप फटिलाइजर इम्पोर्ट करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हालत यह है कि मामरूप कारखाना जो फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन का है उसको गोदाम भर गए हैं माल से और उसको प्रोडक्शन बन्द करना पड़ गया है और चार पांच दिन से उसका प्रोडक्शन बन्द पड़ा है। जूट की हालत यह हो गई है कि बोरे किसानों को अपना धरने के लिए नहीं मिल रहे हैं। न मालूम वह कहां चला गया है और बोरे बन भी रहे हैं या नहीं बन रहे हैं। सारी स्थिति को देखते हुए क्या आपने उन कारणों की जांच की है जिन की वजह से स्ट्राइक की नौबत आती है? क्या यह भी सब है कि उन में से एक कारण यह भी है कि एक दफा एजिटेशन होता है, कुछ मांगों के बारे में एग्जीमेंट हो जाता है और उस पर धमक नहीं होता है और एग्जीमेंट को एक्सीक्यूट कराने के लिए, उस पर इम्प्लेमेंटेशन करवाने के लिए मजदूरों को फिर स्ट्राइक करनी पड़ती है। पोर्टे वगैरह में ऐसा ही हुआ है।

एक ही इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर चाहे प्राइवेट सैक्टर की हो या पब्लिक सैक्टर की जैसे जमशेदपुर और राउरकेला हैं, मैनेजमेंट और साधारण वर्कर के एमालूमेट्स, वेजिज वगैरह में जमीन आसमान का फर्क होता है और पाम्यस लिविंग जो है उसकी वजह से हार्ट बनिंग होती है क्या यह भी सही नहीं है। वर्कर्स पार्टिसिपेशन की बात भी है मैनेजमेंट में। मजदूरी वगैरह बढ़ाने की बात भी है ये सब कारण हैं। मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या आपने इन सब कारणों की जांच की है और क्या ये सब कारण आपकी ध्यान में आए हैं जिन की वजह से स्ट्राइक होती है यदि हां तो आपने क्या कार्रवाई की है इस तरह के कारणों को दूर करने के लिए?

MR. SPEAKER: Broad policy questions should be reserved for other debates, not in the Question Hour.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, the hon. Member referred to some strikes and stoppages of work which have taken place in the recent past. In answer to his main question I did refer to the total loss in terms of mandays. His Supplementary questions primarily referred to the causes of such stoppages of work and strikes. I can assure him, Sir, that the Government is constantly studying the causes of industrial unrest. As the hon. Member said, the causes mainly relate to demands for increase in wages or dearness allowance and complaints regarding conditions of work. There are also occasions where delay in the implementation of awards leads to unrest. The hon. Member also referred to the disparity of wages and ostentatious living being one of the causes for unrest. Sir, as far as the last point he mentioned is concerned I have already stated in the House that the Tripartite Committee which was appointed to study the question of workers' participation in management has completed its work and on the basis of the recommendations of this Com.

mittee, the Government proposes to introduce the necessary legislation to ensure effective participation of workers in management.

श्री अनन्त राम बायसवाल : मैंने पूछा था कि राउरकेला और जमशेदपुर दोनों में एक ही तरह का उत्पादन होता है और मैनजमेंट भी दोनों का मिलता जुलता है। लेकिन एक तरफ मैनजमेंट और दूसरी तरफ वर्कर्स की तनख्वाहों में जमीन आसमान का फर्क है, एम्प्लॉयमेंट में जमीन आसमान का फर्क है, इसकी वजह से बड़ा हार्ट बनिये होंता है। इतकी घटाने की लिए क्या कोई कार्रवाई की जाएगी ?

जागन जैसे देश को आप में। यहाँ पर स्ट्राइक नाम की कोई चीज नहीं रह गई है। यहाँ के मजदूरों के मन में यह बात बैठ गई है कि पीदावार बढ़ा कर ही उनकी हालत में सुधार हो सकता है। मजदूर पीदावार बढ़ाने में अपना प्रिस्टोज़ समझते हैं। अगर वे लाल फीता भी शत्रु पर बांध कर आ जाते हैं तो मैनजमेंट वहाँ का इतना संवेदनशील है कि यह फीता नहीं करता है और शर्म के मारे भाग जाना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों के कुछ दमते माल में एक दो बार क्या आप जापान भेजेंगे ताकि वे वहाँ को हालत देख कर भाएँ और हम गरीब देश का ये मजदूर लीजें कुछ सलाह कर सकें ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, I have already answered his question about disparities in wages and incomes. This is a matter which is engaging the attention of the Government as is known to the hon. Members and efforts are being made to ensure that the disparities are reduced and the proportion between the minimum and the maximum is such as does not lead to further unrest.

On the second point that the hon. Member raised about the situation in Japan, it is well-known that strikes are very uncommon in Japan and there is a feeling among the workers there that work is necessary to increase productivity and wealth, and to have their legitimate share in the profits that accrue from increase in productivity. I am not, however, sure whether a very big country like India with such a large number of workers can solely depend on sending a number of workers from here to Japan so that they may come back imbued with the same ideas

and inspired by the same ideals.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for every question hour hon. Minister has answers, but no action and perhaps no remedy. For example, he has never realised that the effectiveness of constitutional machinery in resolving the labour disputes reached so low. For example, in Dhanbad we have got the Central Labour Ministry as the biggest establishment and you will be surprised to know that out of three tribunals—tribunals are meant for resolving strikes and lock-outs—one is a national tribunal and only one has got no judge. I have referred the matter several times...

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly come to the question.

SHRI A. K. ROY: They have got the Mines Safety Department. No officer is there. The Regional Labour Commissioner's Department is there, but two of the Assistant Labour Commissioners are absent. So, in view of all these things, may I know from the hon. Minister what action is going to take so that all his constitutional machineries for resolving labour disputes operate well? He should not give only answers, but he should take action and find some remedy.

MR. SPEAKER: This will be a suggestion for you.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: If you rule so, Sir, I will not answer.

MR. SPEAKER: If you don't answer, I won't come in your way.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: No, Sir. The hon. Member started by saying that I only answer. I do not know how to answer without answering. Sir, there is no doubt that the Government must take steps to ensure that the facilities provided by the constitutional machinery are fully available to the workers to settle their disputes. However, Sir, the hon. Member was not right in

saying that in the Directorate General of Mines Safety there are no people and in the Industrial courts there are no judges. This is a total exaggeration. There may be some occasions when vacancies arise and they are not filled up immediately because there are due processes which have to be gone through. There may be delay.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Out of three tribunals, one has got no judge.

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot either way admit or deny.

SHRI A. K. ROY: He knows it. I talked to him and he gave the answer. He expressed his inability and regret and helplessness. What more do you want? And now he is side-tracking it. For two years, out of three tribunals one has no judge. Is there any explanation for that?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The hon. Member said that I gave expression to my regret and helplessness, and the hon. Member has given expression to his anger and indignation. But, Sir, the matter is...

SHRI A. K. ROY: I want to know whether it is a fact or not.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The fact can only be stated if an answer is given. Sir, this question about tribunals has been raised in this House before and answered in this House before and it has been admitted that there have been occasions when there has been delay, but at the moment it is wrong to say that the tribunals are not manned.

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Sir, the hon. Minister has given the reply to question 704. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, there is a factory in my constituency, the South India Sugars Ltd., which was closed for more than one month due to labour dispute. I don't find that name in this list. I would like to know why it has been deleted.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I said in answer to the question that there have been more than 2,000 cases of strikes. It was not obviously the expectation of hon. Members that 2,000 names would be given. Therefore, I used my discretion and gave the list of cases where more than 50,000 mandays have been lost. Perhaps the strike that the hon. Member refers to does not qualify to come under this category.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 705—
Mr. Hari Vishnu Kamath.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The Senior Minister is not here, Sir. I hope the Junior Minister will do well enough.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not well. He has sent me a letter.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I hope he will get well soon.

Namibian Independence

*705. **SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Reuter report, datelined New York that the U.N. Plan for Namibia's independence, negotiated by USA, UK, Canada, France and West Germany is on the verge of collapse, and that talks to overcome hurdles in the way of implementation of the Plan would be held shortly in New York;

(b) the detailed contents and provisions of the aforesaid Plan;

(c) whether India has been invited to the talks;

(d) if so, who will represent our country at the talks;

(e) whether a cease fire has been declared in Namibia as a prelude to pre-independence elections; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (f). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Government's attention has been drawn to press reports suggesting a possible collapse of the Namibia's Settlement Plan authored by the five Western Powers, namely, the USA, and U.K., Canada, France and West Germany. Details of the Plan are set out in U.N. Security Council document No. S/12636 dated 10th April 1978, a copy of which is available in the Lok Sabha Library and a gist of which was widely published in the press.

The U.N. Secretary-General has been making energetic efforts with a view to implementing the Plan on the basis of the relevant U.N. Resolutions. However, progress in regard to implementation of the Plan has been obstructed by the intransigent and unreasonable attitude of the Pretoria regime. The main hurdles in the way of implementation of the Plan are believed to be differences among the parties concerned on the question of composition of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) and the question of monitoring of SWAPO bases outside Namibia. With a view to resolving the differences on these and other pending issues the Western five proposed the so-called "Proximity Talks" in New York to which they invited the Foreign Minister of South Africa, the President of SWAPO and the Foreign Ministers of the Frontline States of Southern Africa and Nigeria. One round of talks took place on the 19th and 20th March, 1979 and further talks are expected. The question of India being invited to these talks does not arise.

Pending the resolution of the outstanding issues in regard to the implementation of the U.N. Plan for Namibia, no cease-fire has yet been declared in Namibia.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The South African regime, on this issue of Namibian independence, has persistently been recalcitrant, refractory and, as the statement says 'intransigent' also. Is it not a fact that over a year ago the United Nations (the initiative of India, adopted a Resolution (right) at the instance and initiative of India, adopted a Resolution calling for oil and arms sanctions against this regime...

MR. SPEAKER: Embargo.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Yes, embargo. But it proved ineffective because certain western powers, in cover, collusion with South Africa, sabotaged and scuttled those sanctions, and even the Soviet Union, the self-styled leader of the so-called socialist camp or bloc of the world, has been carrying on, in Crypto Communist, rather pseudo-communist fashion, a flourishing diamond business with South Africa? If so, what action do the Government propose to take in the United Nations to get that Resolution implemented?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I may assure the distinguished Member of this House Mr. H. V. Kamath from Hoshangabad that, to the best of my ability, I will try to satisfy him, but I do not know how far.

MR. SPEAKER: Preliminaries are meant only for questions, not for answers!

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: The Hon. Member from Hoshangabad would kindly remember that at that important meeting of the Security Council, when the Resolution was passed, calling for arms embargo I was also present there, within the periphery of the United Nations. It was a great day of joy and satisfaction, particularly for the Government of India, though the Resolution was not complete, according to our wishes as embargo on trade was not accepted. We wanted that it should be much more stronger and wider.

The Hon. Member also knows that the Resolution which was passed by the Security Council suffers from a lot of infirmities and one of the infirmity is, as he says, the absence of an implementing machinery. But this is a fact: this is the situation. So, all along, the Government of India and also able Members like him, of the delegation to the United Nations—the team of the Government of India—have been constantly championing the cause of the liberation movement and freedom of the Southern African countries, and also trying to introduce drastic measures so that embargoes on sale of arms, oil, scientific and nuclear cooperation, trade and economic cooperation are imposed and implemented ruthlessly. But, as the Hon. Member knows—and I agree with him—this has not been the case so far. But, at the same time, we should not lose hope. We will continue or renew our efforts with doubled vigour.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:

The first question itself has not been answered as to which are the western powers which have sabotaged these sanctions and also about the Soviet Union carrying on a diamond business with South Africa.

MR. SPEAKER: He either does not know or does not want to say.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:

Is it not a fact that today South Africa is economically and militarily the strongest power on the African continent, is also on the verge of nuclear capability and, as such, it is intoxicated with power and is carrying on, and indulging in severe repression, brutal repression of the freedom-fighters in Namibia? And that being so, has the Government got the facts with regard to the repression carried out by the colonialist, fascist, racist regime of South Africa in Namibia with regard to the persecution of freedom fighters? What steps Government proposes to take in concert with the other like-minded nations to arrest the process and

then accelerate the pace of holding the United Nations supervised pre-independence elections in Namibia scheduled for this year?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:

The hon. Member knows that the elections were actually scheduled for last year, not this year. And that was on the basis of the agreement arrived at between the 5 Western Powers, the Secretary-General and also the representative of South Africa and SWAPO. But unfortunately the racist regime in South Africa is opposing the agreement on points and interpretation on one pretext or the other. On 19th and 20th March, 1979, the UN Secretary-General had called again a meeting and the meeting was initiated by some of the Western Powers—of those powers who were party to this agreement. The meeting was held between those 5 Powers, the President of SWAPO, The Foreign Minister of South Africa and Foreign Minister of Frontline State of South Africa and Nigeria.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH.

India was not there.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:

India cannot be there because India was not a Frontline State. The talks took place on 19th and 20th March 1979 and further talks are expected. The outcome of this talk is not known. We have got the latest information which says that nothing very positive has emerged from this discussion. But at the same time we are informed that the South African Foreign Minister has gone back to South Africa and later he will inform the Secretary-General about his country's views on the meeting which took place.

DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: The hon. Minister has just now said that the agreement to hold the election was between SWAPO and the Western Powers and the U.N. Secretary-General. SWAPO was all the time pressing for holding the elections but the Pretoria regime was

against that and the Government of Pretoria had said that no election should be held unilaterally. But in spite of the resolutions passed by the United Nations in regard to arms embargo and for economic sanction, they have not been implemented but they have flouted the resolutions with the help of Western Nations. In view of the stalemate which is going on for the last one year, whether the Government of India proposes to take any initiative under the provisions of the U. N. Charter to precipitate this matter so that an early decision is taken?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: As the hon. member is aware, the Government of India is not losing any initiative on this matter. Though we are not a member of the Security Council, we have taken part in the debate of the Security Council. We have, a number of times, said that some drastic measures need to be taken, because we feel, as the trend goes, that the racist regime in South Africa is not inclined to come to any reasonable settlement in that area. Therefore, we are taking the initiative and will continue to take it. We have also created world opinions. The multinationals who are investing tonnes of money they should be stopped from doing that also.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It is quite clear that in spite of all these talks about mediation by the western nations on Namibia, there is going to be no ordinary political solution to the problems of Namibia. It is quite clear that the talks are on the verge of the point of collapse and the SWAPO has said that it will step up its liberation struggle in the guerilla fashion. I would like to know whether the Government of India is going to give both moral and material support to the SWAPO guerillas fighting for the independence of Namibia from the racist regime of Mr. Vorster.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: These questions have been replied,

and answered in this house, a number of times. Once again, I would like to inform the hon. member that India is committed to give full support: moral, political, material and financial for the liberation movement of Southern Africa and the liberation forces who are in the Front Line States.

श्री गौरी शंकर राय : मान्यवर, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जबकि सरकार ने साऊथ अफ्रीका के लोगों की आजादी के लिए सभी प्रयास किये तो क्या सरकार नयी परिस्थिति में जबकि सिक्वोरिटी काउंसिल के सारे प्रयास विफल हो गये हैं, उसका कोई आर्डर एक्जीक्यूट नहीं हो सका है, उस स्थिति में इस बात की अप्रुआई करेगी कि युनाइटेड नेशंस की जनरल असेम्बली का विशेष अधिवेशन बुलाया जाए ? क्योंकि अब तक जो समय निर्धारित था इस मामले में, वह समाप्त हो गया है। क्या सरकार इस बारे में प्रयास करेगी कि इस मामले में युनाइटेड नेशंस का विशेष अधिवेशन हो और वह गौर करे क्योंकि सिक्वोरिटी काउंसिल का आर्डर एक्जीक्यूट नहीं हो सका है ?

श्री सरेन कुषू : यह बात एक मुद्दा के स्तर पर है। माननीय सदस्य को मालूम ही है कि प्रायो दो स्पेशल अधिवेशन हो चुके हैं। अब इस के बारे में प्रायो बल कर देखा जाएगा कि क्या होगा।

Displaced Employees of Central Road Transport Corporation

*707. **SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) had Government issued any directive to all the Government and Semi-Government departments and organisations to absorb displaced employees of Central Road Transport Corporation; and

(b) is Government aware that most of the employees of Central Road Transport Corporation are still unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). All State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Shipping and Transport and State

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Road Transport Undertakings were requested to absorb the former employees of CRTC. As a result of Government efforts 588 employees out of a total of 1108 employees have already been rehabilitated.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : श्रीमान् यह सवाल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस सदन को पता होगा कि सेन्ट्रल रोड ट्रान्स्पोर्ट कारपोरेशन के बारे में चौथी लोक सभा की पब्लिक ग्रण्डस्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट भी की जिस में यह बताया गया था कि उस में काफी लासिज और मिसमेनेजमेंट है। इस के बारे में श्रावोचना भी की थी। 1969-70 में यह रिपोर्ट आयी थी। उसके बाद एग्जन् टेकन रिपोर्ट भी आयी थी। मैंने इन दोनों रिपोर्टों को देखा है। उनमें ज्यादातर इस्टेन सेवमान के बारे में कमेटी ने नुकतापीनी की है। 1977 के मूक में श्रीर जनवरी के धन में सेन्ट्रल रोड ट्रान्स्पोर्ट कारपोरेशन भंग करने के बाद यह नोटिस निकाल दिया गया कि सीस तारीख से यह कारपोरेशन बंद होगी। 26 तारीख को यह बात बताया गयी, यानी रात दिन का ही नोटिस दिया गया। इस कारपोरेशन के बन्द करने से वहाँ काम करने वाले सब मजदूर बेकार होने में आ गये हैं। बम्बई के बैस्टन जोन में कोई लासिज नहीं थे। वहाँ के मजदूर सेबर कोर्ट में गये और वहाँ से 29 तारीख को इंजैकन आर्डर ले आये। इन इंजैकन आर्डर के बावजूद यह बन्द करने में आयी है। मैं जानना चाहूँगी कि जब बैस्टन सेवमान में किसी प्रकार के लासिज नहीं थे यह अच्छी तरह से चल रही थी, 50 क्रेडिबल वहाँ पोप ने होनेट किये हुए जो कि अच्छी कंडीशन में वहाँ मौजूद थे, तब भी इन्में क्यों बन्द कर के वहाँ के मजदूरों को अनाम्प्लाइट कर दिया गया? डिसप्लेस कर दिए गए। उन मजदूरों का जो बकाया है, उनको जो प्रोवर टाइम का पैसा नहीं मिला है या बाकी बकाया पहा है उसके बारे में अभी तक कुछ क्यों नहीं किया गया है? छ: ओ एम्प्लायोज अभी भी है जिन को एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मिला है, उनके बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है?

श्री बाबू राम : यह बात कि कमेटी ग्रान पब्लिक ग्रंडस्टैंडिंग ने यह सिफारिश की थी मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि यह सही बात है। जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है सिफारिश यह थी कि इस कम्पनी को बाइंड थप कर दिया जाए और जहाँ तक हो सके उसके स्टाफ को रिट्रिबिलिटेड किया जाए। मैंने फिगर दे दी हैं। 1108 में से 588 का पहले ही पुनर्वास कर दिया गया है। बाकियों के बारे में भी हम ने लिखा है कि उनको मामलों पर भी और किया जाए।

जहाँ तक इंटरेम रिस्लीफ या दूसरे रिस्लीफ का सवाल है जिन को रुल्स के मुताबिक दिया जा सकता था उनको दिया गया है और जिन को नहीं दिया जा सकता था उनको नहीं दिया गया है। हमने यह भी लिखा है कि अगर यह मामला एग्जुटिवेशन में ले जाना चाहते हैं तो इसके बारे में एपीमेंट करें। ड्राफ्ट एपीमेंट यूनिउन का दिया गया लेकिन उन्होंने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। कम्पनी बाइंडिंग अप स्टैज में

है। कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट के सामने यह मामला पेश है। फाट कैसिस यूनिउन के लीडर्स ने फाइल किए थे। चार कैसिस उनके खिलाफ और कम्पनी के हक में पेशे गए हैं। बाकी चार कैसिस अभी पैडिंग हैं। जाहिर बात है कि उनके साथ कानून या रुल्स के हिसाब से कोई ज्यादाती नहीं हुई है।

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : बैस्टन जोन में किसी प्रकार के लासिस नहीं थे। वहाँ पर पचास बीहकलख गुरु कडिशन में थे और उनको बालू करने के लिए मजदूर आग्रह करते हैं। यहाँ नई सरकार बनने के बाद 29 अप्रैल को हम बम्बई के पांच एमपीज 0 ने लिखकर पटीमान दी थी कि बैस्टन जोन के बारे में विचार किया जाए। पटीमान का कोई जवाब मिनिस्टर की तरफ से नहीं आया। अभी दो महीने पहले एक जवाब आया है। बैस्टन जोन सीसिस में नहीं था, तब उसको बन्द क्यों किया गया?

1967 से उनका प्रोवर टाइम का बकाया पहा हुआ है। कोर्ट में जब मामला गया तो हाई कोर्ट ने कहा कि कागजात साए जाए। इसके जवाब में कहा गया कि कलकत्ता के कागजात थे। फिर इमिटे किया गया तब बताया गया कि बँधे गए हैं। रिकाई ही अवेलेबल नहीं है। यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का कारपोरेशन है। क्या यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि मजदूरों का पूरा बकाया उनको दिया जाए। साथ साथ छ: सी मजदूर जो डिसप्लेस हैं, आपने बताया है कि छ: सी नहीं 520 मजदूरों को रिट्रिबिलिटेड करना बाकी है, उनको आप कब तक रिट्रिबिलिटेड कर देंगे। जो पचास बीहकलख अच्छी हालत में थे उनको तोड़ तोड़ कर स्कैप के रूप में बेचा गया है और अभी हमारी पैटीशन जाने के बाद चार महीने पहले बेचा गया है। ऐसा क्यों किया गया है? ऐसा करने के बजाय इन छ: सी लोगों को काम दिया जा सकता था। क्यों सरकार उनको बकाया उनको नहीं देती है? जिन को अभी तक रिट्रिबिलिटेड नहीं किया गया है, दो साल हो गए हैं उनके बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री बाबू राम : मैं मानता हूँ कि बैस्टन जोन में मुनाफा ही रहा था और इसलिए ही रहा था कि कोडला और बम्बई पोर्ट में जो फूड हैड सिग था वह कास्ट प्लस बेसिस पर होता था। इस वास्तु नैचुरली मुनाफा ही रहा था। किसी भी कारपोरेशन की टोटल हालत देखी जाती है कि जिन की। जब टोटल हालत देखी गई तो पता चला कि लगातार 1966 से इस में नुकसान होता आया है। आखिरी नुस्तान भेरे कपाल में कोई 38 लाख का था। 1966-67 में 16 लाख नुकसान हुआ। 1967-67 में 16 लाख 89 हजार हुआ। फिर 24 लाख 80 हजार हुआ। फिर 21 लाख हुआ। आखिर में 1975-76 में 38 लाख 16 हजार का नुकसान कारपोरेशन को हुआ। अब 208 क्लीक इसमें थी जिसमें से 207 बेकी जा चुकी हैं। 1 का मामला हाईकोर्ट में रुका हुआ है और इसमें जो कर्मचारी हैं, उनको भीजान दी गई कि अगर तुम बेना चाहो तो ले लो, अपनी कोधापरैटिव सोसाइटी बना लो। उनकी यूनिउन को लिखा गया कि कोधापरैटिव बनाकर चला सकते हो। उनको हमने कम्पनन भी दिया कि अगर तुम 500 रुपये धनरेस्ट मनी भी न दो और हायर

बिड़ से 10 परसेंट कम भी दोसों तो प्रापको दे दी जावेगी ।

वैस्टन जोन की शाखा मुनाफे में चल रही थी, तो उस वकत बह चला सकते थे ।

माननीया सदस्या मेरे से मिल चुकी है, 16 जनवरी को इनका लैटर प्राया था, मार्च में डिपेल में जबाब दे दिया गया है कि यह हो सकता है या नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्रीमती सुशाल गोरे : 920 लोगों को प्रती एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं दी गई है, इसके बारे में बताइये, दो साल हो गये हैं ।

Permission for Musical Concerts in South African Towns

*706. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some noted Indian play back singers had been given permission by Government to organise music concerts in South African towns; and

(b) if so, on what grounds the permission was given to Indian nationals to have cultural performance in a country with whom India has no diplomatic relations because of its hated apartheid policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some Indian artistes visited South Africa privately at the invitation of cultural organizations of persons of Indian origin there. Endorsements for South Africa restricted for a period of three months were granted on the passports of the artistes on the basis of a written undertaking that the visit was non-commercial, intended to meet the cultural needs of the people of Indian origin in South Africa and that any cultural performances that might be given in South Africa would be open to Africans.

Occasional private visits to South Africa by Indian citizens for cultural

or religious purposes had been permitted since many years on a very restricted basis. The policy of the Government in this regard is however, to continue to ensure that nothing is done to dilute or even give the impression of diluting the Government's unqualified opposition to the policy of apartheid practised by the minority regime of South Africa.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: In the statement it is said:

'Endorsements for South Africa restricted for a period of three months were granted on the passports of the artistes on the basis of a written undertaking that the visit was non-commercial, intended to meet the cultural needs of the people of Indian origin in South Africa and that any cultural performances that might be given in South Africa would be open to Africans.'

our policy towards South Africa is not decided on the basis of the people of Indian origin in South Africa and also by their cultural requirements. Our policy towards South Africa is determined by some fundamental principles and values for which this country has stood i.e. our total opposition to the racial policy and policy of apartheid. This kind of occasional permission to our artistes for cultural purposes, to go and get visas from the South African Government, which is a racist Government, is the dilution of our basis foreign and fundamental policy. Therefore, how do the Government justify this kind of dilution in the foreign policy?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: The hon. Member has said that endorsement to some of the artistes to visit South Africa for cultural performances is dilution of policy. I strongly oppose it. It is not.

(Interruption)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: This is a surrender of our basic policy.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:

It is nice to see hon. Shri Ravi spring up on such emotional issues but I think, the memory is not very short. He knows that there are about 7,50,000 people of Indian origin in South Africa and the policy was made by the former Government of which Hon. Ravi was a member.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: They are very fond of seeing dances?...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:

Sir, they have their relations here, they have their old parents left here. They want to visit them. They wish to have cultural contact with India. Sir, about the endorsement, it is not that for the first time that the Janata Government is giving endorsement to the people of Indian origin in South Africa—who wish to visit India and vice-versa.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He said it has been done right from the past. Why don't you allow him to say that? He has a right to say that. It may be justified or not justified. I am not concerned about this.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:

Sir, this matter has been considered for a long time and for many years these endorsements are given to cultural artists and other religious teams or their relatives or their parents who wish to visit them in South Africa. And this is not a new thing. I can tell this House here that after the new Government has come, it has enforced strict vigilance on it. We have been examining them carefully and in very rare cases we are allowing.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are agitated over this issue because some disturbing reports had appeared recently in the foreign papers and also in our countries newspapers that Centurion tanks which

India sold to some other countries in Europe had found their way to South Africa, particularly Namibia, about which hon. Member Shri Kamath had already put a question. Now, in the face of these reports, he has given this kind of explanation that it is to meet the cultural requirements of the people of Indian origin in South Africa that we are allowing. I want to ask the hon. Minister what are the reactions among the independent African countries and African people who are fighting against the racist regime in South Africa in Namibia as well as in Zimbabwe. Has the Government taken into consideration their reaction and feelings? Why the Government is allowing itself to be misunderstood by the whole range of freedom fighters in South Africa and other parts of Africa?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:

I can assure the hon. Member, howsoever much he tries to see that our Government is misunderstood by the freedom fighters, the Government will never be misunderstood. Our role in the liberation movement in Southern Africa is very well appreciated by the liberation forces there and after the new Government had come, in a much better way they have understood our role in this regard. India is one of their greatest friends and they can expect all sorts of help from India in their freedom movement and regarding granting endorsement to visit South Africa, as I said it is not a new policy. Here we are actuated by nothing else except our noble intentions. In rare cases we allow the people from here to visit South Africa, as I said earlier, for cultural purposes or to meet some of their relatives, old parents, see religious places and all that. About tanks, it is not related to the main question. However, I would like to strongly refute any such suggestion that we have sold any tanks to Namibia or other countries.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am prepared to accept the assertion of the Minister that there is no dilution in the policy towards South Africa. But at the same time, he can create an apprehension in the minds of the Indian people as well as the people in other countries that even exchange of cultural troupes itself can be counted as the beginning of a kind of dilution which you have now taken up as a kind of adjustment with racist regime or with people who support the regime. Will you make it categorically clear that in future also there is no question of any kind of exchange of cultural troupes between South Africa and India and that anybody going there will not make any kind of impression in any way that we are friendly with any of these countries?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: As I said in the beginning in reply to the question...

MR. SPEAKER: His Question, is in future will you sent cultural troupes.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: What I am trying to submit is that the present policy of giving permission to the people of India going to South Africa was decided by the Congress Government long back. I have said that after the Janata Government has come, we are screening all the cases and only in very rare cases we are allowing. We are conscious of the feelings of the Hon'ble Members and the Members can be rest assured that we will not do anything which will tarnish the image of India in any way.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: May I know, how many people of Indian origin, living away from India, in South Africa hanker after culture and religion more than the people of India? Why should we deprive these people of their cultural association when they are not themselves at fault. (Interruptions) How is it that goods from Communist countries and African countries are being sold in South Africa despite the boycott declared by the Communist countries?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: This question is not related to this.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: How the goods of some Communist countries are being sold in South Africa—how can I reply to that?

PROF. R. K. AMIN: What about the first question?

MR. SPEAKER: That is only a suggestion.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Three classes of people get visas:

(i) relatives of people of Indian origin in South Africa,

(ii) Cultural troupes which go from India for entertainment or for religious propaganda,

(iii) Others coming under the category of public men. They have also been allowed. So far as the first category is concerned, there is no objection. As far as the second category is concerned i.e., as far as the people who are going there for religious propaganda are concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: Time is about to be over.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The point is, cultural relationship and exchange is done only between two friendly countries. Do you regard South African Government as a friendly Government and that is why you allow cultural relationship with them.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Before the time is over, I would like to say that we strongly refute a suggestion that South Africa is a friendly country and shall say that Africa is not a friendly country to India.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: My question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that South Africa is not a friendly country;

but people of Indian origin living there are our friends.

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. So far as Jamshedpur is concerned, it is a very important and very serious matter.

Three questions have come before me. One is an adjournment motion, where I have called for the facts from the Government. Secondly, the Leader of the Opposition has asked for permission to request the Government to make a statement, I have permitted it. The third is a statement under rule 337. It is a very small matter and I have allowed it, but that does not come in the way of further steps being taken.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Immediately, to stop the riots, a parliamentary team should go, because people are dying on the spot. Six people are reported to have died. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any debate at this stage. Merely the Leader of the Opposition asked for permission to request the Government to make a statement on the subject. Thereafter we can have a discussion. What manner of discussion we should have, we shall consider.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): There is a very serious situation in Jamshedpur and you are aware...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Let me rise on a point of order. The Short Notice Question should be taken up.

Sale of a Plot of Land by Auction
Rajendra Place, New Delhi

S.N.Q. No. 3. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plot of land at Rajendra Place, Pusa Road, New Delhi, measuring about 887 square metres has been or is being sold by auction;

(b) if so, particulars of the owner or owners of the land;

(c) whether the price of this land is about Rs. 1,32,37,000; and

(d) whether one bidder offered Rs. 1,31,00,000 for this plot and if so, the name, address and particulars of this bidder?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) A plot of land, measuring 877.24 square metres in Rajendra Place, Pusa District Centre was auctioned by the Delhi Development Authority on 17th January 1979 for a sum of Rs. 1,32,37,000/-.

(b) Land is owned by the Delhi Development Authority and has been disposed of through auction on lease hold basis.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Delhi Development Authority has informed that details of only the successful bidder are recorded after completion of the auction. A copy of the relevant entries recorded in the Bid Register is annexed.

It has been brought to notice by the DDA that a note was prepared seeking the sanction of the Chairman of the DDA for the disposal of 4 plots in a similar fashion, instead of carrying on construction in accordance with approved proposal. In this note, which is not a part of the auction record of the plot in question, it has been mentioned that about 500 persons were present in the auction pandal, from out of whom the DDA officials could identify 5 prominent builders of Delhi. It has also been men-

tioned in this note that a few new builders also participated in the auction, from out of whom one young man gave an intermediate bid of

Rs. 1.31 crores. Details, including the address, of this bidder were not collected/recorded, as his was not the highest bid.

Extracts from auction bid Register of D.D.A.

Auction of Commercial Plot in Rajendra Place (Pusa) Distt. Centre on 17-1-79 at 11.00 A.M.

Sl. No.	Plot No.	No. of storeys allowed	Dimensions	Area in Sq. Mtrs.	Reserve price	Bid Amount	Name and Address of the Highest Bidder
1	22	10	13-516 x 36-576 M (60'-9" x 90')	677.24 (7290 Sq. ft.)	77,15,000	Rs. 1,32,37,000/- (Rupees One Crore thirty two lakhs and thirty seven thousand only.)	M/s Bhatia Sahgal Construction Corporation, 48-A, Jorbagh, New Delhi.
Sd/ (P. Chakrabarty) 17-1-79					Rs. Sd/- (R.S. Agarwal) 17-1-79		

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, this is not an ordinary Short Chief Minister of a State in-charge of impropriety has a sitting Notice Question because a very serious charge of impropriety has been levelled through this Short Notice Question against a sitting Chief Minister of a State. Therefore, we have to be extremely cautious and go through the facts as seen in the documents.

From 9th April, I have been struggling hard through your Reference Section to get all relevant public documents governing the rules of auction in DDA. They have tried their best to evade giving the replies and the Minister, unfortunately—I have nothing personal against him—is desperately trying to create “make-belief documents”. I am in possession of those documents,

The *Hindustan Times* story given by DDA this morning is a planted story. This is to make people believe that now, henceforth, they shall be

maintaining the list of bidders, those who bid, first five or ten or twenty, whatever it is. The Minister is trying to escape desperately a privilege issue which may come in the other House and shield a questionable operation of a RSS Chief Minister's son and who has committed serious improprieties as far as the U.P. Financial Corporation is concerned, the supply of electrical goods to Madhya Pradesh Government.

This is what the *Nepal Khabar* newspaper says:

“Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister of India came to Kathmandu in a mysterious manner by a special aircraft....”

(Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Is it relevant what he is saying?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a very serious charge. This newspaper, *Nepal Khabar*, in the issue of August, 1978, has published that a Chief Minister has deposited,

if I have read properly, the money in a Special Account in the Bank of Nepal. I require the Government to inquire into the whole matter carefully and properly.

My question has several parts and would like to have specific answer truthfully for every part of the question for the proper understanding of the House. After the Minister has answered my first supplementary, then I will put my second supplementary.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The question may be asked one by one.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Whether it is a fact that in case of sale of lands and plots of DDA, the minimum deposit of the security is necessary before a person becomes eligible to participate in the auction. Is it not necessary to ensure the solvency and genuineness of the bidder?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will be guided by you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: How many (a), (b), (c) parts you have got? I will not allow many. Only two or three parts I will allow, not more than that. Otherwise, he will get confused.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: That is true. But that is a different matter. Even serious matters must go through the procedure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who were the participants in the auction for the land/plot in question? I also want to know the names and addresses of minimum and maximum bidders as recorded by the DDA and the auctioneer. I also want the names and designations of DDA officers and auctioneers, if any, who conducted the auction.

MR. SPEAKER: One question is enough.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am concluding, Sir. Also I want the names and addresses of the next below of the highest bidder and the amount of the bid made by him. the highest bidder. If the higher bidder fails to deposit the requisite 25 per cent of the bid money and/or backs out, how do the auctioneers ascertain if there is no record of the bidders as to who was the next highest bidder on whom the auctioneer can fall back upon?

It is also said . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Let him reply.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I am absolutely prepared to answer all the questions that the hon. Member has in mind. There is absolutely no intention to keep back any information from anybody. He began his long speech with the expression that there was a 'serious charge'. That was what I had been looking for all along as to what was the 'charge'. But is has not yet been put forward. I will answer the questions, whatever I have been able to take down.

Regarding the deposit before the final bid is accepted, there is no such condition for participation in these things. No solvency certificate. (Interruptions) I will read out the conditions which have been conveyed to me by the DDA—what are the conditions. (Interruptions) I think, the hon. Members will definitely like to hear the answers to the questions put by the Hon. Member.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Interruptions).

The names of all the bidders were not recorded till a new office order was issued on 8th/8th February 1979. I have been given to understand that there has been no auction since this new order was issued by the Vice-Chairman, DDA.

The DDA has furnished the following further information in connection with the question: the auction was conducted on the 17th January, 1979

at 11 a.m. under the supervision of the Director (Land Management), DDA. The hon. Member wanted to know the names of the Members. The Finance Member, the Executive Officer (Commercial), the Accounts Officer (F&E) and the Accounts Officer (C&D) were also present. A record of the highest bid of all the auctions is kept in a register which is maintained by the Programme Assistant. Only the name and address of the highest bidder and the amount of the highest bid are mentioned in the register. No list of bidders is maintained. Therefore, the list of bidders of this particular auction was not maintained. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Second supplementary.

An HON. MEMBER: He has not answered all the questions.

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered all the questions. I have noted down here. The first was the minimum deposit, the second was about names and addresses of the bidders. The third was the names of DDA officers, the fourth was the next highest bidder.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Whether there was compulsion to produce the solvency certificate is the point (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: He has not finished. One more Supplementary. There are two questions asked.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Which is the part of the question answered?

MR. SPEAKER: Only the Solvency Certificate part of your question has to be replied to by him.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Solvency certificate is not required.

MR. SPEAKER: You put your second supplementary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I shall read out what the hon.

Minister said in the other House. He said:

"I am not evading the answer. I have been asked to produce. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Is that your second supplementary?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He said:

"I had been asked to produce that. And I am producing the facts. The D.D.A. does not keep any record of any particular person, of the highest bidder".

Here, to-day, he has come down. The Delhi Development Authority has informed him of the details of only such bidders. Here he says this whereas he said there that the D.D.A. does not keep any record of the bidder. (*Interruptions*) Now, Sir, I am very sorry that in spite of the fact that your Reference Section has asked for a certificate on my behalf, to certify that all the relevant public documents governing the rules of auctions of the D.D.A. were to be provided, they had deliberately withheld one document, which is the Delhi Development Authority's regulations. What does it say I will come to that, Sir, you were the judge and you will understand it if I give you the document, Mr. Speaker, to you.

MR. SPEAKER: It is difficult to understand you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I was at the point of saying 'My Lord' Sir, Section 8 reads as under:—

"When a property is disposed of by sale, every applicant—mark the word 'every applicant'—shall deposit a sum equal to 20 per centum of the disposal prize of the property etc. etc.".

(*Interruptions*) Sir, it is by auction. What does it say? I have got the other document also. Why worry? That is why they are withholding this

document. Then, Sir, sub-para(4) of Section 8 says:

"In the case of such applicants as having not been allotted any property, the deposit specified in Sub-Regulation (1) shall be refunded".

Now, I will come to the document that has been provided. I have a serious suspicion that this is a make-belief document. I will certify later and lay it on the table of the House. This is No. PA/VC/79/66-W dated 9th February 1978. It says:

"In a recent auction, it has been noticed that proper bid lists are not maintained. In future, the bid list in the form to be prescribed by the Finance Department must be maintained for all auctions. The signatures of the three highest bidders must also invariably be obtained on the bid list. The bid list will form a part of the official record of the case."

After this, the Minister comes and tells us this cock and bull story that there is no list. I have had a near glimpse of the file. The file says—this is a two-sheeted file. On the first page it says 667.24 sq. metres. Then the names given are: Ansal Industries Pvt. Ltd., United Towers Pvt. Ltd.; Skipper Towers Pvt. Ltd.; Om Apartments Pvt. Ltd. and Bhatia-Sehgal Construction Corporation and date of auction 17th January, 1979. On page 2 name of Om Saklecha age 20 years has been shown. I am told—subject to correction—a letter has gone from DDA to a Rajya Sabha member that Om Saklecha's bid was for Rs. 1.30 crores and he brought cash to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs.

Sir, I am asking the hon'ble Minister to tell the House once again whether these facts that I have stated are correct or not and whether all the names that have been indicated as obligatory in the rules have been maintained or they have been destroyed.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Sir, yesterday I came to know of the fact that he wanted certain papers...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I had a talk on the telephone with you and you said that I am sending in the afternoon.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I think the hon'ble Member must have the patience to listen. Sir, yesterday when I came to know that he wants some information, I ordered that whatever information he wants should be provided.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why did you not give this?
(Interruptions)

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The hon'ble Member has just now read out a recent order of the Vice Chairman of the DDA.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is not recent. It is one year and two months old. It is February, 1978.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Sir, it is very unfair. The hon'ble Member has put the question and now I must be allowed to answer. (Interruptions).

Sir, this order was issued after the auction had taken place. I may assure the House that even this was brought to my notice only last evening. There is a factual error. It is February 1979. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There seems to be some mistake somewhere. The order number is: PA/VC/79/66-N but the date typed as he says is 1978. The order number makes it clear that it is 1978.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Sir, on the typed sheet in my file it is also wrongly put as 1978 but the fact is that it is 1979 and I have just now been informed by the officials from

the Gallery that it is dated 8/9th February, 1979.

Sir, as regards the note I will read out the relevant part of this note which, in fact, is not connected with the auction record. Unfortunately, the five names that have been mentioned were also mentioned by another hon'ble Member under Rule 377 but that particular statement made was inaccurate in its most vital part. The note says:

"As per schedule the auction of tower plot 22 in Rajindra Place was held today the 17th January, 1979....

There was a very enthusiastic response and a great competition. There were about 500 persons present in the Pandal. The main competition was among the five prominent builders of Delhi, namely,—

- (i) M/s Ansal Industries Private Limited;
- (ii) M/s United Towers Private Limited;
- (iii) M/s Skipper Towers Private Limited;
- (vi) M/s Om Apartments Private Limited;
- (v) M/s Bhatia Sahgal Construction Corporation."

Here, under Rule 377, 5 names were mentioned by him. 4 were all right. In regard to the Fifth name, in place of Bhatia Sahgal Construction company, the name of Om Prakash Saklecha was introduced. It is not right. A few new builders were also very eager to have the plot. The note says:

"One young boy of 20 years who was being called by the name of Mr. Om Saklecha gave bid up to the extent of Rs. 1,31,00,000 whereas the highest bid fetched in auction was Rs. 1,32,37,000.

This note relates to four plots which are in the same area and about which the proposal of the DDA was to undertake construction on its own. But because this other plot fetched a high amount by auction, so, a case was put up for auctioning these four plots also. (Interruptions) I have to say about facts only. I am stating the facts, I have them before me. The details of these five bidders were also not recorded. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He asked you about Regulation 8(3) and 8(4) of the regulations of the DDA. Would you like to say anything?

SHRI SIKARDAR BAKHT: I don't know whether the hon. Member has read it. I have not read it. I will read it and then I can offer my opinion.

श्री सिकंदर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो यह जवाब दिया है, उससे लगता है कि वह हिचक कर जवाब देना चाहते हैं—कभी कुछ तथ्यों को छिपाना चाहते हैं, और जब दबाव पड़ता है, तो उन्हीं तथ्यों को किसी न किसी रूप में रखना चाहते हैं। आज इस देश में राजनिति और व्यापार का खुला गठबंधन चल रहा है और मध्य प्रदेश के राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के चीफ मिनिस्टर के द्वारा राजनिति और व्यापार का खुला गठबंधन चल रहा है। यह मैं नहीं कहता हूँ, अगस्त 1978 का नेपाल खबर कहता है :

"काठमाण्डू के ही दिन अघि भारत के मध्य प्रदेश का मुख्य मंत्री रहस्यमय ढंग से विशेष वायु-यान द्वारा काठमाण्डू घाट फकेको घटना को प्रसंग का एउटा बिल्कुल नया किसम का समाचार था हा पाएए को छ। भनिन्छ उनले यहाँ आई कराइको को (व्यापारिक कारोबार) गरेर गये का छन। नेपाल बैंक लिमिटेडमा कुनै खाता विशेषमा उनले प्रसस्त रकियाँ जमा गरेको भन्ने कुरा पनि प्रसस्त चर्चा मा आइको छ।"

यह नेपाल गये और वहाँ जा कर रुपया जमा किया यह भी ध्यान देने की बात है कि श्री सकलेचा जैनी हैं और जैनी लोग शिव के मंदिर के दान करने नहीं जाते हैं। वह विशेष विमान से भूपाल से दिल्ली आये और दिल्ली से काठमाण्डू गये। यह भी एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। उनके पुत्र, श्रीम प्रकाश सकलेचा ने 1.31 करोड़ रुपये की जो जोली जोली, उनका पैसा उसी नेपाल के बैंक में था।

सबसे पहले तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राकशन का कन्स्ट्रिक्शन क्या था। उसमें योग्यता क्यालिफाइंग क्वालिफिकेशन क्या था? अग्रिम धनराशि, धरनेस्ट मनी, कीमत क्या निर्दिष्ट की गई थी? श्री श्रीम प्रकाश

सकलेचा ने जो 1.31 करोड़ रुपये की बोली बोली-बिन के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि एक मौजबान भावमी था, जिसने 1.31 करोड़ रुपये की बोली बोली —, क्या यह नियम के अनुसार था ? क्योंकि रेगुलेशन की वक्ता 8 में कहा गया है कि जो निश्चित धनराशि किसी प्लॉट की भी निश्चित की जाय उसका 20 परसेंट जमा करना होगा, उस के अनुसार क्या उन्होंने जमा किया था ?

श्री सकलेचा के घर की सम्पत्ति का क्या मानना है और दूसरे, वह प्रायकर देते हैं या नहीं ? मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि चूँकि प्राय कर का सवाल बित्त विभाग से सम्बन्धित है तो इतनी बड़ी जहाँ बोलियां बोली गई वहाँ बित्त विभाग का कोई न कोई भावमी मौजूद रहा होगा क्योंकि मार्च 1 करोड़ 31 लाख की बोली बोली जाय और 25 परसेंट उसका जमा किया जाय, उस के बाद भी बित्त विभाग का भावमी वहाँ पर न हो... (अवधान)... इसी दृष्टि से मैंने प्रायको बिट्टी भी लिखी थी कि उस समय बित्त मंत्री भी वहाँ उपस्थित रहें। संयोग से बित्त मंत्री भावराजीय बरण सिंह जी भी उपस्थित हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारी चीजें छिपाई जा रही हैं। दूसरा नाम भ्राम प्रकाश सकलेचा का है जिन्होंने 1 करोड़ 31 लाख की बोली बोली। तो 1 करोड़ 31 लाख की बोली बोली तो इस पर प्राय कर का भी सवाल उठता है, इसलिए बित्त विभाग का भी सवाल है। मेरा निश्चित सवाल है .. (अवधान) ...

अंत में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भ्राम धन राशि जमा की या नहीं, प्राय कर चुकता का प्रमाणपत्र दिया या नहीं, आर्थिक स्थिति के संबंध में उन की क्षमता थी या नहीं, रेगुलेशन 8 के मुताबिक 20 परसेंट जमा किया या नहीं ...

श्री राज नारायण : और वह उन को लड़क है या नहीं ?

श्री जयसोखर सिंह : हाँ, और वह उनके लड़के हैं या नहीं ?

श्रीधर साहब चूँकि मौजूद हैं, प्राय कर बित्त मंत्रालय को इन पांचों भावमियों की सूची हो इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि भावराजीय बित्त मंत्री जी भी इस संबंध में अपना उत्तर दें ।

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: As much as I could hear from what the

hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was reading from the regulations, those regulations seem to relate to sale and not to auction. I have already said that no earnest money is taken from the bidders. It is an open.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not in the middle.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Should I sit in the House or go... (Interruptions). Sale includes auction also. You are a judge.**

MR. SPEAKER: You can't say that. I will expunge this. It is unparliamentary....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. He is dragging my name and he thinks that we are all nitwits. I want to say something.

MR. SPEAKER: No; let the Minister complete.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: It was an open auction. Anybody could participate in that auction. The only condition which governs the auction is that the highest bidder is required to deposit 25 per cent of the bid amount.

The other question relates to the accountability of (Interruptions).

As regards the question of accountability of the money, I am not concerned with that and the D.D.A. is also not concerned with that. It is the appropriate Department who should take note of it. The most wonderful part of it is that unfortunately all of us want to cross the bridge before we get to it. The question would have arisen if he was required to deposit the money. If he had deposited 25 per cent of the bid amount, the question of accountability would have arisen. We cannot go on presumption. Then the appropriate department, viz the revenue department will take notice of it. How

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

is the DDA concerned? DDA is concerned with the fact that somebody gives the bid. He is the highest bidder, and 25 per cent of his bid amount should be deposited by him, like Messrs. Bhatia, Sehgal Construction Corp. deposited Rs. 34 lakhs, from out of which Rs. 27 lakhs were shown by way of loans obtained from the banks and Rs. 7 lakhs were provided from his own source.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Raj Narain. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order. First of all, kindly enlighten us whether, as a Judge, you consider the sale by auction as a sale or not.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't give any opinion. I don't express any opinion. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is that the reason why they have withheld the document yesterday?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, these are not points of order.

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि 4 अप्रैल, को 377 के तहत हमने इस मामले को उठाया था और उसकी बहुत सी जानकारी मांगी थी? तो मंत्री महोदय का यह कहना कि इन्होंने कबल कल रात को फाइल देखी—यह सत्य है? मेरा एक प्वाइन्ट यह है।

MR. SPEAKER: Not about the file; but he said about the circular.

श्री राज नारायण : दूसरी बात यह है कि कल मेरे पास भोपाल से एक प्रायमी प्राया और उस प्रायमी ने यह कहा कि भोपाल की सरकारी फाइल से इस बात की जानकारी हो रही है कि दिल्ली से यहाँ पर रेबन्यू डिपार्टमेंट और फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट ने भोपाल सरकार को सूचित किया है कि श्रीम प्रकाश सकलेबा विडर्स में ये—इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो दिल्ली से, डिपार्टमेंट से भोपाल सरकार को खबर गई है उस को मंगाने और देखें क्या श्रीम प्रकाश सकलेबा, सन झाफ बीरेन्द्र कुमार सकलेबा, श्रीफ मिनिस्टर, मध्य प्रदेश, बोर्डल में ये या नहीं क्योंकि उन्होंने यह भी कहा है, भोपाल में भी कहा है कि मेरा संकाया था ही नहीं।

*Not recorded.

दूसरी बात यह है कि मैंने 377 में लिखा है, इस बीच मैं मुझे यह जानकारी हुई है कि फाइल रेबन्यू डिपार्टमेंट को जो मिली वह इन से सीधे कर ली गई। यह फाइल मेरे पास कहां से आई कि इस तारीख को बोली बोली गई? 17 तारीख को पांच नाम है। श्री 0010 ए 0 द्वारा से 0 गवर्नर, दिल्ली को 20 फरवरी को एक नोट भेजा गया जिस पर उन्होंने हस्तक्षेप किए। यह क्या कोई बनावट कर सकते हैं? यह जो फाइल थी रेबन्यू डिपार्टमेंट के पास उस से यह कीजें हमन लो। इस तरह से प्राथमिक संसदीय जीवन में इतना असत्य बोलने वाला मुझे कोई मंत्री मिला नहीं। (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: The words 'lie' and falsehood' are not allowed.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: I am not going to call it as 'lie'. I am telling that it is 'untrue'.

झूठ प्रचारण मैंन्टरी है और असत्य पार्लैमेंटरी है। (व्यवधान): यह ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Raj Narain, you have put the question all right. You cannot go on. This is not a speech. Let the Minister answer.

श्री राज नारायण : क्या मंत्री जी को इस बात की जानकारी है कि यह बातें क्यों हो रही हैं? राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के नेता यह लिखते हैं... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ...

MR. SPEAKER: No further question you have put your question. Don't record anything. (Interruptions)*

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैं प्रानरबिल मेम्बर श्री राज नारायण का बहुत आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने जो बयान मैंने यहाँ दिया है, उस को प्रसन्न कहा। आभारी इसलिये हूँ कि जब तक श्री राज नारायण की जमान से अनकाम्पनीमेंटरी प्रकाश सुनता रहता हूँ तो जो कुछ भी मेरा प्रश्न है, उसके दुबल और सच्चा होने पर मुझे यकीन रहता है। इसलिए जिस दिन श्री राज नारायण मुझे सच्चा कहने लगेंगे, उस दिन मुझे अपने सच पर शक होने लगेगा।

उन्होंने जो सवालगत रखे हैं, मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे सवालगत सियासी तौर पर रखे हैं।

श्री राज नारायण : जी।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैं यहाँ पर रिकार्ड के आधार पर जवाब देना चाहता हूँ। और रेकॉर्ड के मामलात पर मैं जवाब नहीं दे सकता और न वह मेरा काम है। राष्ट्रीय छवज को जो बात उन्होंने कही है, वे जिस सोहबत में हैं जिस फोरम पर बाहें सवाल करें, मैं उसका, जबाब दे सकता हूँ यहाँ पर नहीं। मैं दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो नोट के बारे में कहा है कि वह लेफ्टीनेन्ट गवर्नर को भजा गया वह ठुस्त है। मैं उसी नोट का एक एक्स-ट्रक्ट फिर से पढ़ कर सुनाता चाहता हूँ।

श्री राज नारायण : पूरा पढ़िये।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैं दोबारा पढ़ता हूँ आप को इजाजत से।

What he wants me to read is not connected with the auction record; it is connected with the four other plots. I am prepared to read it all over again.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have read it once, I will not allow it.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I have read it; I would like to read it: "... one young boy of about 20 years who was being called by the name of Om Saklecha..." Father's name is not given. He can be the son of the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. I can give a reply on the floor of the House only on the basis of the record that I have... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Gopal.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Mr. Speaker, I am really sorry for the Minister. He is obviously struggling and gives the impression that there is some skeleton in the cupboard. During his reply he has stated that there are certain matters in which he is not concerned, for instance revenue intelligence. Fortunately the Deputy Prime Minister and the Finance Minister is present here. Will the hon. Deputy Prime Minister tell us whether he will order a CBI enquiry in-

to the whole episode so that truth can come out; otherwise this will remain a matter like at present. According to them there is nothing wrong. They can clear themselves. Will the Deputy Prime Minister tell the House

MR. SPEAKER: The question relates to some other Minister.

SHRI K. GOPAL: He says that there are certain matters involving revenue intelligence.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection if the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister is making a statement. But under the rules the question can be addressed to the Minister concerned.

SHRI K. GOPAL: The Prime Minister can always do it; he can answer any question... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If the proceedings do not go on in an orderly manner, I cannot go on with the question. The hon. Minister.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I have already submitted answers to the question that related to my Ministry and the DDA. How can I answer about other things?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL:**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gopal, don't use such a word in Parliament. You completely lose yourself. Such expressions are not used in Parliament. Don't record it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It does appear to me, as it would appear to the entire House that there is something very fishy, something very shady, about this whole business. I must say that the hon. Minister has not minded his task very

well. (*Interruptions*). Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu referred to a particular communication or the order on the file. That is before you. What does it say? I am leaving aside, Mr. Speaker, all political aspects of the matter. I am also leaving aside the question of controversy about the date. But I ask your indulgence about the second line in that order which says:

“...it has been noted that proper bid lists are not maintained.”

I lay stress on the word 'proper'. It means that while it is proper to maintain the list, it has been improper not to do so. Otherwise, there is no sense. Anybody with the least knowledge of these affairs or about the law in this matter would readily concede that while it was proper to maintain the list, that was not done in the recent case. (*Interruptions*). It has to be read along with Regulation 8, as has been printed out by the hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Every applicant has to make a deposit and in the case of such applicants as have not been allotted any property, the deposit specified in the said regulation shall be refunded. So, it becomes meaningful. Otherwise, if the land has not been allotted to a particular person and if he is not the bidder....

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly come to the question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So, both of them read together. I would inevitably lead us to the conclusion that the list ought to be maintained; probably it has been maintained in the past, but in this case the list has been withheld from the hon. Minister. This is the point which seems to me to be quite clear from the record that is available with us.

The second point is that it has come to our knowledge that the infor-

mation was indeed made available to the central intelligence—revenue intelligence in this matter—and we had also requested you through a letter—one of the hon. members requested you—that the hon. Minister of Finance and Deputy Prime Minister should also be asked to be present. Why I am saying so is because in this very House a question was answered by the Minister of State for Finance and the question was like this: Whether income-tax authorities keep a watch on the bidders at the auction of plots by DDA in Delhi. The word is not 'bidder' but 'bidders'. The answer of the Minister of State was, "Yes, Sir." If that is so they keep a watch on all the bidders and that is expected of the income-tax department. Otherwise, even if the second bid is lower by only Rs. 5, how does it matter from the point of view of income-tax.

So, the House is quite in order to demand an answer from the hon. Minister of Finance so that we need not waste any further time of the House on a future occasion to raise this question. The answer given by the Finance Department is to this effect and we are also informed that the Finance Ministry was informed about the bidders. So, the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance should inform the House whatever intelligence had been conveyed to him or to his department in this matter. These are the two questions which I wanted to put.

श्री शिवचर वक्त : वृत्तर हिल्लेका जहाँ तकतहल्लक
हूँ जो कुछ उनको कहना हैगमा कहने ।

Some parts of the question raised by the hon. Member are directed towards me. The word "fishy" and "shady" were referred to.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have gone on record that the information given by the DDA was stupid and dishonest.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The tragedy of the hon. Member seems to be that he wants to look at every thing with his own sense of judgement. The fact is that ... (Interruption)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If your own judgement agrees with the judgement of the DDA, my inference is ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: It is a question of providing information. Now, if the word "proper" has been used in that order by the Vice-Chairman, and it is definitely of 1979 because if it were of 9th of February 1978. Therefore, he could not have signed by Shri M. N. Buch, who is the present Vice-Chairman, and he joined only on the 14th February 1978 ... (Interruptions). This order is signed an order on the 9th February 1978. It appears to be a typographical error.

The hon. Member has referred to the wording "not proper" in this particular order. As to whether the practice of the DDA is wrong.... (Interruptions). What I am concerned with is only giving information to the House according to what was the practice of the DDA. Whether it is wrong, or bad according to the hon. Member, is not the question. The question is what was the practice of the DDA at the time when the auction took place. Whether it was proper or not, whether it was bad or not, this is the practice that was followed by the DDA.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, I have directed a question against the Deputy Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told the House that during the Question Hour you address it to the Minister; it is not addressed to the

Government. So, I cannot ask any Minister to answer. But I would not come in the way of their answering it either. So, I cannot request a Minister to answer because the question is addressed to another Minister.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Of his own, he should enlighten the House.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जो सवाल यहाँ पर पूछा जा रहा है यह पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटेड है। एक व्यक्ति को मैलादान करने की यह कैलकुलैटेड कोशिश है। मैं इससे भी ज्यादा कहना चाहता हूँ—

SHRI K. GOPAL: What about the CBI inquiry?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जनता पार्टी की जो इनफार्मिंग है उसकी प्रगती तसवीर यह चीज दिखाती है, भरी तसवीर दिखाती है। प्रगर यह मान भी लिया जाये कि श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार सबलेखा का सड़का बिडर था, यह मैं मानकर भी प्रगर चलूँ, तो मैं माननीय मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनके कानून में, उनके मंत्रालय के अन्दर कोई ऐसी पाबंदी है या कोई फ़ाइम यह है कि कोई भी सिटीजन, (ब्यबधान) चाहे कोई भी हो, वह बोली दे सकता है या नहीं? क्या यह कोई फ़ाइम है, प्रगर फ़ाइम है तो वह बतायें? या किसी के लिए कोई छूट है?

जहाँ तक इन्कम टैक्स का सवाल है, इन्कम-टैक्स के मंत्री हैं, वह उस पर इन्फार्मी कर सकते हैं, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : यह ज़ुला चौकान है, इसमें हर मकसद हिस्सा ले सकता है। किसी प्रीवियन में किसी के हिस्सा लेने पर कोई पाबंदी नहीं है, यह कोई ज़ुर्न नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: The Question is over.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: rose—

MR. SPEAKER: You did not rise in time.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I want to put a question.

MR. SPEAKER: Certainly I would have preferred you if you had risen earlier.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: By the time I rose, you said "no no". It is very important. You must permit me.

MR. SPEAKER: No. If I permit you, I will have to permit others.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भागरा उज्जैन लाइन का फिर से विचारया जाया

*703. श्री हुसैन खन् बख्तबाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भागरा और उज्जैन के बीच 68 किलोमीटर लम्बी छोटी सा इन भलाभप्रद होने के तर्क पर भाषातकाल के दौरान उखाड़ी दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह लाइन किसानों और श्रमिकों के लिए परिवहन का सस्ता साधन थी और क्या यह भी सच है कि गुजरात में 50 किलोमीटर से कुछ कम लम्बी ऐसी ही 10 लाइनें इस तर्क पर नहीं उखाड़ी गयीं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार भागरा उज्जैन लाइन को फिर से विचारने के लिए प्रबंध करेगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बख्तबले) : (क) जो हां, संभवतः भाष्य — उज्जैन-भागरा (न कि भागरा - उज्जैन) रेलवे लाइन को बन्द किये जाने से है । यह लाइन इसलिए बन्द कर दी गयी थी क्योंकि इसके परिचालन में रेलों को भारी हानि हो रही थी ।

(ख) इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि सड़क द्वारा परिवहन के पर्याप्त तीव्रगामी, वैकल्पिक साधन उपलब्ध हैं, यह समझा गया था कि इस भलाभप्रद शाखा लाइन पर होने वाले समय खर्च को देखते हुए यह लाइन राष्ट्र के लिए परिवहन का अपेक्षाकृत सस्ता साधन नहीं है । जो? प्रामाण की उज्जैन - भागरा लाइन को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की सहमति से बन्द किया गया था । लेकिन, गुजरात राज्य में अन्य भलाभप्रद शाखा लाइनों के मामले

में, कुछ भलाभप्रद शाखा लाइनों को बन्द किये जाने से प्रस्ताव को गुजरात सरकार ने अभी तक नहीं माना है ।

(ग) और (घ) : जी नहीं । भागरा-उज्जैन लाइन को फिर से विचारने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, क्योंकि इस भलाभप्रद शाखा लाइन के परिचालन में रेलों को भारी हानि हो रही थी ।

राष्ट्रीय भ्रम संस्थान में रिक्त स्थानों का 1रा जाया

*706. श्री मानु कुमार झाखी : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय भ्रम संस्थान में रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए कोई प्रभावी कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बंधी धीरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

भ्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारय साह) : (क) और (ख) : राष्ट्रीय भ्रम संस्थान एक स्वायत्त संगठन है और इसने विभिन्न बर्गों के पदों में रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए पहले ही कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी है । हाल ही में संकाय (फैकट्री साइड) के सात पदों को समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापित किया गया और 6 तथा 7 अप्रैल, 1979 को साक्षात्कार किए गए और उम्मीदवारों का चयन कर लिया गया है ।

Posting of SC/ST Employees

*710. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Board has issued certain instructions for the posting of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees at the initial stage of their posting or on promotion to the station nearer to their native place;

(b) if so, the details of such instructions issued by the Board;

(c) whether these instructions are being followed by the Railways; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):**

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As per extent instructions, the transfer of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees is to be confined to their native districts or adjoining districts or places where the Administration can provide quarters. Instructions also exist that subject to the exigencies of work these instructions should be followed to the maximum extent possible. These instructions are applicable at the initial stage of their posting as well as on their promotion.

(c) and (d). These instructions are being followed subject to the exigencies of service, provided posts are available.

Raising expenditure on Medical Care

*711. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise the expenditure on Medical Care of the Workers covered by Employees' State Insurance Scheme in the country;

(b) the financial implications thereof; and

(c) how far a worker will be benefited by this additional expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has already raised the earlier ceiling on expenditure on medical care and also on drugs and medicines from 1-4-1979.

(b) The additional financial liability on account of increase in ceiling on expenditure on medical care is estimated at Rs. 412.69 lakhs, while that on drugs may come to about Rs. 280 lakhs per annum.

(c) The quality of medical care is expected to improve.

**International Commission for Border
Disputes**

*712. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:**

**SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN:**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has since been drawn to the proposal mooted by Sri-Lanka for setting up an International Commission to mediate in the settlement of border disputes; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Government have seen newspaper reports that the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka had proposed the establishment of a 5-member Parliament Member Commission, drawn from the non-aligned Movement for the settlement of border disputes between non-aligned nations. However, no proposal has as yet been formally mooted by Sri Lanka.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Birth Control Vaccine

*713. **SHRI SARAT KAR:**

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a birth control vaccine for men has recently been developed by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences;

(b) if so, whether any progress has also been made in the development of vaccine for women also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The birth control vaccine for men is in the process of being developed by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Progress made so far in the research Project:—

The following information in regard to the progress of the research project has been obtained from Prof. G. P. Talwar, Department of Biochemistry, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi:

A major breakthrough is the discovery of a way by which anti-body response can be generated to a 'self' protein or hormone. A vaccine has been developed which produces anti-bodies against a pregnancy hormone. This hormone is produced as and when a woman gets pregnant. The hormone serves as a signal of the pregnancy and is responsible for her missing the cycle. Anti-bodies against this hormone, if present in blood, intercept this signal and thereby prevent the settlement of pregnancy with the result that the woman gets her menstrual cycle in the expected manner even in a month when she was pregnant.

The vaccine has been demonstrated to produce anti-bodies, not only against hCG but also against tetanus, imparting thus an additional immunoprophylactic benefit to the recipient against tetanus. Tetanus is still a widespread problem and is the cause of many deaths of the mother and the new-born.

The efficacy of the vaccine has been tested in baboons. It has further been confirmed by direct experi-

ment, where an injection of anti-hCG anti-bodies to baboons in early pregnancy caused a loss of pregnancy. Fairly extensive toxicology and safety studies have also been carried out with this vaccine in a number of animal species.

Phase-I clinical trials with this vaccine have been conducted in 63 women in six centres, namely Delhi, Bombay, Helsinki, Upsala (Sweden), Santiago (Chile) and Bahia (Brazil). In each case, these were conducted under world-renowned clinicians and scientists on a protocol developed by the International Committee on Contraception Research of the Population Council, New York (USA). Immunization with the vaccine has been observed to be devoid of any side-effects in all the subjects investigated upon in different centres. Besides clinical examination, laboratory investigations on 56 different parameters were carried out to check the normalcy of body-functions.

The present problem with this vaccine is the variability in the amount of anti-bodies produced from individual to individual. Several give good anti-body response, others give moderate response and still others give poor response. Researches are currently going on at the AIIMS to develop immuno-potentiating agents fit for human usage as well as to develop new novel strategies to bypass the constitutional differences.

Meanwhile, researches have also progressed on three other vaccines. One of them is designed for male usage. It stops spermatogenesis without affecting libido and hormone levels. Testing with this vaccine is being carried out in a number of animal species, including the monkeys. The second vaccine is designed for the female use. Its principle is to prevent the fertilisation of the female egg without disturbing ovulation and normal cycles. The third vaccine is usable for both males and females and is meant primarily for application in animals.

Reservation of seats/berths at Big Stations

*714. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY:

DR. RAMJI SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Ministry is aware that there is one invisible Counter Big racket) at all stations other than the Railway Counter for reservation of seats and berths of all classes;

(b) whether the Ministry is also aware that whenever a person goes to the Railway Counter for reservation in most cases he is disappointed and thereby he approaches the persons in-charge of invisible counter and gets his reservation for any class for any train and for any date he requires on payment of extra money which is demanded by the person; and

(c) if so, what steps the Government have taken to overcome this racket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Some reports of unauthorised persons, touts and other anti-social elements purchasing tickets and securing reserved accommodation in big cities like Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras and then selling the same clandestinely at premium to the willing and needy passengers have come to the notice of the Railway administration, specially during the periods of holiday rush.

(b) Reservation of accommodation in trains is made on 'First come, first served' basis on purchase of journey and reservation tickets upto the limit of reserved accommodation available in trains. After the available accommodation on a train is fully booked, persons are kept on the waiting list, if so desired by them, so that they could, in accordance

with their turn in the waiting list, get accommodation subsequently against cancellations etc. Analysis made of the availability of accommodation at important reservation points has revealed that barring rush periods, accommodation is available in almost all the trains 4-5 days in advance. However, persons who are not able to secure reserved accommodation across the counter in a normal way, do approach the anti-social elements and are exploited by them. Whenever any specific complaint is received about the functioning of any unauthorised agency or other anti-social elements with or without the connivance of railway staff, detailed investigations are made and appropriate action is taken, in conjunction with CBI, to contain the activities of such elements.

(c) The question being basically one of demand and supply, endeavours have been made and are being made to reduce the gap between the demand and supply by introducing new trains, augmenting the loads of existing trains, extending their runs, increasing the frequency of weekly biweekly trains, and running holiday specials on important routes to clear the rush of traffic. During 1977-78, 307 additional trains were introduced and the run of 177 trains were extended. 121/122 New Delhi-Madras Tamil Nadu Express trains have been double-headed recently with 21 bogie load. The increased clearance capacity provided on these trains has eased the position significantly on North South route.

A special squad has been set up in the Ministry of Railways primarily to deal with malpractices in reservations. This squad has intensified the checks and worked effectively in curbing the activities of anti-social elements and containing the various irregularities prevalent in the Booking/Reservation of tickets. These checks have created an impact on staff and on anti-social elements

thereby discouraging their activities to a large extent.

It is also proposed to amend the Indian Railways Act suitably to make procurement and transfer of reserved accommodation by unauthorised agents a cognizable offence.

By-product of Durgapur Coke Plant

*715. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a monthly quota of 100 wagons of By-Product Hard Coke from Loyabad and 75 wagons from Durgapur Coke Plant was fixed by Director, Rail Movement for the year 1978 for the State of Maharashtra but the actual despatches were less than 50 per cent of the quota fixed;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Maharashtra had brought this matter to his notice; and

(d) the measures proposed by Government to be taken with regard to the improved despatches so as to meet the requirements of the foundries in Maharashtra State?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) During the year 1978, a quota of 100 wagons per month was fixed for movement of by-product hard coke besides permitting movement of 50 wagons of coke per month from Durgapur Coke Oven Plant. The actual allotment during the year 1978 was 84 wagons per month, including 19 wagons from D.C.O.P.

(b) Wagons were allotted as per availability of hard coke.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Railways are maintaining close liaison with Ministry of Energy (Dept. of Coal) in order to maximise availability and movement of hard coke by rail.

Acquisition of Land for National Highways in Kerala

*716. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in several places in Kerala including the Municipal towns of Alleppey, land has been frozen for the purposes of construction of National Highways but still not acquired and it causes hardship to the people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government will soon take steps to acquire these lands and help its owners to move out to new places to settle and work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). The following statement gives the various reaches where the Government of Kerala have issued orders for freezing the land value in connection with the construction of National Highways in Kerala and the steps taken or proposed to be taken.

by Government for acquisition of land:—

National Highway No.	Reach	Date of orders freezing the land value	Steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for acquisition of land
47	(i) Chalakudy bypass (Km. 298.4 to 303.6)	April, 1976	The land acquisition estimate for Chalakudy bypass amounting to Rs. 37,96,500/- was sanctioned in February, 1974. The acquisition proceedings are in progress. The Land Acquisition estimate of Alleppey bypass received recently from the Government of Kerala is being processed, in consultation with the financial authorities. The land owners whose land may be ultimately acquired for the Bypasses will, no doubt, be paid due compensation as decided by the State Revenue Authorities before the land is actually acquired.
	(ii) Alleppey bypass (Km., 409.4 to 416.2)	July, 1975	
17	(i) K.M. 151 to 152/800 (ii) KM. 160/0 to 171/0	October, 1976 November, 1976.	There is no proposal for the acquisition of land in these reaches in the near future.

Bridges over Brahmaputra

*717. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has requested to sanction and construct one bridge at Gogighopa-Puncharatna in Goalpara district and one other at BAGIBIL near Dibrugarh across the river Brahmaputra;

(b) whether North Eastern Council also has made a similar request to the Government of India for sanction of these two bridges over the Brahmaputra in order to lessen the transport bottleneck of the whole region;

(c) leaving aside these demands, whether Government propose to provide these two bridges to the people of the North East as part of development work necessary for the sensitive area; and

(d) if not, what are the constraints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). (i) The proposed bridge at Gogighopa-Puncharatna in Assam would connect N.H. 31B with N.H. 37. In view of the gigantic nature of the project which will involve huge investment, it would be necessary to carry out pre-investment detailed surveys and investigations to 'settle' all technical issues like siting of the bridge provision of guide bunds etc. As such, it is proposed to provide for survey and investigation for this bridge during the Sixth Plan.

(ii) The proposed bridge at BAGIBIL near Dibrugarh would fall on a State Road. As such the State Government are primarily responsible for its construction from their own resources.

Converting 3-Tier Sleeper into 2-Tier Sleeper Coaches

*718. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government realise the inconvenience that the passengers of three-tier sleeper coaches are put to as a result of shortage of space for movement or sitting particularly for long journey; and

(b) whether Government would consider converting the existing three-tier sleeper coaches into two-tier sleeper coaches in order to ensure more hygienic and comfortable travel in the sleeper coaches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE 1
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). 3-tier second class sleeper coaches provide sitting accommodation for 75 passengers during the day and equal number of berths for sleeping during night. During the day time the middle berth is folded downward to enable the passengers to sit in comfort on the lower seats and thus there is no difference between two-tier and three-tier second class sleeper coaches as far as sitting accommodation is concerned. There is no proposal at present, to convert these 3-tier coaches into 2-tier coaches.

Strike by Doctors of Safdarjung Hospital

*719. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Safdarjung Hospital doctors have again gone on strike;

(b) if so, whether the two days strike by them on the 8th and 9th March 1979 had greatly affected the working of the hospital;

(c) what is the reason for not accepting their demand; and

(d) when the demand is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The resident doctors of Safdarjung Hospital went on a 48 hour strike starting from 9 A.M. on 9th March, 1979.

(b) It has been ascertained from the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital that the services were maintained by the senior doctors; however, the OPD attendance, as well as operations performed were affected adversely by the strike.

(c) and (d). The doctors of the Safdarjung Hospital had themselves no demand to make on the Government. They only went on a sympathetic strike for an early solution of the problems of the medical students of the University College of Medical Sciences.

2. The students/interns of the University College of Medical sciences who went on an indefinite strike from 19th February, 1979 and launched a hunger strike from 30th March, 1979 have withdrawn their agitation from the night of 5th April, 1979 and have resumed their work/studies from 6th April, 1979.

3. Government have given the following assurances to the students/interns of the college:—

(i) as clearly stated in the statement of the Union Health Minister made in the Lok Sabha on the 5th March, 1979, the Union Health Ministry have decided to take over the University College of Medical Sciences, and the necessary action

in pursuance thereof shall be taken after finally ascertaining the decision of the University of Delhi to transfer the College to Government;

(ii) The Dharamshala now under construction in the Safdarjung Hospital will be made available for temporary use as hostel accommodation, by 13th June, 1979 at the latest;

(iii) some of the barracks of the Ministry of Defence which have been vacated will be repaired and made ready for occupation as hostel accommodation by 1st week of December, 1979. As regards the remaining barracks, the matter will be vigorously pursued so that their vacant possession is obtained and necessary work carried out as early as possible;

(iv) the play ground will be ready by the end of June, 1979.

(v) Government will take urgent measure to provide adequate and qualified staff for the clinical teaching and ensure satisfactory teaching arrangements; and

(vi) the Government will not victimise the students and the interns. The Government will request the Delhi University that there should be no victimisation of the students/interns of the University College of Medical Sciences.

The matter in para (vi) above was also discussed with the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University who has kindly agreed to sympathetically consider the request of the students/interns regarding full condonement of the strike period and no cut in the interns' stipend.

Indian Workers for Saudi Arabia

*720. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any request for permission to recruit 4000 Indian wor-

kers through an Indian agency for deployment on a Saudi Arabian defence project;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and action taken thereon; and

(c) whether Government are seized of the complaints of low wages and bad living conditions in the project area while considering such requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). In August 1978, such a request was received by the Ministry of Labour and processed by them, since they were then dealing with the subject. However, with the decision of the Supreme Court in March 1979, making this matter a responsibility of the Protector of Emigrants, it is necessary that an application be made to this authority. Whenever the application is received by the Protector of Emigrants, requisite action will be taken thereon.

(c) Before granting emigration clearance to intending emigrants, the Protector of Emigrants scrutinises the terms and conditions of the contract of employment offered, to ensure that workers are not employed on low wages under sub-standard living conditions which violate norms of human dignity.

National Seminar on Breast Cancer

*721. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the observations made at the two-day national seminar held at Varanasi regarding spread of breast cancer among women folk of the country;

(b) if so, what are his reactions to the alarming revelations; and

(c) the measures proposed to be adopted as an adequate counter checks?

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

(b) and (c). The details of the Seminar are being obtained from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Ship Afire at Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam

***722. SHRI NATHU SINGH:
SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that fire broke out on the 16th March this year on the ship in the final stages of construction at the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the cause of fire and damage occurred; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Enquiry Committee has not come to any definite conclusion about the cause of the fire.

Indo-Bangladesh Joint River Commission

6801. SHRI JANARDHANA POO-JARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh has asked India for an immediate meeting of the Joint River Commission; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL

AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission generally meets four times a year. Its last meeting was held in November/December, 1978 in Dacca and its next meeting is likely to be held in April, 1979, in Delhi.

Appointment of doctors on ad hoc basis under CGHS

6802. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of medical doctors have been appointed on *ad hoc* basis under CGHS, if so, their number category-wise, number of those who have put in more than 5 years of service and number of those who have post-graduate qualifications;

(b) what was the criteria for the selection of these persons as medical doctors on *ad hoc* basis and whether all of them hold minimum qualifications for appointment to these posts; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to revert these persons from their present posts, if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) As on 1st March, 1979 the number of medical officers working on *ad hoc* basis against the posts of Junior Medical Officers is 411. The other category of posts to which direct recruitment is made is Specialist Grade II in CHS 41 officers were appointed on *ad hoc* basis in these posts. Of these 123 officers have put in more than 5 years of service. Information regarding possession of post-graduate qualifications is not readily available. All Specialist

Grade doctors hold post-graduate degrees.

(b) and (c). *Ad hoc* appointments are made against temporary or casual vacancies, making it clear to the *ad hoc* appointees that their services are purely temporary and such appointments will not confer upon them any right for regular appointment in the Central Health Service. No set uniform procedure for making these appointments was followed but it was ensured that all such *ad hoc* appointees possessed the minimum qualifications prescribed for appointment to the post.

Such of the *ad-hoc* appointees who have not been able to qualify in the written examination or interviews held by the UPSC for regular appointments have to be ultimately replaced by regular officers.

Indians in Pakistani Jails

6803. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Part (d) of Unstarred Question No. 3575 on the 14th December, 1978 and state:

(a) the names of the persons held in Pakistan and since when and under what charges;

(b) whether Government is aware that certain persons are locked up in Pakistani Jails particularly in Multan Jail for the last 5-6 years without putting any charge on them; and

(c) whether the Hon'ble Minister will look into the matter personally and get those persons transferred to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). While replying to the Unstarred Question No. 3575 dated 14th December, 1978, I had stated that about 250 Indians were

still in Pakistani jails according to information received from Government of Pakistan and other sources. Meanwhile, we have received information regarding some more persons reportedly detained in Pakistan. According to our present information, 280 Indian nationals are stated to be in Pakistani jails. This number includes 138 names conveyed to us by the Pakistan Government. The nationality of some of these persons is in the process of being verified through the State authorities. The remaining names are based on information received from relatives etc. of the detainees and conveyed to the Pakistan Government. While we do not have precise information in regard to the dates since when they are under detention and also the charges under which they have been detained, their names and parentage as well as the names of the jails in which some of them are reportedly held are given in the attached list of 280 persons. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4293/79].

(c) We are in constant touch with the Government of Pakistan through their Embassy in New Delhi and our Embassy in Islamabad for the release and repatriation of the Indian detainees.

Development of Indigenous System

6804. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to give priority to the development of indigenous systems of medicine and Homoeopathy to provide extensive health care; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its modernisation and future research schemes so far pre-

pared and the amount proposed to be spent?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes.

(b) Four separate research Councils have been set up as autonomous Organisations registered under the Societies Registration Act for giving impetus to research in Ayurveda and Siddha, Unani, Homoeopathic Systems of Medicines and yoga and naturopathy. These Councils have drawn up Plans for considerably expanding and augmenting their research schemes/units in various parts of the country. National Institutes have been set up in Ayurveda and Homeopathy and another National Institute in Unani is proposed to be established. All these institutes are meant to provide facilities for post-graduate education and research of the highest order in these system of medicine. Schemes for financial assistance to (i) Ayurvedic, Unani & Homoeopathic Colleges for improving the standards of under-graduate and Post-graduate teaching in these systems and (ii) for setting up Pharmacies of Indigenous Systems of Medicine including Herbal farms & Drug Testing laboratories in various States are in progress. A provision of about Rs. 60 crores has been tentatively earmarked in the Five Year Plan period 1978-79 to 1982-83 for the development of indigenous systems of medicine and Homoeopathy in both the Central and State sectors.

Revision of Minimum Wages

6805. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what are the minimum daily wages of the workers in West Bengal, Kerala and Union Territories of Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and since when last revised;

(b) in view of the increase of price level throughout the country and further increase of D.A., whether the Government of India feels necessary to increase these wages; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The State Governments as well as the Central Government have fixed minimum wages in a number of scheduled employments covered under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in their respective spheres. A statement giving the rates of minimum wages in respect of employments for which Central Government is the appropriate Government is attached. These rates are applicable in all States/Union Territories. The rates of wages fixed by the States/Union Territories in their respective spheres are notified in their Gazettes from time to time.

(b) and (c). Under Section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act the appropriate Government is required to review at such intervals as it may think fit, such intervals not exceeding five years, the minimum rates of wages so fixed and revise the minimum rates, if necessary. While revising the minimum wages, rise in the cost of living in generally kept in view.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the employment (Part I)	Date of fixation/revision	Rates of wages per day		
			Unskilled lowest paid workers (Rs.)	Semi skilled (Rs.)	Skilled (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Employment in the construction or maintenance of roads or building operations.	16-12-78	4.45 to 6.50 (according to areas)	5.56 to 8.12	7.12 to 10.40
2	Employment in stone breaking or stone crushing.	16-12-78	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	Employment in the maintenance of buildings.	16-12-78	Do.	Do.	Do.
4	Employment in the construction and maintenance of runways	16-12-78	Do.	Do.	Do.70
5	Employment in Gypsum mines	12-6-76	5.80	7.25	8.
6	Employment in Barytes mines	12-6-76	5.80	7.25	8.70
7	Employment in bauxite mines	19-6-76	5.80	7.25	8.70
8	Employment in Manganese mines	12-6-76	5.80 above ground 6.96 under ground	7.25 above ground 8.70 under ground	8.70 above ground 10.44 under ground
9	Employment in china clay mines	12-6-76	5.80	7.25	8.70
10	Employment in Kyanite mines	9-10-76	5.80	7.25	8.70
11	Employment in Copper mines	12-6-76	5.80	7.25	8.70
12	Employment in clay mines	12-6-76	5.80	7.25	8.70
13	Employment in stone mines	9-10-76	5.80	7.25	8.70
14	Employment in white clay mines	12-6-76	5.80	7.25	8.70
15	Employment in Fire clay mines	9-10-76	5.80	7.25	8.70
16	Employment in Ochre mines	9-10-76	5.80	7.25	8.70
17	Employment in Steatite (including soapstone and talc) mines	9-10-76	5.80	7.25	8.70
18	Employment in Asbestos mines	9-10-76	5.80	7.25	8.70

1	2	3	4	5	6
19	Employment in Chromite mines	19-6-76	5.80	7.25	8.70
20	Employment in Quartzite mines	19-2-77	5.80	7.25	8.70
21	Employment in Qartz mines	19-2-77	5.80	7.25	8.70
22	Employment in Silica mines	19-2-77	5.80	7.25	8.70
23	Employment in Mica mines	19-6-76	6.96 under ground	8.70 under ground	10.44 under ground
			5.80 above ground	7.25 above ground	8.70 above ground
24	Employment in Magnesite mines	24-2-79	5.80	7.25	8.70
25	Employment in Graphite mines	4-11-78	5.80	7.25	8.70
26	Agriculture (Part II)	18-9-76	4.45 to 6.50	5.56 to 8.12	7.12 to 10.40

(According to areas)

Smoking in D.T.C. Buses

6806. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the conductors and drivers of D.T.C. as well as private buses smoke in the buses frequently without any restriction;

(b) if so, is it meaningful to write the instruction 'NO SMOKING' in the buses;

(c) whether Government propose to implement the instruction strictly; and

(d) if so, how and if not, will Government delete this instruction from the buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (d). According to the instructions issued by the Corporation, as also under Rule 438 of the Delhi Motor Vehicle Rules, 1940, the drivers and con-

ductors are not permitted to smoke in the buses. If any breach of the instructions is brought to the notice of the DTC Management, disciplinary action is taken against the defaulter.

Since smoking in the buses is an offence punishable under Section 112 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1939, the display of the notice such as "Smoking is prohibited" on the buses of the Corporation has been written for the information of passengers.

Drivers and Conductors of the DTC have standing instructions not to smoke in buses. These instructions are periodically repeated. On receipt of some complaints recently which were of general nature about smoking in the buses, fresh instructions have been issued by the Corporation on 30-1-79. The inspectorial staff has been directed to ensure strict compliance.

**Benefit of P.F. to Employees of
M/s. Auto Continent, Calcutta**

6807. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Auto Continent of 106, B.T. Road, Calcutta-35 does not give the benefits under Provident Fund Act to their employees:

(b) whether Government propose to take action against the firm by enquiring into entire facts and if so, by what time; and

(c) whether the firm is employing child labour in violation to law and if so, whether Government propose to take action against the firm?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The Employees Provident Fund Authorities have reported that the establishment is not coverable under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 as it is not employing the requisite number of employees.

) Does not arise.

(c) The matter falls in the State Sphere and the Central Government has no information to furnish.

**Job of level crossings entrusted to
State Governments**

6808. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Railways give the job of Level Crossings to the State Governments;

(b) is it also a fact that State Government, disburse the money spent by them on construction of such level Crossings; and

(c) if so, why cannot the Railways do this type of jobs without waiting

for the State Government, and will that no expedite?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The work of provision of new local crossings is carried out jointly by the Railways and the State Governments concerned. The Railways carry out all works within the Railway limits. The State Governments do the works outside the railway limits.

(b) When a level crossing is required to be provided as an additional facility as a result of changes brought about after opening of a railway line, the charges (both initial and recurring) are required to be borne entirely by the State Government.

(c) Does not arise in view of position explained.

**Selection Grade Assistant Scheme in
Railway Board**

6809. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Selection Grade Assistant Scheme has been implemented in the Railway Board Office;

(b) if so, the date in which the office order had been issued and the number of resultant vacancies occurring on that date;

(c) the reasons for the delay in filling up the resultant vacancies when a clear decision has already been taken in an Inter-Ministerial meeting determining the basis for promotion to this grade; and

(d) what further time is likely to be taken for filling up all resultant vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) 69 posts of Assistants were allotted the Selection Grade of Rs. 650-960 w.e.f. 1-8-1976. Appointments to these posts of the eligible Assistants were notified on 2-2-1979. Appointments of another 26 eligible Assistants against the vacancies of those who were either on deputation or working in higher grade posts on 1-8-76 were also notified on 19-3-1979. Still about 26 vacancies in the Selection Grade remain to be filled.

(c) No delay has, so far, taken place in notifying the appointments to the selection grade posts. But recently a suggestion was made by the Railway Board Ministerial Staff Association that the appointments to the selection grade against the maintenance vacancies may be made from amongst those who were eligible for such appointments on 1-8-1976 alone and not those who became eligible subsequently and senior inter-se should be considered. In view of the importance of the point raised which might concern the Assistants working in the other Ministries also, the advice of the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms has been sought. However, pending receipt of the advice, ad hoc appointments are being made against the aforesaid 26 vacancies strictly on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness from amongst the eligible Assistants, the eligibility of an individual to be determined on the date on which a particular vacancy became available.

(d) Ad hoc appointments referred at (c) above will be notified soon after the suitability of the eligible staff is adjudged by a Departmental Promotion Committee.

Promotion to Class II Posts

6810. SHRI MADAN LAL SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that on the 31st August, 1978 the Railway Board have issued clarifications regarding promotions to the Class II posts to be made on the basis of integrated seniority of different categories of class III staff;

(b) if so, is it also correct that the Electrical Department of South Central Railway is still continuing the old practice in contravention of the said clarifications; and

(c) what is the number of such promotions, ad hoc or otherwise ordered without drawing integrated seniority after 11-7-1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Instructions regarding integrated seniority of Class III staff or promotion to Class II service were issued on 11.7.77. These instructions were modified on 31.8.78 following consideration of a number of representations. The instructions issued on 31.8.78 have been further clarified on 26.2.79

Four promotions were made to Class II service on ad hoc basis in the Electrical Department in June, 1978. The integrated seniority list prepared for these ad hoc promotions conforms to the instructions as clarified subsequently. Four more promotions to Class II service were ordered on ad hoc basis in February, 1979. These promotions also were made based on integrated seniority drawn as per the latest instructions/clarifications.

Out-Agency in Jhalawar City

8811. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal for setting up a out agency in Jhalawar City served by Jhalawar Road Station on the Kota Division of the Western Railway.

(b) if so, the reasons for giving up the proposal;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the project was abandoned even after the tenders were invited for the purpose if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether in view of the setting up of a district industries Centre and the picking up of industrial activities in the areas Government propose to consider the opening up of a railway out-agency in Jhalawar city as a step towards the removal of backwardness and incentive for entrepreneurship in this long overlooked area with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes. There was a proposal to shift the Out-Agency working at Jhalarpatan to Jhalawar City.

(b) and (c). It was dropped after tenders were invited because of representations from the Chairman of Jhalarpatan Nagar Palika.

(d) Proposal to open a Railway Out-Agency at Jhalawar City can be considered on public demand provided there is traffic justification for two Out Agencies.

गुजरात में खाली हुई जमीन

6812. श्री अर्जुन सिंह साई खेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के सोरठ प्रदेश में जामनगर पट्टी रेल साइन उखाड़ने के बाद इनकी खाली पट्टी हुई जमीन और दूसरी बाटों के लिए जामनगर कलेक्टर के कार्यालय में 30 जन, 1978 को हुई बैठक में पश्चिम रेलवे के राजकोट विभाजन के डिविजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट और डिविजनल इंजिनियर राजकोट भी मौजूद थे ;

(ख) कलेक्टर जामनगर लोक निर्माण विभाग के कार्यपालक इंजीनियर, जामनगर नगरपालिका के एग्जिक्यूटिव इंजीनियर, प्राथमिक संकेत के सचिव और पश्चिम रेलवे के राजकोट विभाजन के अधिकारियों की 30 जू

1978 को हुई संयुक्त बैठक में लिये गये निर्णयों का ज्योरा क्या है;

(ग) रेलवे को कितनी धीरे किस-किस प्रकार की जमीन छोड़नी होगी तथा एलाइमेंट डाय बर्ट करने के लिए कितनी जमीन की जरूरत पड़ेगी, धीरे

(घ) जामनगर शहर के बीच रेलवे की खाली पट्टी जमीन के बारे में अंतिम निर्णय कब तक किया जाएगा और इस समस्या को किस प्रकार हल किया जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) यह विनिश्चय किया गया था कि रेलों परित्याज्य भूमि का ज्योरा राज्य सरकार को देगी और तब वह प्रागे कार्यवाही करेगी ।

(ग) जिस भूमि को रेलवे द्वारा सोपे जाने का प्रस्ताव है, वह लगभग 41 हेक्टेयर है और बैकल्पिक रेल साइन लिए अर्पणित भूमि लगभग 35 हेक्टेयर है ।

(घ) परित्याज्य भूमि और बैकल्पिक रेल साइन के लिए अर्पणित भूमि का ज्योरा राज्य सरकार को दे दिया गया है । अब उसपर कार्यवाही करना राज्य सरकार का काम है ।

प्रायुर्वेदिक विधियाँ

6813. श्री हत्तीबा देसाई : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री प्रायुर्वेदिक विधियों के बारे में अंतराधिकृत प्रश्न संख्या 2726 दिनांक 7 दिसम्बर, 1978 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से अर्पणित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ज्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) सेंट्रल कॉन्सिल एक्ट 1970 के अन्तर्गत 1967 तक ली गई परीक्षाओं की मान्यता देना कहाँ तक न्यायोचित है जबकि नियमों के अनुसार केवल उन्हीं परीक्षाओं की मान्यता दी जाती चाहिए जो उस विधि और वर्ष में हुई हों जिसमें प्रशिक्षण बना हो; और

(ग) क्या भारतीय केन्द्रीय चिकित्सा परिषद उन प्रायुर्वेदिकरत्नों और वैद्य विचारधारा चिकित्सकों को परीक्षण की अनुमति देनी विन्तुलि है जिनकी विधियाँ 1970 में अन्तर्गत उससे पूर्व प्रप्त कर ली थी और जो पहले राज्यों में परीक्षित चिकित्सक के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय :

(क) घोषित सूचना सभी केवल 21 राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से ही मिली है। एक विवरण जिसमें प्राप्त सूचना का खोरा दिया गया है, सभा प्रदल पर रखा है। [संवालय में रखा गया/बैचिप संख्या LT/4294/79]

(ख) गिना के स्तर और इन डिप्टी के बारे में परीक्षा आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह निर्णय किया गया कि इसे केन्द्रीय परिवार अधिनियम 1970 के साथ होने की तारीख को मान्यता न दी जाये। वैसे, जिन व्यक्तियों ने इस अधिनियम से लाभ होने से पहले उक्त परीक्षा पास कर ली थी, वास्तव में उन्हें कोई कन्सिडर न हो इस अधिनियम से 1967 तक हुई गहली पंजीकों को मान्यता न दी गई।

(ग) जो नहीं, जिन चिकित्सकों के पास 1967 तक हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन प्रयाग द्वारा प्रदान की गई वैद्य विचारद और आयुर्वेदरत्न की प्रहृतियों थीं केवल उन्हें ही पंजीकरण की अनुमति दी जायेगी।

Agricultural Workers killed while spraying Pesticides

6814. SHRI BHAGAT RAM:

6814. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many Agricultural workers were killed and handicapped by accidents and spraying pesticides etc., during agricultural process in different States for the last three years;

(b) whether any compensation was paid to the concerned by any agency; and

(c) whether Government intend to introduce a Bill for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The workers employed in farming by tractors or other contrivances

driven by steam or other mechanical power or electricity already covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. The State Governments have also been advised to extend the provisions of the Act to persons employed in spraying and dusting of insecticides or pesticides in agricultural operations.

Unauthorised Journey in 2nd Class Reserved Compartments

6815. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on fast/super fast trains from Delhi towards Bombay/Madras, passengers board into 2nd class reserved compartment and create congestion for the reserved passengers and all this happens with the connivance of the conductor, and other railway employees;

(b) if so, whether Government would conduct a surprise check to ascertain extent of unauthorised travel by short distance passengers and take effective measure to stop such practice;

(c) whether on these trains some traders dump their unbooked luggage in connivance with rail staff and block the passage of reserved compartments causing lot of inconvenience to the II class passengers and that this has become a regular feature; and

(d) will Government take necessary steps to check such rakteering on the railways and details of action taken recently and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): a) to (d). Cases of commuters entering second class reserved coaches around metropolitan cities and at important stations have come to the notice of the Railway Administration.

Staff manning reserved coaches have instructions to ensure that unautho-

rised passengers do not enter these coaches. At times, however, it becomes difficult to control such passengers. Surprise checks are conducted and cases of unbooked luggage and unauthorised passengers travelling in these coaches are dealt with as per rules. Cases of deliberate negligence on the part of staff manning reserved coaches are viewed seriously and appropriate action is taken against them.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के शोध

6817. श्री कृपा राम शक्य : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन संबन्धी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दैनिक यात्रियों को घुप और वर्षों से बचाने हेतु दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों के स्टापों पर शेरों के बारे में क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) कुल कितने बस स्टापों पर शेरों की व्यवस्था की गई है और बिना शेर वाले स्टापों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) उक्त कार्य पर सरकार ने 1977 और 1978 में कितनी राशि खर्च की ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य संबन्धी (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) वर्ष 1977 में दिल्ली नगर निगम और दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के बीच एक समझौता हुआ था जिसके अनुसार दिल्ली नगर निगम को अपने इलाके में शेर बनाने थे। नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के इलाके में, नगर पालिका दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के स्टापों पर इस तरह के शेरों की व्यवस्था करती है।

(ख) दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में 3500 बस स्टापों में से 644 बस स्टापों पर शेर बने हुए हैं।

(ग) वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए रबे गये कुल 9.86 लाख रुपयों में 4 लाख रुपये वास्तविक रूप से खर्च किए जा चुके हैं और इन पर बाकी रकम भी खर्च हो रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में निर्माण सम्बंधी शर्तों का निगम द्वारा भुगतान किया जा रहा है।

Non-mechanised country crafts

6818. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) number of non-mechanised country crafts operating on West Coast

between Bombay and Mangalore and approximate number of sailors working on them;

(b) accidents and mishaps occurred and number of persons who died in such accidents in the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) whether it is a fact that compulsory insurance scheme is not made applicable to such sailors and if yes, whether Government propose to make this scheme compulsory and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) According to the information available, roughly over 500 sailing vessels have been operating in 1978 with 10 to 15 members of sailors working on each of them.

(b) According to Casualty Reports received so far in respect of sailing vessels, the total number of casualties which occurred to sailing vessels and the loss of lives involved in such casualties during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Total number of casualties	Loss of lives
1976	36	19
1977	42	37
1978	30	17

(c) Yes, Sir. Efforts made to persuade sailing vessels' owners for taking crew insurance invariably have not been successful. These efforts will be continued.

Kashmir

6819. **SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:**

SRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the recent news reports where the Pakistan President has again raised the bogey of Kashmir by saying that this question is the only hinderance in the normalisation of the relations between the two countries;

(b) if so, his reaction in the matter; and

(c) whether in the changed political set up in the country some quick steps are contemplated to be taken to solve the long outstanding problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is not the first time that the Pakistani leaders have made statements relating to Kashmir. Government's position on the subject is well-known. The whole of Jammu & Kashmir is constitutionally and legally an integral part of India.

(c) Government feel that the question of Jammu & Kashmir should be discussed bilaterally, in accordance with the Simla Agreement.

Research on Malaria by Dr. Sidiqul at University of Hawai

6820. **SRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN:** Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that one Dr. Sidiqul, a research bio-chemist at the University of Hawai, an inhabitant of Allahabad, U.P. (India)

has been awarded a million dollars by the World Health Organisation for his successful experiments in immunising laboratory monkeys against Malaria; and

(b) if so, whether Government will make use of Dr. Sidiqul's experiment in our country (as and when he makes his further and fullest researches in the matter)?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SRI RABI RAY): (a) Government have seen a press report to this effect.

(b) Director, National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi has written to Dr. Wassim A. Siddiqui for a copy of his published work. He has also been requested to demonstrate his work before the National Institute of Communicable Diseases faculty. According to information received earlier from the Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University Dr. Sidiqul plans to collaborate in Malaria research programme with that university.

Arbitrary charging of Bus Fares

6821. **SRI SHYAMLAL DHURVE:** Will the Minister of **SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DTC has recently increased the bus fares on the basis of kilometres;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are colonies like Mayapuri MIG/LIG Flats and Hari Nagar Clock Tower where the Bus fares are being charged not according to the distance involved;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and whether these reasons were made public through newspapers etc.; and

(d) if not, whether DTC proposes to charge these fares according to the distance involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. For the purpose of charging bus fare, the distance is, however, calculated from a fare stage to a fare stage and not between actual bus stops, travelled by a passenger. To this extent marginal adjustments are made.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Thums Up

6822. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI SURENDRA JHA
SUMAN:

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

(a) what objection his Ministry has to the advertisement of 'Thums Up' as a "Refreshing Cola"; and

(b) what rules and regulations of the Ministry concerned with the advertisement of "Thums Up"?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) and (b). The definition of cola drinks has not been laid down under the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. The matter regarding definition of such drinks is under consideration of the concerned technical committee and until and unless Cola is defined under the said Act, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have no strong views on the use of the word "Refreshing Cola" to describe "Thums Up" in the advertisements.

Classification of Employees under SPE Act

6823. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) is it in the knowledge of Government that the classification of Employees based on remuneration has a great discrepancy as prevailing by SPE Act (Wage Ceiling of Rs. 750/-) and Employees State Insurance Scheme (Wage Ceiling of Rs. 1000/-); and

(b) what remedial measures are intended for correction of this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Different remuneration criteria have been laid down in different labour laws to serve the purposes thereunder. However, the Industrial Relations Bill, 1978, now before Parliament, *inter alia*, proposes to remove the wage limit for sales promotion employees.

Causing Lacuna to SPE Act by Manufacturers

6824. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) is it in the knowledge of Government that the various manufacturers have taken shelter by causing lacuna to Sales Promotion Employees Act by causing a bi-cameral system as manufacturers and distributors; and

(b) if so reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976 does not make any distinction between 'manufacturers' and 'distributors' as implied in the Question. The Act regulates certain

conditions of service of sales promotion employees in establishments engaged in the Pharmaceutical industry or in any notify industry.

Lien to Officers of Family Planning Set Up

6825. SHRI MOHD. SHAMSUL HASAN KHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Why no paper lien has been given to the officers and staff working in Family Planning set up of the Board Office of Railway Ministry;

(b) why the effect of paper lien has been given to the staff of Zonal Railways from 1978 (date of issue of the letter of paper lien and not from the date of their joining in service;

(c) what is the effective value of paper lien from the confirmation point of view of the staff working on Zonal Railways;

(d) that is the fault of these staff for being deprived of their past ten to twelve years of service;

(e) will he look into the above matters and do justice to these staff and officers engaged in the most important programme of the nation;

(f) if so, by what time; and

(g) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) It has not been possible to provide paper lien to the officers recruited directly for specific posts in the Family Welfare Wing of the Railway Ministry as the posts held by them are isolated ex-cadre and are being continued on year to year basis with the concurrence of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare who bear the entire expenditure on Family Welfare

Organisation in the Ministry of Railways. The conversion of the temporary posts, held by them, into permanent once is, however, under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

(b) to (g). The cost of the Family Welfare Organisation on the Railways is also borne by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The posts are extended from year to year with their concurrence. Staff drafted to this organisation from other departments of the Railways, have their liens in their parent cadres. In the case of staff directly recruited following the prescribed procedure, Railways have been asked to give them paper lien in equivalent or near equivalent grades from the date of issue of orders. Normally, staff who are rendered surplus get benefit of seniority and confirmation only from the date of absorption. In the case of direct recruits of the Family Welfare Organisation a special dispensation has, however, been given to provide paper lien from the date of issue of instructions and they would be eligible for confirmation against those posts as and when they are due for the same.

विशेष गाड़ियाँ

6826. श्री मोती साईं शारदा चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978-79 में कितनी विशेष गाड़ियाँ चलाने के बारे में मांग प्राप्त हुई और उनमें से कितनी मांगें ट्रेवल एजेंटों से प्राप्त हुई और कितनी अन्य संस्थाओं से;

(ख) उनमें से कितने एजेंटों की मांग पर संजूरी दी गई और कितनी अन्य संस्थाओं की मांग पर;

(ग) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र, किसान, संगठनों, आदि की मांगों को प्राथमिकता देने के बारे में कोई उपबन्ध नहीं है और यदि नहीं, तो इस वर्ष के रेल बजट में विकास कार्य को देखते हुए किसानों को विदे गये रिजर्वती टिकटों को क्या न रखते हुए उनकी प्राथमिकता देने के विषये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ब) क्या वहाँ तक अग्रिम का संबंध है विशेष गाड़ियों के उपलब्ध संबंधी नियमों में सुझ में संशोधन कर दिया गया है अर्थात्, कोई भी विशेष गाड़ी 30 दिन से अधिक समय तक नहीं चलाई जाएगी; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी जाय् होने की तारीख क्या है और क्या उपरोक्त नियम के लागू होने के बाद भी विशेष गाड़ियाँ या डिब्बे (बोगी) 30 दिन से अधिक समय के लिये दिये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव मारामण):

(क) से (ङ). सुचना झूठ्ठी की जा रही है और समाप्त पर रद्द दी जायेगी।

Supply of Wagons to Fruit Industry

8327. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fruit industry particularly of Banana and Orange has suffered a heavy loss during the recent months due to inadequate availability of railway wagons in Western Zone;

(b) if so, total number of wagons made available to Western Zone against its actual demands; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to make sufficient wagons available to the industry in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Plantain traffic in marginal quantity are offered from stations, on the Western Railway. During the period from September to November 1978, a total of 235 wagons were loaded with plantain from the Western Railway stations meeting the requirements adequately.

The bulk of the plantain traffic is offered from Stations on Bhusaval-Khandwa section of the Central Railway. The season starts in July with a peak during October to December and then tapers off and closes in March. In the 1978-79 season a quota had to be imposed from Oc-

tober 1978 in order to eliminate heavy fluctuations in the day-to-day loading and also in facilitate operational fluidity. However, despite the imposition of this quota, a total of 25162 wagons was loaded from July, 1978 to March 1979 meeting the demands registered with the railway in full—as compared to 20938 wagons during the corresponding period of the previous year marking an increase of about 21 per cent. 346 specials were run to New Delhi during 1978-79 as compared to 302 specials during 1977-78.

As regards movement of orange traffic, it is reported that during 1978-79, there was a failure of the crop due to untimely heavy rains and hailstorm in January and February, 1979 and as such, demands were also less. A total of 1268 wagons were loaded during February and March, 1979. There were no outstanding demands at the end of March, 1979.

Nature Cure Centres/Hospitals

6828. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3320 on the 15th March, 1979 regarding Nature Cure Centres/Hospitals and state:

(a) whether any decisions on the recognition of some of the Nature Cure Hospitals for purposes of CGHS has since been taken;

(b) whether Government will meanwhile allow such chronic Patients, who being the CGHS beneficiaries want to take immediately the last chance of treatment by way of Naturopathic treatment;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor in view of the fact that the life of such patients is at stake; and

(d) what is the status of Visvayatan Yogashram (a Yogic exercises and treatment centre), Gol Dakkhana, New Delhi, in this context?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to recognise Nature Cure Ashram at Hyderabad and Prakritik Chikitsalya at Jaipur under the C.G.H. Scheme.

(c) Does not arise

(d) The Vishwayatan Yogashram is a registered body under the Society Registration Act, 1860. The management of the Vishwayatan Yogashram was taken over by the Government of India under an Act of Parliament with effect from 24th May, 1977. The broad object of the Society are:—

(i) to promote and provide for the study and teaching of the Science of Yoga in its manifold aspects;

(ii) to undertake and facilitate practical courses and training of instructors as well as fundamental research in the field of Yoga and its application to the well being and upliftment of humanity;

(iii) to organise conferences, lectures and seminars and set up study groups and training programmes in the field of Yoga.

This Yogashram is not recognised under the CGHS.

केंसर निवृत्तन परिषोजना, त्रिवेन्द्रम

6829. श्री सुरेश्वर झा सुभन : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डॉ. एच. ए. डी. दल ने, जिसने 1976 में केंसर निवृत्तन परिषोजना के सुचारु रूप से चलाने के उद्देश्य से मीडिकल कालेज, त्रिवेन्द्रम का शौरा किया था, क्या सिकारियों की हैं; और

(ख) क्या परिषोजना का सम्पूर्ण कार्य 1977 और 1978 में इसके द्वारा की गई सिकारियों के अनुसार किया गया था ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि शर्मा) : (क) और (ख) : यह सुचना एकल की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रक दी जायेगी।

Shifting of Dispensary in Mayapuri

6830. **SHRI T. S. NEGI:**

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 404 on the 22nd February, 1979 regarding shifting of dispensary in Mayapuri and state:

(a) whether the dispensary proposed to be shifted from Hari Nagar to Mayapuri has since been shifted;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) and (b). No Sir.

(c) Some alterations and modifications were to be carried out on the flats to make the place suitable for CGHS dispensary. The dispensary will be shifted shortly.

Internal Audit Department of Shipping Corporation of India

6831. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Internal Audit Department of Shipping Corporation of India works directly under the orders of Financial Adviser;

(b) if so, whether it is according to the norms followed in public sector and Government Corporations; and

(c) whether Government propose to take away the Shipping Corporation of India from the Internal Audit Department from the Financial Adviser and follow the usual norms and accounting procedure followed by Public Sector and Government Corporations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is according to the norms generally followed in public sector and Government Corporations and is in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings.

(c) Does not arise.

Liberalisation of Driving Licensing Policy

6832. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have liberalised driving licensing policy regarding the persons either suffering from polio, paralysis or having lost all limbs except one arm with the help of a device developed by a retired army doctor; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir. This Ministry is not aware of any such device developed by a retired army doctor. However, driving licence to drive an invalid carriage, specially designed and constructed for such a person, is permissible.

(b) Does not arise.

जोनल आझार पर रेल सुरक्षा बल एक्सोसिवेशन को मान्यता

6833. श्री रामनाथ मिश्रा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल सुरक्षा बल एक्सोसिवेशन को जोनल आझार पर मान्यता प्रदान की गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सभी नौ जोनल एक्सोसिवेशनों में जिनमें जोनल रेलवे आझार पर मान्यता प्रदान की गई है, एक संकल्प वाकित करके सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि उन्हें अखिल भारतीय रेल सुरक्षा बल फ़ैडरेशन के रूप में मान्यता दी जाए; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो फ़ैडरेशन को मान्यता देने के क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मिश्र वाराणसी): (क) और (ख) जी हां।

(ग) अखिल भारतीय रेल सुरक्षा बल एक्सोसिवेशन को मान्यता नहीं दी गयी है क्योंकि यह समझा जाता है कि यदि रेल सुरक्षा बल के अखिल भारतीय संगठन को मान्यता दी जाती है तो गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा नियमित अन्य अखिल भारतीय संगठनों जैसे सीमा सुरक्षा बल, केन्द्रीय भारतीय पुलिस बल आदि अन्य अखिल भारतीय बलों द्वारा सम्भरी प्रतिक्रिया होगी। इसलिए, बल में अनुशासन, चरित्र और कार्यकुशलता बनाये रखने के लिए यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि इन बलों के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों में बल के कल्याण तथा सेवा की शर्तों के मामलों पर विचार विमर्श के लिए कर्मचारी परिषद् के अखिल भारतीय स्तर को एक मंच का गठन किया जाये ताकि समस्याओं का संतोषजनक समाधान निकाला जा सके।

श्याम-गाँव जालना लाइन

6834. श्री डी० जी० गवई: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उन्हें वर्ष 1934-35 में श्यामगाँव-जालना रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण पर किये गये कार्य की जानकारी है, यदि हां, तो कितना कार्य किया गया और उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ;

(ख) इस लाइन को बिछाने के लिए एकत्र की गयी सामग्री के बारे में ज्ञात क्या है;

(ग) क्या मराठवाहा विकास मंडल ने इस लाइन के शीघ्र पूरे किये जाने की मांग की है, यदि हां, तो इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस लाइन पर शीघ्र कार्य शुरू करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मिश्र वाराणसी): (क) श्यामगाँव-जालना छोटी लाइन के निर्माण के लिए सिट्टी डालन का कुछ काम वर्ष 1900 में अकाल राहत उपाय के रूप में किया गया था। इस परियोजना की वर्ष 1931 में फिर से स्वीकृति दी गयी थी, परन्तु धनराशि की तंगी के कारण इसे छोड़ दिया गया था।

(ख) निर्माण स्थल पर कोई सामग्री एकत्र नहीं की गयी थी।

(ग) और (घ). कामनाएं और जाकना के बीच नयी साइन विडान के लिए मांग की गयी है। यदि इस क्षेत्र में अच्छी तरह सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं और नयी साइनों की निर्माण के लिए अनराकि का नियतन सीमित मात्रा में किया गया है, इसलिए इस साइन के निर्माण के लिए विचार करना संभव नहीं है।

Memorandum from Employees of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry

6835. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum on various issues confronting the workers and employees in the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry through their federation;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to meet their grievances; and

(c) whether any National level tripartite meeting was held and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. A number of memoranda regarding the service conditions of medical and sales representatives employed in the pharmaceutical industry in India have been received from the Federation of Medical Representatives' Association of India.

(b) Cases of alleged victimisation of medical and sales representatives, pointed out by the Federation, have been referred to the State Governments concerned for appropriate action.

(c) A national tripartite meeting to discuss the problems faced by the medical and sales representatives is proposed to be convened shortly.

अधिकांश के बेतनमार्गों और सेवा शर्तों में एकरूपता लाना

6836. श्री सरदर साहब : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार राज्य सरकारों को प्राथमिक तथा एजोपैथिक चिकित्सक

प्रणालियों के डाक्टरों के बेतनमार्गों और सेवा शर्तों में एकरूपता लाने का सुझाव देने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि साह) : (क) से (ग). प्राथमिक और एजोपैथिक चिकित्सा पदाधियों के चिकित्सकों के बेतनमार्गों में अन्तरों को कम करने/दूर करने के प्रश्न पर निम्नलिखित बैठकों/सम्मेलनों में विचार किया गया :—

(1) राज्यों के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रियों और स्वास्थ्य सचिवों के सम्मेलन में जो 28 और 29 जुलाई, 1977 को बुलाया गया था ;

(2) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् और केन्द्रीय परिवार कल्याण परिषद् के बीच संयुक्त सम्मेलन में जो नई दिल्ली में 18-1-1978 से 21-1-78 तक हुआ था ;

(3) भारतीय चिकित्सा पदाधियों के राज्य निदेशकों की बैठक में जो नई दिल्ली में 21 और 22 सितम्बर, 1978 में हुई थी। इस बैठक की सिफारिशों पर केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् और केन्द्रीय परिवार कल्याण परिषद् के पांचवें संयुक्त सम्मेलन में विचार किया गया जो नई दिल्ली में 6 से 8 अक्टूबर, 1978 तक हुआ था।

इन दोनों चिकित्सा पदाधियों के चिकित्सा अधिकारियों के बेतनमार्गों में अन्तरों को कम/दूर करने के लिये उपयुक्त सभी संघों से सिफारिशें की गईं। इन सिफारिशों को राज्य सरकारों के पास समुचित कार्रवाई करने के लिये भेज दिया गया था।

Amendment of rules of Central Engineering Service (Roads) and Central Engineering Pool

6837. SHRI SIDRAMESHWARA SWAMI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Roads Wing of the Ministry is amending the rules of Central Engineering Service (Roads) and Central Engineering Pool to count ad hoc service for promotion to higher posts;

(b) if so, is this amendment intended to promote officers of Central Engineering Service (Group-A) who were recruited as AEEs in 1965-66 to Superintending Engineers leaving aside the claim of officers recruited as Executive Engineers during 1964-65; and

(c) why are the vacant posts not isolated whereby, promotion could be effected observing seniority on the basis of date of recruitment and length of service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) A proposal is under consideration to amend the Rules with a view to making promotions to the grades of Superintending Engineer and Chief Engineer (Level II), for a specified period, on the basis of combined length of service in the lower and the next lower grades.

(b) and (c). The posts in the various grades have been allocated to the two Services and promotions within each Service are made according to the qualifying length of service as provided in the Recruitment Rules of these Services excepting in the case of posts operated as 'isolated posts' in which case appointments are made from an integrated list of officers working in the lower grade in the two Services drawn up on the basis of the length of their regular continuous service in that grade. The rules provide for operating certain posts as 'isolated posts' in consultation with U.P.S.C. and do not permit treating all vacant posts as 'isolated posts'.

Rail link upto super thermal power station at Singrauli

6838. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how do the lack of communication links stand in the way of

commissioning of the country's first super thermal project at Singrauli in time; and

(b) why the distance of 40 Km. between the Project-site and the nearest rail head remains uncovered by new construction of railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A new Railway Line of 33 Kms. length is under construction to connect Singrauli super thermal power station with existing Obra-Singrauli Railway line. Completion of the line has been targetted to suit the programme, for commissioning of the thermal plant in 1980. There has been no set back to the progress of super thermal plant on account of the Railway project.

Propaganda against consumption of R.E.D. Palm Oil by Vanaspati Producers Association

6839. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen a widely publicised advertisement issued by Indian Vanaspati Producers Association making adverse propaganda against consumption of R.E.D. Palm Oil in order to expand their market;

(b) whether there is any real truth in what has been published;

(c) what are the adverse effects that Vanaspati creates in the human system;

(d) what it is the fact that certain Vanaspati manufacturers including Hindustan Levers are not adding Vitamins as per specification; and

(e) whether there are numerous cases where Vanaspati manufacturers have been caught using harmful and unapproved cheap oils for manufacturing Vanaspati as adulterates?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes.

(b) The statement that RBD palm oil has melting point around 44°C does not appear to be correct. The melting point of various fractions of palm oil varies from 31 to 44°C. The Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules do not allow the use of such fractions of palm oil as have a melting point above 37°C for human consumption. Therefore, that portion of palm oil, which has melting point within 37°C, is permissible to be used as edible oil.

(c) No adverse effects of vanaspati in human system have been reported.

(d) No such complaint has come to our notice.

(e) The Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats, who are concerned in the matter, have received no report about the use of harmful and unapproved cheap oils in the manufacture of vanaspati during 1978-79.

Promotion of S.C. and S.T. Railway employees

6840. **SHRI RAM DENI RAM:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Railway employees have been promoted to the rank of Section Officer, Inspector of Stores Accounts, Inspector of Traffic Account and Accounts Officer, in all Zonal Railways including Diesel Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and Integral Coach Factory during the last three years; and

(b) what action has been taken by Railway Administration to fill up reserved posts of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe for Section Officer, Inspector of Stores Accounts, Inspectors of Traffic Account and Accounts Officer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):

(a) Section Officer	1 S.C. 1 S.T.
Inspector of Stores Accounts	Nil
Inspector of Station Accounts	Nil
Accounts Officer	18 S.C. 3 S.T.

(b) Promotion to these posts is subject to qualifying in Appendix 3 (IREM) examination held by Ministry of Railways. In order to improve the percentage of S.C./S.T. candidates passing the examination the performance of unsuccessful S.C./S.T. candidates in Appendix 3 (IREM) examination is reviewed so as to give a few grace marks to such of them who may be failing marginally before the results are announced. No qualified hands in S.C./S.T. categories for promotion as Section Officer (Accounts), Inspector of Stores Accounts and Inspector of Station Accounts are available. Successful candidates in these categories will be promoted against the vacancies reserved for them after the results of the Appendix 3 (IREM) examination held in November 1978 are declared.

No candidate in the zone of consideration for promotion as Accounts Officer is also available.

Malaria in Trans-Yamuna colonies

6841. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry will succeed in its efforts to check the spread of malaria mosquitoes in trans-yamuna colonies without making arrangements for cleanliness and draining out standing water there;

(b) if not, the reasons for not paying attention to this so far; and

(c) whether Health Department has made any consultation/co-operated with Delhi Municipal Corporation/Delhi Development Authority for making a success of malaria eradication programme in these colonies and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Anti-malaria work in the trans-yamuna colonies is the responsibility of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. They are making all efforts to control malaria and mosquito-genic conditions in such colonies by the following methods:—

- (i) Adequate arrangements for cleaning of drains and Nallas have been made by the Conservancy, Sanitation and Engineering Department of the M.C.D.
- (ii) Dewatering, desilting and channelisation so as to facilitate the flow of stagnant water by Anti-Larvel staff of M.C.D.
- (iii) Weekly spray of larvicides like M.L.O. Baytex etc. as anti-larvel measure.
- (iv) Arrangements have been made to control Malaria by collection of blood slides from all fever cases and radical treatment to positive cases by establishing 45 Fever Treatment Depots and 17 Malaria Clinics.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration holds weekly meetings with a view to co-ordinating anti-malaria measures amongst various agencies in Delhi including the MCD and D.D.A.

Stagnation in Ministry of External Affairs

6842. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assistants recruited by the UPSC as early as 1957 and employed in the Ministry since 1958 have been stagnating without any promotion in the normal course for more than 10 years whereas in the Central Secretariat Services such promotions have been quicker;

(b) if so, the number of such officials; and

(c) the steps being taken to reverse the imbalance and to remove the frustration and discontent among them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). Out of 20 Assistants recruited through UPSC in 1958, 10 have been promoted to higher Grades, one has resigned, one died and the remaining 8 Assistants are yet to be promoted. In the Central Secretariat Service the promotions have been relatively quicker because of proportionately larger cadre.

(c) The Cadre Review of the IFS (B) has been initiated among the objectives of which is to ensure that stagnation is minimised and greater opportunities for advancement are provided for the meritorious at all levels.

रेलवे के सतराज के खिलाड़ी

6843. श्री रवींद्र प्रताप सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नेशनल बैड बैम्पियनशिप में भाग लेने के स्टैंड बैड एसेसिएशन के उन पूर्व हुए खिलाड़ियों को जो रेल कर्मचारी भी हैं कूटनी, फल और भत्त प्राप्ति जैसी सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं जो अन्य खेलों के नामकों में दी जाती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशिष्ट प्राविक जारी किये हैं और यदि हां, तो सम्बन्धों जारी क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या रेलवे में इस खेल की कोई प्रति-रोधिता है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :
 (क) और (ख). मान्यता प्राप्त जलों में भाग लेने के लिए रेल कर्मचारियों को विशेष नैमित्तिक छुट्टी, पास आदि जैसी सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं, परन्तु ये सुविधाएं वातरंज के खाल में भाग लेने वाले कर्मचारियों को इसलिए नहीं दी जाती हैं क्योंकि फिलहाल वातरंज का खेल रेलों द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त जलों में शामिल नहीं है।

रेलों पर सरकारी तौर से वातरंज की कोई प्रति-योगिता नहीं होती है।

Primary Health Centres in West Bengal

6844. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

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

(a) the details of the location of Primary Health Centre in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, State-wise;

(b) the details of the required and actual staff position of each of the Centres, Centre-wise, State-wise;

(c) the number of Primary Health Centres increased in these States, State-wise during the last three years, year-wise, with the location of Centres;

(d) no. of persons benefited by the Primary Health Centres, Centre-wise during the last three years, year-wise in these States, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the proposed Primary Health Centres in these States during the year 1979-80, State-wise with the location?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच संपर्क के लिए पुल

6845. श्री महाबंश सिंह चौहान : क्या मंत्री महोदय और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच संपर्क स्थापित करने के लिए पलवल में बनाये जाने वाले पुल का स्थान, जिसका विस्तारवाचक वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री ने किया था, बाढ़ से बचाने के लिए बहला जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस पुल के निर्माण में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(घ) इस योजना पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय किये जाने का विचार है और यह कब तक पूरी होगी ; और

(ङ) योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है और इस बारे में मुख्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

मौजहम और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) और (घ).जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). यह पुल राज्य की सड़क पर पड़ता है। इसलिए इसके निर्माण आदि से संबंधित मामले का संबंध मुख्य रूप से हरियाणा सरकार से है। हरियाणा सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि जो टेंडर प्राप्त हो चुके हैं उनको तय किया जा रहा और इसका निर्माण जल्दी ही शीघ्र किया जाएगा। इन नवीनतम अनुमानों के आधारे पर साढ़े बंध सुदृष्ट इस पुल की लागत लगभग 2.86 करोड़ रुपये बैठेगी और इस पुल के निर्माण में काम के शुरू होने के बाद लगभग दो साल लग जायेंगे।

(ङ) अनुमोदित योजना के अनुसार यह पुल 1816.25 फीट लम्बा होगा। इसमें गाड़ियों के यातायात के लिए दो लेनों और पैदल यात्रियों के लिए पांच फीट चौड़े रास्ते की व्यवस्था होगी। इसकी नींव को काफी गहरी रखने का विचार है और इसके गारड बन्धों की लम्बाई, विन्यास और डिजाइन वर्ष 1978 में जारी बाढ़ को ध्यान में रखते हुए मन्त्री के आदेश पर आधारे पर तय किए गये हैं जिससे पुल और इस पर दोनों ही ओर से आने वाली सड़कों के हिस्से की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

Number of vehicles departing in the country

6846. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the number of vehicles operating in the various parts of the country, category and State wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): The term 'vehicles' include all type of vehicles such as bicycle, tricycle, bullock-carts, cars, trucks, etc. These statistics are not maintained by this Ministry. A statement showing the number of registered motor vehicles in various States in India in 1975-76 is, however, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4295/79].

Diversion of trains via Mathura and Agra

6847. SHRI SHAMBHUNATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the number of East bound trains from Delhi and New Delhi via Mathura, Agra route have remained at 4 since independence, while the number has gone up to 13 on the Aligarh and Tundla route;

(b) will Government urgently consider the advisability of diverting two fast Express trains via Mathura and Agra to relieve congestion on the Aligarh Tundla route and provide additional and much needed facility to the travelling public on the Mathura Agra Section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Of the trains originating from Delhi/New Delhi/Hazrat Nizamuddin, 7/8 Toofan Express, 63/64 Avadh Express, 149/150 Qutab Narmada Express, 143/144 Kalinga Express (weekly),

77/78 Utkal Express (four days a week) and 137/138 Chhatisgarh Express run over the Mathura-Agra route and cater to the needs of passengers going towards east. In addition, two Metre Gauge Express trains viz. 13/14 Agra-Fort Lucknow Express and 17/18 Vaishali Express also provide transport to passengers going east from Agra. No further east-bound trains from Delhi/New Delhi/Hazrat Nizamuddin can be routed via the Mathura-Agra route because this is the only route available for trains towards Rajasthan and Gujarat on the Western Railway and Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and other states in the south over the Central Railway. Already there are 20 pairs of Mail/Express trains running over the New Delhi-Mathura-Agra route. There are also 9 short distance passenger trains running on the New Delhi-Mathura-Agra section, some upto destinations short of Mathura and some over the entire section. The available sectional capacity on the New Delhi-Mathura-Agra route, therefore, does not make it operationally feasible at present to divert any fast train which is now running over the Aligarh-Tundla route via the Mathura-Agra route. Moreover the section between Agra and Tundla is single line section. The Mathura-Agra route is also not electrified. Diversion of any fast train from the Aligarh-Tundla electrified route to the Mathura-Agra route will, therefore, result in deceleration of the train which is not desirable.

Vacant land in possession of Railways in Olavakode Division/Salem District

6848. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of vacant land in the possession of Railways in Olavakode Division and Salem District in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the proposals for use of the land; and

(c) whether the land can be profitably utilised for social utilities like housing, schools, hospitals etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) (i) Olavakkot Division—767 acres.

(ii) Salem District in Tamil Nadu 447 acres.

(b) and (c). The above railway land may be required for Railway's own developmental works, repairs and maintenance and stacking of Railway materials, etc., and hence it is not surplus to the railways requirements for the present.

It cannot be spared for provision of social utilities such as housing, schools, hospitals for general public. These amenities are, however, provided by railway administration for their own staff wherever considered necessary.

Reservation if Muslims in Railway Service

6849. **SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHAMED:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to give reservation specially for Muslims for Railway service; and

(b) If not, the steps Government propose to give employment to poor Muslims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) No special steps are proposed to be taken in this connection.

Conductors and Drivers of D.T.C.

6850. **SHRI S. R. REDDY:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that generally the conductors of the DTC buses in the capital issue tickets to the passengers from their seats causing inconvenience to passengers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that buses starting from the terminal generally are packed to capacity and do not stop at intermediary stops to carry passengers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that on some routes it is the habit of the drivers to stop the buses after passing the stoppage and only on the request the drivers allow the passengers to get down on the road or on the next stoppage; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Since 1973 the conductors issue tickets to the passengers, seated on such buses where provision has been made, with a view to check the chances of cheating the Corporation from its legitimate revenue by both the passengers and conductors. This system some times does cause inconvenience to the passengers during peak hours.

(b) No, Sir. During peak periods, the buses skip some stops due to running with full load. During rest of the day, the passengers face no such problem.

(c) Occasionally complaints are received for non-stoppage of the buses at the proper stops. Sometimes drivers of DTC buses are not in a position to stop the bus at the proper stop due to unauthorised parking by other vehicles like scooters, tongas, rickshaws etc. at the DTC stops.

(d) During peak periods when there is rush of passengers at terminal points a large number of special trips are operated from important inter-

mediate points. In order to augment the services in the city there was a provision for acquisition of 237 new buses during 1978-79 and another 236 during 1979-80. The addition would improve the transportation problem substantially in the city. To check the practice of non-stoppage of the buses at the proper stops, supervisory staff are deputed at important stops during peak periods. If any specific instances are, however, brought to the notice of DTC/Government, these are being looked into.

रेलगाड़ियों में डकैतियाँ

6851. श्री गंगा प्रकाश सिंह :
श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल गाड़ियों में डकैतियों की घटनाएँ दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही हैं और उन्हें अभी तक नियंत्रित नहीं किया जा सका है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर रेलवे की उन गाड़ियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें मार्च 1978 से 31 मार्च, 1979 के बीच डकैतियाँ हुईं तथा क्या इन गाड़ियों में रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के दस्तें तैनात नहीं किये गये थे ; और

(ग) यात्रियों की सुरक्षा के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या उपाय करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव मारावण) :

(क) भारतीय रेलों में समग्र रूप से मार्च 1978 से 31 मार्च, 1979 तक पिछले वर्ष की तदनुकूपी भ्रष्टाचार की तुलना में डकैतियों में आयुली वृद्धि हुई है। लेकिन, इस भ्रष्टाचार के दौरान पिछले वर्ष की तदनुकूपी भ्रष्टाचार की तुलना में जूट-पाट की घटनाओं में पर्याप्त कमी हुई है। इन अपराधों की काफ़ी नियंत्रित कर लिया गया है।

(ख) मार्च 1978 से 31 मार्च, 1979 तक की भ्रष्टाचार के दौरान उत्तर रेलवे में जिन गाड़ियों में डकैतियाँ हुईं उनके नाम नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

1. जीन्ड-पामीपत-रोहतक सवारी गाड़ी
2. काशी-विश्वनाथ एक्सप्रेस
3. बरबाहीह-कैजाबाव सवारी गाड़ी
4. सहारनपुर एक्सप्रेस
5. दिल्ली-मुद्राबाबाव एक्सप्रेस
6. इटावा-कानपुर सवारी गाड़ी
7. संयच एक्सप्रेस

8. सहारनपुर-मुद्राबाबाव सवारी गाड़ी
9. अमृतसर-नयी दिल्ली सवारी गाड़ी
10. लखनऊ-कानपुर सवारी गाड़ी
11. कानपुर-रायबरेली सवारी गाड़ी
12. भासनसोल-बाराणसी सवारी गाड़ी

उत्तर रेलवे में इस भ्रष्टाचार में पिछले वर्ष की तदनुकूपी भ्रष्टाचार की 12 मामलों की तुलना में डकैतियों की 12 मामलों हुए थे, 10 मामलों में गाड़ियों में रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारी तदनुकूपी के रूप में नहीं चल रहे थे। यात्रियों की सुरक्षा तथा उनके सामान की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने का उत्तरदायित्व सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस पर है जो राज्य सरकारों के अधीन काम करती है। रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के अन्तर्गतियों की व्यवस्था मुख्यतः रेल सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा तथा अपराधियों की रोकथाम करने के लिए की जाती है।

(ग) यात्रियों की सुरक्षा के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :—

1. ग्रेज खंडों पर रात के समय सभी प्रभावित गाड़ियों में राज्य सरकारों के सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के कर्मचारी अन्तर्गतियों के रूप में चलते हैं।
2. अतिरिक्त उपाय के रूप में, मुख्यतः रेल सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा तथा यात्रियों में विश्वास की भावना जागृत करने के लिए रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों को भी अन्तर्गतियों के रूप में तैनात किया जाता है।
3. अपराधियों की गतिविधियों के सम्बन्ध में आसूचना एकत्रित करने के लिए गाड़ियों में सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के कर्मचारी साथे ग्रेज में तैनात किये जाते हैं।
4. अपनी धोर से, रेलों सम्बन्धित राज्य पुलिस प्राधिकारियों के साथ सभी स्तरों पर निकट सम्पर्क बनाये रखती है और उन्हें आवश्यक सहायता प्रदान करती है।

'गाड़ी परीक्षा' पद्धति

6852. श्री छोट साईं भावित :
श्री एस० एस० सोबानी :
श्री के० भास्करा

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 'गाड़ी परीक्षा' पद्धति एक अमूल्य विद्या है जिसके द्वारा देश में बंध और हुकीम प्राचीन काल से मरीज की बीमारी का पता लगाते रहे हैं तथा अब इसका शोध होता जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या हाल ही में इस विषय पर कोई सेमिनार हुआ था जिसमें इस नाड़ी परीक्षा पर कोई विश्लेषण हुआ है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार भी इस विद्या को जीवित रखने के लिए प्रयास कर रही है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (जी रवि राय : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) भारत सरकार को पास इसकी कोई सूचना नहीं है। तथापि, 5-6 मार्च, 1979 को नई दिल्ली में मध्यकालीन भारत के चिकित्सा इतिहास पर एक राष्ट्रीय विचार-गोष्ठी का आयोजन हुआ था और इस विचार गोष्ठी में "मध्यकालीन भारत में नाड़ी-परीक्षा का उद्भव और विकास" विषय पर एक लेख प्रस्तुत किया गया था।

इस लेख के उद्धरण अनुबंध में दिए हैं।

(ग) जी, हाँ। इस पद्धति को भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के पाठ्यक्रमों में शामिल कर सुरक्षित रखा जा रहा है जिसे भारतीय चिकित्सा की केन्द्रीय परिषद ने तैयार किया है।

बिहारेण

मध्यकालीन भारत में नाड़ी-परीक्षा का उद्भव और विकास—डा० एन० पी० राय, डा० एस० के० तिवारी और प्रोफ० सर जी० एन० चतुर्वेदी, वाराणसी।

मध्यकालीन भारत में आयुर्वेद और यूनानी दोनों ही चिकित्सा पद्धतियों ने एक दूसरे से जो कुछ ग्रहण किया उसमें नाड़ी परीक्षा महत्वपूर्ण है। प्राचीन भारत के शास्त्रों में नाड़ी-परीक्षा का बहुत ही कम उल्लेख मिलता है। किन्तु मध्यकालीन भारत में नैदानिक प्रयोजनों के लिए नाड़ी परीक्षा का प्रत्यधिक उपयोग किया और उसमें बहुत ज्ञान हासिल किया गया।

इस लेख में यह बताया गया है कि यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में मौखिक भाषान-प्रदान कैसे होता पढ़ा। नाड़ी-परीक्षा का सर्वप्रथम उल्लेख 13वीं शताब्दि की चारंगधर संहिता पुस्तक में मिलता है। किसी समय मध्यकालीन भारत में नाड़ी परीक्षा संबंधी केवल दो विशेष पुस्तकें प्रकाश में आईं। ये हैं—राघव कुल नाड़ी परीक्षा; और कषाव रचित नाड़ी विज्ञान।

इस लेख में माने यह भी बतलाया गया है कि मध्यकालीन भारत में नाड़ी-परीक्षा के विकास में क्या-क्या महत्वपूर्ण घाटें हुईं। इसके साथ ही इस लेख में यह भी बताया गया है कि यूनानी चिकित्सा पद्धति ने आयुर्वेद के नाड़ी-परीक्षा के कैसे प्रभावित किया और इसका एक-दूसरे पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा।

Espionage activities by Russian Diplomats

6853. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

SHRI P. VENKATA-SUBHIAH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government have been drawn to the scandalous news appeared in the 'Indian Express' group of newspapers on the 9th March, 1979, the day when the Soviet Prime Minister arrived in India, alleging that some of the Soviet diplomats involved in activities of espionage and were declared *persona non-grata* by the Government of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this news has been denied by the Foreign Ministry;

(c) in view of the fact that this monopoly press has misused the press freedom with a malicious political purpose, whether Government will take up this serious case with the Press Council of India; and

(d) whether any other action can be taken by Government against these press barons who are utilising the press owned by them to sell their views and influence the public opinion by totally misusing freedom of press?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir.

The Government of India have seen the news reports. This matter is already under consideration of a Court of Law. It is, however, not in public interest to divulge any further

details of this matter on the floor of the House.

Progress of Delhi Ring Railway

6854. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made so far for constructing a Ring Railway in Delhi;

(b) is it a fact that the work has not even started though the proposal has been going on for the last 2 years;

(c) when the construction of the Ring Railway will be started and which are the areas which will be covered by the Ring Railway;

(d) have Government consulted the Members of Parliament in this connection;

(e) is it a fact that the residents of West Delhi colonies and Kingsway Camp have demanded that these areas should be linked with the Ring Railway; and

(f) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). A project for providing electrified rail commuter services along the Ring Railway, together with spurs to Tughlakabad and Shakurbasti, has been included in 1979-80. Works Programme with the proviso that it is to be taken up only after clearance has been given by the Planning Commission. The services have been proposed for operation along the existing railway alignments viz., New Delhi-Tilak Bridge—Nizamuddin—Lajpat Nagar-Lodi Colony-Safdarjung-Sardar Patel Marg-Brar Square-Patel Nagar-Dayabasti-Kishan Ganj-Sadar Bazar-New

Delhi, with some trains extended to Shakurbasti in the west and to Okhla and Tughlakabad in the south.

(d) No.

(e) and (f). Populated areas along the routes mentioned above will be served directly by the rail service, while those which are far off from the railway alignment are proposed to be served by improving bus transport and providing feeder services by bus to railway stations where necessary.

The provision of direct rail connections to areas outside the existing railway alignments will substantially increase the cost of the project, which is being kept as low as possible due to the paucity of funds.

Cases pending in Labour Courts

6855. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA:

SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many Central Government Industrial Tribunals/Labour Courts are functioning in different parts of India under the I.D. Act;

(b) how many industrial disputes are pending each of the aforesaid Industrial Tribunal/Labour Courts at present;

(c) what was the average monthly disposal of each of them in the preceding six months; and

(d) what steps Government propose to expedite hearing and disposal of all pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Eight.

(b) and (c). As on 1-3-1979, the number of disputes (cases under Section 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947) pending and the monthly average of disposal of each of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court is as under:—

Name of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court	No. of disputes pending	Monthly average of disposal from Sept. 1978 to Feb. 1979
No. 1, Dhanbad	97	2.8
No. 2, Dhanbad	10	..@
No. 3, Dhanbad	103	..*
No. 1, Bombay	62	1.2
No. 2, Bombay	46	1.7
New Delhi	201	5.5
Jabalpur	37	2.3
Calcutta	137	1.7

@ No Prising officer was in position till 18-1-1979.

*No Presiding Officer is in position.

(d) Monthly progress reports are obtained from each Tribunal where necessary instructions are issued for expeditious disposal of the disputes. Suitable provisions, to ensure speedy disposal of disputes, have been made in the Industrial Relations Bill, 1978.

Stock of Tickets at Stations

6856. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge stock of tickets is kept at stations and the amount is realised by sale of tickets, etc;

(b) if so, details of ticket stock and cash received at Ratlam, Ujjain, Indore, Mhow, Dahod, Nimach and Bhilwara stations on Ratlam division

of Western Railway for the year 1978 month-wise;

(c) Staff provided at present for above purpose and staff required; and

(d) deficiency if any, with reason therefor and steps taken to fill up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Speed restrictions in Assam

6857. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway movement in Assam is hampered in its service due to the existence of numerous permanent speed restriction all over the track;

(b) whether these restrictions are special for Assam, and are not found in other parts of India to the same extent or to any extent;

(c) the reasons for these restrictions;

(d) whether any action has been taken to remove these restrictions in a phased way; and

(e) whether the converted B.G. line from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati will also suffer from these restrictions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Speed restrictions are imposed keeping in view safety of train operation. Such speed restrictions are not special to the railway lines serving the Assam region but speed restrictions are imposed on all the Railways from time to time as required.

(c) Speed restrictions are imposed due to:

(i) special features of track alignment, such as sharp curves, steep gradients, turnouts in yards and standards of signalling and interlocking adopted where full sanction-

ed speed cannot be permitted on safety considerations,

(ii) temporary arrangements made for construction of bridges and in connection with execution of various track works including track renewals,

(iii) weak bridges and worn out track till such time as the bridges are rebuilt/strengthened and track is replaced.

(d) Action is always taken to re-build/strengthen weak bridges and replace the track etc. to remove the speed restrictions on programme basis depending upon the availability of funds.

(e) Proposed B.G. line from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati will not have any speed restriction.

ईरान के साथ आर्थिक सहयोग

6858. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री :

श्री शंकर सिंह जी बाबेल्ला :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ईरान की वर्तमान सरकार ने सैनिक संगठन 'सेटो' के साथ अपने सम्बन्ध तोड़ लेने के पश्चात् भारत तथा अफगानिस्तान के साथ आर्थिक सहयोग करने की अपनी इच्छा व्यक्त की है ; और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या ईरान की वर्तमान सरकार ने गुट निर्पक्ष देण एक संगठन बनाने की भी अपनी इच्छा व्यक्त की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संगठन में ईरान को भी शामिल करने के लिये भारत द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लक्ष्मण कुम्हू) : (क) ईरान के विदेश मंत्री ने केंच दैनिक, ल मोने को दी गई एक मीट में यह दावा व्यक्त की थी कि विकास संबंधी क्षेत्रीय सहयोग का विस्तार किया जाएगा ताकि उसमें इराक, अफगानिस्तान तथा भारत भी धा सकें ।

(ख) और (ग) ईरान की सरकार ने अपनी यह इच्छा व्यक्त की है कि वैश्विक मामलों में यह गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति पर चलती रहेगी । उम्मीद की जाती है कि गुट किरपेक्ष आंदोलन में ईरान के शामिल होने के प्रश्न पर गुट निर्पक्ष देण अपने सम्बन्ध व्यूरी की अपनी मंडक में विचार करेंगे ।

Veneral diseases in Bombay

6859. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the city of Bombay is the largest distributor of veneral diseases in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this city has the largest number of women suffering from sexually transmitted diseases and youngmen catching V.D.; and

(c) what effort Government propose to check the spread of these diseases and other preventive and curative steps are proposed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) and (b). No. Veneral Disease (sexually transmitted disease) is not a notifiable disease and as such adequate data on the incidence of the disease in big cities like Bombay is not available.

(c) A statement indicating the steps to control the sexually transmitted diseases is attached.

Statement

The following steps have been taken for control of S.T.D. menace:—

1. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of S.T.D. control, drugs are supplied free of cost to the States/Union Territories for the treatment of patients suffering from S.T.D.

2. For providing better diagnostic and therapeutic services, in-service medical personnel from the States/ Union Territories are imparted training at the Institute of S.T.D., Madras and the S.T.D. Training-cum-Demonstration Centre, Safdar-jang Hospital, New Delhi. The Gov-

ernment of India pays stipend at fixed rates to the Medical Officers and the para medical staff.

3. In order to understand the epidemiological aspects like biological, sexual, sociological, ecological, an S.T.D. Survey-cum-Detection team has been established at the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi.

Rate of dividend in Railways for 6th Plan period

6860. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates of dividend in Railways have been formulated for 6th Plan period; and

(b) if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Pending formulation of the detailed proposals, Railway Convention Committee has recommended continuance of the existing rate of dividend for the first two years of the 6th Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation from temporary Employees

6861. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any representation from the temporary employees from Engineering Department, construction and maintenance from Khojipet Depot requesting to absorb them into permanent cadre; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Lower Marks to S.C. and S.T.

6862. SHRI MAHENDRA NARAYAN SARDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees are knowingly failed by awarding them lower marks;

(b) if not, how many grace marks or relaxations are given to them, whether grace marks are given either in one paper or all papers;

(c) whether any action has been taken by Railway Administration to declare maximum candidates of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe successful in Appendix III-A Examination held in November, 1978; and

(d) is it a fact that S.C. and S.T. informations are asked by Railway Board to fill up paper formality only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Before the results of the App. 3 (IREM) Examination are announced, performance of unsuccessful Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates is reviewed so to give grace marks to such of them who may be failing marginally in one or more subjects.

(c) No action other than that as stated against part (b) above has been taken. The result of App. 3 (IREM) Examination held in November '78 is, however, under compilation.

(d) No. This is to facilitate awarding of grace marks in deserving cases.

New Nursing College at A.I.I.M.S.

6863. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a new Nursing College at A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi; and

(b) if so, broad details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences has intimated that a proposal to set up a new Nursing College at the Institute is under consideration at present.

(b) The details of the scheme are being worked out.

Gangmen on domestic work of Officers

6864. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the system of "Begari" in the Danapur Division of the Eastern Railway where the gangmen are to do domestic work of their officers while showing their booking to somewhere else;

(b) whether the casual gangmen are to work there as a "bonded labour" as a personal servant fearing retrenchment; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No. specific complaint in this regard from any gangman/casual labour has been received. However, the Hon'ble Member has recently forwarded a representation from the President, Eastern Railway Engineering Kamgar Union, Garhara Branch complaining about utilisation of gangmen/casual labourers by their officers for their domestic work in Danapur Division of Eastern Railway.

(b) Gangmen are not required to do domestic work of their officers and are required to perform their scheduled work only for which they are appointed on proper justification.

(c) The representation from the President, Eastern Railway Engineering Kamgar Union, Garhara Branch forwarded by the Hon. Member is under investigation and suitable action will be taken after the investigation is over.

Milk Tankers from Miraj to Bombay

6865. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOT-KHINDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a railway siding from Miraj Station S.C. Railway to the nearby Government milk dairy;

(b) whether the railways carry the milk from the said dairy by tankers to Bombay;

(c) whether the time required for carrying those tankers from Miraj to Bombay, at a distance of less than 300 miles, is about 5 to 6 days;

(d) the full facts regarding the same; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to carry the said milk with utmost speed to Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) No. The time taken for movement of the tankers from Miraj to Byculla is about 24 hrs.

(d) and (e). The milk tankers after having been loaded by Dairy authorities at Miraj are hauled by passenger trains nos. 316 & 324 from Miraj to Byculla station. The possibility of hauling these tankers by express trains was not found feasible as there was no room available on the express trains. There is no detention to the milk tankers during transit.

Doubling of Dum-Dum-Bongaon Section

6866. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by the commuters due to the absence of double line in the Dum-Dum-Bongaon section. Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the fact thereof;

(c) what measures have so far been adopted by Government to remove the difficulties of the commuters and for the doubling of the Dum-Dum-Bongaon Section; and

(d) what is the tentative time of starting the project if at all accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). Doubling of Dum Dum-Barasat section has been included in the 1979-80 Budget along with conversion of three flag stations to crossing stations and other signalling improvements on Habra-Bongaon section. The work on this Rs. 7.77 crore project will start soon.

National Highways in Assam

6867. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare some roads in Assam and Arunachal as National Highways; and

(b) if so, details about the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Projects under International Technical and Economic Co-operation

6868. SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that certain projects under the International Technical and Economic Co-operation have been undertaken by the Government of India;

(b) if so, what are those projects and where they are located in India; what are the major items; and

(c) how much money has been spent in last 3 years;

(d) whether more projects of the ITEC are being launched in the country in the near future; and

(e) if so, what are they and how soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) The Government of India have no programme being implemented known as International Technical and Economic Cooperation. However, they have a scheme for offering technical assistance including setting-up of projects under the Indian Technical and Economic Co-operation Programme.

(b) and (c). The Projects etc. under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme are not located in India. The assistance is extended to developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in economic and technical fields.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Kashmir

6869. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported statement of Sheikh Abdullah for opening Rawalpindi Road;

(b) whether Government have since studied the implications of such a move; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the time being no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Consumption of Calories

6870. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nutrition Society of India conducted survey of Calories consumed per head in various States;

(b) if so, the details of the same;

(c) whether the rice eating areas lagged behind in the Calories consumed; and

(d) if so, action if any proposed to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) and (b). The National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau attached to the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, of the ICMR has been

conducting surveys of calories consumed per head in 9 States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal since 1972. Based upon this survey average calorie intake per person (adult) per day in these 9 States is as under:—

State	Average intake of calories per consumption unit per day
1. Andhra Pradesh	2665
2. Gujarat	2177
3. Karnataka	2583
4. Kerala	1722
5. Maharashtra	2407
6. Madhya Pradesh	2045
7. Tamil Nadu	2477
8. Uttar Pradesh	2292
9. West Bengal	2381

(c) No. The available data does not indicate that the rice eating areas consume less calories as compared to other areas in the country.

(d) Does not arise.

Bias against Indian Immigrants in Britain

6871. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the British and other foreign TV net works has been consistently disseminating racist ideas and its programme often show a definite bias against immigrants from the Indian sub-continent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). No such TV network has come to notice. There was a report in the British newspaper, *The Observer*, on 18th March, 1979, relating to a new illegal or "pirate" radio station in Britain called "Enoch". This station is said to have broadcast political and racist propaganda about once a month. The British authorities are understood to be investigating the matter with a view to taking necessary legal action.

Orientation to AIIMS Services

6872. **SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced new orientation in AIIMS services; and

(b) if so, broad details of the changes so effected?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) In so far as A.I.I.M.S. is concerned, it is understood that the hospital charges have been rationalised w.e.f. 1-4-1979.

(b) The broad details of the changes so effected are as under:—

(i) *Status-quo* will continue in case of patients admitted in the private wards;

(ii) the system of levying charges on the basis of income of the patients has been dispensed with from 1-4-79 in respect of the patients treated in O.P.D. and General Wards;

(iii) no charges will be levied in the case of patients admitted in the Casualty. If the patient is transferred to the General Ward, Rs. 5/- per day will be charged from the

date the patient is transferred to the General Ward;

(iv) foreign patients will be treated at par with the Indian nationals for the purpose of treatment in O.P.D. and General Ward; and

(v) A sum of Rs. 50/- is to be deposited in advance for admission in General Wards and Rs. 30/- after a week's stay in the Hospital.

Death due to Cholera in Karnataka

6873. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that 35 people had died in the State of Karnataka due to cholera during the last few days;

(b) whether it is a fact that several thickly-populated localities in the city of Bangalore had been affected; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the measures Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) No. Information available for the year 1979 upto week ending 10-3-79 shows that there has been only one death in Mysore out of 36 cases reported from Karnataka as under:

District	Week ending	Cases	Deaths
Hassan	6-1-79	3	—
Bangalore	20-1-79	2	..
Bangalore	27-1-79	9	..
Bangalore	3-3-79	3	..
Mysore	3-3-79	5	..
Bangalore	10-3-79	7	..
Mysore	10-3-79	7	1
		36	

(b) Yes. The incidence of cholera cases in Bangalore is more as compared to other districts in Karnataka.

(c) Health is a State subject. However, under National Cholera Control Programme the Central Government provides material and equipment such as vehicles, laboratory equipments, vaccines, bleaching powder and other rehydration fluid and chemical reagents. Four cholera combat teams have been established by the State of Karnataka during Fifth Five Year Plan.

राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता योजना

6874. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्राम्य स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता योजना के कार्यानिष्ठादन का कोई मूल्यांकन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इंडियन नैटिकल एसोसियेशन के सचिव डा० एस० सी० गंगे के बक्तव्य की ओर गया है जिसमें उन्होंने योजना को अव्यवहार्य और अप्रयोज्य बताया है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का विचार योजना को छोड़ देने अथवा इसमें कुछ सुधार करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि सुधार कर के योजना को बालू रखने का विचार है तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और उस के लिये छठी योजना में क्या उपबंध किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राव) : (क) जी हाँ । इस योजना का मूल्यांकन पिछले वर्ष किया गया । दूसरा मूल्यांकन भी किया जा रहा है और भाषा है कि इसकी रिपोर्ट सितम्बर, 79 तक मिल जाएगी ।

(ख) एक विवरण, जिसमें व्यौरा दिया गया है, अनुबन्ध 1 पर है ।

(ग) शुरू-शुरू में भारतीय चिकित्सा संघ ने इस स्कीम के बारे में कुछ उदासीनता दिखाई थी परन्तु बाद में जब उन के साथ बातचीत हुई तो वे इस योजना के उद्देश्यों को अती प्रकार समझने और मानने लगे ।

(घ) और (ङ). यह योजना चल रही है । 1978 में इस योजना के पहले मूल्यांकन के बाद इस योजना में जो सुधार किए गए उन का विवरण अनुबन्ध-2 पर है । यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो दूसरे मूल्यांकन की रिपोर्ट मिलने के बाद इस योजना में और सुधार करने के बारे में भी विचार किया जाएगा । इस योजनावधि अर्थात् 1978-83 में इस योजना के लिए प्रस्ताई रूप से 200 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया । वैसे, राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् के हाल ही के निर्णयों को देखते हुए इस प्रावधान में संशोधन किये जाने की संभावना है ।

विवरण —।

राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संस्थान, नई दिल्ली, अखिल भारतीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थान और जन स्वास्थ्य संस्थान, कलकत्ता, भारतीय प्रबन्धक संस्थान, अहमदाबाद, जनसंख्या प्रश्रयन का भारतीय संस्थान, बम्बई भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद्, नई दिल्ली और ग्राम स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण के गांधीग्राम संस्थान, गांधीग्राम तमिलनाडु के पारस्परिक सहयोग से जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना का मूल्यांकन किया गया । इस मूल्यांकन के अन्तर्गत इस योजना के निम्नलिखित पहलुओं को लिया गया : —

(क) स्वीकार्यता ;

(ख) इस योजना के उद्देश्यों तथा जन-स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों के योगदान और शक्तियों को समझना ;

(ग) चयन प्रक्रिया ;

(घ) प्रशिक्षण ;

(ङ) प्रशासन और लाजिस्टिक्स ; और

(च) कार्य-निष्ठावन ।

2. इस मूल्यांकन की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) लगभग सभी वर्गों के लोगों से जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना को बहुत बड़ा समर्थन प्राप्त होता जा रहा है । लगभग सभी लोग इस योजना को बचाने रहने के पक्ष में हैं और उसका कारण यह था कि यह योजना घर के एडर पर चिकित्सा सुविधाएँ समय पर उपलब्ध कराती है और गरीबों के लिये बड़ी उपयोगिता हो सकती है ;

(2) शिक्षित-शिक्षित स्तरों पर कार्यकारियों के बीच और स्वयं जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों के बीच इन उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति की भाषा में कुछ

हृद तक उन के योगदान में तथा बहुत हृद तक उन के उत्तरदायित्वों में भिन्नता पाई गई ;

(3) अधिकांश सामुदायिक नेताओं के जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों के चयन पर संतोष व्यक्त किया । यह सुझाव दिया गया कि जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों के चयन के निर्देशक सिद्धान्तों में व्यक्ति को आयु, लिंग और उस के व्यवसाय जैसी कुछ विशेषताओं को भी शामिल किया जाना चाहिए ;

(4) कुछ एक स्थानों पर जन स्वास्थ्य के लिए प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाओं को अपर्याप्त पाया गया ;

(5) कुछ स्थानों पर भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के अर्हता प्राप्त प्रशिक्षक उपलब्ध नहीं थे ;

(6) प्रशिक्षण अवधि में मैन्युअलों और किटों को उपलब्ध कराने की जरूरत पर बल दिया गया है ;

(7) अधिकांश जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक प्रतिदिन स्वास्थ्य कार्य के लिए 2-3 घण्टे का समय लगा रहे हैं ; और

(8) एक अच्छे जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक का विकास करने के लिए कम से कम दो वर्ष की अवधि जरूरी है और उस के काम काज का समय मूल्यांकन उसके बाद ही किया जा सकता है ।

3. इस योजना का मूल्यांकन डेमोग्राफिक अनुसंधान केन्द्र और आर्थिक विकास संस्थान, दिल्ली, विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली द्वारा भी किया गया । वैसे, इन संस्थाओं का समीक्षा कार्य केवल कुछ ही खास खास प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों तक सी सीमित रहा, जबकि राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संस्थान ने अपने अध्ययन में देश भर में फैले हुए 142 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों को लिया था ।

विवरण II

जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना के मूल्यांकन की रिपोर्टों की निष्कर्षों पर जो कार्रवाई की गई, बहुसंख्य में इस प्रकार है :—

(1) जन रक्षकों के चयन के लिये बनाये गये निर्देशक सिद्धान्तों का संशोधन किया गया जिस में उन्हें अंकित किया गया कि जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों के रूप में प्रशिक्षण देने हेतु चुने गये व्यक्तियों को 30 वर्षों से कम आयु का नहीं होना चाहिए और उन की आय/कमाई का कोई निश्चित साधन होना चाहिए ;

(2) प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के डाक्टरों को यह सलाह दी गई है कि यदि चुने गये जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक निर्धारित मापदण्ड के अनुसार अपना काम पूरा नहीं करता तो उसे प्रशिक्षण के लिए स्वीकार नहीं किया जाना चाहिए और ग्राम समुदाय को यह सलाह दी जाए कि वे किसी और व्यक्ति को चुने जो निर्धारित मापदण्ड को पूरा करता हो ;

(3) सरकारी कर्मचारियों और जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों के सम्बन्ध को स्पष्ट कर दिया गया है । प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र का चिकित्सा अधिकारी जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों के काम की देख रेख कर सकता और उन के खिलाफ मिली शिकायतों की जांच कर सकता है । वैसे, वह जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक के विरुद्ध कोई अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई नहीं करेगा, किन्तु केवल निष्कर्षों के बारे में स्थानीय पंचायतों को सूचना देगा जिससे वह जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक पर सामाजिक दबाव डाल सके कि वह अपना काम निर्धारित निर्देशों के अनुसार करे ;

(4) वह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रयास किये गये हैं कि जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों को उन के प्रशिक्षण के दौरान किटें और मैन्युअल दिये जाएं ;

(5) लोगों को यह जानकारी देने के लिए भी प्रयासों को तेज किया गया है कि इन जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों से लोगों को कहाँ तक और क्या क्या सेवाएं लेने की अपेक्षा कर सकते हैं ; और

(6) जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए आयुर्वेद और होम्योपैथ के प्राइवेट डाक्टरों को सेवाओं का उपयोग करने के अनुदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं ।

Train Services with Bangladesh

6875. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government proposes to start thorough train service to Bangladesh from India like that of Pakistan for improving relations;

(b) if so, by which time the proposed services are likely to be started; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):

(a) to (c) At present, a proposal to introduce passenger train service is under examination of the concerned Ministries.

ट्रकों के लिए राष्ट्रीयपरमिट

6876. श्री रावबकी : क्या नीचहन और परिचहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करे कि :

(क) ट्रकों के लिए राष्ट्रीय परमिट जारी करने के मानदंड क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में उच्चारी नीति अपनाते के लिए सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) मत दो वर्षों के दौरान ट्रकों के लिये राज्यवार, जारी किए गए राष्ट्रीय परमिटों की संख्या कितनी है ?

नीचहन और बहन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज्ञान राव) : (क) मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम 1939 की धारा 55 और और 63 में निर्दिष्ट मामलों और निम्नलिखित मामलों को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य / क्षेत्रीय परिचहन अधिकारी राष्ट्रीय परमिट जारी करते हैं :—

(i) लोक हित में राज्यों के बीच यात्रा की सुविधा के लिए आवेदन का संशोधन।

(ii) टीचन, राज्य और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परमिटों के आधार पर यात्रा की सुविधाई करने में आवेदकों का अनुभव।

(iii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परमिट धारियों को राष्ट्रीय परमिट देने के मामले में चाहे उन्होंने बाद के परमिट प्रवेशित संख्या में सम्मिलित किए हों या नहीं, ताकि वे धारा 63 की उपधारा (13) में निर्धारित सीमा में आ सकें।

अधिनियम में यह भी व्यवस्था है कि इन परमिटों के लिए जाने के मामले में जहाँ तक व्यवहार्य हो, प्रत्यक्ष रैलियों या बिनके पास परिक्रमण गाड़ियों के इन्डविजुअल साइडिंग हों, उन्हें तरकीब दी जाए।

बड़े बड़े परिचालकों के पास अधिक परमिट जमाना हो पाये इसलिए कानून में यह भी व्यवस्था यदि किसी के पास 3 या इस से अधिक सैड राष्ट्रीय अथवा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परमिट हों, तो उस एक मासिक को कोई राष्ट्रीय परमिट नहीं दिया जाएगा। किसी कंपनी के मामले में अधिकतम सीमा 7 है।

अभी अभी मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम 1939 में यह व्यवस्था भी की गई है कि राष्ट्रीय परमिट जारी करने के लिए कुछ प्रतिशत कीटा अनुसूचित जाति व अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए रिजर्व रखा जाए।

(ख) इसमें परिवर्तन करने पर विचार किया नहीं जा रहा है।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना सभी राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य प्रशासनों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर इसे तत्ता पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Crossing of 346 DN and 23 UP Trains
at Narendrapura Station

6877. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 346 DN Bhatinda-Jind Express and 23 UP Jalandhar Express cross at Narendrapura Railway Station;

(b) whether Narendrapura Railway Station is situated in an isolated and deserted place and there is every likelihood of undesirable elements harassing the passengers;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum from daily passenger Association, District

Bhatinda suggesting that the crossing should take place at Budhlada Railway Station; and

(d) if so, steps being taken to meet this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) 346Dn Firozpur-Jind Passenger and 23Up Janata Express are scheduled to cross at Mansa around 19.15 hours. However, in case of late running of 23Up, the crossing of these trains take place at Narindrapura.

(b) Narindrapura station is a small roadside station provided with electricity on Bhatinda-Jakhal section. No case of harassment or threatening to passengers has been reported.

(c) and (d) The question of shifting the crossing of 346Dn and 23Up to Budhlada has been examined but not found feasible with the present schedules as this will result in deceleration of 23Up Express and consequent later arrival at Firozpur by about 45 minutes which is not desirable.

Poor beget more Children in Rural Areas

6878. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the circumstances why do the poor, particularly in rural areas, beget more children;

(b) whether it is a fact that middle and low income groups in India had large families, because the net outflow of wealth from children to parents is greater than the net inflow of wealth from parents to children; and

(c) whether it is a fact that as compared to rural areas the economic contribution of children to family income

of the poor in Bombay, however is high?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI): (a) No particular study has been carried out at National level by the Government of India to study the circumstances responsible for the poor begetting more children.

(b) Adequate data are not available to establish this fact.

(c) No information is available on the contribution of children to the family income of the poor in rural areas. As such it is not possible to offer comments.

Rules for making L.D.C. Quasi-Permanent/Permanent

6879. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are rules to the effect that Clerks in the Central Government service have to be declared quasi-permanent/permanent after completing 2 years satisfactory service;

(b) whether there are staff members working under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare who have not been declared quasi-permanent/permanent despite the fact that they have put in more than 5 years service;

(c) if so, the number of such persons and reasons for not declaring them quasi-permanent/permanent;

(d) by what time they are likely to be confirmed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) According to the Central Civil Service (Temporary Service) Rules, a clerk in the Central Government can be declared quasi-permanent

after he has been in continuous temporary service for more than 3 years and has satisfactory record of service, conduct and character. They can be declared permanent subject to the availability of permanent posts and subject to their suitability for confirmation.

(b) to (d) 64 clerks of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare who had put in more than 5 years service as on 1st January, 1979 could not be considered for confirmation, since they had not passed the typewriting test within the stipulated period. Since confirmation also depends on the availability of substantive vacancies, 34 of these clerks who are eligible are being confirmed as clerks.

(e) Does not arise.

Refugee Influx from Bangladesh

6889. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the minorities of Bangladesh have crossed into neighbouring areas of India in large number during the last several months;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the Government of Bangladesh;

(d) if so, the nature of the talks held or communications exchanged on the issue between the two Governments; and

(e) the reaction of Bangladesh regarding the basic causes resulting in exodus of the minorities of Bangladesh into India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):

(a) and (b) Illegal immigration including that of the minorities, from Bangladesh into India has been a continuing phenomenon for the past

several years and has continued in recent months as well. A large group of Chakma tribals from Bangladesh side entered Mizoram illegally during the first two months of 1979.

(c) and (d) The question of the condition of the minorities in Bangladesh as well as the allied problem of illegal immigration has been taken up with the Bangladesh Government on a number of occasions and at different levels. The question of influx of Chakmas was taken up with the Bangladesh authorities both in Delhi and Dacca with a view to working out arrangements for their return to Bangladesh. The Bangladesh Government has agreed to take back all the Chakma tribals.

(e) Our concern regarding the continuation of this problem is conveyed on all appropriate occasions to Bangladesh authorities. It is hoped that remedial action would be taken by Bangladesh authorities and exodus of minorities will progressively diminish.

Punctuality of Arunachal Express

6881. SHRI R. K. KHRIME: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of unusual delay of Arunachal Express causing much inconvenience to the long distance passengers; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to improve this service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The punctuality performance of 9Up/10Dn Arunachal Fast Passenger has not been satisfactory since introduction of the new timings from 1-11-78 which had to be introduced in order to provide connection with Tinsukia Mail at New Bongaigaon in consequence of the revision in the time schedule of the BG Tinsukia Mail.

(b) With the revision of the time schedule of BG Tinsukia Mail from 1-4-79 the timings of 9Up/10Dn Arunachal Fast Passenger trains have also been revised which is expected to improve the punctuality performance of this train substantially.

Presence of Chinese Forces in occupied Kashmir

6882. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any presence about the Chinese forces have been noticed by the Government of India in the occupied Kashmir;

(b) whether this matter was taken up with the Chinese Government to find out the reasons for their presence in such a sensitive area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):

(a) Government have not come across any information to suggest the presence of Chinese military forces in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. Government are, however, aware that Chinese personnel had entered certain areas of Kashmir illegally occupied by Pakistan for the construction of the Karakoram Highway.

(b) and (c) Government have conveyed to the Chinese Government that we cannot acquiesce in the illegal construction of the Karakoram Highway in a territory which is an integral part of India. This was conveyed to the Chinese Government at the highest level during Foreign Minister's recent visit to China.

Export of Diesel Engines

6883. SHRI ISMAIL HUSSAIN KHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether country is self-sufficient in Loco Diesel Engines upto now; and

(b) if not, whether Government are going to export more Diesel Engines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

Seminar on Anti-apartheid Policy

6884. PROFESSOR P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he recently inaugurated at New Delhi a two-day Seminar on Anti-apartheid Policy;

(b) if so, broad outline of his speech at the said seminar;

(c) who sponsored the said seminar and who organised and financed it;

(d) who attended the said seminar;

(e) whether any resolutions, etc. were passed at the said seminar and if so, whether they were forwarded to Government; and

(f) whether Government gave any financial and other assistance to the said seminar and if so, full facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (f) The Minister of External Affairs inaugurated a seminar on the "International Struggle Against Apartheid" which was held in New Delhi from the 16th to 18th March, 1979. In his inaugural speech he reaffirmed India's well-known policy of giving all possible political, moral and material support to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa, namely, Zimbabwe, Namibia and

South Africa. The Seminar was organised under the auspices of the Indian National Committee for the Observance of the United Nations International Anti-Apartheid Year 21st March, 1978 to 21st March, 1979. The Indian National Committee of which, Shri Asoka Mehta is the Chairman, was appointed by the Government in pursuance of the United Nations General Assembly proclamation of the International Anti-Apartheid Year which, *inter-alia*, called upon all governments to establish National Committees for the observance of the Anti-Apartheid Year. The Indian Committee has drawn up a programme of activities aimed to mobilise public opinion against apartheid. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations has been designated as the implementing agency of the programme and the Government has placed a special grant at the disposal of the I.C.C.R. for the purpose. The seminar was funded from this grant. Among the participants in the Seminar were about 60 professors and scholars on Africa from the various Indian universities, Members of Parliament and representatives of the liberation movement of South Africa. At the conclusion of the Seminar, a resolution was passed, *inter-alia*, acknowledge India's consistent and resolute support and commitment to the liberation struggle in South Africa.

Salt pile up in Kutch District

6885. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge stock of salt has piled up in the salt-producing area of Kutch District, (Gujarat) due to non availability of railway wagons, thus affecting the producers there;

(b) whether it is a fact that middle men have come in the way of salt producers who are getting the railway

wagons through underhand dealings meant for salt transportation; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take for the availability of railway wagons and stopping malpractice by the middle men?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The supply of wagons is made according to the seniority and priority of indents. During the period from January to March, 1979, 2720 Broad Gauge and 1665 Metre Gauge wagons were loaded with salt from Gandhidham area as compared to 2666 1½ Broad Gauge and 1410 Metre Gauge wagons during the corresponding period of last year. Thus, the loading during the current year is more and every effort is also being made to step it up further.

Jobless Technicians

6886. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the News report appearing in the 'Statesman' dated the 14th March, 1979 under the caption "250,000 technicians jobless";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein;

(c) facts of the matter and details of steps taken/proposed for utilisation of this technical manpower lying waste for want of any opportunity and results achieved so far; and

(d) details of break-up, State-wise, of technical youngmen unemployed by their broad categories as on the 31st March, 1979 and what action is taken to provide immediate relief and suitable jobs opportunities to these young technicians?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:) (a).
Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are already siezed of the problem. The News report referred to in (a) above is, in fact, based on the information published in Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83.

(c) The Draft Five Year Plan (1978-83) has been formulated with a high employment content. The employment strategy of the Plan is to adopt an employment intensive sectoral planning; utilise and regulate technological change to enhance employment and to promote area planning for full employment which covers

technically qualified persons also. The absorption of graduates, including technical personnel is generally related to the development of the organised sector. On the basis of the present trends the expected additional employment in the next five years is likely to be of the order of 19.5 lakh. If the rate of growth in the organised sector improves, for which efforts are being made, this may increase to 21 lakh.

(d) Available information is furnished in the statement attached. Details of the programmes to provide immediate relief and suitable job opportunities to the educated unemployed have already been published in the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83.

Statement

Number of graduate (including post-graduate) job-seekers in Science, Engineering, Medicine and Agriculture and Diploma holders in Engineering on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of June, 1978

State/Union Territory	Graduates and Post-graduates in				Diploma holder in Engineering
	Science	Engineering	Medicine	Agriculture	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	24,090	2,144	2,579	1,040	6,911
2. Assam	4,076	76	51	1	470
3. Bihar	30,716	4,455	751	1,196	10,295
4. Gujarat	6,742	198	165	580	3,505
5. Haryana	2,238	325	393	64	1,360
6. Himachal Pradesh	1,064	254	3	71	1,001
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2,423	229	3	6	223
8. Karnataka	19,837	2,236	725	264	4,311
9. Kerala	24,917	1,507	538	49	4,617
10. Madhya Pradesh	17,138	1,062	726	498	3,420
11. Maharashtra	15,945	832	286	2,228	2,073
12. Manipur	904	55	1	1	310
13. Meghalaya	207	3	..	4	16
14. Nagaland	31	..	..	..	387

1	2	3	4	5	6
15. Orissa	7,796	272	394	7	1,195
16. Punjab	3,472	234	109	225	2,740
17. Rajasthan	7,128	418	220	282	1,166
18. Sikkim *					
19. Tamilnadu	29,959	2,466	1,346	203	6,690
20. Tripura	543	24	3	9	139
21. Uttar Pradesh	29,172	486	322	2,947	12,049
22. West Bengal	49,886	1,506	124	364	7,379
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	26	1	1	..	44
24. Arunachal Pradesh*					
25. Chandigarh	1,285	206	176	23	456
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli*					
27. Delhi	10,164	9,70	1,581	644	3,488
28. Goa	509	34	145	..	62
29. Lakshadweep	20	4	6	..	..
30. Mizoram	8	..	..	..	..
31. Pondicherry	591	60	63	39	154
All India Total	2,90,842	20,017	10,831	10,765	74,112

- Note:—1. *No Employment Exchange is functioning in these State/Union Territories.
 2. Exclude figures in respect of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux except for Delhi & Maharashtra.
 3. All the job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.
 4. Registration being voluntary, all the unemployed persons may not register with Employment Exchanges.
 5. Information by educational levels is collected at half-yearly intervals as at the end of June and December each year, the latest available being as on 30th June, 1978.

प्राथमिक, होम्योपैथिक और युवाजी हस्पतालों और प्रौद्योगिकीयों को प्राथमिक और लोकप्रिय बनाया जाना
 6888. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की प्राथमिक, होम्योपैथिक और युवाजी हस्पतालों और प्रौद्योगिकीयों को प्राथमिक और लोकप्रिय बनाने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1979-80 में कितने नये हस्पताल खोलने का प्रस्ताव है और इनको किन स्थानों पर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एचि राव) : (क) और (ख) यद्यपि प्राथमिक, होम्योपैथी और युवाजी के हस्पतालों/प्रौद्योगिकीयों को प्राथमिक/लोकप्रिय बनाने की कोई विशेष योजना नहीं है तथापि भारत सरकार का यह सख्त प्रयास रहा है कि रोगियों के चिकित्सा के स्तर में सुधार आने के लिये इन हस्पतालों/प्रौद्योगिकीयों में प्राथमिक सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध

कराई जायें, जिससे इन चिकित्सा पदार्थों का इस्तेमाल करने वालों के बीच उनकी लोकप्रियता बढ़ाई जाये।

(ग) 1979-80 के बीच प्रायुर्वेद, होम्यो-पैथी और यूनानी के नये अस्पताल खोलने के लिये भारत सरकार की कोई योजना नहीं है।

Medical Colleges

6889. DR. P. V. PERISAAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medical colleges and their location, whose recognition has been threatened to be withdrawn by the Indian Medical Council because of the States not fulfilling the requirements prescribed by the Council;

(b) the number of cases and the States whose proposals for equipment have been turned down by the Indian Council on the above ground; and

(c) the number of seats in medical colleges and the names of States, that have not been approved by the I.M.C. because of the above reasons?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Medical Council of India have not recommended the withdrawal of recognition of any medical college in India u/s 19 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

(b) The question of providing equipment etc. in the medical colleges is the concern of State Governments and, therefore, the Medical Council of India is in no way concerned with any proposal in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Haldia Port

6890. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ship detention and berthing delays plague Haldia Port; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). There are only two berths for handling general cargo at Haldia. There have been some berthing delays and detention of ships at Haldia in the recent past.

Main reasons for delays were large imports of coking coal, cement, fertilizers, occasional labour trouble etc.

Open Heart Surgery

6891. SHRI KUSMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the assertion that India did not need to provide the facilities for open heart surgery;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to this assertion of the Director of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences; and

(c) how many cases of open heart surgery have been taken up during the last 3 years in all the Centres exclusively meant for open heart surgery in India and out of them how many have been exclusively handled by the AIIMS during the period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government of India are not aware of the total number of open heart operations done in India. How-

ever, the number of open heart operations done in the AIIMS are as under:

1976	150
1977	150
1978	166

माल सेवा प्रारम्भ करना

6892. श्री बाबुल सुन्दरई: क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भारतीय नौबहन निगम का विकास खाड़ी के देशों के लिए कोचीन से नियमित माल सेवा प्रारम्भ करने का है और उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम): भारतीय नौबहन निगम का फिलहाल कोचीन से खाड़ी वाले देशों तक नियमित रूप से कारगो सवित शुरू करने का कोई इरादा नहीं है।

Survey on Road Transport

6893. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a Survey conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research about road transport in the country;

(b) whether the Survey has suggested setting up of Road Transport Finance Corporation at the National and State levels for the benefit of transporters facing financial shortages;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to low profitability and high default tendency among the transporters, the National Banks have of late slowed down or even stopped advances for purchase of trucks; and

(d) if so, measures proposed to be taken to revitalise the growth of road transport industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b), A survey conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research about road transport, while dealing with the subject matter of finances for the purchase of trucks, makes a mention as under:—

“Perhaps, creation of a Transport Finance Corporation for road transport at National and State level which will ensure credit facilities at reasonable rates for the purchase of trucks has been suggested by the representatives of Industry will solve the problem of financing.”

(c) and (d). The following table summarises the position regarding borrowing by transport operators:—

	June 1976	June 1977	June 1978
No. of borrowal Accounts (Units)	107,895	1,704,118	192,122
Amount outstanding in Rs. crores	193.40	252.78 (Prov.)	306.61 (Prov.)

(The above figures are inclusive of borrowings by Water Transport Operators since separate figures for only road transport are not available.)

As can be seen from the above table, there is no slowing down of advances by the Banks to the transport operators. On the contrary, there is a substantial increase in the number of

units borrowing and the amount advanced. The term lending institutions and banks, who have since built up necessary expertise have been meeting the requirements of the Industry.

Attaching 2nd Class compartment to Kashmir Mail and Srinagar Express from Pathankot

6894. SHRI GANGA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposals for attachment of additional Second Class compartments to Kashmir Mail and Srinagar Express from Pathankot; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not acceding to the request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS: (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes. One 3-tier sleeper and one 2-tier sleeper by 177/178 Jhelum Express and one ordinary second class coach by 33/34 Jammu Tawi Mail are, at present, provided for passengers from pathankot. Provision of additional slip coaches from Pathankot by these trains is not feasible for want of room on these trains.

राजस्थान के मरुस्थली जेजों में सड़कों का विकास

6895. श्री राम किशन : क्या नीचलून और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के मरुस्थली जेजों में सड़कों का विकास समुचित रूप से नहीं हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सड़कों का विनाश धारण करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

नीचलून और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालू राम) : (क) संघसत्ता मंत्रालय महोदय का आशय राजस्थान में रेतीले जेजों में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सड़कों के विकास करने से है। राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग 15 और 11 के विकास वाली के प्रतिरिक्त राजस्थान में बीयावली जेजों में विशेष सड़क कार्यक्रम के

अन्तर्गत लगभग 21.5 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से कुल 2125 कि० मी० लम्बाई की सड़कों का विकास किया गया था। इस के प्रतिरिक्त, राजस्थान के रेतीले जेजों में सीका सड़क विकास बोर्ड कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कई सड़कों का भी विकास किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) राजस्थान में 11 जिलों को प्रयात् गंगानगर, बीकानेर, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर, नागौर, चूरू, झुनझुन, जोधपुर, सीकर, जालौर, और पाली को मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है। यह कार्यक्रम 1977-78 से शुरू किया गया था। सड़कों का विकास कार्य मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम में शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

2. गंगानगर और सीकर जिलों को छोड़ राजस्थान के अधिकांश मरुस्थल क्षेत्र एक भ्रमण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आते हैं जिसे "सूखा-प्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम" कहा जाता है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, विनाश भयले के रूप में दुग्ध माणों को शामिल किया गया है ताकि गावों से दूध दूधट्टा कर के शीतकेन्द्रों में ले जाये जाने में सुविधा हो। इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल की जाने वाली सड़कों की लम्बाई प्रति मार्ग 25 कि० मी० से अधिक नहीं है। इन सड़कों को शामिल किए जाने के लिये यह जतन भी है कि राज्य सरकार सड़क कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सड़कों के लिये उनके प्रावधानों में कमी नहीं करेगी।

Ambassadors Conference in New Delhi

6896. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:

SHR RATANSINGH RAJDA:

SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of several Ambassadors addressed the Press in New Delhi on the 5th March, 1979;

(b) whether these Ambassadors and Charges d'Affairs condemned and denounced the aggression of China on Vietnam;

(c) whether Government have considered this Press Conference to condemn the Chinese attack on Vietnam.

as act of breach of diplomatic norms; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). It has been suitably conveyed to a representative of the group of countries that holding of such a Press conference was not in accordance with the accepted international practices and diplomatic convention. We expect accredited missions to refrain from open Press interviews against third countries who also have diplomatic relations with India.

Permits for Buses

6897. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of permits for buses will be increased in between Delhi and neighbouring cities of Haryana State only after a reciprocal agreement between these States;

(b) if so, since when this agreement is pending and the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government is receiving representations to introduce more buses in between Haryana and Delhi States from public, M.Ps. etc; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The draft agreement between Haryana and Delhi formulated in October, 1975 was not ratified due

to objections received by the Delhi Administration from Delhi Operators, when it was published as required under Section 63 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The matter is under consideration of Delhi Administration in consultation with Government of Haryana.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Administration has stated that the representations will be taken due note of while formulating the reciprocal agreement.

Derailement of Tinsukia Mail

6898. SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was derailment of Tinsukia Mail on the 22nd March, 1979 between Auguri and Jagiroad, N.F. Railway stations;

(b) if so, number of persons killed or injured; and

(c) to what extent the Railway property had been damaged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Killed-Nil.

Injured-12 (simple injuries)

(c) Rs. 41,300/- approximately.

Electrification of Railway lines of U.P.

6899. SHRI ROOP NATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electrification of railway lines from Kanpur Unchahar to Allahabad and Lucknow and Allahabad via Pratapgarh which is a backward area of Uttar Pradesh, is proposed to be made during the current financial year;

(b) if not, whether survey has since been conducted;

(c) If so, the estimated expenditure thereon; and

(d) if not, the objection to Government in conducting a survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The density of traffic on Kanpur-Unchahar-Allahabad and Lucknow-Allahabad via Pratapgarh is not sufficiently high at present as compared to other sections included in the proposals for electrification in the Corporate Plan (1974-89) of Indian Railways. Further, the direct route between Allahabad and Kanpur is already electrified. As such there is at present no proposal to electrify Kanpur-Unchahar-Allahabad and Lucknow-Allahabad via Pratapgarh sections.

नवी दिल्ली स्टेशन के लिये बेंडरों की नियुक्ति

6900. श्री छवि राम शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ समय पहले नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के लिये कमीशन के आदेश पर बेंडरों की नियुक्ति के लिये विज्ञापन दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सम्झौतों को 15 जनवरी, 1979 को साक्षात्कार के लिये बुलाया गया था ;

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार चुने गये सम्झौतियों को रोजगार दे दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव शारदाधर) : (क) जी. हाँ ।

(ख) 15-1-1979 और 19-1-1979 के बीच उम्मीदवारों का साक्षात्कार किया गया था ।

(ग) और (घ) उत्तर रेल प्रशासन द्वारा इस सेवा को रू कर देने का निर्णय किया गया है क्योंकि नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर नए धार्मिक निर्माण करने के और आवेदन पत्र मिलने तथा चयन करने के बीच बहुत लम्बा अंतराल था । उत्तर रेलवे स्टेशन पर

निर्माण किया गया है कि दिल्ली क्षेत्र में विभागीय काम पान स्थापनाओं में प्रतिरक्षा कमीशन बेंडरों की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए नये आवेदन पत्र धार्मिकित किये जायें ।

Watering Committee for Carriage and Wagon Department

6901. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that few years back a Watering Committee for Carriage and Wagon Department was constituted by the Railway Board;

(b) if so, what recommendations were made by the Committee;

(c) whether the recommendations made by the Committee including those regarding provision of adequate staff and stoppage to trains, have been implemented;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) by what time Government propose to implement the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Yes. Approved recommendations of the committee on Carriage Watering Arrangements have been implemented by the Railways. Watering arrangements need to be and are reviewed periodically to ensure that changes in Time Table are adequately covered. If any additional facilities are found necessary at such reviews, arrangements are made to carry out such works under powers vested with the Railways. Where the Works involve larger outlays the same are processed through the Annual Works Programme.

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

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The existing capacity of water tanks in current builds of BG and MG coaches is considered adequate.

2. The location watering stations should permit refilling of water in coaches after an approximate interval of 4 hours.

3. To permit slow trains being watered at reasonable intervals, the distance between two watering stations should be in the region of 200 KMs on BG and 150 KMs on MG.

4. The minimum quantity of water to be catered for trains at watering halts, should be as follows:

18000 litres for a BG main line train.

12000 litres for a BG branch line train.

12000 litres for an MG main line train.

7000 litres for an MG branch line train.

5. The minimum halt for a passenger train at a water filling station should be 10 minutes.

6. The rate of flow at the delivery end of a hydrant should not be less than 100 litres/minutes. This may be ensured by changing pipe layouts, or increasing pipe diameters or provision of booster pumps as necessary.

7. The maximum distance between hydrants for overhead watering should be 10 metres.

8. The maximum distance between ground hydrants for side filling should be 3 metres.

9. Water filling hose pipes should be permanently connected to hydrants.

10. The length of the water filling hose pipes should be 8 metres for

overhead watering and 2.7 metres for ground hydrants.

11. The requirements of watering staff should be based on 5 man-minutes per coach for the scheduled train halts.

12. Watering arrangements on platform should cater for the maximum length of trains running on the section.

13. The water supply arrangements for trains should be isolated from general water supply.

14. Adequate static water storage capacity should be provided at watering stations.

स्टेशनों के गलत नाम

6902. श्री केशवराव धोंडवे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य की मनमाड-काशीगुडा लाइन, परली-हैदराबाद लाइन, परमणी-परली बैजनाथ लाइन आदि के बीच पड़ने वाले अनेक स्टेशनों के गलत नाम अभी भी प्लेटफार्मों में लिखे जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) नामों को ठीक न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निखाराम) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को लोकप्रिय बनाना

6903. श्री बलवन्त सिंह परसेलै : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बाबू वर्ष के दौरान परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रमों को लोकप्रिय बनाने और बाबू तथा बाबू देव-रेख योजनाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(ख) क्या कुछ क्षेत्रीय समुदाय उपलब्ध करा कर राज्य प्रदेश के प्राथमिकी क्षेत्रों में इन कार्यक्रमों को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए कुछ विशेष कदम उठे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एचि पाय) : (क) एक विस्तृत नोट संलग्न है।

(ख) प्राविवासी क्षेत्रों में प्रसूति और बाल स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं जैसी सुविधा की बड़ी भारी जरूरत है। इस बात पर बल देने के लिए प्राविवासी क्षेत्रों में इस पहलू को मजबूत बनाने की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और गर्भ-रोधन के तरीकों का प्रचार तभी किया जाता है जब लोग इन तरीकों की विशेष रूप से मांग करते ह। राज्य सरकारों को तबनुसार सलाह दी गई है।

प्राविवासी क्षेत्रों में इस कार्यक्रम को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए कोई विशेष अनुदान नहीं दिये गये हैं, बैसे, बाइयों को इस कार्य में लगाने तथा परिवार कल्याण और जच्चा-बच्चा स्वास्थ्य के मूल ढांचे में सुधार लाने की योजनायें उन इलाकों के लिए मंजूर कर दी गई हैं जो पिछड़े हुए हैं और जहां स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण की सुविधाएं काफी नहीं हैं। इनके साथ-साथ राज्यों और प्राविवासी क्षेत्रों में जच्चा-बच्चा स्वास्थ्य की गतिविधियों को तेज करने के लिए सामान के रूप में भी सहायता दी जा चुकी है।

1978-79 के बीच मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को दी गई कुल सहायता और सामान के रूप में जो सप्लाइयों की गई, उनका मूल्य इस प्रकार है :—

	लाख रुपये
(i) 1978-79 का प्राबंटन	633.95
(ii) 1978-79 के दौरान किस्तों में मंजूर किया गया अनन्तित भुगतान	684.83
(iii) सामान के रूप में दी गई सप्लाइयों का मूल्य	
	रुपये
(क) प्रचलित गर्भ निरोधक	1385,192
(ख) खाई जाने वाली गोलियां	29,000
(ग) कापर-टी-200	42,780
(घ) जच्चा-बच्चा स्वास्थ्य सप्लाई	22,59,087
(ङ) बाइयों के किट्स	99,480
(च) बाहून	7,03,654
योग :	45,19,193

विचारण

भारत सरकार परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम को परिवार में दो बच्चा रखी है और उसने वैज्ञानिक और रसायनिक प्रयासों को तेज कर दिया है ताकि लोग

छोटे परिवार के विद्यमान को स्वेच्छा से अपना लें। बालु वर्ष के दौरान प्रीरिजेटेडन प्रतिक्षण विधि के लिये जा रहे हैं और इन विधियों में प्रभावकारी बनाना-नय नेताओं, पुख और महिला दोनों की जन-संख्या समस्या, बच्चों की अच्छी देख-रेख तथा गर्भ निरोधन के तरीकों के इस्तेमाल के बारे में जानकारी दी जाती है। शिक्षा और प्रेरणा सम्बन्धी कार्यकलापों के लिए वित्तीय प्राबंटनों में काफी वृद्धि कर दी गई है। राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रियों ने राज्य के विधान सभाओं के सत्रियों को व्यक्तिगत तौर पर पत्र लिखे हैं जिसमें उन्होंने उनसे इस कार्यक्रम में अपना सहयोग देने का अनुरोध किया है। ऐसी ही प्रपीलों केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय ने संसद सत्रियों से भी की है। मातृ और शिशु देखरेख योजनाओं को बढ़ावा देने की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। और टीका कार्यक्रम को तेज कर दिया गया है। बालु वर्ष के दौरान प्रतिरिक्त बाइयों को उनकी कार्यकुशलता को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जा रहा है ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रसूति देख रेख सुविधाओं के स्तर को सुधारा जा सके। इन प्रशिक्षित बाइयों को उपकरण भी दिये जा रहे हैं और उन्हें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मातृ एवं शिशु देख रेख सम्बन्धी कार्य में अधिक-धिक कार्य सौंपा जा रहा है। जिन सहायक नर्स मिडवाइफों को ग्रामीण उप-केन्द्रों में तैनात किया जाता है, उनके लिए प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएं बढ़ा दी गई हैं। राज्य/संघ-शासित क्षेत्रों तथा गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के बीच स्वास्थ्य होड़ को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार योजना भी प्रारम्भ कर दी गई है। जनवरी, 1979 से मार्च, 1979 की तिमाही के दौरान परिवार नियोजन और जच्चा-बच्चा स्वास्थ्य... कार्यकलापों के अन्तर्गत अच्छा कार्य करने के लिए विशेष पुरस्कार भी घोषित किये गये हैं।

Land near Hubli Railway Station on lease

6904. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large area of railway land near Hubli Railway Station on the Station Road have been given on lease to various persons;

(b) if so, the names of the lessees and the terms of agreement;

(c) since how long they are in possession of the land;

(d) whether tenders were called before giving the land on lease and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether some of the tenants have constructed permanent structures contrary to agreement;

(f) whether the land is not required for the purpose of railway use for extending the Tonga and Scooter Stand and for other amenities to the railway users; and

(g) what action has been taken on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). 9 plots as per details below, measuring a total area of 2596 sq.m. have been licensed opposite Hubli Railway Station.

Sl. No.	Name of the licensee	Area licensed in Sq. m.	Date of initial licence
1	Commissioner, Hubli-Dharwar Municipal Corporation (for Octrol post)	35.68	10-12-1941
2	M/s. Mudugal Bhimasappa & Bros. (for storage and supply of Godrej & other products)	492.09	19-10-1963
3	M/s. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (for a petrol pump)	743.20	26-2-1968
4	Smt. Mohinibai Vedhumal (for a cloth shop)	72.60	29-9-1968
5	Dr. Suresh M. Kini for a dental clinic	168.75	24-12-1973
6	Shri B. V. Tatuskar for a ready-made clothing shop	65.00	27-12-1973
7	Manager, Haryana Handloom Camp (for selling handloom articles)	81.03	2-6-1973
8	Shri T. R. Jituri (for an Ice Cream shop)	64.89	19-8-1978
9	Shri Venkatesh V. Kamat (for preparation of sweets)	871.96	11-10-1978

The above railway plots are licensed under standard terms and conditions, viz., the licences are renewable every year, no permanent structures should be erected, the Railway Administration have the right to take back the land whenever required for their own works and payment of licence fee at 6 per cent of the market value of land as assessed by the local revenue authorities, subject to revision after every five years.

(d) No. The practice of calling tenders is not in vogue.

(e) Only temporary structures have been put up by the licensees, in accordance with the agreements entered into with them. Some licensees have however given architectural finishing to those temporary structures.

(f) This area is not immediately required.

(g) Does not arise.

Nagaland Territory under occupation of Burma

6905. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI SARAT KAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 15000 sq. kilometre of Border territory of Tuensang District now under Burmese occupation belongs to Nagaland State;

(b) whether the United Democratic Front and a Chairman of the Hills Regional Parties of North Eastern India have urged to Government to claim that area from Burma;

(c) whether his Ministry has ever taken up this matter with the Government of Burma, if so, with what results; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The demarcation of boundary between India and Burma, which was carried out in accordance with the India-Burma Boundary Agreement of 1967, only confirmed the well-known traditional boundary existing between the two countries. A representative of the Nagaland Government was associated with the border demarcation work in the Nagaland sector and their views were given due consideration. Since no part of Indian territory has been transferred to Burma, the question of taking up this matter with the Government of Burma does not arise.

Railway quarters at Katihar

6906. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Eastern Railway has handed over the railway quarters at Katihar to North East Frontier Railway for housing the optees as per the understanding at the time of the division of the Railways;

(b) is it a fact that the optees are being given quarters at the expense of the original staff; and

(c) if so, what is the difficulty in constructing new quarters at Katihar for the purpose of housing the optees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Before bifurcation of North Eastern Railway, Katihar was a District of Pandu region. After division of North Eastern Railway into North Eastern Railway and Northeast Frontier Railway on 18-1-58, Katihar District as a whole formed a part of Northeast Frontier Railway. There was, however, a District office at Katihar of North Eastern Railway which was accommodated in the same building in which Northeast Frontier Railway District offices were located with jurisdiction upto Katihar (excluding). With the divisionalisation of North Eastern Railway on 1-5-69, the District office at Katihar has been shifted to Samastipur. The quarters that were in occupation of the staff of North Eastern Railway District office at Katihar belonged to the Northeast Frontier Railway even prior to 1-5-69. Therefore the question of transfer of quarters at Katihar does not arise.

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

Trains cancelled in Trichy Division

6907. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many trains were cancelled and how many ran late during the year 1978 in Trichy Division; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). During 1978, in Tiruchirappalli Division, 98 trains were cancelled fully/partially due to coal shortage and 26 trains due to breaches. Out of 43021 trips of passenger carrying trains run during 1978 in Tiruchirappalli Division, 6893 trips ran late due to heavy rains, accidents, agitations etc.

दिल्ली और पंजाब के बीच रूथ की गई
रेलगाड़ियां

6908. श्री रामेश्वर बलराव बलराव : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1978 में दिल्ली और पंजाब
के बीच अनेक रेलगाड़ियां रू कर दी गई थीं और
उसके परिणामस्वरूप जनता को बड़ी कठिनाइयों
का सामना करना पड़ा था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी धौरा क्या है
और उसके रेलवे को कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :
(क) और (ख). मई से दिसम्बर, 1978 की
संचारानी अवधियों के लिए दिल्ली और पंजाब
के बीच चलने वाली 343/344, 331/332,
353/354, 337/338, / 310 310 / 2 310 310
366/370 संचारी गाड़ियों और 45/46 जनता
एक्सप्रेस नामक छः जोड़ी गाड़ियों को मुख्य रूप से
घाघ कोयले की कमी के कारण रू करना पड़ा था।
इस कारण राजस्व की लक्ष्य 200.36 लाख रुपये
की अनुमानित हानि हुई है।

Bonus to P & T Employees

6909. SHRI AMAR ROY PRA-
DHAN: Will the Minister of PAR-
LIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LA-
BOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have de-
cided to grant bonus for the Posts and
Telegraphs employees; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this
regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a)
and (b). Several suggestions have
been made for amending the Bonus
Act. One of these suggestions relate
to the extension of bonus to P & T,
Railways etc. All these suggestions
are being examined.

रेलवे में बिलम्ब शुल्क लेने की कसौटी

6910. श्री कचकलाल शर्मा : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे क्षेत्रों से विभिन्न बस्तुओं के
उत्तारों पर किन दरों और किन कसौटी से बिलम्ब
शुल्क लगाया जाता है ;

(ख) बिलम्ब शुल्क माफ करने का अधिकार
किस स्तर के अधिकारियों को है तथा वे किस
सीमा तक इसे माफ कर सकते हैं; और

(ग) लक्ष्य कितने क्षेत्रों पर प्रतिवर्ष बिलम्ब
शुल्क बसल किया जाता है और इससे रेलवे को कितनी
हानि होती है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :
(क) और (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और तभी
पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

विवरण

प्रति घण्टा भ्रमणा उसके किसी भाग पर प्रति
मीट्रिक टन भ्रमणा मीट्रिक टन उसके किसी भाग
पर बिलम्ब शुल्क की दर।

(क) खाली समय समाप्त होने पर पहले
24 घण्टों के लिये 25 पैसे } खाद्य तेल टंकी
भ्रमण 24 घण्टों के लिए 30 पैसे } माल डिब्बों की
अनुवर्ती भ्रमण के लिए 40 पैसे } छोड़ कर सभी
माल डिब्बों के
लिए।

पहले 25 घण्टों के लिए 60 पैसे } खाद्य तेल टंकी
भ्रमण 24 घण्टों के लिए { 1 रुपये } माल डिब्बों
अनुवर्ती भ्रमण के लिए 2 रुपये } के लिए

माल उतारने के काम के लिए माल डिब्बों को
विभिन्न कोटियों को अनुभव खाली समय की समाप्ति पर
बिलम्ब शुल्क आरम्भ हो जाता है।

(ख) बिलम्ब शुल्क प्रभारों को समाप्त करने
के लिए विभिन्न स्तरों के अधिकारियों को किये गये
प्रत्यायोजित अधिकारों की सीमा नीचे दिखाई गई
है :—

1. महाप्रबन्धक	पूर्ण अधिकार
2. मुख्य वाणिज्य प्रधीक्षक	10,000
3. उपर मुख्य वाणिज्य प्रधीक्षक	7,500
4. मंडल प्रधीक्षक	5,000
5. मुख्यालयों और पंखों में कनिष्ठ प्रशासनिक ग्रेड के अधिकारी	4,000
6. सरिष्ठ वेतनमान अधिकारी	1,000
7. सहायक अधिकारी	500

Civil suit in Bombay High Court of 'B' Grade Clerks of Government Medical Store Depot, Bombay

6911. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) it is a fact that former 'B' Grade Clerks of Government Medical Store Depot, Bombay, had filed a civil suit in Bombay High Court for the re-fixation of their pay and payment of arrears;

(b) is it also a fact that Bombay High Court had delivered their judgment in favour of the Employees, if so, what is the detail thereof and how many employees in all the Medical Store Organisation in India have been paid their arrears as per the Court Judgment; and

(c) if paid, the depot-wise details and if not, why this discrimination was made in respect of the 'B' Grade Clerks of Medical Store Depot of Madras?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) to (c). A former 'B' Grade Clerk in the Government Medical Store Depot, Bombay had filed a suit in the City Civil Court for the grant of scale of Upper Division Clerk as per the recommendations of the First Pay Commission. The judgement was given in his favour. The appeal preferred by the

Government in the Bombay High Court of Judicature was dismissed. As the benefit of the Court's judgement was given to this employee only, the remaining 35 'B' Grade employees of the Government Medical Store Depot, Bombay, filed a special civil application in the Bombay High Court of Judicature praying for the extension of the benefit of the judgement given by the Civil Court in favour of their colleague. The Bombay High Court delivered the judgement in favour of the petitioners on 21-3-1978.

As the judgement was applicable only to those employees who had filed the suit, the question of payment of arrears to the employees in other Government Medical Store Depots did not arise.

The total number of beneficiaries of the Court's judgement in the Government Medical Store Depot, Bombay is 36 and the amount of arrears to be paid to them comes to Rs. 4,55,535.80 paise. A sum of Rs. 4,22,869.55 paise has already been paid to 33 employees

and the balance of Rs. 32,666.25 paise has to be disbursed to the legal heirs of the three employees, who have since expired, after completion of certain formalities.

The question of extending the benefit of the Bombay High Court's judgment to other similar employees in other Depots is under consideration.

गरीब बच्चों के लिए विशेष स्वास्थ्य योजना

6912. श्री हरमोहिंद कर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य श्री परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली की पुनर्वास कार्यालयों में गरीब बच्चों के लिए कोई विशेष स्वास्थ्य योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है और किन्-किन कार्यालयों में इसे लागू किया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने मानवीकरण सम्बन्धी विस्तृत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत समस्त पुनर्वास इलाकों में सभी शिशुओं/बच्चों को टीका लगाने की एक विशेष योजना तैयार की है। स्कूल स्वास्थ्य योजना के अंतर्गत प्राथमिक स्कूलों में सभी बच्चों की पुरी-पूरी चिकित्सीय जांच करने की एक विशेष योजना बनाई गई है। जो बच्चे रोगी पाये जाएं उन्हीं नजदीक के अस्पताल में भेज दिया जाएगा।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सड़कों और पुलों के सुधार के लिए राज्यों को केन्द्रीय अनुदान

6913. श्री हुसैन शेख नारायण शाह : क्या मौजिदुल और परिजहान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनता सरकार बनने के पश्चात् बिहार राज्य में जो स्थाई रूप से बाढ़ग्रस्त रहता है अन्य राज्यों को सड़कों के लिए दी गई धनराशि की तुलना में सड़कों के सुधार के लिए कितना केन्द्रीय अनुदान दिया गया है; और

(ख) अन्य राज्यों में धना पर बनाए गए। बनाये जा रहे पुलों की संख्या की तुलना में बिहार में धना पर केन्द्रीय सहायता से बनाए गए / बनाये जा रहे पुलों की संख्या कितनी है तथा इस कार्य के लिए दिये गये और दिये जा रहे केन्द्रीय अनुदान की तुलनात्मक प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

मौजिदुल और परिजहान संजालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) संवैधानिक रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के ही सुधार विकास और सुरक्षण एवं सम्मत को लिए जिम्मेदार है और इस और किया गया सभी व्यय केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है और इस कार्य के लिए राज्य सरकारों को कोई अनुदान नहीं दिए जाते। बिहार के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास और सुधार के लिए बिहार सरकार को 10.70 करोड़ रु 0 की राशि

दी गई थी जब कि कुछ भाग के लिए 1976-77 से 1978-79 की अवधि के लिए 226.36 करोड़ रुपये की राशि निर्धारित की। 8.31 करोड़ रुपये की राशि भी राज्य सरकार को दी गई थी जो कि राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के समरक्षण और सुधार के लिए थी जब कि इस अवधि में सारे भारतवर्ष के लिए 75 करोड़ रुपये की राशि रखी गई थी।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के अतिरिक्त सभी सड़कों की जिम्मेदारी सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों की है। परन्तु राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता देती है जो ऋण के रूप में होती है इसके साथ साथ राज्य सरकारों को कुछ धनी हुई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय और आर्थिक महत्व की सड़कों के लिए जो कि केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से वित्तपोषित किए जाने वाले कार्यों के लिए अनुदान सहायता भी देती है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रथम आर्थिक महत्व की सड़कों के लिए बिहार सरकार को 41 लाख रुपये का ऋण मुक्त किया गया था जब कि 1976-77 से 1978-79 अवधि के लिए सारे देश में 15.43 करोड़ रुपये की राशि रखी गई थी। इसी प्रकार बिहार को 1.78 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मुक्त की गई थी जब कि सारे भारत में 1976-77 से 1978-79 में केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि कार्यों के लिए कुल 28.53 करोड़ की राशि रखी गई थी।

(ख) 1 अप्रैल 1976 से 31 मार्च 1979 तक की अवधि में केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता से धना पर पुल की स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है।

Rate of interest on P.F. of Teachers of Aided Schools, Delhi

6914. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SAR-SONIA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LA-BOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Labour has announced 8.50 per cent as rate of interest on the Provident Fund of various categories of employees in India;

(b) whether the rate of interest allowed on the provident fund of teachers of Aided Schools of Delhi is only 4.50 per cent;

(c) whether Government have received any representation on the above subject; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HAVINDRA VARMA): (a) For the year 1978-79 a rate of interest of 8.25 per cent was declared for subscribers covered by the Provident Fund Scheme under Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. In addition a bonus of 0.5 per cent was payable to subscribers not making withdrawals for two years.

(b) to (d). Representations have been received that the aided schools in Delhi are paying a lower rate of interest. However, they are not entitled to the rate of interest payable under the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, as they are not covered by it.

News item captioned "Coal Units Lethargy may hit Supply"

6915. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report in Hindustan Times dated 15-2-79 under the heading "coal units lethargy may hit supply";

(b) if so, whether allotment of wagons for soft coke has been stopped from February 7, 1979;

(c) if so, whether Railway have said this decision shows the inability of the nationalised coal companies to load rakes in time; and

(d) if so, what is the actual position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The overall level of availability of soft coke is less than the demand that has been received from the various States. However, in close co-ordination with the Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal), arrangement has been made to move speedily the available coke to various States.

कलकत्ता में रूसी राजनयिक की मृत्यु के बारे में जांच

6916. श्री बबाराल सादक : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

कलकत्ता में रूसी राजनयिक की मृत्यु के क्या कारण थे और इस बारे में की गई जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले और इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री धरम बिहारी साहयेंदी) : विक्टर कोलोसी स्नोकोव नामक एक रूसी राजनयिक 1 मार्च 1979 को कलकत्ता में रूसी व्यापार प्रतिनिधि के कार्यालय के एक कमरे में मृत पाया गया था। इस परीक्षा की रिपोर्ट से पता चला कि उसकी मृत्यु फिरीट अधिधारण (कारोमरी मामूजान) से हुई जिस सामान्यतया हृदय गति रुक जाना कहते हैं। "बिसरा" की रसायनिक जांच की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

किसी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध किसी प्रकार की कार्रवाई का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Reversion of Doctors

6917. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of qualified medical doctors are under threat of reversion from their present posts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the criterion adopted by Government for their initial appointment to the posts is no longer acceptable to Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the appointments of these doctors have

not been regularised purely due to administrative reasons; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that these doctors have rendered service for a number of years to the entire satisfaction of Government as well as the public?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) No; but as per the nominations received from the UPSC for appointment of 473 regular G.D.M.O. Gr. II on the basis of a combined examination held by them in the year 1978 and also 250 doctors selected by them by the method of interview alone, some of the doctors appointed purely on an ad-hoc and temporary basis, may have to be replaced by these regular officers nominated by the UPSC. The total number of such replacements at present is not likely to exceed 150.

(b) and (c). Such of the ad-hoc appointees who have not been able to qualify in the written examination or interviews held by the U.P.S.C. for regular appointments have to be ultimately replaced by regular officers. Several chances were available to the ad-hoc appointees to appear for regular selections of the U.P.S.C. and qualify for regular appointments.

(d) Regular recruitment to the civil posts and services is done only through the U.P.S.C. in accordance with the constitutional provisions and the same cannot be circumvented, and as such the rendition of satisfactory service cannot be the criteria for regularising ad-hoc appointments.

Rehabilitation of Bangladesh Railway System

6918. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of Railway Experts, Engineers and other workers, who are likely to be deploy-

ed by the Government of India in rehabilitation of railway system in Bangladesh and the procedure that may be followed in selecting such workers, etc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): There is no direct request from Bangladesh Railways for the rehabilitation of their railway system and as such the Ministry of Railways are not considering secondment of railway experts, engineers and other workers direct to the Bangladesh Railway as such.

Apprenticeship Trades

6919. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government give due consideration to the weaker section on various apprenticeship trades; and

(b) what is the number of persons trained in each trade, State-wise in North, Eastern Region and the figures of Scheduled Castes/Tribes, Minorities, Physically handicapped and women etc. separately in 1976, 1977 and 1978?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes. Under the Apprentices Act 1961 reservation of training places for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the designated trades have been made having regard to the population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State concerned. However, in case of other categories viz. Minorities, Women, Physically Handicapped persons, administrative instructions have been issued to all concerned to give proper opportunities to them for apprenticeship training.

(b) The information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be placed on the table of the House.

**Information to Employment Exchange
re. Vacancies**

6920. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of **PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employers of various sectors who are required to supply certain information to the employment exchanges in accordance with the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 are not furnishing the same regularly;

(b) if so, the actual number of employing organisations/offices, State and U.T.-wise required to furnish the information in pursuance to the above in the Country and the actual number in seriatim who have not supplied such information timely and regularly or totally during the last 3 years ending 31st December 1978; and

(c) what are the names of such institutions/offices who are required to furnish this information in the North/ Eastern Region (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The implementation of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, falls under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, through their Employment Exchanges. According to the Employers' register maintained by the State Governments, 1.31 lakhs establishments in the country are required to furnish the information in pursuance of the Act, out of which 87 per cent to 90 per cent have supplied this information during the last three years. The actual number of employing organisations/offices which have not supplied such information during the last three years as also the names of such organisations in the North/Eastern Region who are required to furnish such information is

available only with the State Govern- ments.

Harassment of DTC Passengers

6921. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of **SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that late in the night when there is no conductor for advance booking of tickets for DTC buses and passengers take their seats in the buses, the conductor of the bus comes at the time of departure and sits in his chair and asks the passengers to come to him for purchase of the tickets, thus causing great difficulty to passengers who have taken their seats;

(b) whether Government propose to issue instructions to the authorities not to harass the passengers in this way and ensure that passengers get their tickets at their seats in such cases;

(c) whether it is a fact that conductors start the buses before taking all the passengers even at the starting points because of the fact that all passengers cannot accommodate in the space between his seat (from where he issues tickets) and the gate of the bus; and

(d) if so, steps to be taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN- CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (d). Conductors have standing instructions that they must issue tickets to all the passengers on board before the bus leaves the starting point. However, with the advent of advance booking system and provision of a seat for conductors on buses, the bus conductor has got the impression that the condition of pre-booking of passengers by issuing tickets by moving in the bus stands relaxed. Instructions

to the conductors, are being issued that where there is no advance booking it would be their responsibility to issue tickets to all the passengers on their seats before the bus takes its trip from the starting point. This will also remove the possibility of buses starting from the terminal points, without accommodating all the passengers, due to crowd around the conductor's seat.

Rupsa-Bangriposi Narrow Gauge Line

8922. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the engineering survey of Rupsa-Bangriposi narrow gauge line has been ordered;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed line is likely to be broad gauge and extended; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). A Reconnaissance Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for conversion of Rupsa-Talband narrow gauge line into Broad gauge and its extension to a suitable point on Tatanagar-Kharagpur section is being carried out by the South Eastern Railway. The survey is expected to be completed shortly.

फरीदाबाद में केंद्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना

6923. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालय ने फरीदाबाद और गाजियाबाद में रहने वाले केंद्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना में कर्मचारियों को यह योजना कब तक लागू की जाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण (क) की रिपोर्ट

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) केंद्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अधीन फरीदाबाद और गाजियाबाद में औपचारिक होलने के लिए मंजूरीया पहले ही दी जा चुकी हैं । ज्यों ही इन औपचारिकों के लिए उपयुक्त भवन मिल जाएंगे, त्योंही इन्हें खोल कर दिया जाएगा ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में विद्ये गये जलपान ठेके

6924. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के प्रत्येक विभाजन में जलपान के लिए छोटे बड़े कितने ठेके विद्ये गये ; और

(ख) क्या जलपान तथा अन्य स्रोतों के 10 प्रतिशत ठेके नियमानुसार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को विद्ये गये और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में रजम मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण):

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में अत्याहाररा ग्रह के लिए चार ठेके प्राबंठित किये गये हैं जिनका मंडलवार व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

मण्डल का नाम	प्राबंठित ठेकों की संख्या
हज्जतनगर	—
लखनऊ	1
वाराणसी	1
सोनपुर	—
समस्तीपुर	2

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को खान-पान विक्रम ठेकों के आवंटन के हम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार का प्राबंठित विचारित नहीं किया गया है । संबोधित मंडलों के अनुसूचित भाषा युनिट तक खानपान/विक्रम के सभी छोटे ठेके केवल अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को ही प्राबंठित किये जाते हैं । बड़े ठेकों के लिए अन्य बातें समान होने पर उन्हें संबंधित प्राबंठित ठेकों को दी जाती है ।

दक्षिण रेलवे में किये गये अल्पाहार स्थान

6925. श्री हुकूम चान कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह तीन वर्षों के दौरान दक्षिण रेलवे में विबीजन-बार छोटे तथा बड़े अल्पाहार स्टानों के लिए कितने ठेके किये गये ;

(ख) क्या नियमों के अनुसार अल्पाहार तथा अन्य स्टानों के लिए 10 प्रतिशत ठेके अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जन जातियों के लोगों को दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) पिछले तीन वित्त वर्षों के दौरान दक्षिण रेलवे के प्रत्येक मंडल में छोटे और बड़े अल्पाहार स्टानों के लिए किये गये नये ठेकों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :-

मंडल	ठेकों की संख्या	
	बड़े	छोटे
मद्रास	11	1
भोलनकोड	5	3
बंगलूर सिटी	2	—
मैसूर	18	1
तिरुचिंरापल्ली	13	6
मद्रै	3	—

(ख) और (ग). अनुसूचित जाति/ अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों के लिए खानपान/विक्रय ठेकों का किसी प्रकार धारकाण नहीं होता है। लेकिन 1-7-78 से लागू सरकार की वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार, आधा यूनिट तक खानपान/विक्रय के सभी ठेके अनुसूचित जाति/ अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों के लिए ही धरकित रहते हैं।

पूर्वांतर सीमांत रेलवे में अल्पाहार स्थान

6926. श्री हुकूम चान कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वांतर सीमांत रेलवे के प्रत्येक विबीजन में यह तीन वर्षों में अल्पाहार स्टानों के कितने छोटे और बड़े ठेके किये गये ;

(ख) क्या अल्पाहार स्टानों और अन्य स्टानों द्वारा और स्टानों के 10 प्रतिशत ठेके अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लोगों को दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और तथा पत्रक पर रज भी बाधेगी।

(ख) और (ग). अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को खानपान/विक्रय ठेकों के धारकन के संबंध में किसी प्रकार का प्रतिशत निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। संशोधित नीति के अनुसार आधा यूनिट तक खानपान/विक्रय के सभी ठेके अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को ही धरकित किये जाते हैं। बड़े ठेकों के संबंध में अन्य बातें समाप्त होने पर उन्हें सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

दक्षिण भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में बाहर से आने वाले रोगियों की कठिनायियाँ

6927. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दक्षिण भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में उपचार के लिए दिल्ली से बाहर से आने वाले रोगियों के रिश्तेदारों को बैठने, सोने अथवा धाराम करने के लिए अस्पताल में कमरों के अभाव के कारण असीमित कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है और उन्हें बाहर खुले में ठहरना पड़ता है, चाहे गर्मी हो अथवा सर्दी ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

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

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). दक्षिण भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं :-

(1) एक विश्राम क्लब जो "राजगडिया विश्राम सदन" के नाम से जाना जाता है और जिसमें 100 व्यक्तियों के ठहरने की जगह है, पहले ही उपलब्ध कर दिया गया है। संस्थान में आने वाले रोगियों को के रिश्तेदारों और परिचारकों को इस धर्मशाला में ठहराया जाता है।

(2) उक्त धर्मशाला का विस्तार करने सम्बन्धी एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(3) दिल्ली से बाहर से आने वाले रोगियों के परिचारकों के लिए दक्षिण भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के अहाते में रात के लिए एक अलग स्थान और अतीक्षा कक्ष का निर्माण करने का विचार है।

More Steamers between Lakshadweep and mainland

6928. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the two steamers, now plying between Lakshadweep and mainland are not enough to meet adequately to the requirement of transport between Island to Island in Lakshadweep;

(b) whether Government intend to put more all weather ships to meet this requirement; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in that direction and the results so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A suggestion for acquisition of an all weather Amindivi type ship in replacement of the smaller vessel M.V. 'Laccadives' has been made. Investment decision will depend on financial constraints and other priorities.

सी० ग्रेड के गाड़ें

6929. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टुंडला क सी-ग्रेड के गाड़ों का उनकी सुविधा के लिए कानपुर तबादला करने हेतु प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पहले कोई सूची तैयार की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सूची का उल्लंघन करके कितने तबादले किये गये और उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या भविष्य में टुंडला से कानपुर को सी-ग्रेड के गाड़ों का तबादला प्राथमिकता सूची के आधार पर किया जायगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) ग्रेड 'सी' क तीन गाड़ों को अनुकम्पा के आधार पर टुंडला से कानपुर किना वारी के स्थानान्तरित किया गया है ।

(ग) जी हां । भारी कठिनाई वाले मामलों को छोड़ कर अन्य मामलों में प्राथमिकता का पहले से ही अनुपालन किया जा रहा है ।

डिबीजनल रेलवे मैनेजर

6930. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा-मुख्यालय, राजस्थान में डिबीजनल सुपरिटेण्डेंट के स्थान पर डिबीजनल रेलवे प्रबन्धक की नियुक्ति की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे क्या प्रतिरिक्त अधिकार दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) रेलवे में कुल कितने डिबीजन हैं और 53 डिबीजन रेलवे मैनेजर के प्रतिरिक्त सब डिबीजनों में डिबीजनल रेलवे मैनेजरो की नियुक्ति कब तक की जायेगी और इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मंडल प्रशासनिक स्थापना की मजबूत करने से रेल प्रशासन को मंडलीय रेलवे प्रबन्धकों को प्रत्या-योजित किये गये अधिकारों की व्यापक समीक्षा करने के लिए कहा गया है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि उनके स्तर पर दिन प्रतिदिन लिये जाने वाले निर्णयों के लिए प्रत्यायोजित किये गये उनके अधिकार पर्याप्त हैं ।

(ग) मण्डलों की कुल संख्या (सिन्युकिया को छोड़ कर जो कि एक परिचालनिक मंडल है 52 है । 36 मंडलों के लिए मंडलीय रेलवे प्रबन्धकों की तैनाती के आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं । बरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक ग्रेड के पदों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर यथा समय शेष मंडलों में भी यह व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी ।

Nurses Training in G. B. Pant Hospital

6931. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that there was a proposal to start nurses training in G. B. Pant Hospital, Port Blair (Andaman & Nicobar Islands) by January, 1979;

(b) if so, what are the detailed reasons for not starting the said course; and

(c) whether Government is willing to open the Nurses Training Courses at G. B. Pant Hospital by next year if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) There is a proposal for establishment of a Health Institute at Port Blair which envisages establishment of a training centre for imparting training to Basic Health Workers, Laboratory Technicians and Nurses, both fresh recruits and in-service personnel.

(b) and (c). Full justification in regard to the scheme which was not initially furnished by the A. & N. administration has since been received and is under consideration.

उत्तर सीमागत रेलवे बैंगन

6932. श्री धर्मासिंह जाई पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह कतर्न की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) गुजरात राज्य में सीराष्ट्र की पोखन्दर-जेतलसर रेलवे लाइन के उपलेटा स्टेशन पर 1-2-79 तथा 1-3-79 को उत्तर सीमागत रेलवे के कितने बैंगनों की मांग विचारधीन थी और कितने-कितने बैंगन किन-किन वस्तुओं के परिवहन के लिए मांगे गये थे ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने बैंगनों की मांग निम्न-लिखित प्रत्येक उद्योग द्वारा की गई थी ;

(1) कृष्णा घायल केक इंडस्ट्रीज, उपलेटा;

(2) वेस्टर्न इन्डिया इन्डस्ट्रीज, उपलेटा; और

(3) मनदीप इन्डस्ट्रीज, उपलेटा; और इन बैंगनों की मांग माल को किन-किन स्थानों पर ले जाने के लिए की गई है तथा उक्त मांग कब तक पूरी कर दी जाएगी; और

(ग) इन उद्योगों को बैंगनों की नियमित सप्लाई करने में क्या कठिनाई हो रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिधु नारायण) :

(क) और (ख). 1-2-79 और 1-3-79 के दिन पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के उपलेटा स्टेशन पर बकाया मांगों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

पण्य	1-2-79	1-3-79
(i) मूंगफली का तेल	37	92
(ii) प्याज	286	345
	323	437

उपरोक्त मांगों में से, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के लिए मैसर्स कृष्णा घायल केक इंडस्ट्रीज द्वारा 1-2-79 को 37 माल डिब्बों और 1-3-79 को 92 माल डिब्बों की मांग थी। मैसर्स वेस्टर्न घायल इंडस्ट्रीज अपलेटा और मैसर्स मानदीप इंडस्ट्रीज, अपलेटा की कोई मांग बकाया नहीं थी। इस समय, पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे को भेजे जाने वाले माल डिब्बों के यातायात पर प्रतिबन्ध है। प्रतिबन्ध उठाये जाते ही इस यातायात की निकासी के लिए प्रयास किए जायेंगे।

(ग) इस समय, पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर माल-डिब्बों की भीड़ लग गई है और संचलन में भारी गतिरोध उत्पन्न हो गया है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर स्थित गन्तव्य स्टेशनों के लिए बुकिय पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया। जैसे ही पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के गन्तव्य स्टेशनों पर से संचलन के प्रतिबन्ध हटाये जायेंगे, यातायात की निकासी के लिए प्रयास किए जायेंगे। धावनमर मण्डल के अन्य स्टेशनों की तुलना में अपलेटा स्टेशन पर यातायात की निकासी का

संतोषजनक स्तर बनाये रखा जा रहा है।

Urine Therapy

6933. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government consideration to conduct research on urine therapy for diseases such as blood cancer; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) and (b). While no specific research is being done on urine therapy for diseases like blood, cancer, general research on urine therapy is being conducted by the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Sidha.

Arrangements for Summer Rush

6934. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway have made adequate arrangements to meet summer rush and special leave travel concessions available to the Central Government employees up to June, 79;

(b) if so, furnish details of the arrangements made zone-wise, number of additional specials arranged from important stations, additional traffic proposed to be met and other important new arrangements, facilities provided/proposed during the summer months and how do they compare with the arrangements made during the last summer;

(c) whether Government have received various suggestions regarding provision of additional facilities to

travellers during summer months important details thereof and the suggestions accepted for implementation by the various zones especially suggestions from the Zonal Consultative Committees; and

(d) details of the facilities provided from important Railway Stations in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement indicating the particulars of special trains planned to run during the ensuing summer months is attached. 1173 special trains were run during the summer of 1978, and as against this, about 1700 special trains have been planned for the ensuing summer season. Special arrangements like additional booking windows and facilities for drinking water etc. have been made this year like previous years.

(c) No specific suggestion for providing additional amenities to passengers at stations during the summer months have been received through Zonal Consultative Committees. However, any suggestion received in this regard by the railways from various sources will be duly considered and suitable action taken.

(d) A total of 159 special trains are proposed to be run from Bombay VT to different destinations during the period April to June 1979. In addition, special trains have also been planned between Madras-New Delhi, Secunderabad-New Delhi, Bombay Central-Nizamuddin/Jammu Tawi, Bombay Central-Gandhidham/Ahmedabad which will also serve Maharashtra area. Adequate quotas have also been allotted on the special trains for important intermediate stations in Maharashtra.

Statement

List of special trains planned during different periods from April to July for clearance of Summer Rush 1979

Route	Frequency
New Delhi-Madras	Biweekly
Secunderabad-New Delhi	Weekly
Madras-Secunderabad	Weekly/Biweekly
Bombay-Trivandrum	Weekly
Bombay Central-Jammu Tawi	Weekly
Bombay Central-Hazrat Nizamuddin	Triweekly/ 5 days in the week.
Bombay VT-Madras	Weekly
Bombay VT-Vascodegama ⁴	Biweekly
Bombay VT-Pune	Daily
Bombay VT-Hyderabad	Weekly
Howrah-Delhi	Triweekly
Sealdah-New Jalpaiguri	Triweekly
Sealdah-Barauni	Biweekly
Dhanbad-Mughalsarai	On alternate dates.
Bombay Central-Gandhidham	Biweekly
Bombay Central-Ahmedabad	Daily
Ahmedabad-Marwar ⁷	Daily
Virangam-Jamnagar	Biweekly
Bombay VT-Varanasi	Triweekly
New Delhi-Jammu Tawi	6 days in the week.
Howrah-Mughalsarai (via Patna)	Weekly
Howrah-Madras	⁵ Weekly
Howrah-Bombay VT.	Weekly
Madras-Trivandrum	Biweekly
Madras-Bangalore	Weekly
Madras-Tirunelveli	Weekly
Madras-Rameswaram	Weekly
Bombay VT-Lucknow	9 days from April to June.
Howrah-Puri	Biweekly
Ahmedabad-Delhi	Weekly
Howrah-Jammu Tawi	Biweekly

Closure of Factories due to Strike

6935. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) in the year 1978 how many factories remained closed due to workmen strike and for how many days;

(b) how many factories have restarted production after strike in 1978 and on what terms the strikes was settled; and

(c) what were the reasons of strike in individual factory?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) During 1978, the number of strike due to which factories remained closed was 1,379. The provisional number of mandays lost in these strikes was 7.82 millions.

(b) In 1,321 cases it is presumed that the workers have resumed work on the termination of strikes. Information regarding the terms of settlement in each such strike is not available. In the remaining 58 cases the strikes were reported to be continuing at the end of the year.

(c) The main causes of these strikes were 'Wages and Allowances' and 'Personnel' and 'Bonus'.

Railways siding of Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd., Bareilly

6936. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how the Railway ensure that the private Railway siding of Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd., Bareilly is fit for taking load of heavy railway engines and wagons;

(b) is it not a fact that although the track of private siding of the above company is very weak, still factory is manipulating with Railway

Authority for taking heavy engine and loaded wagons on this track; and

(c) will Railways immediately depute a senior Safety and Technical Officer on the private siding of this factory to find out whether Railway should send its engines and wagons or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) By conducting periodical inspections of the siding by the maintenance staff, the Railway Administration ensures that the track of the siding conforms to the requisite standards to take the locomotives and wagons.

(b) The present condition of the siding is suitable for moving loaded wagons and shunting engines which go on this siding.

(c) Does not arise.

Strike of Merchant Navy Officers

6937. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Merchant Navy Officers went on indefinite strike w.e.f. 9th March, 1979; and

(b) if so, what are the demands and Government's reaction on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The Merchant Navy Officers went on indefinite strike from 9-3-79 without giving any regular notice. The strike was, however, called off on 16-3-79.

(b) The demand of striking Merchant Navy Officers was that Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill though passed by both the Houses of Parliament, should not be brought into force and should be withdrawn.

It is not possible to accept these with detriment to interests of Shipping.

National Shipping Board

6938. **SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) names of the persons on National Shipping Board who are not Members of Parliament and the State from which they hail;

(b) whether any qualifications or experience is necessary for the persons to serve on this Board who are not Members of Parliament; and

(c) the qualifications and/or experience of those who are taken on the Board and reasons if they do not possess requisite qualification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). The National Shipping Board was established under the Merchant Shipping Act.

1. Secretary,
Ministry of Shipping and Transport or his nominee not below the level of Joint Secretary.
2. Secretary,
Ministry of Commerce or his nominee not below the level of Joint Secretary.
3. Deputy Chief of Naval Staff, Naval Headquarters, Ministry of Defence.
4. Financial Adviser,
Ministry of Shipping and Transport.
5. Director General of Shipping, Bombay.
6. Shri Raghunath Singh,
Chairman,
Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.
7. Shri N. H. Dhanjibhoy,
Managing Director,
South East Asia and President, Indian National Shipowners' Association.
8. Capt. J. C. Anand,
Chief Executive,
India Steamships Company.
9. Shri K. P. Kolah,
General Secretary,
Maritime Union of India.
10. Shri Leo Barnes,
General Secretary,
National Union of Seafarers of India, Bombay.
11. Shri Asit Mitra,
General Secretary,
National Union of Seafarers of India, Calcutta.

1958. The strength of this Board is governed by Section 4(2) of this Act, which stipulates that in addition to the Members of Parliament, the Central Government may appoint such number of other Members not exceeding sixteen, as they think fit to appoint to the Board to represent:—

(i) the Central Government,

(ii) Shipowners,

(iii) Seamen, and

(iv) Such other interests as, in the opinion of the Central Government, ought to be represented on the Board.

Provided that the Board shall include an equal number of persons representing the shipowners and seamen. Keeping in view this provision of the Act, the following persons, other than Members of Parliament have been appointed to the National Shipping Board.

Central Government representatives.

Representatives of Shipowners.

Representatives of Seamen.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 12. Shri V. D. Chowgule,
Chairman,
Chowgule Steamships and President, All India
Shippers Council. | All-India Shippers Council. |
| 13. Shri D. M. Parekh,
President,
All-India Industries Association. | Sailing Vessels Industry |
| 14. Shri K. K. Birla,
Chairman and Managing Director, India Steamships. | Federation of Indian Chambers of
Commerce and Industry. |
| 15. Shri Madhavarao A. Wagh,
Advocate of Bombay High Court and hails from
Dhulia District in Maharashtra. | } Public men. |
| 16. Shri Romesh Kumar Jaidka,
Jaidka Exports, Ludhiana. | |

Chartering out of two V.L.C's.

6939. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., had chartered out its two V.L.C.C's (very large crude carriers) to one M/s. Motor Oil Co. in 1978;

(b) what are the terms and other salient features of the said charter-party agreement;

(c) is it a fact that the said company (Motor Oil) had defaulted in honouring its commitments a few years back;

(d) whether the SCI has received all the dues, old and as per the new contract, from the said company;

(e) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article about this matter published in Current (Weekly) Bombay, dated the 11th November, 1978; and

(f) what is Government's reaction about the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-
CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF
SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI

CHAND RAM): (a) to (d). In 1973, the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. chartered its vessel "Moti Lal Nehru" to M/s. Motor Oil Co., a Greek firm and, subsequently, a dispute arose between the two Parties. As per the contract, the case was taken in arbitration in London. The SCI was advised by their solicitors that a commercial settlement will be preferable, as the enforcement, even of a favourable award in Greece, will take several years. A commercial settlement was reached in July 1978 on the disputes in respect of Charter Agreement of "Moti Lal Nehru" between Shipping Corporation of India and M/s. Motor Oil Hellas Corinth Refineries for payment of compensation of US \$4.5 million to Shipping Corporation of India in full settlement of claims and counter claims of both the Parties. provides for the following:

(i) Motor Oil would charter two VLCCs of Shipping Corporation of India for four consecutive voyages with option of further four consecutive voyages at agreed charter rates based on the prevalent market rates at that time of agreement. Simultaneously, with payment of freight for each voyage under this charter, Motor Oil Com-

pany will pay to Shipping Corporation of India US \$189,000. This will provide a total payment of US \$3.024 million for eight voyages for each VLCC to Shipping Corporation of India.

(ii) Shipping Corporation of India would charter one medium range tanker from Motor Oil Company for two years at a certain agreed charter rate, which will also be the prevalent market rate. Out of the charter hire payable to Motor Oil, Shipping Corporation of India would retain US \$ one per DWT per month. This will bring, in a payment of US \$0.836 million to Shipping Corporation of India.

(iii) The balance of US \$0.64 million will be paid by Motor Oil to Shipping Corporation of India by continuing the payment of US \$189,000 until the balance amount of US \$0.64 million is paid. As per the terms of settlement, SCI has received so far US \$839,927.50.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The present arrangement is a modification of the earlier contract. It is a compromise solution of the dispute which had arisen as a result of the earlier contract and the Shipping Corporation of India has protected its interest to the maximum possible extent.

Ad hoc Employees of Shipping Corporation of India

6940. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., has on its pay roll about 150 employees in Class III & IV category, on ad hoc salary basis;

(b) how many of these employees are working in SCI for a period of (1) more than two years, (2) less than two years but more than 18 months,

(3) less than 18 months but more than one year; (4) less than one year but more than 6 months; and (5) less than 6 months;

(c) what is the sum paid as "salary" per month to such ad hoc employees and what is the minimum amount they could have received had they been given their salary as per the scales prevalent in SCI Bombay;

(d) what are the specific reasons for keeping these many employees, for such a long period on ad hoc basis, denying them all the benefits and salary available to permanent employees; and

(e) how many, (and which) other "Government of India Enterprises" are having such ad hoc employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reservation of seat in a Train

6941. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a person who has reserved a seat in a particular train can not travel by another train of the same class, on that ticket; and

(b) if so, what are the difficulties in allowing him to travel by another train by forfeiting the reservation charges only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). If a person, having reserved berth or seat in a particular train, applies for reservation in the same class in any other train on the same date or in any train on any other date, the change is already permitted without

levy of any cancellation charges, provided the following conditions are fulfilled:—

(i) that room is available in the train in which the change of reservation is asked for; and

(ii) Application for the change of reservation is made to the Station Master not less than 24 hours before the scheduled departure of the train in which the reservation has already been made.

The condition of 24 hours has been imposed to ensure that the accommodation already reserved does not go waste thus causing not only hardship to the passengers on the waiting list but also resulting in loss of railway revenues.

**Synthetics and Chemicals Limited
Bareilly**

6943. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is the Minister aware that Synthetics and Chemicals Limited, Bareilly, has been appointing senior railway officers retired from Moradabad Division and these officers use their influence and pressure on Moradabad Division Authorities to get undue advantages for this company;

(b) is it not a fact that these retired officers enter into various railway offices at Bareilly, Moradabad, Izatnagar, Lucknow and Varanasi and get inside information of railways because of their being retired railway officers just to help the company; and

(c) will he take immediately necessary steps to disallow entry of such retired persons engaged by this company into railway offices and their visits to these offices be closely watched?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
SHEO NARAIN):** (a) No. In fact only the Railway officers holding Group A posts immediately before

retirement are required to obtain permission before taking up employment in any private firm within two years of retirement. No such Railway officer has been permitted to take up employment after retirement in this firm during the last two years.

(b) No such information is available and in the absence of specific complaints the matter could not be enquired into.

(c) Does not arise.

**Coal Rakes moved to Synthetics and
Chemicals Ltd., Bareilly**

6943. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Coal rakes moved from coal mines to Synthetics and Chemicals Limited, Bhitaura, Bareilly through director of movements, Calcutta, are unloaded during the day time which is allowed by the railways or these are also unloaded during night unpermitted hours;

(b) if they are unloading the rakes in nights, why this has gone unnoticed during the last ten years and why serious action was not taken against all the defaulting officers of railways; and

(c) in the process, how much revenue the railways have lost in giving them free night unloading of coal rakes which is against the railway rules?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
SHEO NARAIN):** (a) The coal rakes are unloaded in the factory siding and not in the goods shed. The system of free time for calculation of demurrage for a large number of sidings on the Indian Railways is governed by the pilot to pilot system of working. As per this system, wagons are placed in the sidings by the pilot engine and free time for loading or unloading is upto the arrival of the subsequent pilot, when

the wagons must be made available for removal. In the case of M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd., Bhitaura, the pilot arrives Bhitaura at 12.00 hrs. and leaves at 16.15 hrs. every day. Thus demurrage charges will accrue on the wagons, placed in the siding by the pilot the previous day at 12.00 hrs., if they are not available for the subsequent pilot which leaves at 16.15 hrs. the next day.

(b) and (c). In view of the reply to para (a) above, the question does not arise.

Recommendations of small scale industries Conference

6944. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the principal conclusions arrived at the two-day Sixth Industrial Relations Conference held in Bombay on 16th and 17th February, 1979 organised by the Council of Employers; and

(b) the action taken thereon in order to ensure better industrial relations between the employers and the employees?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Government has not yet received any report from the Council of Employers on the principal conclusions arrived at the conference.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of missing Links in various National Highways in the Country

6945. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the missing links in the various national highways in the country have been constructed by now;

(b) if so, what other types of work remain to be completed in the national highway system; and

(c) whether remaining works are expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). Missing links are actually direct short-cut lengths in the National Highway system. Their construction is a part of our continuing programmes for improving the National Highway system. As we go in adding new National Highways to our system, the total length of missing links also goes on increasing and gets progressively reduced on their completion. It is thus a continuing feature of our improvement programmes in the Central Sector. It may, however, be added that through traffic on the National Highways has never been held up due to non-completion of these missing links because temporary detour routes are always available to traffic.

In a total length of 24,000 Kms. of National Highways in the country at the beginning of Fourth Plan i.e. on 1-4-1969, the total length of missing links in it, which was identified for construction, was 487 Kms. Since then, new National Highways totalling 4,819 Kms. have been added to the system in which the total length of missing links has been identified to be 153 Kms.

The work on first set of missing links namely, 487 Kms. mentioned above, is in progress and efforts are being made to expedite their completion in shortest possible time and the latest assessment is that these missing links are expected to be completed by June, 1981 after taking due consideration difficulties being faced by the Executive authorities in land acquisition, fixing of suitable contractors, financial constraints, etc.. Till December, 1978, 204 Kms. of missing links have been completed and

the programme for completing the balance length of 283 Kms. is as under:—

Total length expected to be completed by December, 1979. 304 Kms.

Do. by December, 1980 424 Kms.

Do. by June, 1981 . 487 Kms.

As regards the second set of missing links, namely, 153 Kms. mentioned above, the work on them has not yet been sanctioned and these are expected to be taken up in the current and subsequent 5 Year Plan Periods.

Relaxation of Labour Laws on Small Scale Industries

6946. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has since been drawn to the recent recommendation made by the Small Scale Industries Board, to the effect that burden of labour laws on Small Scale Industries should be relaxed and reduced;

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

(c) whether it does not encourage to develop 'islands of low wage and Sweated labour' in our country; and

(d) if so, the attitude of Government to this problem?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The All India Small Scale Industries Board at its meeting held on the 14th and 15th February, 1979 recommended *inter-alia* that a Study might be made of the existing labour legislation in terms of procedures and returns to be submitted by the small-scale sector without adversely affecting the wages and terms of work.

(b) The question of simplification of forms and registers to be maintained under the various Labour Laws by small business and industrial establishments is under review by Government.

(c) and (d). The question does not arise as Government have not relaxed or reduced the application of labour laws to small scale industries.

Derecognition of British Degree

6947. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the derecognition of British Degrees such as MRCP, FRCS, MRCOG, FFARCS by the Indian Medical Council last year, the UPSC in their frequent advertisements mention those degrees as required qualifications for various jobs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) and (b). Educational qualifications etc. indicated by the U.P.S.C. for posts advertised by them are invariably those mentioned in the notified Recruitment Rules for the respective posts. As such the qualification like MRCOG, FRCS etc. mentioned by the UPSC in their advertisements are those indicated in the notified Rules. Whenever any change is required to be made in the educational qualifications etc. for posts advertised by the U.P.S.C., these changes are in the first instance to be duly notified in the Recruitment Rules. Only after such changes are duly notified, the Commission indicate in their advertisement, such revised qualifications etc.

In the case of the British degrees, such as MRCP, FRCS etc. a notification was issued on 28-2-1978 that

such medical qualifications are to be treated as recognised qualifications when granted on or before the 11th November, 1978. In other words, such qualifications acquired after this crucial date are not to be treated as recognised under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. Necessary action has been initiated to amend the Central Health Service Rules, 1966 suitably. Pending formal amendment to the C.H.S. Rules the U.P.S.C. is being informed of this fact whenever a requisition for recruitment is sent to them. However, no candidate who acquired the said qualifications after the crucial date viz. 11th November, 1978 has been offered appointment in the Central Health Service.

राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान में "डीन" की नियुक्ति

6948. श्री बालकृष्ण शारदा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान में गत एक वर्ष से "डीन" के पद पर नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शारंग शारदा) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान में बरिष्ठ फेलो (अनुसन्धान) 19 जनवरी, 1979 से अपने कार्यों के प्रतिरिक्त संस्थान के डीन का कार्य भी कर रहे हैं। डीन के पद पर नियमित पदधारी नियुक्त करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार ध्यान दे रही है।

हिन्दुस्तान एम्प्लॉयमेंट नियम द्वारा कर्मचारियों को नौकरी पर बहाल किया जाना

6949. श्री बालकृष्ण शारदा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान एम्प्लॉयमेंट नियम, रेगुलट, मिर्जापुर के कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन के उन सदस्यों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन्हें वर्ष 1974 में नौकरी से हटाया गया था ;

(ख) इसके क्या मुख्य कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इन कर्मचारियों को नौकरी पर बहाल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रविशंकर वर्मा) :

(क) संभवतः प्राथम्य हिन्दुस्तान एम्प्लॉयमेंट नियम रेगुलट के प्रकल्पक द्वारा मार्च, 1974 में 17 इंजीनियरों की सेवा समाप्त से है।

(ख) यह सूचित किया गया है कि 'नियमानुसार कार्य' शान्तेलन और पेन-डाउन हड़ताल में भाग लेने के कारण 17 इंजीनियरों की सेवाएं समाप्त की गई थी (12 इंजीनियरों की सेवाएं 9 मार्च, 1974 को और 5 इंजीनियरों की सेवाएं 14 मार्च, 1974 को समाप्त की गईं)।

(ग) यह मामला अनिर्णयता राज्य क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, इस विषय पर विवाद को पंच-निर्णय के लिए श्री एम. के. वर्मा, मृतपूर्व मुख्य न्यायाधीश, इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय को भेजा गया था। सूचित किया गया है कि यह मामला मध्यस्थ के सामने अनिर्णीत पड़ा है।

Private Builder for Office Premises

8950. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) is the Government aware that Scindia Steam Navigation Company has allowed a private builder to build a multi-storeyed building in South Bombay for office premises;

(b) is it a fact that this particular plot was given to Scindia with the terms and conditions that this plot will be utilized for their own office premises; and

(c) would Government explain why this plot was handed over to a private builder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (e). Release the Question refers to Bombay Port Trust plot at Elphinstone Estate at P D'Mello Road. This plot was originally leased out to Bombay Steam Navigation Company Limited a subsidiary of Scindia Steam Navigation Company. Later on Bombay Steam Navigation Company Limited was amalgamated with the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited and the plot was in the name of Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

Bombay Port Trust have instituted legal proceedings against the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. The matter is sub-judice.

Petition on behalf of Employees of Central Road Transport Corporation

6951. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that five Members of Parliament submitted a petition on behalf of 600 Employees of the Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd.;

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take on this petition;

(c) is Government prepared to settle the dues of the employees out of the court; and

(d) is Government considering re-opening of the Corporation or setting up a similar undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The petition of the Bombay Labour Union of the erstwhile employees of Central Road Transport Corporation, was forwarded by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament. It asked for revival of the company, out-of-court settlement of the alleged dues of workers part of which could be utilised for expansion programmes and suggesting not to sell the vehicles till final decision on revival of the company.

The Central Road Transport Corporation closed its business on 1-2-77 due to incurring of losses year after year. The decision was taken in pursuance of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings and after exploring all possibilities of continuance of operations. It is not possible to re-open it at this stage or start a similar undertaking. All the vehicles have already been disposed off. The winding up proceedings have also

been already filed in the Calcutta High Court and are on its Cause list.

As regards alleged dues, the CRTC management had indicated that no dues are outstanding. As some of the workers have gone to the court, the matter is now sub-judice.

Maintenance and repairs of National Highways

6952. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra demand every year Rupees four crores for the maintenance and repairs to nine National Highways in Maharashtra and the Central Government sanctions only two crores for the same;

(b) whether it is not a fact that the National Highways, in the State of Maharashtra traverse through black cotton soil areas in 'Vidarbha', Hilly and heavy rainfall areas in Kohan Region carry very heavy traffic;

(c) if so, what are the norms for sanctioning the amount on maintenance and repairs of National Highways;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Committee to revise these norms approved in 1969 was appointed by the Government of India and if so, when; and

(e) what are the recommendations of the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (e). Release of funds to State Governments for maintenance of National Highways depends on the abstract-estimates covering normal maintenance operations and detailed estimates for flood damage and special repairs, as rece-

ived from the State Government; on the '1968 Norms' brought upto-date in respect of prices and wages; on the condition of the highways and progress of the 'on going' improvement works; on the allocations available; and on the "All India" picture. The abstract-estimates and the Norms, which form their basis, take into account the terrain, the soil-type, the rainfall, the traffic and the prevailing prices and wages. The amounts released to Maharashtra in the past two years and the actual expenditure have been as under:

Year	Amount released (Rs. lakhs)	Actual expenditure (Rs. lakhs)
1977-78	210.16	227.06
1978-79	226.11	183.04
	(upto 31-1-1979)	

No Committee has been appointed for revision of the '1968 Norms'. The Norms, however, are up-dated practically every year in respect of prices and wages for estimating the outlay required. The actual allocation, however, because of financial constraints never equals the full requirements.

Diversion of U.S. aid to Pakistan earmarked for India

6953. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the 'Blitz', dated the 17th March, 1979 wherein it has been stated that the 135 million dollars earmarked as aid for India by the United States will now be diverted for use in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, whether Government is keeping itself abreast of the latest development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Government have seen the news item in the 'Blitz' of 17th March, 1979.

(b) The issue, whether \$135 million earmarked as aid for India by the United States was to be diverted to Pakistan, was raised with the U.S. authorities. They have denied the report.

Visit of Mauritius Prime Minister

6954. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mauritius Prime Minister visited India recently; and

(b) if so, the details of agreements signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister of Mauritius visited India in January 1979 to exchange views on matters of mutual interest, in particular ways and means of further strengthening all-round cooperation between the two countries. He again visited India for a day on 17th March, 1979 to receive the Honorary Fellowship of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

(b) No formal agreement was signed during the above visits of the Prime Minister of Mauritius.

Economic Assistance to Vietnam

6955. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has offered assistance to Vietnam for economic reconstruction;

(b) if so, what sort of help she has sought after the Chinese attack on that country; and

(c) details of help India had given to that devastated country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) As a result of the approaches made by the Vietnamese after the present Government took office and the discussions held during the visit of the Minister of State to Hanoi and of the Vietnamese Prime Minister to India in February, 1978, India started a programme of assistance to Vietnam for economic reconstruction. This programme is still under implementation.

(b) The Vietnamese have not sought help from us after the Chinese attack on their country.

(c) Does not arise.

Employment of Women

6956. **SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:**
Will the Minister of **PARLIAMEN-**

TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of women workers employed in each trade and industry of organised sector during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the facts responsible for the increase/decrease in their number in organised sector?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The number of women employed and their percentage to total employment in different industries in the organised sector of the economy for the last three years is indicated in the attached statement. Trade-wise details for the last three years are not available.

(b) Rise in their number is due to growth in the level of employment in general in various industries of the organised sector and increased participation of women in economic activity with the spread of education.

Statement

Employment of Women in the organised sector during the years 1976—78*

Industry	Employment (in thousands) at the end of March		
	1976	1977	1978(P)
1	2	3	4
1. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	449.5 (36.6)	483.8 (36.8)	535.9 (36.2)
2. Mining and Quarrying	89.7 (10.5)	92.4 (10.4)	91.6 (10.4)
3. Manufacturing	514.4 (9.8)	525.9 (9.8)	567.7 (10.1)
4. Electricity, Gas and Water	10.5 (1.8)	11.2 (1.9)	12.1 (1.9)

1	2	3	4
5. Construction	59.6 (5.4)	57.6 (5.3)	58.4 (5.4)
6. Wholesale & Retail Trade & Restaurants and Hotels	15.1 (4.4)	16.9 (4.8)	18.2 (5.1)
7. Transport, Storage and Communication	56.7 (2.3)	60.1 (2.3)	63.7 (2.5)
8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	41.9 (6.2)	47.6 (6.6)	53.9 (7.1)
9. Community, Social and Personal Services	1159.8 (15.1)	1198.5 (15.3)	1251.1 (15.6)
TOTAL	2397.1 (11.9)	2494.0 (12.0)	2653 (12.4)

- NOTE.— 1. Figures in brackets are percentages of women to total employment in the industry concerned.
2. *Organised Sector covers all establishments in the Public Sector and those non-agricultural establishments in the Private Sector employing 25 and above persons under the provisions of Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 & non-agricultural establishments employing 10 to 24 persons in the Private Sector on a voluntary basis.
3. Figures for March, 1976 exclude Manipur.
4. Figures for Nagaland have been included for the first time from March, 1978.
5. These figures do not cover Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli as the EMI data collection programme has not so far been extended to these areas.
6. (P) Provisional.

Officials serving in Central Inland Water Transport Corporation

6967. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) number of officials serving in Central Inland Water Transport Corporation at present; and

(b) whether any officials of Central Inland Water Transport Corpora-

tion have been replaced since 28th April, 1978 and if so, their names and reasons for replacement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The number of the officers serving in the Corporation is 143.

(b) Yes, Sir. The details are as follows:—

Name of Officers	Designation	Reason for replacement
Shri K.N. Banerjee	Senior Accounts Officer.	Promoted as Deputy Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer.
Shri R.N. Mullick	Deputy Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer.	Retired.
Shri M. Yusuf Khan	Chairman-cum-Managing Director.	Retired.
Shri M.L. Roy	Deputy Chief Accounts Officer.	Reverted to his parent Department.
Shri P.G. Biswas	Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer.	Under suspension.
Shri S. Sen	General Manager Rajabagan Dock, yard.	On his own request.
Shri S. Das Gupta	Assistant Foreman	Resigned.

This does not include the details of officers who have vacated their posts during this period, but have not yet been replaced because the vacancy has not yet been filled.

Institutions Imparting Diploma/Degree Course in Pharmacy

6958. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many institutions are imparting Diploma/Degree courses in Pharmacy in the country, State-wise;

(b) which are the States needing more attention for the establishment of institutions for imparting Pharmacy courses; and

(c) whether Government proposes to increase the number by opening new institutions or by introducing of Pharmacy course in the existing institutions, in view of great demand existing in the country and; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The number of institutions imparting Diploma/Degree courses in Pharmacy State-wise) in the country is given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). No recent man-power survey has been conducted with regard to the requirements of Diploma and Degree holders in Pharmacy. The Pharmacy Council had made a study during the year 1971 and according to that study the State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal and the Union Territories of Delhi, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram may have to pay more attention, to establish institutions for imparting Diploma courses in Pharmacy. The expansion of facilities for Technical Education is considered by the All India Council of Technical Education. The Council

has stipulated that all new educational programmes should be based on well-defined and well established manpower needs. The State Governments have already been advised to approach Government for necessary clearance for the introduction of new Courses, after they are convinced about the additional manpower needs. Request for expansion of existing facilities in Pharmacy as and when received will be given due consideration by the All India Council for Technical Education and its regional committees.

Statement

	Diploma or equivalent Courses	Degree or equivalent Courses
Andhra Pradesh	7	1
Assam	1	..
Bihar	2	1
Gujarat	3	2
Haryana	4	..
Kerala	5	1
Karnataka	10	3
Maharashtra	11	6
Madhya Pradesh	1	2
Orissa	1	..
Punjab	3	..
Rajasthan	1	1
Tamil Nadu	2	2
Tripura	1	..
Uttar Pradesh	6	1
West Bengal	2	1
Chandigarh	1	1
Delhi	2	2
Goa	1	1
	64	25

Fare structure in ships in Lakshadweep Islands

6959. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are two types of fare structure for the people belonging to Lakshadweep and those not belonging to the Island in the ships plying between the Lakshadweep and the main land;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof, and what is the rationale behind this dual fare system; and

(c) whether the Government would consider to introduce a uniform fare structure for all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the statement attached. Until March 1975, there was only a uniform fare structure in the Mainland--Lakshadweep Service. It was considered that tourists and visitors should be charged higher fares--more nearer break even. The rationale being that those who as a class can afford to pay should be charged as near break even fare as possible.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

Statement showing the present passenger fares charged between Mainland and Lakshadweep Islands¹

Accommodation	Cochin-Agathi (250 miles)			Cochin-Kavaratti (220 miles)		
	*Regular Fare	**Visitors' Fare	Break-even Fare	*Regular Fare	**Visitors' Fare	Break-even Fare
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Deluxe Cabin	117.20	505.00	1582.20	103.75	385.00	1400.75
'A' Class Cabin . . .	93.75	430.00	1265.75	82.50	330.00	1113.50
'B' Class Cabin . . .	70.30	365.00	949.30	62.50	275.00	843.50
Bunk Class	46.90	230.00	632.90	41.25	175.00	557.25
Deck Class	35.05	180.00	484.05	31.25	135.00	421.25

*Being charged for :

- (i) Islanders.
- (ii) Govt. Employees working in the Islands and their dependents (parents, brothers and sisters).
- (iii) Central/State Govt. employees and non-officials given assignments by Lakshadweep Administration or the Central Government.

**45% concession in visitors' fare is given to

- (a) Members of educational tours.
- (b) Domestic servants of Government employees.

Cannanore Railway station

6960. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(e) whether Government are aware of the fact that the platform of Cannanore Railway Station, one of the most important stations in Kerala, is still not fully covered and causes innumerable hardships to people during monsoon;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that people in Cannanore are to take a very round about and circuitous route to reach the civil station, stadium and various important offices situated across the rails from the busy centres in the town, in the absence of a foot bridge across the railway station; and

(c) if so, whether Government would take immediate steps to remove these hardships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Platform at Cannanore station is 557 metre long on which a platform shelter is already provided for a length of 259 metres. The shelter is further being extended by 150 metres.

(b) and (c). Cannanore Municipality has requested the Railway Administration for provision, at their cost, of a foot over bridge across the railway track for the convenience of public to cross from one side to another. The plans and estimates are under preparation after completion of which this work will be taken in hand when requisite funds are deposited with the Railway Administration.

Publicity expenditure on Family Welfare

6961. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

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

(a) the details of the publicity expenditure made for Family Welfare during the last three years, year-wise:

(b) the names of the news dailies utilised for advertisement language-wise, State-wise during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the details of the action taken by the Publicity Department of the Ministry to publicise the programme in the rural areas;

(d) whether the Minister is contemplating to organise a seminar on family welfare and the rural press; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The details are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1976-77	206.21
1977-78	282.25
1978-79	370.18 (estimated)

(b) The statements giving information pertaining to the years 1977-78 (Annexure I) and 1978-79 (Annexure II) are placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4296/79.] Information relating to 1976-77 is not readily available.

(c) All media having reach in rural areas are being utilised during the last two years, increasing use is being made of inter-personal communication and group communication through the organisation of orientation camps of opinion leaders in villages.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The question does not arise.

Expenditure on Publicity by Central Inland Water Transport Corporation

6962. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

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

(a) the details of expenditure on publicity during the last three years, made by Central Inland Water Service Corporation:

(b) the names of the news dailies and periodicals utilised for advertisements during the last three years, (year-wise, language-wise and State-wise);

(c) the details of the policy of publicity of this unit; and

(d) the attitude towards the language dailies of the backward area of these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The details of the expenditure are as shown below:

(Rs in lakhs)

1975-76	1.03
1976-77	1.32
1977-78	1.22

(b) The information is being compiled by the Corporation and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

(c) Publicity is made by the Corporation generally through the Publication Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Orient Publicity Service who publishes advertisements through Statesman, Amrit Bazar Patrika, Jugantar, Dainik Viswamitra, Hindu, Times of India, Rooprekha, Asregadad, Dainik Sambad, Navyug, etc.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Expenditure on Publicity by Calcutta and Haldia Port Trusts

6963. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

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

(a) the details of the expenditure on publicity by Calcutta Port Trust and Haldia Port Trust during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the Publicity Department official staff structure of these two organisations;

(c) the names of dailies and periodicals that are utilised for advertisements by these two organisations during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that no language news dailies of Bihar and North Eastern Region States has been utilised for advertisement though the constitution of these places for these ports are not less important; and

(e) if so, the detailed reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The expenditure

incurred on publicity by Calcutta Port Trust/Haldia Dock Project during the last three years was:—

	Rs.
1975-76	35,770.36
1976-77	89,410.56
1977-78	28,240.49

(b) Calcutta Port Trust

Chief Public Relations Officer	1
Information Assistant	1
Lower Division Clerk	1
Stenographer	1
Peon	1

Haldia Dock Project

Public Relations Officer:

(c) During last three years display advertisements were released to:

1. Marine Times (A fortnightly in English).
2. Calcutta Port Annual (Annual Publication in English).
3. Merchant Marine Directory (Annual Publication by Directorate General of Shipping, Government of India).
4. Special issue of All-India Radio Bulletin (In English).
5. Indian Shipping and Shipbuilding (Quarterly in English).
6. Indian Sea Cadet (Yearly publication in English).
7. Indian Ports (Quarterly in English by Indian Ports Association).
8. Commerce (Monthly in English).
9. Transport (Monthly in English).
10. Amrit Bazar Patrika—Haldia Urban Complex Supplement—One issue.

In addition, classified advertisements for inviting tenders for work/procurement of material/equipment are issued in leading daily newspapers such as the Business Standard, the Economic Times etc., the Jugantar, the Statesman etc. Whenever wider publicity is required advertisements are released in the Hindu and the Times in India.

(d) and (e). The advertisements have not been released to the language newspapers in the areas referred to, as coverage presently obtained has been considered adequate by the Port Trust for its purpose.

Criteria for Selection of Personnel in Indian Foreign Service

6964. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that there are two A and B categories of posts in the Indian Foreign Service;

(b) what are the criteria for recruitment and selection for appointments to these posts;

(c) how many officers of the I.F.S. (total) are members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(d) how many (i) Scheduled Castes and (ii) Scheduled Tribes have been recruited by Government after 23rd March, 1977 to the Indian Foreign Service and all other categories for services outside India under the Ministry of External Affairs; and

(e) how many sectional officers of the Scheduled Caste/Tribe communities have been promoted to become Under Secretaries in the External Affairs Ministry's Secretariat after 1-4-77 to date and, what is the total number of Sectional Officers who were promoted during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL

AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) The Indian Foreign Service is divided into two branches: The Indian Foreign Service and Indian Foreign Service, Branch 'B'.

(b) Recruitment for posts in the Indian Foreign Service is based on the results of an open competitive examination held by the UPSC, and also by promotion of officers of the Indian Foreign Service, Branch 'B', as provided in the recruitment rules.

Recruitment for posts in the Indian Foreign Service, Branch 'B' is done by open competitive examinations through the UPSC and the Staff Selection Commission at the grades of Section Officer, Assistant, LDC and Grade II Personal Assistant. Part of the selection to these categories of posts, as also the selections to posts in other Grades of the IFS, Branch 'B' is done by promotion from lower Grades, as provided in the recruitment rules.

(c) There are at present 267 officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Foreign Service and Indian Foreign Service Branch 'B', together.

(d) After 23.3.1977, 44 and 9 officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively have been recruited to the Indian Foreign Service and all other categories of India based employees in India as well as outside India.

(e) Out of a total of 37 vacancies for promotion to Under Secretary (Grade I of the IFS-B) which arose after 1.4.1977, six have been set aside for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates, which are proposed to be filled through a Limited Departmental Competitive Examination for promotion to under Secretaries from among the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates; a proposal for amending the IFS 'B' (RCSP) Rules, 1964 in this regard is under finalisation.

**Tour of M.Ps. and State Legislators
to East Asia to study Family
Planning Programme**

6065. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) which Government or body sponsored the tour of a team of M.Ps. and State Legislators headed by a Union State Minister and a U.P. State Minister which toured South Thailand, East Asia to study family planning programme in some countries and what were the reference of the tour and who selected the Members of team/teams;

(b) what were the cumulative result of the tour and what benefit India has derived from the visit of important people to several countries of South East Asia and its contribution to the explosion of population in this vast country; and

(c) whether Government propose to sponsor similar teams to tour other countries of the world on other studies and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The observation tour of Ministers, Parliamentarians and senior officials to some South East Asian countries was sponsored by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) a United Nations body. The purpose of the tour was to enable these persons to observe the manner in which some of the neighbouring countries were successfully running their family planning programmes. The selection of members of the team was done by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. While making the selection, care was taken to see that the States where the performance in the field of family welfare was poor, were sufficiently represented so as to enable the public leaders and senior officials to observe the manner in which some of the developing countries had overcome

the difficulties in the successful implementation of the programme.

(b) The team found the visit quite useful and informative. The experience gained from this observation tour has proved helpful in reviving the interests of the State Governments and Parliamentarians in furtherance of the family welfare programmes in India.

(c) The possibility of arranging a similar tour during 1979 is being considered in consultation with the U.N.F.P.A.

**Development of Baroda Railway
Station**

6066. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop Baroda Railway Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any representation for constructing enquiry cabin at Baroda Railway Station; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). An engineering-cum-traffic survey has been sanctioned during 1979-80 to assess the line capacity and terminal facilities on Bombay Central-Ahmedabad Section. The survey of Baroda Station yard will also be carried out as a part of this scheme. Only after the surveys is completed, it will be possible to assess the requirement of additional facilities at Baroda Station.

(c) Yes.

(d) The work of Enquiry-cum-Reservation Office is in progress.

Baroda-Indore Line

6987. **SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHA-WA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a new railway line between Baroda-Chhota Udepur-Indore via Alirajpur Dher;

(b) if so, whether the survey has been conducted; and

(c) if so, the time by which the construction will start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). No survey has been conducted for a new railway line between Vadodara and Indore via Chhota Udepur. There already exists a Narrow Gauge line between Vadodara (Pratap Nagar) and Chhota Udepur which is adequate to handle the existing traffic level. In view of number of new line projects already in hand, there is no proposal to take up the construction of new line between Vadodara and Indore.

Cargo and Passenger Vessels plying in Mainland Andaman Service

6968. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many cargo and passenger vessels are plying in mainland Andaman service by Shipping Corporation of India since last two years, state the names of vessels, date of built, when brought into operation, passenger and cargo capacity separately vessel-wise:

(b) how many trips made by the vessel as per Andaman and Mainland service since last one year and the number of passengers and cargo carried by each vessel, state separately;

(c) whether for want of life jacket "M.V. HARSHAVARDHANA" sailed under capacity and if so, what action S.C.I. has taken, state details of such voyages;

(d) what is the total amount of repairing charges/dry docking charges of the vessels as per part (a) of the question, state vessel-wise separately for the last two years; and

(e) what are the Port charges paid by each of the vessels as per (a) of the question state separately since last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The following cargo and passenger vessels are being operated in mainland Andaman service by Shipping Corporation of India Limited during the last two years:—

Name of vessels	Date of built	When brought into operation	Capacity	
			Passenger	Cargo (Tons)
Cargo-cum-Passenger Vessels :				
1. M.V. HARSHVARDHANA	1974	1976	749	1500
2. S.S. NANCOWRY	1948	1978	900	2000
3. M.V. ANDAMANS	1957	1957	618	1150
Cargo Vessels:				
1. M.V. SHOMPEN	1963	1967	..	3500
2. M.V. DIGLIPUR	1977	1977	..	5000

(b) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foot Bridge in Olavakkode Railway Station

6969. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received public representations regarding the foot bridge in Olavakkode Railway Station;

(b) the nature of the representations and action taken thereon; and

(c) the date of completion of the foot bridge, the estimated cost and the income accrued expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). No. Passenger platforms at Olavakkode Railway Station are already connected by a foot-over-bridge.

(c) Does not arise.

Bridges on National Highways No. 47

6970. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of overbridges and underbridges sanctioned for construction and further proposed on the National Highway No. 47;

(b) the names and number of such bridges taken up for construction in Tamil Nadu and the reasons for delay, if any; and

(c) the reasons for delay in commencement of construction of overbridges between Salem and Erode and for delay in constructing approach road indicating probable dates of commencement of work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM):

(a) No. of overbridges/underbridges sanctioned	3
No. of overbridges/underbridges proposed	1
in Tamil Nadu portion of N.H. 47	
No. of overbridges/underbridges sanctioned	3
No. of overbridges/underbridges proposed	Nil
in Kerala portion of N.H. 47.	

(b) and (c). Three overbridges have been taken up for construction as under:—

(i) Road overbridge at Km. 29/4 of N.H. 47 (Salem-Cochin Section).

(ii) Cut and cover type structure at Km. 605/5 of N.H. 47 (Kerala border-Kanyakumari Section).

(iii) Road overbridge at Km. 630/6 near Parvathipuram on N.H. 47 (Kerala border-Kanyakumari Section).

The bridges have to be constructed by the Railways and the approaches by the Road authorities. As regards the Road over bridge at Sl. No. (i) above, this work is likely to be taken up by May, 1979. State authorities have been requested to expedite the commencement of the work.

As regards the road overbridges at Sl. No. (ii) and (iii) above, the work is already taken up. During the recent inspection by the Officers of this Ministry, the State authorities have been requested to expedite the completion of these works.

राज्यों द्वारा बेरोजगारी भत्ते का मुकताम

6971. श्री साधु जी काई : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भत्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार भत्ता मंजूर किया है; और

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जो इस मामले पर विचार कर रहे हैं और वे इस बारे में अंतिम निर्णय कब तक कर लेंगे ?

राजस्थान में विदेशी छात्रों को शिक्षित करने के लिए
 (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, पंजाब, केरल, पश्चिम
 बंगाल और महाराष्ट्र सरकारों ने बेरोजगारी भत्ता
 देने की व्यवस्था कर दी है ।
 (ख) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

राजस्थान में विदेशी छात्रों को शिक्षित करने के लिए
 शिक्षा देने की सुविधा

6972. श्री नाथू सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और
 परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
 कि :

(क) क्या मध्य पूर्व के कुछ देशों में राजस्थान
 में उनके छात्रों को शिक्षित करने के लिए शिक्षा की
 सुविधा दिए जाने का प्रस्ताव किया है और इस
 सम्बन्ध में वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए भी अपनी
 सहमति व्यक्त की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या
 है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री
 रवि राय) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

National Highways in Rajasthan

6973. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will
 the Minister of SHIPPING AND
 TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the national
 Highways lying within and passing
 through the State of Rajasthan; and

(b) the estimated outlay for the
 development and maintenance of these
 roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-
 CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF
 SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI
 CHAND RAM): (a) There are four
 National Highways passing through
 Rajasthan and their length is as
 under:—

N.H. No.	Total length passing through Rajasthan (Kms.)	Status of the road
3	28.29	Entire length is double lane.
8	696.42	75 kms. is single lane and rest is double lane.
11	521.50	150 kms. is single lane & rest is double lane.
15	876.20	Entire length is single lane.

Racial Discrimination in Britain

6974. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
 SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
 AFFAIRS
 be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government announced in Parliament that India had

(b) The estimated outlay for the
 year 1979-80 is as under:—

- (i) Development Rs. 520 lakhs.
 (ii) Maintenance Rs. 150 lakhs approxi-
 mately. Final allo-
 cation is yet to be
 decided.

decided to move the United Nations Human Rights Commission about the racial discrimination exercised by the British Immigrants authorities in respect of the virginity tests;

(b) if yes, has there been any progress in this connection;

(c) give its details;

(d) what specific steps Government propose to take in this direction; and

(e) has Government written any letter to the U.K. Government to make necessary changes in the British Immigration Laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) to (e): The Indian delegation took up the question at the recent meeting of the U.N. Human Rights Commission at Geneva in February/March, 1979. On 5th March the Commission adopted a resolution, the text of which is placed on the Table of the House. The British representative apologised on behalf of his Government for the incident at the London Airport and to the lady herself.

The Government of India and the UK are in touch with each other on matters relating to immigration and race relations in Britain in so far as Indians are concerned. Government will continue to take up with the British authorities instances of unfair or discriminatory treatment of Indians in the operation of the Immigration Laws.

Copy of Swedish Resolution at the un-Human Rights Commission—
Geneva 5 March 1979

Treatment of Non-White Immigrants

The Commission of Human Rights,

TAKING into account the statement of the representative of India relating to indignities and hardships

suffered by non-white immigrants because of treatment by the concerned immigration authorities,

ACKNOWLEDGING statements relating to this matter by other countries;

TAKING note of the statement regarding the problem by the Representative of the United Kingdom,

EXPRESSES its deep concern regarding the problems reflected in the above statements,

TAKES note of the willingness of the Governments of India and the United Kingdom to have a fortnight exchange of information and facts so that the situation can be clarified and resolved,

EXPRESSES the hope that a satisfactory outcome will be reported to the 36th session of the Commission.

Executive Directors appointed in Shipping Corporation of India

6975. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Five Executive Directors were appointed in the Shipping Corporation of India in Bombay office;

(b) whether it is a fact that this was done on the recommendations of a Selection Panel;

(c) if so, the names of the members of this Panel; and

(d) what criteria qualifications and norms were followed while making the selection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Members of the Selection Committee were:

(i) Air Chief Marshal P. C. Lal representing the PESS) Chairman, Air India and Indian Airlines.

(ii) Rear Admiral Krishan Dev, Vice Chairman and Managing Director, Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.

(iii) Shri P. J. Ferandes, former Finance Secretary to the Government of India—(attended the meeting on 20-1-78).

(iv) Shri K. C. Mahindra, Chairman, Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd., Bombay.

(v) Shri A. Chand Mal, Finance Director Tata Engineering & Locomotive Company Ltd. Bombay.

(d) The selections were made with reference to the responsibilities of the five Executive Directors which are listed in the organisation chart attached to the report prepared by the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad on "Re-organisation of Shipping Corporation of India Limited".

Channel of promotion for Commercial Clerks

6976. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDHEYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he in one of his reply has assured to improve the channel of promotions of Commercial Clerks and do reduce the number of posts in initial grade by upgrading sufficient number of posts to higher grades;

(b) whether orders issued for restructuring the cadre by his Ministry vide their letter dated 1st January, 1979 calls for an increase in number of posts in initial grade of Commercial Clerks;

(c) if so, details of Commercial Clerks viz. booking/luggage/goods clearks working on Ratlan Division of Western Railway grade-wise as at or on 31st December, 1978 and after implementation of orders vide (b) above on 1st January, 1979 with excess of shortfall in each grade; and

(d) action taken to fulfill the assurance given by him vide (a) above and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAYAN): (a) and (b). 3830 posts of Commercial Clerks in the various grades were upgraded on all the Zonal Railways by reducing the corresponding number of posts in the base grade of Rs. 260—439 prior to 1.1.'79. From 1.1.'79 the posts in the various grades have been distributed on percentage basis in pursuance of the decision taken by a Committee of the Departmental Council of Ministry of Railways under the Scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery. It happened that on the basis of the percentage distribution in certain units the number of posts in the base grade due was more than the posts existed prior to 1-1-'79, calling for a corresponding reduction of posts in higher grades.

(c) Details of Commercial Clerks on Ratlam Division:

Scale	Booking Clerks			Luggage Clerks			Goods clerks			
	As on 31-12-78	Position after full implementation of 1-1-79 order	Excess or short fall	As on 31-12-78	Position after full implementation of 1-1-79 order	Excess or short fall	As on 31-12-78	Position or after full impli- mentation of 1-1-79 order	Excess or short fall	
Rs.										
700-900	..	1	+1	..	1	1	1	2	+1	
550-750	..	4	+4	..	2	+2	2	7	+5	
455-700	..	8	7	-1	4	4	..	9	10	+1
425-640	..	19	13	-6	11	8	-3	31	21	-10
330-560	..	64	66	+2	40	40	..	108	105	-3
260-430	..	75	75	..	44	44	..	112	118	+6
TOTAL	..	166	166	..	99	99	..	263	263	..

(d) While issuing orders fixing percentages of posts in different grades, instructions were also issued that wherever higher number of posts are already obtaining in a particular category and scale of pay than admissible in that category as per orders issued on 1-1-79, the existing number of higher grade posts should be retained. The excess number of posts so worked out have to be worked off over a period of time through normal wastage and attrition.

Restructuring Cadre of Commercial Clerks

6977. I.R. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has issued the orders for restructuring the cadres of Commercial Clerks from the 1st January 1979;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these orders call for a reduction in the number of posts in intermediate grades which are to be made good in next annual review marring future promotions of Commercial Clerks; and

(c) action taken by Government to remove this anomaly by increasing the percentage in each grade and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The number of posts of Commercial Clerks in various grades have been distributed on percentage basis. With the reduction in number of posts in higher grades has increased correspondingly. The promotional prospectus of the Commercial Clerks have thus improved and not marred.

(c) Does not arise.

Unused Iron Sleepers in NEFR

6978. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that iron sleepers in huge quantities were purchased for use in the N.E.F.R. tracks many years ago and are still lying unused;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above decision to replace the wooden sleepers with iron sleepers were taken after due consideration by the Railway authorities;

(c) whether this action of not using the iron sleepers fully has led to a lot of purchase of wooden sleepers since that time; and

(d) whether any dead line has been fixed for the conversion of the Assam track to iron sleepers and what is the date by which the work is to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b) No. Cast iron sleepers were purchased on the basis of the actual requirement for programmed track renewal works. The sleepers were, as such purchased after due consideration.

(c) The sleepers are being inserted in the track as soon as all matching materials such as rails and fittings become available. No additional wooden sleepers have been purchased.

(d) Complete replacement of the existing sleepers in the railway track in Assam by cast iron sleepers is not contemplated. The cast iron sleepers are being used only on lengths of track which are being removed on a programmed basis.

रेलवे सुरक्षा बल कल्याण निधि की कार्यकारी समिति

6979. श्री राजानन्द तिवारी: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे सुरक्षा बल कल्याण निधि के 24 सदस्यों में से निरीक्षकों से सिक्सोर्टी गार्ड तक की श्रेणी के केवल नौ सदस्य हैं ;

(ख) क्या रेलवे सुरक्षा बल में सिक्सोर्टी गार्डों की संख्या 50,000 है ;

(ग) क्या मुख्य सुरक्षा अधिकारी, सुरक्षा अधिकारी और सहायक सुरक्षा अधिकारियों की संख्या केवल 200 है ;

(घ) 50,000 की संख्या में सिक्सोर्टी गार्डों के बीच से कल्याण निधि की कार्यकारी समिति में 15 सदस्य रूँठे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) ऐसी समिति के गठन का उद्देश्य क्या है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) रेल सुरक्षा कल्याण निधि के अधिसूची परिषद् में सम्प्रति 33 सदस्य हैं । इनमें से 21 सदस्य रेलक से लेकर निरीक्षक तक की कोटियों के हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). जी, हाँ ।

(घ) और (ङ) : इस अधिसूची परिषद् में रेलक, वरिष्ठ रेलक और प्रधान रेलक की कोटियों में से 10 सदस्य हैं (15 नहीं) । अधिसूची परिषद् एक नीति निर्माता संगठन है जो निधि को नियंत्रित करता है । यह परिषद् रेल सुरक्षा बल के व्यापक हित में अपना उत्तरदायित्व का निर्वाह करे इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि उसमें पर्यवेक्षक अधिकारियों सहित विभिन्न कोटियों की पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त हो । अधिसूची परिषद् में रेलक, वरिष्ठ रेलक और प्रधान रेलक कोटियों का प्रतिनिधित्व पर्याप्त समझा जाता है ।

पूर्वी रेलवे का बलानपुर विभाजन

6980. श्री राजानन्द तिवारी: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी रेलवे का बलानपुर विभाजन राजभाषा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या बढ़ते हुए हिन्दी के काम को सुचारु रूप से करने के लिए डिबीजन सुपरिस्ट्रेंट, दानापूर के अनुरोध पर पूर्वी रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर ने 1100-1600 रुपये के उच्च वेतनमान में हिन्दी थाफिलर नियुक्त किए जाने की मांग की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह पद अब तक न बनाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि अन्य रेलों में इस प्रकार के पद बनाए गए हैं परन्तु दानापूर डिबीजन के हिन्दी विभाग में उपरोक्त वेतनमान में कोई पद नहीं बनाया गया है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त वेतनमान में हिन्दी थाफिलर का एक पद बनाने का है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) पूर्व और दक्षिण रेलवे को छोड़कर प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय रेलवे के मुख्यालय में 1100-1600 रुपये के वरिष्ठ वेतनमान में हिन्दी अधिकाारी का एक-एक पद सृजित किया गया है । अभी तक रेलों के किसी भी मण्डल में वरिष्ठ वेतनमान में हिन्दी अधिकारी का कोई पद सृजित नहीं किया गया है ।

(ङ) और (च). प्रश्न के भाग (घ) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

इलाहाबाद डिबीजन में श्रेणी तीन के पदों पर पदोन्नत चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों

6981. श्री रामानन्द सिन्हा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इलाहाबाद मण्डल (उत्तर रेलवे) में जनवरी, 1976 से मार्च, 1977 तक कुल कितने चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नत कर के तृतीय श्रेणी में लगाया गया और उन के नाम, पते, जाति और पद नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) उन में से उन कर्मचारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें वर्ष 1978 में पुनः चतुर्थ श्रेणी में पदोन्नत कर दिया गया ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :
(क) और (ख) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

रेलवे बुकिंग कार्यालय के उद्घाटन के लिए यात्रा भत्ते प्राप्ति का भुगतान

6982. श्री रामानन्द सिन्हा : क्या रेल मंत्री पटना जंक्शन में रेलवे बुकिंग कार्यालय के उद्घाटन के बारे में 8 मार्च, 1979 के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 2595 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक, मुख्य वाणिज्य अधीक्षक, मुख्य इंजीनियर (निर्माण) मुख्य इंजीनियर, अपर मुख्य मिगलर और टूर संचार इंजीनियर, मुख्य सम्पर्क अधिकारी, वाणिज्य प्रचार अधिकारी और सहायक वाणिज्य अधिकारी (खानपान), कलकत्ता को कलकत्ता से पटना जाने के लिए एक दिन का कितना-कितना यात्रा और दैतिक-भत्ता देय है ;

(ख) 6 फरवरी, 1979 को पटना जंक्शन के दक्षिण भाग में बुकिंग कार्यालय के उद्घाटन समारोह में भाग लेने के लिए उपरोक्त सभी अधिकारियों के जाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी ;

(ग) साथ में इन उच्चतम अधिकारियों/उच्च अधिकारियों को पटना जंक्शन पर 6 फरवरी, 1979 को पहुंचने का क्या उद्देश्य था तथा उन्होंने किन स्थानों पर सामान्य निरीक्षण किया ; और

(घ) उस दिन 6 कार किए गए पर लेने की क्या आवश्यकता थी तथा कारों में कितनी दूरी तय की तथा किन स्थानों का दौरा किया ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) सन्दर्भाधीन समस्त अधिकारियों के एक दिन पटना में रहने तथा कलकत्ता से पटना तक की यात्रा के लिए दैतिक/यात्रा भत्तों की कुल स्वीकार्य राशि 319.50 रुपये है ।

(ख) और (ग) : जैसा कि उपर्युक्त प्रश्न सं 2595 के भाग (क) के उत्तर में पहले ही बता दिया गया था, इन रेल अधिकारियों ने स्टेशन निर्माण-कार्य, यात्रा, खान-पान सुविधाओं आदि के अपने सामान्य निरीक्षण कार्य के प्रतिरिक्त इस उद्घाटन समारोह में भाग लिया था तथा मुख्य जन-सम्पर्क अधिकारी प्रस काग्रेस आयोजित करने के लिए समारोह में भागे थे ।

(ब) उक्त दिन प्रति महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों तथा रेल अधिकारियों के लिए सड़क परिवहन की सुरक्षित व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कारें बाड़े पर की गयी थी। इन कारों के संचालन का विस्तृत विवरण नहीं रखा गया है।

**Purchase of French Mirage planes
by Pakistan**

6983. SHRI CHATURBHUI:
SHRI NATVERLAL B.
PARMAR:
SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news appearing in the press that Pakistan is negotiating the purchase of 32 French Mirage fighter bombers in a contract worth \$ 250 million; and

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

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

(b) The Government of India have on several occasions indicated their concern at such arms sales to Pakistan as these could lead to the destabilisation of the situation in South Asia and upset the process of normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan.

Wagon hold up in N.F. Railways

6984. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons that have been held up at various places/yards of North Eastern Region under NF Railway on each occasion during 1978 and 1979 along with the reasons and how soon they were moved;

(b) whether some recognised Railway Unions, affiliated to the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, have recently stopped work and detained the movement of wagons in NF Railway and also detained/harassed the willing workers;

(c) whether the Union had not complied with the rules in giving the required period of notice;

(d) if so, what action Government have, so far taken/propose to take in this connection as also to provide security to willing workers; and

(e) the details of measures taken during the wagon held-ups to transport essential and perishable goods and whether any compensation is being paid to the affected business community whose goods were held-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) On an average 845 Broad Gauge and 1240 Metre Gauge wagons per day were held up during the year 1978-79. The hold-up of wagons was due to various factors such as agitations by the Yard, Loco Maintenance Shunting & Cabin Staff, Assam Bundh, high incidence of crew claiming rest, en-route shortage of coal, floods and breaches on Eastern Railways etc.

Clearance of stabled loads was done expeditiously but exact details of detention to each wagon is not available.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) Special attention is always paid by the Railways to rush the essential commodities to different States. During the period when wagons were held up the situation of stabled loads was examined at the Division as well as Headquarter levels and priority was given to clear the trains carrying essential commodities like foodgrains, salt, cement, edible oil etc. preferentially. Compensation claims are dealt with as per the rules in force.

New Cancer Hospital

6985. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Cancer hospital is under construction in AIIMN, New Delhi;

(b) whether some foreign experts will also be associated with this new hospital;

(c) whether modern equipments have since been procured; and

(d) if so, full facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Some equipment has been procured and the remaining is in the process of being procured.

(d) A Teletherapy Simulator with SRD 725 Generating Unit has been purchased and orders for the supply of Theratron-780 Cobalt 60 Unit with 5000 Curie Source and RT-250 X-ray Generator for Intermediate and Deep Therapy with accessories have been placed.

Cases pending at Central Labour Tribunal, Dhanbad

6986. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days the Central Labour Tribunals in Dhanbad worked in 1978 and the number of cases pending till 1-3-1979, facts in details for each Court;

(b) whether out of three Tribunals two are without judge putting the concerned workmen to hardship due to indefinite delay;

(c) whether he is aware that some dismissed workmen whose cases are pending before the Tribunal have decided to sit on indefinite hunger strike before his residence in Delhi, if no judge comes by the 15th of April; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR**

(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a)
The details are as follows:—

	No. of days the Tribunal worked during 1978	No. of cases pending as on 1-3-1979
Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad	25	97
Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad	Nil*	10
Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 3, Dhanbad	89	103

*There was no Presiding Officer during 1978. However, pending cases were transferred to the other Tribunals to avoid delay in disposal of cases.

(b) The posts of Presiding Officers of two of the three Tribunals at Dhanbad are at present vacant. However, the work of these Tribunals is being looked after by the Presiding Officer of the other Tribunal at Dhanbad and the Presiding Officer of the Tribunal at Jabalpur in addition to their charge.

(c) and (d). A representation dated 24th November, 1978 from the General Secretary, Bharat Coking Coal Staff Coordination, Dhanbad, urging early appointment of Presiding Officers and forwarded by the Hon. Member was received by the Government on 15-12-78. The post of Presiding Officer of the Tribunal No. 2 was filled up with effect from the 19th January, 1979. Steps have been taken to fill up the posts of the Presiding Officers of Tribunals Nos. 1 and 3.

21-Point demand of Eastern Railway Engineering Kamgar Union

6987. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 21-point demand notice of the Eastern Railway Engineering Kamgar Union adopted in the Jhajha Conference of the Gangmen on the 9th February, 1979 has been received; and

(b) if so, details of the points, and the reaction thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS:**
(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) In accordance with Government's policy, staff representations received from any source are given due consideration and such action as considered necessary is taken. The demands of all categories of staff, including Engineering staff, are considered and solved through the various tiers of the collective bargaining machinery—the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery and also in the informal discussions with unrecognised bodies.

Restoration of Trains

6988. SHRI BHAGAT RAM:
SHRI ANANT RAM JAIS-
WAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Minister of Energy told Lok Sabha last week that the coal production has reached pre-flood level in the month of January, 1979;

(b) in view of this fact why he has failed to honour his public commitments to reschedule the cancelled trains;

(c) how many trains are still cancelled division-wise and what dates were announced to reschedule them; and

(d) when will these trains be re-scheduled again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Following improvement in the supply of steam coal, 70.5 pairs have been resorted by 8-4-1979 out of 211 pairs of trains that stood cancelled on 1-2-1979. Restoration programme for the remaining cancelled trains on the zonal Railways, which receive their coal supplies from Bengal-Bihar coalfields, has been delayed since sufficient stocks could not be built up.

(c) and (d). A statement showing zonal-wise break-up of trains which still stand cancelled, is attached. Since most of the trains run over more than one division in the zone, figures of cancelled trains are not maintained Division-wise. Cancelled trains are scheduled to be restored by the end of this month, subject to the coal stock position showing further improvement.

Statement

Zone	No. of Trains (in pairs) which still (as on 8-4-79) stand cancelled
Northern . . .	79
Western . . .	8
Southern . . .	43.5
North Eastern . . .	10
TOTAL . . .	140.5

Indians killed in Arab Countries

6989. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indians are killed and missing in Lebanon, Iran and other Arab countries during internal disturbances in these countries in the last two years;

(b) their addresses in India and abroad and the causes of deaths;

(c) in how many cases their nearest relatives were informed within a month; and

(d) in how many cases adequate compensations have been paid to their nearest relative and the amount in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): The persons killed and missing are as follows:

(a) Lebanon

Killed—1.

Missing—4.

Iran

Killed—1.
Missing—Nil.

Other Arab Countries

Killed—Nil.
Missing—Nil.

(b) Addresses of persons killed in Lebanon,

India: Sh. Sukhdev Singh, S/o Sh. Sujjan Singh, Village—Jiwanvala, Tehsil Moga, District—Faridkot.

Foreign—Sh. Sukhdev Singh was working with M/s. Sai Bois, Makalas (East Beirut).

Cause of death: Shri Sukhdev Singh was killed in a bomb blast at a factory of M/s Sai Bois, Makalas on 30th September, 1978 along with two other foreign workers during the fighting between Christian Military and Syrian troops.

Addresses of persons killed in Iran—

India—Shri Inderjit Singh S/o Shri Sewa Singh, Mohalla Niggaha, Mohli Gate, Tehsil Phagwara, District Kapurthala.

Foreign—Not known. Sh. Inderjit Singh was an illegal immigrant to Iran. He had not registered himself in the Indian Embassy.

Cause of death—Sh. Inderjit Singh was shot by Military patrol on 11-9-1978 for violating curfew order, (He was in the streets after 2200 hours) during martial law.

(c) Relatives of Sh. Sukhdev Singh who was killed in Lebanon were informed on 11-10-1978 (within 11 days). Relatives of Sh. Inderjit Singh who was killed in Iran were informed on 14-9-1978 (within three days).

(d) No compensation was paid by the employers of Sh. Sukhdev Singh as the factory concerned suffered heavy damages during the fighting and has not re-started functioning. Since Sh. Inderjit Singh was an illegal immigrant to Iran and had vio-

lated the Government of Iran's curfew orders, the Government of Iran was not approached for any compensation.

West Asia Peace Accord

6990. SHRI SHANKERSINEJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the reaction of the Government of India to the West Asia peace accord;

(b) whether Government have decided to establish diplomatic relations with Israel after the said accord is signed by Egypt and Israel; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) The Government of India is concerned that the Peace Treaty signed in Washington, between Israel and Egypt, might heighten tensions in the region. Our own position on the West Asian problems is well-known. For peace to be durable there must be total vacation of Arab lands; exercise of rights by Palestinians for determination of their own future; and security in well-established frontiers for all States in the region.

The Treaty signed in Washington falls short of these conditions. The likelihood of comprehensive solution and durable peace remains doubtful. The international community must throw its weight behind a comprehensive solution. The Super-Powers and the community of nations must bring pressure on Israel for a more far-reaching solution which is in keeping with basic elements mentioned above.

In this connection, the Foreign Minister has already made a statement in the Lok Sabha on 2nd April, during the debate on The Demands for Grants.

(b) No, Sir. (

(c) As at present, Government do not consider that any change in our policy towards Israel is warranted.

Representation against Departmentalisation of Catering System

6991. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have recently been made to him against Government decision for immediate departmentalisation of existing catering arrangements;

(b) if so, the main objections raised to the departmentalisation;

(c) the number of people engaged in present catering arrangements liable to be affected;

(d) whether any priorities are contemplated to absorb the employees of the catering contractors in the proposed departmentalisation; and

(e) Government reaction to representations received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The main objections are that extension of departmental catering will deprive the existing contractors of their livelihood, hit hard a number of their employees and dependents, entail heavy capital outlay for Railways which may prove infructuous. Railways may suffer losses and departmentalisation is not the only way to improve the catering services on the Railways.

(c) Out of 3000 stations where catering services are provided, com-

prehensive departmental catering exists only at stations and at 41 stations departmental catering co-exists with contract-catering. At these 41 stations full departmental catering will be introduced at the earliest to give better service. 74 pairs of trains have been provided with mobile catering service and out of this only 45 pairs of trains have departmentally managed service. On the remaining 29 trains which includes 19 Mail, Express and Superfast Express trains, the service is provided by contractors. These 19 Mail, Express and Superfast trains are being brought under departmental management.

The information regarding the number of persons liable to be affected is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) This will be examined.

(e) The various points raised in the representations were considered before announcing the policy in this respect in the Railway Budget for 1979-80. The proposal for departmentalisation of catering services on Mail, Express and Superfast trains and other important stations, which is only an extension of the departmental catering introduced on the recommendation of a high-power Committee headed by Shri O. V. Alagesan, is being implemented, as announced.

Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill

6992. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a strike was launched in protest against the passage of the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill in Parliament which make it obligatory on prospective Merchant Navy Officers to serve on Indian ships and shore establishments for seven years after obtaining certificates of competency;

(b) if so, the details regarding its affect in Bombay and Calcutta; and

(c) what are the details regarding the expenditure yearly by Government on training a navigator?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) It is a fact that Merchant Navy Officers all of a sudden stopped the work from 9-3-79 in protest against the passage of the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, without giving a regular notice. The strike was, however, called off on 16-3-79.

(b) Since the strike was launched all of a sudden, it affected the movement of Indian ships which in turn resulted in congestion at ports of Bombay and Calcutta. About 75 ships—45 at Bombay and 30 at Calcutta, were affected due to strike.

(c) The per-capita expenditure incurred on the training of a navigator has been presently assessed at about Rs. 17,000/- on Training Ship 'Rajendra'. After this ship-board training cost ranges from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 60,000/- per cadet.

ईरान में भारतीयों की सुरक्षा

6993. श्री गंगा प्रवल सिंह : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ईरान में भारतीयों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए वहाँ की सरकार से सम्पर्क बनाए हुए है ; और

(ख) ईरान में अभी ऐसे भारतीयों की संख्या क्या है जो अपने देश वापस आना चाहते हैं तथा सरकार इस के लिए क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लक्ष्मण कृष्ण) : (क) सहृदय स्थित भारतीय राज-दूतावास बहादुरने बाबू भारतीयों की सुरक्षा के संबंध में ईरान-सरकार से निकट और निरन्तर सम्पर्क बनाये रहता है ।

(ख) जो भारतीय ईरान छोड़कर भारत वापस आना चाहते हैं उनकी ठीक ठीक संख्या बताना कठिन है क्योंकि केवल वे ही सहायता के लिए तेहरान स्थित भारतीय राजदूतावास से सम्पर्क करते हैं जिनके सामने वापस लौटने में कोई दिक्कत होती है । बहरहाल उस देश को छोड़ने के इच्छुक भारतीयों की संख्या बहुत घट गई है और एयर इंडिया को उन्हें सीट देने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है ।

विभागीय कैंटिने

6994. श्री राजबजी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूरे देश में रेलवे द्वारा चलाई जा रही विभागीय कैंटिनों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उन्होंने कितना मुनाफा कमाया ; और

(ग) उनके द्वारा अपने ग्राहकों को दिये जा रहे भोजन की किस्म में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तिल नारायण)

(क) 3000 स्टेशनों, जिन पर खान-पान की व्यवस्था है, में से केवल 70 स्टेशनों पर पूर्ण रूप से खान-पान सेवा की विभागीय व्यवस्था है । अन्य 41 स्टेशनों पर ठेकेदारों और विभागीय व्यवस्था दोनों द्वारा खान-पान सेवा की व्यवस्था है । 74 जोड़ी गाड़ियों में से 45 जोड़ी गाड़ियों में विभागीय खान-पान की व्यवस्था है । इनके अतिरिक्त 2 होटल रेलों द्वारा विभागीय रूप से चलाये जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) 1976-77 और 1977-78 वर्षों के दौरान विभागीय खान-पान यूनिटों ने क्रमशः 74.77 लाख और 68.33 लाख रुपये लाभ कमाया ।

(ग) प्राथमिक रसोई गैजटों और उपस्करों गाड़ियों में 'परोसने के लिये तैयार भोजन' की व्यवस्था के लिए आहार रसोइयों की स्थापना, मानक सौतों से कच्चे सामान और माल की प्राप्ति, उपयुक्त संस्कारों में खान-पान कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण, प्रादि जैसे प्राथमिक पाक तकनीक अपना कर रेलों पर भोजन और सेवा के स्तर में सुधार करने के लिए रेलों ने कई कदम उठाये हैं । यात्री जनता के लिए अच्छे स्तर के भोजन, चाय काफी प्रादि की सेवा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निरीक्षकों और अधिकारियों द्वारा नियमित रूप से जांच और अचानक निरीक्षण किये जाते हैं ।

Mass murder of Zambian Freedom Fighters

6995. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the white racist Rhodesian Government is committing mass murder of Zambian freedom fighters by using jet and modern weapons supplied by the white capitalist countries in the West including Britain; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to stop the mass murder and rendering assistance to the heroic freedom fighters of Zambia.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The Government is fully aware of the persistent raids unleashed by the illegal racist regime of Southern Rhodesia against neighbouring countries like Zambia, Anglo and Mozambique who have consistently supported the liberation struggle of the people of Rhodesia. India has invariably condemned such raids which involve a clear infringement of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Front-line States and constitute a threat to international peace and security. India fully supports U.N. Security Council Resolution of 8th March, 1979 on the question of Southern Rhodesia which, *inter alia*, strongly condemns the armed invasion perpetrated by the illegal regime of Rhodesia against Angola, Mozambique and Zambia.

In this context, India has declared its full support both for a review of the existing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia with a view to tightening and extending them under Article 41 of the Charter. India will continue to provide all possible political, moral, material and financial assistance to the freedom fighters of Southern Africa.

Non-deposit of amount of P.F. and ESIS by M/s. Associated Journals Ltd.

6996. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that M/s. Associated Journals Ltd. (publisher National Herald) have not deposited employees' share of provident fund and ESI fund to the authorities concerned;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof including amount of money not deposited; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken against the company concerned?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). Two statements showing the position of provident fund arrears (Statement-I) and Employees' State Insurance dues (Statement-II) against M/s. Associated Journals Limited and the action taken against them are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4297/79.]

Provident Fund deposits of Railway Employees

6997. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that the value of the rupee has fallen drastically during the last 25 years, any revaluation of the provident fund deposits of the railway employees has been undertaken by the Government; and

(b) if not, in what way Government propose to compensate the employees for the loss of purchasing power of their money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) By way of improving the rate of interest on Provident Fund balances from time to time.

Payment of P.F. to Retiring Employees by R.P.F.C., Kanpur

6998. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Kanpur has received complete documents/papers regarding payment of P.F. to 56 employees of Varanasi Electric Supply Undertaking, Kanpur who were relieved on 16th June, 1978;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether they have not been paid the provident fund amount so far and have not been given any reply in the matter;

(d) whether some of the employees who died in 1976-77 have not been given the P.F. amounts; and

(e) if so, whether any enquiry will be made and action taken to see that amount are paid without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The Employees Provident Fund Authorities have reported that only 38 claims were received by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Kanpur in respect of the employees of Varanasi Electric Supply Undertaking Kanpur, who had left their services on 16th June, 1978.

(c) Out of the 38 claims only 2 could be settled. Certain formalities

remain to be completed in respect of the other claims.

(d) Part payment has been authorised in respect of 6 claims received from the nominees/heirs of the employees who died during the year 1976-77.

(e) The Provident Fund Authorities have instructions to take expeditious steps to settle the outstanding claims.

All India Retired Railwaymen's Association

6999. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any representation from the Members of the All India Retired Railwaymen (P.F. Terms) Association, requesting grant of ad-hoc relief;

(b) whether it is a fact that the relief granted to the pensioners were denied to the workers who retired on P.F. terms;

(c) as the cost of living is common to all, what are the reasons for showing this discrimination; and

(d) will the Government take early steps to end such discrimination and grant uniform relief to all retired persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The relief granted to pensioners is in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission for pensioners only. As there was no specific recommendation of the Third Pay Commission for granting relief to the employees retired under P.F. terms, no relief has been granted in their case. Moreover,

the railway employees who have retired under the P.F. (Contributory) on or after 1-4-57 were given ample options to come over to the pension scheme and if they have retired under P.F. (Contributory) Rules, they have done so on their own volition.

Backward Areas of Maharashtra

7000. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce regarding taking up for survey/execution of various lines in backward but potentially viable areas of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, furnish details of the communication received by the Government during the current year;

(c) the reaction of Government to the same proposal-wise; and

(d) details of action taken/proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce in their memoranda dated 19th December, 1978 and also 21st February, 1978 have requested for construction of 35 Km. long railway line between Dhule and Amalner.

(c) and (d). Dhule and Amalner are linked by a well-developed road. Traffic on Chalisgaon-Dhule branch line is limited and its extension to Amalner is not expected to improve traffic prospects. In view of the tight fund position and availability of road services, construction of the proposed line is not contemplated at present.

12.56 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE: NOTICE RECEIVED FROM HIGH COURT OF KARNATAKA

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that on the 11th April, 1979, a notice has been received from the Assistant Registrar of the High Court of Karnataka in the matter of Writ Petition No. 2865 of 1979, requiring the Secretary, Lok Sabha, to appear in the High Court in person or through an Advocate duly instructed or through some one authorised by law to act for him in the case on the 17th April, 1979. With the notice, a copy of the writ petition filed by Shri C. Nanjappa, a voter of Chikmagalur Parliamentary Constituency, challenging the validity of the resolution passed by Lok Sabha on the 19th December, 1978, and the subsequent notification of that date issued by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, regarding expulsion of Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi from Lok Sabha has also been enclosed.

As per past practice of the House, the Secretary, Lok Sabha, has been asked not to respond to the notice. The Minister of Law is being requested to apprise the High Court of Karnataka of the correct constitutional position in this regard.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN (Rae Bareli): On a point of personal explanation.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. That question is over.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): On a point of clarification so far as your order in the matter of the expulsion of Shrimati Indira Gandhi is concerned, I would like to get the position cleared from the Chair.

A particular notification has been issued by the Secretary of the Lok Sabha conveying the decision of the House. We have got our own objections to the interpretation by the Secretariat in this matter. We have

taken a particular decision, the Secretary of Lok Sabha has sought to interpret it in a particular way, and thereby the decision of the House has not been correctly conveyed.

MR. SPEAKER: That stage is past now. You have mentioned that earlier.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Arising out of this, when we ourselves are so much confused about this, is not the entire country also bound to feel confused, more so the electorate?

MR. SPEAKER: That is not my subject.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My point of order is: was it open to the Secretary of the Lok Sabha to interpret the decision?

MR. SPEAKER: We are not on that subject now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It arises from the...

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise at all.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then I shall raise it later.

13.00 hrs.

RE: SITUATION IN JAMSHEDPUR

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): With your permission, I would like to bring to the notice of the House a very serious situation at Jamshedpur. The whole of yesterday, from morning onward, there were certain clashes.

MR. SPEAKER: You just ask for a statement. I have allowed a statement under Rule 377.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: In the evening, clashes took place, a sort of communal riots have taken place. Papers have reported that deaths

have taken place. I would just like to bring to your notice certain rulings which have taken place earlier when there were serious occurrences, which affected people, took place and when the House is in session, under Rule 372, *suo motu* the Ministers concerned come and report to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told . . .

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This has not happened. They should have done it. It is a very serious matter. I talked to the Prime Minister, I talked to the Home Minister yesterday and subsequently, the Home Secretary talked to me and told me that he would give me full information.

I had expected to them come forward with a statement, even without asking. I would beseech of you to direct the Government to come forward with a statement today itself, because they were asked only yesterday as to what exactly the position is. It is a very serious matter. Clashes of communal nature are taking place. People are in a frantic condition. Reports are coming to me with a ring of despair. Military has come in. Curfew has been imposed. Many deaths have taken place. But still, the Government has not chosen to come and report it to the House. You must take serious note of it and you must ask the Government to make a statement today itself. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We are in the initial stage. The Government has to make a statement

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): I have only one point. The House is not sitting on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Let me bring to the notice of the House the point which was not mentioned by the Leader of the Opposition. Tomorrow is Friday. We have reliable information that

[Shri A. C. George]

unless prompt action is taken, unless a sense of urgency prevails over the Government, there is likely to be more and more clashes. Tomorrow is Friday. I do not want to explain it further. Tomorrow is a very significant day.

MR. SPEAKER: By our making noise in the House, will tomorrow cease to be a Friday? You have brought it to the notice . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I say this with a full sense of responsibility. Unless we act with a sense of urgency, unless a Parliamentary Delegation is sent today . . . (Interruptions) You may regret it later. We are not sitting for the next three days.

MR. SPEAKER: It is well known that we are having holidays.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Why don't you send some people?

MR. SPEAKER: We cannot send. There is no provision in the Rules. I am not an executive branch of the Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I suppose one has got to acquaint oneself with the constitutional provisions. I am not an executive branch of the Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I can only do it if there is any provision in the Rules. Otherwise, I cannot do it at all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The idea seems to be that you do not want to discuss the Demands for Grants. If your idea is to cut down the discussion on the Demands for Grants, then go on.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You want them to stand up and make a statement immediately.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not compelling, our position is easier, you can say. But they must collect the facts and mention it.

(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): After collecting information, the Government will make a statement as early as possible.

(Interruptions)*

MR. Speaker: Don't record.

(Interruptions)

13.05 hrs.

Shri A. C. George and some other hon. Members then left the House.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Are they going to make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: They are aware of it and they are trying . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I will request them to collect the information and make a statement. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The matter raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition is of extreme importance. There can be no greater matter of concern than the situation that is prevailing or that has prevailed . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Has he not said all that?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He has. But is not the House entitled to know whether the situation has

been brought under control and if it has not been done, what steps have been taken to bring the situation under control? We are feeling concerned and agitated over it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am quite sure that the Government is quite concerned . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have no doubt that the Minister will make a statement today if possible. But he has to collect the facts. He cannot come . . .

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There I want to make a submission and tell the House one thing. It is not as if the Government was taken by surprise. I want to tell the House what happened. I spoke to the Prime Minister last evening. Then I spoke to the Home Minister, then I spoke to the Home Secretary. They had the whole time before them. Now it is one o'clock today.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned it already.

13.07 hrs.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: They should not take the House that way. They should not behave as if they have no ears and eyes. This House is entitled to know what has really happened there. The House must be told about it. Tomorrow is Friday. It must be told to this House, what has happened today. They must not sit on it like that. I would ask you to give a definite direction to the Government to make a statement.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There are conventions . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There are conventions, but there cannot be convulsions.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Kindly ask the Government . . . (Interruptions)

RE: REPORTED DISCLOSURE MADE BY FORMER U. S. AMBASSADOR ABOUT SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI HAVING RECEIVED U.S. MONEY.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने श्रीर सभी पार्टीज के लोगों ने आप को एक बिट्टी लिखी है जिस में इंदिरा गांधी ने जो पैसा लिया श्रीर जो ५० ए० ए० के फॉर्म एम्बेसेडर ने इस बात का डिक्लोर किया, यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है श्रीर हम चाहते हैं कि इस को ऊपर फुल फ्लेज्ड डिक्लोर होना चाहिए। सरकार को इस में प्रोब करना चाहिए। अमेरिका सरकार ने हमारे अंदर हस्तक्षेप किया है श्रीर यह डेज का मामला है

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a small matter.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It has been raised yesterday.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It amounts to treason, a crime. (Interruptions) The Government should accept a full-fledged discussion. Mrs. Indira Gandhi has denied it. But it is her habit. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am on a point of order. He is making certain statements which are definitely defamatory and incriminatory. If he has given notice, of course, he is entitled to do that.

MR. SPEAKER: He has given notice today.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Shrimati Indira Gandhi has denied it. There is no point in her denial. She has been denying so many things. This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a flood of notices under rule 184, under rule 193 and Calling Attention notices also. I will list the matter before the Business Advisory Committee this evening. I think, this matter cannot be dealt with under rule 197. It should be either under rule 193 or rule 184.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We want a full-fledged discussion.

श्री श्रीराम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ग्राफ आर्डर है। आप कुछ प्रादमियों को इजाजत देते हैं लेकिन बाकी लोगों की बातें नहीं सुनते हैं। एक तरफ से बात उठती है कि आर०एस० एस० का मेम्बर बनने के लिए कहा जा रहा है और एक तरफ से इन्दिरा वाली बात उठती है। यह दोनों ठीक हैं—दोनों को उठाने देना चाहिए। इनको एक दूसरे से दबाया न जाये। दोनों बातें खतरनाक हैं। देश जल रहा है, इंसानियत कलह रही है और लोक सभा चुप रहे—यह नहीं हो सकता है। आप रोक नहीं सकते।

MR SPEAKER: I have accepted that it is a matter of great importance. This morning, I contacted the Prime Minister. I thought there was no point in discussing the matter without getting the book. I have requested the Prime Minister to get the book so that there could be a truthful discussion, not a wild discussion, so that we may get all the material. Let all the sides have an opportunity of getting, collecting, all the material. I do not merely want the members to shout against one another . . . (Interruptions) I do not know who is a CIA agent and who is not. The matter is of very great importance. If it is true, it is one thing. If it is false, it is a slur on our country. If it is true, it is a sale of our country's prestige. Therefore, I am going to take a very serious note of it. I will give the House full opportunity to discuss it. I have requested the Prime Minister to get the book and he has promised to get it.

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने इस बात की कोशिश की कि सारी जानकारी सच्ची मिल जाए। मैंने 377 में एक सवाल दिया

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to have a discussion on that.

श्री राज नारायण : मेरे साथी और मैं खुद कल अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, राय बरेली गया था। मैं मेल से जाने वाला था लेकिन वाराणसी से कार से आ गया, कार बंटा पहुँचा। (अभ्यधान)

श्री सुरेश विक्रम सिंह (शाहजहाँपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे जान से मार देने का प्लान बनाया जा रहा है इसलिए मैं आपको इन्कार करना चाहता हूँ। मैं पहली सारीख को जाने वाला था लेकिन पहले बला भया। (अभ्यधान) एक भावनी पकड़ा गया है, उसने कबूल किया है कि चोरी डकैती करने के लिए बह नहीं बैठता हुआ था, मुझे जान से मार देने के लिए बैठा था। (अभ्यधान)

MR. SPEAKER: You seem to think that the House can be taken like that. You give notice.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him give in writing.

(Interruptions)

13.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT RE: SUPPLY OF COAL TO
THERMAL POWER STATIONS

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding supply of coal to Thermal Power Stations. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4267-79.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER PASSPORTS ACT,
1967.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): On behalf of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Passport (Second Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R., 82(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passports Act, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4268/79.]

REPORT OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY ON
ACCIDENT AT CENTRAL SAUNDA COLLIERY

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Re-

port (Hindi and English versions) of the Court of Inquiry on the accident which occurred on the 16th September, 1976 at the Central Saunda Colliery. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4269/79].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MAJOR PORT TRUSTS ACT, 1963, MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1958, REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN ROAD CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78 AND COCHIN SHIPYARD LTD., COCHIN FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 122 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

(i) The Tuticorin Port Trust (Procedure at Board Meeting) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 94 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1979.

(ii) The Board of Trustees of the Port of Tuticorin (Payment of Fees and Allowances to Trustees) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 95 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4270/79].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:—

(i) The Merchant Shipping (Examination of Engineers in the Merchant Navy) Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 385 in Gazette

of India dated the 10th March, 1979.

(ii) The Merchant Shipping (Registration of sailing Vessels) Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 386 in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4271/79].

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4272/79].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4273/79].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF ORISSA ROAD TRANSPORT COMPANY LTD., BERRHAMPUR (GANJAM) FOR 1975-76 AND DIRECTOR'S REPORT THEREON AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY IN LAYING THE PAPERS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur (Ganjam) for the year 1975-76.

(ii) Annual Report of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur (Ganjam) for the year 1975-76.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4274/79].

(iii) Director's Report and statement of accounts for the year 1975-76 of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur (Ganjam) and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4275/79].

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): My point of order is, you allow Members to raise points under Rule 377, but the trouble is that when I speak, the mike is put off so that you don't hear. It is being deliberately done by these people, because they want to hear the other side and not my side.

My point is this. The idea is not only to recite, like parrots, what is happening; you have to give a direction to the Ministry and the Ministry should inform either the Minister or

you. My problem is, you were kind enough to permit me to raise an issue under Rule 377 about the happenings in Srinagar and Jammu & Kashmir....

MR. SPEAKER: Have you given notice?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Five days have passed, but what has happened? Today we have got reports from the newspapers that more than 3000 houses belonging to the Jamait-i-Islami . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Have you given notice?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: My point is, if the Minister concerned, that is the Home Minister, had taken the matter seriously—because it was raised in the House—he would have made some enquiries about what has happened in Srinagar and what has happened in Jammu & Kashmir, but nothing of the kind is happening. So, I would like to know from you whether the submissions made under 377 have any effect on the Government or it is just like water on the duck's back and nothing happens, nothing comes out of it. So, how do I know? Where do I go? You will not allow me to move an adjournment motion on this; you will not allow me to raise it under 377 without notice. But the valley is burnt. Three thousand houses, for the first time in Kashmir, have been burnt, two people have been burnt alive and more than 5000 cattle have been burnt alive. Is this not a serious matter?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it is a serious matter.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: But the Government is sleeping.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we come to the Calling Attention.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please give notice first.

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM (Shah-jahanpur): Today I have given notice to your Secretary.

MR. SPEAKER: Then it is all right; I will look into the matter.

श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम : मैं पहली अप्रैल को यहां जाने को था और निश्चित समय से कुछ पहले मेरे दोस्त माझी ले कर पहुंच गये और मैं यहां चला आया। (ब्यवधान) खेड़ा बसोड़ा—फतेहगंज चर्बी रोड पर पुलिस ने एक व्यक्ति कोम पास बल्ब चूसा कहरा को पकड़ लिया और उस के पास से एक विलायती रिवास्वर मय कारतूसों के मिला। उस ने पुलिस के सामने यह कबूल किया था कि मैं चोरी, डकैती करने नहीं आया था बल्कि एम०पी० को जान से मारने के लिए आया था लेकिन आज वे यहां से जल्दी निकल गये। इस विषय पर मुझे पहले भी मार्च 1978 में एक लेटर मिला था और उसको फोटोस्टैट करवा कर मैंने अपने एक लेटर में सारी कांस्पीरेंसी का बिक्र करते हुए, उस को होम सेक्रेटरी उ० प्र० मासन और एम० पी० हाइड्रोपुर को भेजा था। मेरी जान को खतरा है और आप इस मामले की देखें।

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you give notice to me? I could have sent it to the Home Ministry.

You are treating this as 1st April business. If it had happened on 1st April . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: He says he has already submitted a notice to your Secretary.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. No notice has come to me: he has not given it. So, you please give notice.

13.29 hrs.

[**SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU** in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

UNPRECEDENTED POWER CRISIS IN WEST BENGAL

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolgpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported serious situation arising as a result of unprecedented power crisis in West Bengal resulting in closure of many industrial units and practically hitting people in all walks of life in the State."

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully share the anxiety and concern expressed by Hon'ble Members through the Calling Attention notice about the serious situation that has developed in West Bengal as a result of the breakdown in the power supply to various consumers, particularly in such a heavy load centre like greater Calcutta. In a State where over 1300 MW of installed capacity has already been created, it is distressing to see that as much as 575 MW should remain out of reach with a number of plants having simultaneously gone on 'forced outage'.

There are two major power stations under the West Bengal State Electricity Board, namely Santaldih Thermal Power Station and Bandel Thermal Power Station, which together account for 680 MW of installed capacity. Of this the availability is only 280 MWs. There is another Power Station controlled by a separate organisation the Durgapur Project Limited under the State Government, where the availability is reduced by another 175 MW. With a total loss of 575 MWs, the available capacity is only of the order of 725 MWs. Keeping in view that thermal station capacity utilisation can rarely be above 65 per cent it will be well nigh impossible to meet a peak load of more than 900 MW which is the system requirement today. I can well imagine the inconvenience and hardships to the public, loss of industrial production and the damage to the economy. While the Centre can extend its help and co-operation in resolving any technical problems, it is only the State Government and the State Electricity Board, with their

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direct responsibility for power generation and distribution, which can identify the major problems be they organisational, technical or operational, affecting the power sector and take remedial action before further damage is done.

Sir, only the other day we discussed in this House the power situation in West Bengal through a similar Calling Attention notice and it will bear reiteration that unless better maintenance and operation of the power stations is achieved, industrial relation and organisational discipline improves and coordination among the different power supply organisations in the State is brought about, the power supply position cannot be improved. I have asked the Member (Operations) of the Central Electricity Authority to go to Calcutta immediately and offer whatever expert and technical assistance that the State may need and sit with the engineers and management of the power supply organisations to identify specific difficulties which can lend themselves to immediate remedies. But as I have mentioned the basic problem is long term. It requires disciplined and concerted activity to improve the operation and maintenance of existing plants and also to complete on-going projects which have long been started and are being constantly delayed. If there are constraints in the availability of spare parts, coal or oil, the Centre will do all it can to help the State Government to see that such constraints are removed. Not long ago the Central Electricity Authority had examined through an Expert Committee ways to minimise time on maintenance and suggestions to reduce down-time on repairs and rectification have also been made from time to time. There is need for an urgency and a sense of involvement of all decision making authorities to implement these

recommendations for better utilisation of capacity.

Sir, it is not my intention to find fault with organisations. It is too serious a problem. Our efforts are to see how we can provide relief to the State which is passing through a difficult situation. I would like to inform the House that we are trying to get assistance, atleast to the extent of 40 MW from Orissa and about 60 MW of off peak power from Northern Regional Electricity System. The DVC on its part will do everything possible to keep up the present supply of 80 MW if not improve upon it. But whatever assistance we can get from all these sources, it should not be forgotten that the units on outages in West Bengal should be brought back within the quickest possible time. Any help and cooperation that they require from the Centre, from our technical experts

and others will be forthcoming readily. Before I conclude I would like to take this opportunity to urge that the area of power generation should be insulated from inter-union and intra-union rivalries as I am told that in certain power stations, power generation is affected by such problems also.

I have spoken to the Chief Minister of West Bengal and assured him that we on our part will give him all possible help and cooperation to restore normal power supply in West Bengal.

DR. SARADISH ROY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, last week we had discussed the issue of power shortage in West Bengal on a call-attention notice. So, I do not like to go into detail and repeat the aspects which were dealt with last week.

In the statement, the hon. Minister has mentioned about 'coordination among the different power supply organisations in the State'. In West Bengal power is supplied by four organisations. One is the State Elec-

tricity Board; its capacity is 704 MW; now it is generating only 215 to 250 MW. The second is the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation; its generating capacity is 450 MW, but it is now producing only 250 MW a day; recently it has come down to 150 to 180 MW. The third is the DVC which produces about 1400 MW; it used to supply 90 MW a day to the West Bengal system; now in the Minister's statement it is stated that it is 60 MW; but actually DVC is supplying some 30 MW only. The fourth is the Durgapur Projects Limited, a West Bengal Government undertaking; it has to produce 285 MW a day; now it is producing 70 to 80 MW. After the establishment of the Left Front Government, these four generating units have developed a system of coordination among them; it has been there for the last two years. But these unfortunate things have happened due to the simultaneous breakdown of some of the units, specially in Santaldih and Bandel. The three units of Santaldih have been supplied by BHEL; the third unit, though it is installed and generation is there, even today has not been handed over by PHEL to the State Electricity Board, that is, there is some snag in the operation of this Unit. In this connection, I may mention that the hon. Minister, a few days ago, inaugurated another unit at Chandrapura, a D.V.C. Unit. But the next day that unit broke down. That has also been supplied from BHEL. So, it must be examined whether, in the case of these generating sets supplied by the BHEL three at Santaldih and one at Chandrapura which broke down within 24 hours of its inauguration by the hon. Minister of Energy, there is any snag, any manufacturing defect, and if there is any defect, it should be rectified immediately. That is my main point.

Out of these four units it is a fact that there has been a simultaneous breakdown of some of the Units. One of the reasons is inferior quality of coal supplied. The Calcutta Electric

Supply Corporation used to supply 250 MW, but now it is supplying only 150 MW. Only yesterday a report has come out in the West Bengal papers that they have got a very small quantity of coal in their stock. Due to shortage and inferior quality of coal supplied to this unit, their generating capacity has come down. The Minister of Energy should look into it whether shortage and supply of inferior quality of coal are the reasons why the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, with its optimum capacity of 450 MW, are now supplying only 150 to 180 MW. Due to this failure, the economy of West Bengal is completely shattered. All their industries have been closed down. The whole economy has been paralysed. Not only have the export industries been affected, but the workers have to suffer because of the cut in their weekly wage bill—because of enforced lay-off due to shortage of power in that region. Sir, the total supply was expected to be 1200 MW. Now it is only 850 MW.

In this connection, I must say that the Hon'ble Minister has stated in his statement that on-going projects are not being implemented. In this connection, I may also mention how the on-going projects are being implemented. In Santaldih, 3rd Unit was to have been commissioned in December, 1978—it was to be done by the last regime. It was delayed. The only thing is that it was towards the end of 1978 that this unit was commissioned. So, there is a gap of two years, for the third unit. Then, Sir, Santaldih, 4th Unit—this is an on-going project—this was to have started operation in June 1977. Now even by early 1978 we have not been able to do it. These on-going projects were not being implemented by the previous regime.

Bandel, 5th Unit as per schedule, should have been commissioned in March 1978. However, the time was extended upto June, 1979. Now the date has further been extended. That

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means the previous regime has not been doing anything for the project. For the Kolaghat, 1st Unit was to have commissioned by the 5th Plan period. It was only in December that it could start working. It was provided in the Fifth Plan period that this first unit would be completed and would be in working condition. But, it has been deferred and deferred. For the 2nd and 3rd units, the same is the position. The units should have been completed and commissioned in the Sixth Plan period, that is during the first and second years of the Sixth Plan. Now it is only in one stage. So, the previous regime has not implemented the on-going projects. Now position is that even if all the generating units function properly, even then, there will be a shortage of power. In West Bengal zone, there is a shortfall of power of 40 MW. This shortfall is not new. Even from 1974 onwards, there was rationing of energy in West Bengal State. But, the previous regime had not taken any steps to augment the generation of power rapidly. In this connection, I will say that this region is neglected for a long time. If you come to western-end . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will please come to your question.

DR. SARADISH ROY: I am coming to the question. If you come to the Western-end, in Bombay, in 1956-57, the total generating capacity was 669 thousand K.W. whereas in West Bengal, it was 538 thousand K.W. In 1962, taking Maharashtra and Gujarat, the total generating capacity was increased to 1432 thousand K.W. and in the West Bengal it was 753 thousand K.W. In 1967, in West Bengal, it went up to 1067 thousand K.W. But, in Bombay taking Maharashtra and Gujarat together it went up to 1,952 thousand K.W. in 1967.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will please put your question.

DR. SARADISH ROY: I am coming to my question. In 1975 in Gujarat and Maharashtra, the total generating capacity created was of the order of 2,836 K.W. whereas in West Bengal it is only 1,333 M.W.

So, Sir, my point is that the previous regime in the last thirty years or so has not done anything in the Eastern regions compared to Western region towards the installed power generation capacity in the Plan periods. The same thing persists now. Sir, the West Bengal government gave a plan estimate for development of power in West Bengal and there they proposed 2175 MW extra capacity to be created during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Central Government has rejected the idea on the plea that Farakka super-thermal power station, Tanughat hydel power station in Bihar and Chuka hydel power project in Bhutan will be coming up. Sir, the Central Electricity Authority has recommended that generation of additional capacity is a must in West Bengal so as to avoid shortage of power. The Central Government has not given any indication of approval of those schemes. I, therefore, would like to ask whether it is a fact or not that there was a proposal from the West Bengal government for generating additional new capacity of 2175 MW over and above the on-going projects and, if so, whether Central government has given its consent to those things or not.

Secondly, the Minister has mentioned about Orissa supply. It was arranged last year but now it is being diverted through DVC and Bihar with the result that we are not getting our proper supply. ((Interruptions))

Then, Sir, due to shortage of diesel many of the captive power stations cannot work to their full capacity. Will the hon'ble Minister look to this aspect and help in arranging required supply of diesel so that these captive power stations may achieve their full capacity.

Then, Sir, not only electricity but also kerosene oil is not available in the villages.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Do you want me to answer to that also? (Interruptions)

DR. SARADISH ROY: Many villages still remain in darkness because of non-availability of electricity and due to shortage of supply of kerosene oil. I would like the Minister to give an assurance on the adequate supply of kerosene also.

Then, Sir, it is welcome that the Central Government has given permission to the gas-turbine. It is in the process of installation. Even in respect of gasturbine the State Government pressed the Central Government for more than one year to give sanction to purchase this by global tender but it was delayed by one year. Only recently it has arrived and it is being installed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up now.

DR. SARADISH ROY: Sir, I have already mentioned regarding the functioning of the machinery and plants supplied by BHEL. The Minister of Industry visited Calcutta the other day and it is heartening that he promised to send a team of experts from BHEL to inspect the units where there are frequent breakdowns.

Then, Sir, about supply of coal— not only coal but quality coal. So far as the quality of coal is concerned, because of the inferior quality, machinery gets affected very quickly. The machines come under pressure and they get deteriorated due to inferior quality of coal. With one more point, I have done. The Central Government has refused to sanction any nuclear power plant for the Eastern Region on the ground that there is abundant supply of coal there in the Eastern region. But, this is not the situation. I have mentioned already about Bombay and Gujarat. In addition to their ther-

mal and hydro power stations they have nuclear power plants. But you are not sanctioning any nuclear power plant for the eastern region at all. I request the Government should take advance action to generate not only thermal and hydel power, but also nuclear power in the eastern zone.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): What about solar power?

DR. SARADISH ROY: I am grateful to the hon. Minister that he has been giving assurance to help the State Government. He has said about diversion of power from Orissa. He has not mentioned about Andhra Pradesh which is mentioned in today's newspapers. He has made mention only of the northern grid. He said that from Orissa power is diverted to West Bengal. I wish to mention about DVC. It is a Central Government organisation. Its power generation capacity is reduced to less than 30 per cent. They should increase power production and they supply pass on power to West Bengal. From Orissa, U.P. and Andhra, power should be diverted to mitigate the immediate shortage in West Bengal. With these words I conclude.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, what is it that I can reply? He has made a long speech only trying to defend the West Bengal Government. He has made long and tiring speech. He has mentioned about a number of things about which I may not be able to answer. About setting up of Atomic Station and stepping up of kerosene supply he has to put question to my colleague. The other thing is this. He was describing the performance of the generating units in the State. He said about 4 agencies supplying power. I want to submit one point. We do not want to escape from our responsibility at all. DVC is there only to help in times of emergency. Under the Act, it is not

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under any obligation to supply power. But at the same time they have always tried to give from 95 MW to 100 MW of power. Whenever there is crisis in Calcutta they always try to come to their rescue and supply power.

DR. SARADISH ROY: You said 60 M.W. but they have supplied only 30 M.W.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: They are trying to help whatever they can from DVC to Calcutta, and West Bengal. The other thing that he mentioned relates to DPL CESC and the Electricity Board. They have got three agencies for generation and distribution of power. One is DPL which is under State Government and the other is Electricity Board which is also there. DPL is under some other department. The Electricity Board has Santaldih and Bandel power stations. DPL is, as I said, a separate unit. There has to be coordination so that full power generation can be made and power supplied to West Bengal.

Another point which he referred to is about the coal supply. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that failure of the generating units is caused by a variety of reasons. 8 reasons are there for the power unit to go out of order. One of the 8 reasons is the quality of coal that is used. But that is a very very minor aspect. There are various other reasons for any unit to go out of work. According to some of the figures that we have collected, as you are aware, I may point out that the movement of coal was the difficult proposition in that region. Now, there is some problems in the movement of coal. That is why the coal stocks are low in the power stations. Otherwise whatever coal is needed, it is available at the pit-heads. It is the question of sup-

ply. But the supply cannot be done by me. It is only the railways which are to move the coal from the pit-heads to the power stations. In spite of all these things, we have been supplying the coal with whatever wagons are available to the requirements of these power stations. No power stations are closed or power generation affected for want of coal.

(Interruptions)

I am telling you this with whatever figures are available with me. (Interruptions) And with regard to the loss of industrial production and other things, I take this opportunity to dispel from the minds of the hon. Members of this House that it is not because of the failure of power generation that the country is losing thousands of crores of rupees on industrial production. It is wrong. Power failure is not the only reason for the loss of industrial production. The power consumption in any industry ranges between 6 per cent and 10 per cent and according to the figures that I have, if the production of power of a 100 megawatt is lost for 24 hours in a day—no industry works all the 24 hours and only a

few industries are working—the loss of production due to failure of power will be only about Rs. 50 lakhs. That is all for a 100 megawatt. If it is 1 megawatt, the loss per day will be only Rs. 20,000. Some wrong impression has been created in the country that because of the power failure, there is a loss of industrial production worth about Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 crores. It is absolutely wrong. As I told you, in Calcutta, the total shortage per day ranges between 50 megawatt and 200 megawatt. The highest shortage was about 200 megawatt. If this highest shortage takes place, that is, per day for the whole 24 hours, the loss will be Rs. 1.0 crore, if the industries run all the 24 hours.

DR. SARADISH ROY: Is it a small amount?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Even last year, that is 1977-78, in the entire country—we have collected information from the industries also—the loss in the industrial production for want of power is not more than 200 crores of rupees. I can assure this House that these are the figures. (Interruptions) It may be due to various reasons ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister complete his reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I am prepared to answer any question. I am trying to remove the misconception in the minds of the people that the loss in the industrial production is only due to power failure. That is not the case. That is what I am trying to explain. There may be lack of supply of raw materials, there may be transport problems, there may be various other reasons. But why do you say that only because of power failure, the entire industrial production is lost in the country. That is a wrong misconception. I want to remove that misconception.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): The figures are also not correct.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: May be. I would like to take the correct figures if you give.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Regarding jute factories also, if there is no power supply, there will be a loss to the tune of Rs. 1,700 per ton per day. The jute industry produces about 3,700 tonnes of jute per day. This is only because of the loss of power. You can verify this.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: If you are prepared to furnish the correct figures, I would also consider them.

The other point that was made was about the non-sanctioning of new projects in West Bengal. As I ex-

plained earlier, you have got 1300 megawatts of installed capacity in the West Bengal Electricity Board, DPL and CFD. There are also other schemes sanctioned. For Kolaghat, three units are sanctioned. There is a pending unit in DPL as also Bandel. These units were sanctioned 6-7 years ago, but you have not completed them. What is the shortage of power today in West Bengal? It is not more than at the worst days 300 megawatts. Today if these units are commissioned, your installed capacity will go up by another 500 to 600 megawatts. Where is the question of shortage? I told you last time in the House that if required, we will not stand in the way of sanctioning more units, provided you have got enough resources for it. The units sanctioned in 1972, 1973 and 1974 in DPL and the Electricity Board have not been completed. What is the use of my sanctioning new schemes. If you commission these projects and still prove that there is shortage of power, the Central Government will not stand in the way of sanctioning new projects. The machines are already available in DPL, but the civil works are not completed. What have I to do? It is the State Government's responsibility: they have to commission the projects. We can commission thermal power stations elsewhere in 4 years, 5 years, or 5½ years, why should we take more time in West Bengal. It is not that I blame anybody, but it is a question of realising the responsibility and seeing that sippages are avoided and schemes are completed in time.

DR. SARADISH ROY: Even if these five units are commissioned, at the end of the 8th Plan, there will be shortage of power. The on-going projects should, therefore, be completed as proposed by the West Bengal Government. The fault does not lie with the present Government ...

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: You are free to criticise the past Govern-

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ment; it is your privilege to do that and you have already devoted enough time in criticising the past Government. I have no quarrel with you on that. My point is that the Central Government will help you in sanctioning more schemes provided you complete all the on-going schemes on time and still if you find that there is shortage of power, definitely we will see that new schemes are sanctioned.

DR. SARADISH ROY: In reply to West Bengal Government's proposal for sanctioning extra power units, the reply from the Centre was that Farakka was coming up and that they would get power from Tanughat in Bihar and Chuka in Bhutan. The point of the West Bengal Government is that they would not like to depend on power from Bhutan etc. to meet their requirements.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: They will get power from these sources, but in spite of that if they still want some projects, we will consider that. I have not said 'No'. The only thing is that Government will see whether by sanctioning new schemes alone your problem can be solved or by operating the existing units to the best capacity possible.

AN HON. MEMBER: We want power from you.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: That is all right. We will try to give you. That is why, we are trying to get some power from Orissa. I have already talked to U.P. friends; and we are trying to get some power from U.P. From there, it will be supplied to Bihar; and from there, we will see that some power from DVC is transferred to West Bengal. We are making arrangements in this respect. I have deputed one person to go to Calcutta. He has already left. So, all these things I have done. So, I am trying to do whatever is possible to see that Calcutta is also helped.

But, unfortunately, if machines are failed, we cannot help it. Even to put back those machines, it takes a longer time. That is why, we have established certain norms and some points for the State Electricity Board to follow: so that these machines can be put back into operation. I think I have tried to cover all the points.

DR. SARADISH ROY: There is a break-down of the Chanderpura Power Plant.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: When a new unit is commissioned, after a couple of days, it will be taken out for examination to see whether all parts are functioning properly. It is only in that way that it was taken out, because it generated power. After a few days, it will be taken out to see whether it is working properly or not or anything has gone wrong. Then only it will be put back into operation. It is in that context that a new machine is taken out.

श्री सरदिसहजी बाबला (कपड़बंज : चेन्नरमी न साहज, बिजली के इस बुरे प्रबंध से पूरबील प्रदेश बहुत तंग है। विशेष कर कलकत्ता जिसका कि, मामला यहां उठाया गया है। इस के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया। कलकत्ता में बिजली इतनी जरूरी है कि उसके बिना इंडस्ट्रीज को बहुत नुक्सान है। आपने जो फिगर्स यहां दिये हैं उस से बहुत ज्यादा नुक्सान यहां हो रहा है। इस के कारण वहां कितने कर्मचारी अन-एम्प्लोईड हो गये हैं उनके भी फिगर्स आपको देने पड़ेंगे वहां एंजामिनेशन बंद हो गये हैं जिसके कारण स्टू-डेन्ट्स में अनरेस्ट है। सरियाघां में सूफान की जो रडार सूचना देते हैं वे भी बिजली से चलते हैं। वे रडार भी बंद है। अगर वे आफ बंगाल में टूफान आता है तो लोगों को उसकी सूचना देने का स्टेट गर्वमेंट के पास क्या तरीका है, आई डू नोट नो। कलकत्ता में होस्पिटल्स में बिजली नहीं है। वहां के कोल्ड स्टोरेज में जो दवाइयां रखी जाती हैं वे कैसे सुरक्षित रह पायेंगी? ब्राइसन के लिए वहां बिजली नहीं मिल रही है। बिजली के पम्पों से पीने का पानी निकलता है। वह भी आंचकल नहीं निकल पा रहा है क्योंकि बिजली नहीं मिलती है। इतनी सारी प्रॉब्लम्स कलकत्ता में हैं।

जो जवाब दिया गया है कि कलकत्ता का जो मामला है वह कोयले की कमी का है। अगर वहां कोयले की कमी है तो उसके बारे में यहाँ इस हाउस में अक्वोरंस देने का कोई मतलब नहीं। वही बात आती है कि वहां टाइडल पावर, सोलर पावर, वाटर पावर, हीमी चाहिए। जब वहां कोयले की कमी है तो क्या देखते विनिस्ट्री, एनर्जी विनिस्ट्री में कोई कोआरडिनेशन

नहीं है? वहाँ जनता को इलेक्ट्रिसिटी चाहिए, चाहे वह रेलवे दे, एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री दे, माइंस मिनिस्ट्री दे। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है वह यह है—“विद्युत क्षेत्र पर प्रभाव डालने वाली प्रमुख समस्याओं का पता केवल राज्य सरकार तथा राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ही लगा सकते हैं—चाहे वे सम्पूर्ण संगठनात्मक हों, तकनीकी हों या प्रचालनात्मक हों—तथा और अधिक शक्ति होने से पूर्व उपचारी उपाय भी वे ही कर सकते हैं क्योंकि विद्युत के उत्पादन और वितरण की सीधी जिम्मेदारी उन्हीं की है। वहाँ कांग्रेस पार्टी की यूनिवर्सल चल रही है, उसको मान्यता मिली हुई है। उनको कुछ डिमांड्स हैं। वहाँ पर सी०पी०एम० की मिनिस्ट्री है। मुख्य मंत्री ने पांच पांच और छः छः पोटॅकोलियो अपने पास रखे हुए हैं। वह देश भर में घूम फिर रहे हैं। अपनी पार्टी और संगठन को मजबूत करने के लिए।

14.00 hrs.

श्री ज्योतिबसु कहां हैं? वह मद्रास में पार्टी इयूटी पर हैं। अगर वह ध्यान नहीं दे सकते हैं तो पावर पोटॅकोलियो को छोड़ क्यों नहीं देते हैं और किसी दूसरे मंत्री को सौंप क्यों नहीं देते हैं?

जहां तक यूनिवर्सल का सम्बन्ध है उनको कुछ डिमांड्स हैं। उन डिमांड्स के प्रति वहाँ की सरकार का जो रवैया है वह क्लीयर नहीं है। गड़बड़ जो है वह वहाँ की मिनिस्ट्री ने की है—

DR. SARADISH ROY: On a point of order. The Chief Minister of West Bengal is not here. Can he criticise him, in his absence.

श्री गंगारसिंह की गधेला : वहाँ का जो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड है उस में कोई डिजिटल नहीं है। कर्मचारियों और आफसरों में हाथापाई तक हो जाती है। एफिसी भी नहीं है। नो डिजिटल विदिन आफिसर्स एंड वर्कर्स। स्टाफ की भी वहाँ कमी है। यूनिवर्सल की बहुत ज्यादा गड़बड़ है। इस गड़बड़ की वजह से आफसरों और कर्मचारियों में तालमेल नहीं है। इस वास्ते काम में गड़बड़ी पैदा की जा रही है और हो रही है। इस वास्ते बिजली की सप्लाई ठीक नहीं होती है।

भापने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है :

जब तक विद्युत क्षेत्रों का प्रशासन और प्रचालन बेहतर नहीं होता, औद्योगिक संबंधों में तथा संगठनात्मक प्रशासन में सुधार नहीं होता और राज्य के विभिन्न विद्युत सप्लाई संगठनों के बीच उत्तम सम्बन्ध नहीं होता तब तक विद्युत की सप्लाई की स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हो सकता।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप राज्य सरकार को इसके बारे में ध्यान दे चुकना वेने वाले हैं? यूनिवर्सल का जो डीमा है उसके बारे में आपकी जो जिम्मेदारी है उसके क्या आप विचारते हैं?

बिजली सप्लाई में जो गड़बड़ी हुई है उसकी भाप कोई इनक्वायरी करेते ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने कर्मचारी इसकी वजह से बेकार हुए हैं और वे कब तक बेकार रहेंगे ?

यह स्थिति बंगाल की ही नहीं है बल्कि पूरे देश में बिजली की कमी बराबर बनी हुई है। बिजली की मांग भी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राज देश में कितनी थर्मल जनरेशन कैपेसिटी आइडल पड़ी हुई है जिस का इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे मशीनरी की गड़बड़ की वजह से हो या स्टाफ जो गड़बड़ करता है उसकी वजह से हो या इनएफिसी की वजह से कितनी बिजली का नुक्सान होता है इस पर भी आपके द्वारा यदि प्रकाश डाला जाए तो मैं आपका धाराती हूँगा और आपको धन्यवाद दूँगा।

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I do not know if the hon. Member has put any question. He is trying to say something about the functioning of the West Bengal Electricity Board and inter-union rivalry. As I said earlier, the Central government will try and help the needy West Bengal if there is any opportunity to help.

श्री माधु सिंह (बीसा) : पश्चिमी बंगाल की जनता का पिछले एक साल से बहुत बड़ा दुर्भाग्य चला आ रहा है। छः महीने पहले वहाँ पर बड़ा भारी फ्लड आया था। अब बहुत बड़ा बिजली का संकट पैदा हो गया है। जन जीवन अस्थिर-अस्थिर हो गया है, जीना दुश्कर हो गया है और बहुत ही मुश्किलता जनता के सामने आ कर खड़ी हो गई है। स्कूल, अस्पताल, कारखाने आदि सब बन्द हो गए हैं। चारों तरफ से लग रहा है कि बहुत बड़ा प्रकोप जनता पर हो गया है। इतना धोर संकट बिजली का सारे पश्चिमी बंगाल में पैदा हो गया है लेकिन वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री हैं जिन के पास बिजली मंत्रालय भी है, उनको अब केंद्रीय ऊर्जा मंत्री दिल्ली में बैठक करने के लिए बुलाते हैं, विद्युत संकट पर बातचीत करने के लिए बुलाते हैं तो वह उस बैठक में सम्मिलित होने के लिए भी नहीं आते हैं यह कितने दुर्भाग्य की बात है। जनता को यह किस प्रकार से रिजैक्ट कर रहे हैं? (अव्यवधान) इन्होंने गत रातवार को एक मीटिंग बुलाई थी, मैं शूट नहीं कह रहा हूँ और उस समय वह उसमें शामिल नहीं हुए बल्कि सिविली-यूटी में माइंसवाही बल के नियंत्रण में 4 अधिक तंत्रों की यूनिवर्सल का उत्पादन करने के लिये वह वहाँ गये। दो दिन तक लगातार वहाँ बैठे रहे।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): How many times, the Chief Minister has already met. Look here, he is supporting me. You do not know the eography.

श्री नाथू सिंह : वहां पर सरकारी आवेग निकला है कि 7 दिन तक सभी कारखाने बन्द रहेंगे। एक दिन में वहां पर 105 करोड़ रुपये का बिजली की कमी के कारण नुकसान हो रहा है। इतना ही नहीं वहां पर जो स्थिति अस्त-व्यस्त हो रही है, उस बारे में श्रमिक संघों के नेता मिले और दूसरे लोग मुख्य मंत्री से मिले कि आपको समय नहीं मिलता है तो विद्युत विभाग को दूसरे मंत्री को दे दीजिये लेकिन उन्होंने ताफ ट्करा कर दिया कि मैं ऐसा नहीं करूंगा।

मैं हम हाउस के माध्यम से यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि यह दसजिये किया जा रहा है क्योंकि इसके पीछे बहुत बड़ा पड़यंत्र है, यह जानबूझकर संकट पैदा किया जा रहा है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 37 करोड़ रुपया नये टैक्स के रूप में बसूल किया जा रहा है, उनमें से 30 करोड़ रुपये कर्मचारियों में बांट दिया गया है। कितने लिये बांटा कि सी०पी०(एम०) की कर्मचारियों को यूनिन बनी हुई है।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: North Bengal is far away from Calcutta. (Interruptions)

श्री नाथू सिंह : इस बिजली विभाग में जो कर्मचारियों के संगठन हैं, यूनिन हैं, उन पर कार्रसियों और नक्सलाइटों का कब्जा है, लेकिन सी०पी०एम० के मुख्य मंत्री चाहते हैं कि उन पर उनका कब्जा हो। मैं नहीं जानता कि कार्रसि से उनकी लड़ाई है या क्या है। सी०पी०(एम०) सरकार बहुत मजबूत होती है, पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार बहुत मजबूत है मैं यह समझता था,

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: He speaks irrelevant.

श्री नाथू सिंह : I am telling the facts. इतना ही नहीं, मैं तो समझता था कि सी०पी०एम० की सरकार वहां पर सख्त है लेकिन आज मुझे पता लगा कि अन्वरे से वह कितनी खोखली है इसलिये कितनी असफल है। आज सी०पी०(एम०) की सरकार कह रही है कि पुरानी गड़बड़ के कारण यह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दो साल पहले से वह सरकार क्या कर रही थी क्या वह सो रही थी। आखिर बिजली का संकट एकदम तो नहीं आ गया है। (अवधान) नमोपान मजोबय, मेरा 75 परसेंट टाइटम तो इन सदस्यों ने ले लिया है, मुझे सिर्फ 25 परसेंट टाइटम मिल रहा है।

वहां पहले 1300 मेगावाट बिजली मिलती थी। फिर क्षमता 50 परसेंट कम हुई। अब 25 परसेंट बिजली बनने लगी है—जिस तरह कि इस समय केवल 25 परसेंट टाइटम मुझे मिल रहा है। यह एक बहुत बड़ा पड़यंत्र है। वह पड़यंत्र यह है कि वहां पर ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर दी जाये जिससे वहां की जनता में बहुत बड़ा असंतोष पैदा हो, कर्मचारियों में लड़ाई हो, और सी०पी०(एम०) सरकार को कि यह स्थिति केन्द्र के कारण पैदा हुई है। केन्द्रीय सरकार पश्चिमी बंगाल को साथ न्याय नहीं कर रही है, इसलिए स्टेट्स को ज्यादा अधिकार मिलने चाहिए। इस मांग का समर्थन करने के लिए सी०पी०(एम०) सरकार का यह पड़यंत्र है।

वहां पर बिजली की जो कमी हुई है, ग्राम जनता उसको भुगत रही है, ग्राम आंदोलियों पर उमड़ा भार पड़ रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के मंत्रियों को कोठियों में जो छोटे-छोटे जेलरेंडर लगे हुए हैं, क्या वे भी बन्द हैं, क्योंकि सी०पी०(एम०) और उसकी सरकार समानता से विव्यास करती है। (अवधान)

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्दर (दुर्गापुर) : मैं हाउस को साफ तौर पर बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्रियों के सकारों में कोई जेलरेंडर नहीं है, एयर कन्ट्रोलर भी नहीं हैं और एयर क्लर भी नहीं हैं।

श्री नाथू सिंह : मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि वह पश्चिमी बंगाल के प्रति कितनी उदार है। वह इससे पता लगता है कि उसने यह फैसला किया कि सुपरग्रमल पावर स्टेशन को कालांगन के बजाये फरक्का में स्थापित किया जाये। उसके में यह सन नें भावना नहीं है कि यहां एक पार्टी की सरकार है और वहां किसी और पार्टी की सरकार है, जैसा कि वे लोग सोचते हैं।

मेरे मित्र ने कहा है कि केरल सरकार पश्चिमी बंगाल को बिजली देगी। लेकिन केरल में सी०पी०(एम०) की गवर्नमेंट है, जबकि पश्चिमी बंगाल में सी०पी०(एम०) की गवर्नमेंट है। जब पार्टी लेबल पर उन दोनों को लड़ाई है, तो सरकारी लेबल पर उनमें मित्रता कैसे होती, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है।

मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष के द्वारा लोक सभा के सदस्यों की एक समिति नियुक्त करवा कर उसको पश्चिमी बंगाल भेजेंगे ताकि वह इन बातों की जांच करे कि वहां पर यह संकट क्यों प्राया, वहां की सरकार ने दो साल पहले इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की और इस विषय में केन्द्रीय सरकार से विचार-विमर्श क्यों नहीं किया। जिस तरह सूफान की पूर्व-सूचना पहले मिल जाती है और उससे बचाव के लिए कार्यवाही की जाती है उसी तरह बिजली के इस संकट की चेतावनी दो साल पहले मिल गई थी तो उसके बारे में कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई ? मुझे तो इसने पीछे एक पड़यंत्र लगता है।

दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जिस तरह से प्रायः पश्चिमी बंगाल में बिजली का संकट पैदा हुआ है और इस समय वहाँ हाहाकार मच रहा है उसी तरह पूरे देश में कितने और राज्यों में ऐसा बिजली का संकट उत्पन्न होने की संभावना है जिसके कारण उन राज्यों का भी जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो सकता है जैसे बिहार है और दूसरे इस तरह के राज्य हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप को क्या उस की कोई पहलू से अग्रिम से जानकारी है और आप ने उन संकट का सामना करने के लिए अबाध की कोई स्थिति पैदा की है उन के लिए क्या कोई योजना आप के सामने है ?

तीसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल जनता को तारकालिक राहत पहुँचाने के लिए बिना सेंटर स्टेट रिजोलन की बीज में लागू हुए, बिना कायदे कानूनों की बीज में लागू हुए, क्या कोई सीधा कदम आप उठा रहे हैं ? क्योंकि मैं साफ़ बताना चाहता हूँ कि कानून और कायदे इंसानियत से ऊपर नहीं होते हैं। कानून और कायदे मानवता और इंसानियत से ऊपर नहीं होते, उन का दर्जा उन के नीचे है। इंसान कायदे और कानून बनाता है। इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि तारकालिक राहत पश्चिमी बंगाल की जनता को पहुँचाने के लिए क्या कोई ठोस कदम आप उठा रहे हैं और उठा रहे हैं तो वह क्या है ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know what I should answer to the hon. Member. He was mostly talking about the political aspect of the West Bengal Government about which I do not think I am inclined to answer anything.

With regard to the Chief Minister, there was no difficulty in getting facts from him. Whenever he comes to Delhi, he contacts me and whenever I go to Calcutta, I talk to him.

SHRI NATHU SINGH: But he has no time to talk to you.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: There is no difficulty in getting in touch with the Chief Minister or any other Minister. As a matter of fact, if there is any problem to be solved, I always get in touch with the Chief Minister or his representative. Let there be no confusion about it.

The other thing is about the functioning and the performance of the Electricity Board. That I have already explained. We are taking all neces-

sary steps to see that these machines function properly. We are trying to give them all assistance by sending our experts.

The third thing was whether other States would also suffer because of this thing. Today, we are very confident that the power position in the country, by and large, is comfortable. It may be that in some pockets, the power position is bad but still the power position comparatively, by and large, is very comfortable in whole of the country. So, let there be no fear about it.

श्री नाथू सिंह : तीसरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया, तारकालिक कदम क्या उठा रहे हैं और क्या कोई जांच समिति वहाँ भेजेगी इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा।

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Already enough monitoring machinery is there. They are going into all these problems in various places. Electricity is in the Concurrent List and the State Governments are responsible for generation and distribution of power. So, the Central Government comes in as licencing ...

श्री नाथू सिंह : दो साल से क्या कर रहे हैं इस की जांच करने के लिए संसद से समिति भेजिए कि क्यों वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट उदासीन रही ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I think I have already answered enough.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री से कुछ बातें जानना चाहता हूँ। यह बात सही है कि कलकत्ता में बिजली की कमी के कारण अभाव यह स्थिति है और जनजीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया है। मैं केवल यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपने केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण द्वारा एक विशेषज्ञ समिति पहले भेजी थी और उस ने सुझाव दिये थे। उन सुझावों पर क्या प्रयत्न हुआ, और उसका क्या नतीजा निकला, यह बताने के हुपा करें।

श्री आपने अभी बताया कि उत्तर पूर्वी विद्युत् प्रणाली से 80 मेघावाट, उड़ीसा से 40 मेघावाट और दामोदर बाटी निगम से 60 मेघावाट बिजली

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक]

बेने की व्यवस्था की है और यह इसलिए की है कि कम से कम इतनी बिजली तो उन्हें मिल जाए। इतनी बिजली तो घरों में रोमानी के लिये ही पर्याप्त रहेगी, जो उछांग धंधे बन्द हो गये हैं, मजदूर बेकार हो गये हैं उनका क्या होगा? अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि बिजली के न मिलने से उत्पादन पर कोई ज्यादा बुरा प्रसर नहीं पड़ रहा है। मुझे यह सुन कर बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ। बिजली अगर न हो, और सारी चीजें हों तो काम ठप पड़ सकता है। बिजली के बिना तो काम चल ही नहीं सकता है। इसलिए मंत्री जी मेरे प्रश्न को दूर करें। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें ऐसी बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए। वहाँ बिजली के कारण सारे काम ठप हो गये हैं। वहाँ के मिल मालिकों ने कहा है कि यदि 15 तारीख तक उद्योग बंद रहेंगे तो हम मजदूरों को आधी मजदूरी देंगे। इस से मजदूरों को बहुत धाटा हो जायेगा। मजदूर प्राजकल हड़ताल पर नहीं हैं, वे काम करने की तैयार हैं। क्या मंत्री जी उन मजदूरों को पूरा वेतन खिलायेंगे?

अभी आपने कुछ वहाँ के लिए तात्कालिक व्यवस्था की है। आपने यह भी कहा है कि वहाँ जो युवियन हैं उन में आपस में स्पन्डा है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मजदूरों ने वहाँ तोड़फोड़ की है या कौन सी ऐसी बात हुई है जिस से कारण पावर स्टेशन बंद हो गये? वहाँ कौन सी गड़बड़ हुई है?

मैं मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत ही की इलेक्ट्रिकल की मशीनें वहाँ गयीं, वे खराब हो गयीं, क्या आप इस की जांच करायेंगे कि वे क्यों खराब हो गयीं हैं? आखिर ये मशीनें सारे देश में जाती हैं और उन की तारीफ होती है। मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ये क्यों खराब हुई हैं?

अन्त में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर जो बिजली की कमी हो गयी है, उस को दूर करने के लिये आप जल्दी से जल्दी कौन-सा प्रयास कर रहे हैं, प्रांतीय सरकार से मिल कर आप कौन सी ऐसी तात्कालिक व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं जिस से ये कारखाने चल सकें और लोगों को रोमानी मिल सके? बिजली का जो वहाँ यह संकट खड़ा हो गया है वह जल्दी से जल्दी दूर हो सके। इस के लिए आप क्या पग उठा रहे हैं? एक बात आप ने यह बताया कि तात्कालिक तौर पर बिहार से बिजली ले कर वहाँ देंगे तो बिहार तो पहले ही संकट में है, वहाँ से तो आप कुछ समय के लिए ही बिजली ले सकते हैं। आप तात्कालिक कौन सी व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं कि जिससे कि वहाँ बिजली का संकट दूर हो? आपने यह भी कहा कि आपने मुख्य मंत्री से बात की है तो इस से क्या परिणाम सामने आया है? कृपया इसका भी बताने की कृपा करें।

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Not many new points have been raised. He has only referred to implementa-

tion of the suggestions made by the Central Energy Ministry. We have advised the Electricity Boards to implement those suggestions and some of the Electricity Boards are implementing them in Calcutta also. Today our Member has gone there. We will look into the whole problem and, if necessary, advise them as to how best the suggestions could be implemented for better performance of the power units.

Regarding the DVC, it will definitely give them power and it will improve the performance in another two days. If the performance is improved, more power would be available and it will be passed on to Calcutta.

He has referred to Bihar and said that we are trying to take some power from Bihar. We are not taking away any power from Bihar. We are taking power from UP and Orissa, which will pass through Bihar. I have not said that power would be taken away from Bihar. In fact, I had a telephone talk with the Chief Minister of Bihar and I had discussions about the power position in Bihar, which has improved. So, I am in constant touch with the Chief Minister also.

About the labour problem, I think my other colleague will answer if there are any problems about labour.

श्री श्याम सुन्दर लाल (बयाना) : मुझ से पूर्व बक्ताओं ने काफी तफसील के साथ इस तमाम चीज पर रोमानी डाली है। यह जो बिजली की समस्या है यह छाप दिन देश में किसी न किसी भाग में पैदा हो जाती है। सर्वत्र बिजली की कमी भी महसूस की जा रही है। कोई भी प्रांत ऐसा नहीं है जो इस की कमी से ग्रस्त हो। हम लोगों ने जब हम जात कर आए थे तो अपनी पब्लिक मीटिंग में यह कहा था कि जो पहले वाली कांग्रेस की सरकार थी वह एयर कंडिशनड कमन्स में बैठती थी और इसी तरह से देश की गरीबों का उद्धार नहीं हो सकता था। जो पहाकों पर लोग काम करते हैं, जंगलों में काम करते हैं, उनकी निश्चिन्ता का फैसला या उन का उद्धार एयर कंडिशनड कमन्स में बैठ कर नहीं हो सकता है। हकूमत बदली। हकूमते

जो बाधा किया था उसको हटाने पूरा नहीं किया। जनता पार्टी की हकूमत आई। हम जो गरीबों की बात किया करते थे, किसान, छोटे-छोटे मजदूर सब पिसे हुए लोग जिनकी बात हम किया करते थे आज हमारे जो मिनिस्टर हैं उनकी एक एक कोठी में सोलह-सोलह एयर कंडिशनर काम कर रहे हैं, वपतरो में एक एक कमरे में दो दो लगे हुए हैं और बड़ी तमाम बातें आज भी हो रही हैं जो कांग्रेस राज में हुआ करती थी। देश धरातल में बला जाये किसी को चिन्ता नहीं है। पहाड़ तोड़ने वाला भावमी, मशीन पर काम करने वाला भावमी, खेत में काम करने वाला भावमी उसके पास पीने का पानी नहीं है, बिजली नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक उसके लिए बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं हो जाती है तब तक मंत्रियों के कमरों में और उनके वपतरो में एयर कंडीशनर का इस्तेमाल बन्द हो जाना चाहिये। जब तक बिजली की कमी बनी रहती है उनका इस्तेमाल इनके यहां बन्द हो जाना चाहिये। मिनिस्ट्रों, अफसरों और व्यापारियों ने बिजली की बूट मचा रखी है। जब तक देश में बिजली की कमी है क्या आप ऐसा कानून बनाने के लिये तैयार हैं कि जब तक देश की पूरी डिमांड मीट नहीं हो जाती है बिजली की तब तक किसी भी भावमी को एयर कंडीशनर चलाने की अनुमति न हो, क्या मंत्री से ले कर सन्तरी तक जो सरकार में काम करता है उसके लिए आप यह पाबन्दी लगाने के लिये तैयार हैं कि एयर कंडिशनर के लिए उस को बिजली नहीं दी जाएगी? देश का जो रईस भावमी है, बिड़ला, टाटा, डालमिया या राजे महाराजे हैं अगर कोई बिजली लेना चाहे एयर कंडिशनर चलाने के लिए तो कम से कम उस को यह बिजली खात गुना कीमत पर मिलेगी क्या आप इस तरह का कानून बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं? एक तो मेरा यह सवाल है।

बिजली के मामले में वहां पर तोड़-फोड़ हुई है। क्या बजह रही है इस को आप तफसील से बता चुके हैं। इसकी बजह से इंडस्ट्री को कितना नुससान हुआ है, कितने मैन डेज बरबाद हुए हैं, यह भी आप बता दें।

मशीनों का जो फेल्डोर हुआ है उसकी क्या बजह रही है, क्या ऐसा लैबाटाज की बजह से हुआ है या उपकरणों में कोई खराबी पैदा हो गई थी, इस बात से हुआ है, या तेल की कमी रही है या कोयला की कमी रही है, इस सब पर आप रोक्को डालें।

पोसीब की सरकार मशीनों को ठीक करने के लिए, बिजली की व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए हमारी मदद करना चाहती थी, क्या यह सच है? अगर सच है तो क्या बजह रही है कि वे लोग यहां पर आए नहीं? क्या उन को बित्तकरेब किया गया है?

मैंने पता चला है कि वहां की सरकार बिजली बरों को कलकत्ता इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के प्रबोधन करना चाहती थी, समस्त बिजली बरों का नियन्त्रण एजेन्शन करना चाहती थी, उन को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहती थी और इस के बारे में उन्होंने जार्ज साहब से भी बात की थी और जार्ज साहब ने उन को सबली कह भी दिया था कि आप टेक प्रोवर कर लो, क्या यह सच है? (इंटर-पंच) . . . इस के बारे में कब फैसला होने जा रहा है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि जितनी जल्दी फैसला हो जाए उतना ही अच्छा है और मैं आपको इस के लिये धन्यवाद दूंगा।

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I can assure the hon. Member that the Energy Minister has neither an air conditioner, nor used at any time any air conditioner.

श्री श्याम सुन्दर लाल: आप बिजली के मंत्री हैं, सब मंत्रियों के लिए एयर कंडीशनर बन्द कर दीजिये। डा० मोहिया ने कहा है कि तमाम के तमाम एयर कंडीशनर आप बन्द करें। आप के पास जितना खाना है उतना दीजिये। पूरे देश को मिलना चाहिये।

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: As to the steps that are being taken in view of past failure to add enough capacity in the country, I would like to inform the House that since independence the addition to the installed capacity was only about 22,000 MW. We want to correct it, and add more capacity. That is why in the last two years we have added roughly 5,000 MW, and we propose to add another 15,000—16,000.

श्री श्याम सुन्दर लाल: मेरे सवाल का जवाब यह नहीं है कि हम बिजली बढ़ा रहे हैं उसके साथ पापुलेशन भी बढ़ रही है।

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I am only trying to explain that the crisis in the country with regard to power will be solved as soon as we complete many of the schemes that are on-going. In three years we will have enough additional capacity in the country which would solve the problem.

He raised the question of man-days lost. I think I will not be in a posi-

[Shri P. Ramachandran]

tion to answer the point and it does not concern me at the moment.

About sabotage, we have drawn the attention of the State Government to take preventive action against likely sabotage occurring in other places. We can only draw the attention of the State Government. I do not think we can do anything more than that.

श्री स्वामी सुन्दर लाल : क्या तोड़-फोड़ हुई है, क्या सैबोटिज हुआ है ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: If there are sets imported from Poland, we always take their assistance if necessary. There is no problem. There is no question of refusing any assistance given. The only thing is that every country wants to sell its

1. Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi	22nd February to 6th March, 1979 (Seventh Session).
2. Shri Sakti Kumar Sarkar	19th February to 15th March, 1979 (Seventh Session).
3. Shri Govinda Munda	20th February to 9th March, 1979 (Seventh Session).
4. Shri Mohan Bhaiya	19th February to 18th April, 1979 (Seventh Session).
5. Shri F.P. Gackwad	26th February to 31st March, 1979 (Seventh Session).
6. Shri Annasaheb Magar	19th February to 18th April, 1979 (Seventh Session).

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Members will be informed accordingly.

14.35 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS
FORTY THIRD REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the Forty-third Report of the Committee on public Undertakings on Action

power unit. But we have to take into consideration various aspects, and since we have enough indigenous capacity, there is no need for importing power plants. There is no question of any other assistance given by any other State.

14.33 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. CHAIRMAN: The committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Tenth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods mentioned against each:

taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Extravagant Expenditure on Guest Houses incurred by Public Undertakings.

14.36 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DECISIONS
TAKEN ON PRICE AND PRO-
CUREMENT POLICY OF RABI
SEREALS 1979-80 MARKETING
SEASON

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Sir,

with regard to the price and procurement policy for wheat for the 1979-80 rabi marketing season, Government have taken the following decisions:

(i) keeping in view the need to maintain the incentive for securing increased production of wheat, it has been decided to fix the procurement price at Rs. 115 per quintal;

(ii) the Central issue price of wheat is to be maintained at the present level of Rs. 130 per quintal;

(iii) free movement of wheat throughout the country is to be continued and the whole country is to be treated as a single zone for this purpose; and

(iv) the procurement of wheat will be by way of price support operations and as such no formal targets of procurement will be fixed.

Government are conscious of the fact that their support price policy will have little meaning unless it is backed by adequate and extensive purchase arrangements in the field. However, this is a matter in which the major share of responsibility rests on the State Governments. The Central Government will continue to make all efforts to remove bottlenecks in laying down an extensive network of purchase system by the public agencies in the country and will render all assistance to the States in this respect.

श्री लक्ष्मण लाल तिवारी (सुनीला बाब):
सभापति महोदय, सरकार के द्वारा गेहूँ का जो 115 रुपये दाम तय किया गया है वह बिल्कुल नाकाफी है। किसान सम्मेलन और समाज कौषों ने यह मांग की है कि गेहूँ की बसूली का दाम कम से कम 140 रुपये होना चाहिये। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस बारे में सबन में पूरी चर्चा हो।

14.37 hrs.

STATEMENT re: CORRECTING REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 431 DATED 22-3-1979.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): Sir, In reply to the above mentioned Starred Question, a statement giving the requisite information was laid on the Table of the Sabha on 22-3-1979. The statement, *inter alia*, contained the list of posts of Category 'C' in respect of which recruitment rules have already been finalised. Certain discrepancies in the statement due to clerical mistakes have since come to my notice.

I now place on the Table a revised statement giving the correct information.

Statement

(a) to (c). Recruitment Rules for the following posts of category 'C' in the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi had already been finalised in 1973:—

1. Medical Record Technician
2. Technical Assistant
3. Laboratory Technician
4. Laboratory Assistant

The administration of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi was taken over by the Government with effect from 1-2-1978. Recruitment Rules for the post of Bursar in category 'C' were finalised in June, 1978.

The Principal of the Institution has prepared draft Recruitment Rules for 27 categories of posts in Group 'C' and referred the same to the Director General of Health Services in October/November, 1978. These were returned to the Principal for recasting them in the prescribed proforma. The recast Rules were received by the

D.G.H.S. in February, 1979 and are under examination.

Draft Recruitment Rules for 30 categories of posts in Group 'D' have also been prepared by the Principal and referred to the Director General of Health Services on 17-3-1979.

These Rules would be finalised in consultation with the concerned authorities as soon as possible.

14.38 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY
MEMBER

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): On the afternoon of Wednesday, 4th April I was presiding over the Select Committee on Air Pollution and was therefore not in the House when my esteemed colleague Shrimati Akbar Jehan Begum read out her carefully prepared speech. When I came into the House after the Select Committee meeting I was told that she had done me the honour of making copious references to me in the course of her speech. I called for the record and found that apart from trying to rebut my political views which she is, of course, fully entitled to do, she has thought fit to cast certain grave aspersions upon me. For example, she says: "it is well known that through his financial resources, he is recruiting teenagers to burn property, pelt stones, stop students from going to colleges and schools." I leave it to the House to judge as to whether it is appropriate for one Member to accuse another of such anti-social activities. All of us in this House are expected to be responsible citizens, and I have personally held positions of the highest responsibility both in the Jammu

and Kashmir State and at the Centre. It is, therefore, absurd and malicious for the lady member to have made such a mention regarding me on the floor of this House in an attempt to defend the authoritarian regime over which her distinguished husband presides.

14.39 hrs.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE
(GOODS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE)
AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: I introduce** the Bill.

14.40 hrs.

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DIS-
TRIBUTION) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment out of the Consolidated Fund of India of sums equivalent to a part of the net proceeds of certain Union duties of excise to the States to which the law imposing the duty extends and for the distri-

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 12-4-79.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

bution of those sums among those States in accordance with the principles recommended by the Finance Commission in its report dated the 28th day of October, 1978.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment out of the Consolidated Fund of India of sums equivalent to a part of the net proceeds of certain Union duties of excise to the States to which the law imposing the duty extends and for the distribution of those sums among those States in accordance with the principles recommended by the Finance Commission in its report dated the 28th day of October, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: I introduce the Bill.

14.41 hrs.

ESTATE DUTY (DISTRIBUTION)
AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: I introduce the Bill.

14.42 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) REPORTED TERMINATION OF SERVICES OF CERTAIN CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF INDIAN NAVY WORKING IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): With your permission, Sir, I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under rule 377:—

I have received information from my constituency, Andaman and Nicobar Islands that the Flag Officers, Eastern Command, has issued orders to terminate 125 casual/temporary civilian employees in different categories having services from 6 years to 6 months working in Indian Navy in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. I also understand that no reduction or winding up of any Naval units occurred to cause such large retrenchment. If the said order is implemented, it will result in throwing 125 civilian employees and their families to open street.

In view of the above report-I would like to appeal through this august House to the hon. Deputy Prime Minister (Defence) of India Babu Jagjivan Ram, to kindly consider sympathetically the cases of these unfortunate civilian employees of Indian Navy working in Andamans and to kindly intervene to refrain from such retrenchment immediately.

- (ii) ENQUIRY INTO THE AVERTED TRAIN ACCIDENT AT BHARTHANA STATION ON APRIL 10, 1979.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:—

On 10-4-79 I was travelling by the Rajdhani Express from Howrah to Delhi and the train was full carrying over 400 passengers.

Before the train could reach Tundla, few miles ahead of it, near Bharthana

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 12-4-79.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President

[Shri Mukunda Mandal] station, at about 6.00 A.M. in the morning, we were all awakened by a very severe jolt and we were about to be thrown out of our seats. We discovered that the train had a very narrow escape from a serious accident. On the same track on which the Rajdhani was running, there was a stationary train waiting at Bharthana station and the collision was almost inescapable. But for the presence of mind and the pluck of the driver of the Rajdhani train, the train was brought to a halt just 20 to 25 yards behind the stationary train waiting at the Bharthana station thus, hundreds of lives were saved.

In this connection, I request the Railway Minister through your good offices to (a) institute a thorough enquiry immediately and fix responsibility, (b) formally and officially appreciate and reward the driver and engine crew of the train and (c) a statement giving factual details may please be made available on the Table of the House.

श्री श्री० जी० गवई (बलडाना) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है इसी सम्बन्ध में। 377 के अधीन जो मामले उठाए जाते हैं वे बड़े महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं। जो जिस मंत्रालय के संबंध में वे मामले उठाए जाते हैं उस के मंत्री को यहाँ हाजिर रहना चाहिए ताकि वह सुन सके कि उस के विभाग के बारे में किस तरीके का मामला उठाया गया। प्रश्नी इन्होंने जो मामला उठाया है, उसमें ही सम्बन्धित मंत्री यहाँ पर नहीं हैं। जिस मंत्रालय से संबंधित मामला उठाया जाए उस के मंत्री को यहाँ रहना चाहिए। 377 के अन्तर्गत जो मामला उठाया जाता है उसको सुनने के लिए मंत्री जी को यहाँ हाजिर रहना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary. The report will go to the Minister concerned. Please take your seat.

Mr. Vayalar Ravi.

(iii) REPORTED CRISES IN COIR INDUSTRY IN KERALA.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I stand to raise an important matter of public importance under rule 377.

Coir industry in India is a small scale cottage industry. Labour intensive

nature of this industry, which employs over half-a-million people, invests this industry with special significance, particularly in Kerala, where the industry is mainly concentrated. Even though the internal consumption and marketing arrangement in India have improved considerably over the last few years this industry still continues to depend heavily on export. The growth and survival of their industry is inextricably bound with its export potential and performance. The export of coir and coir goods brings us a foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 24 crores a year.

But the export of the coir products is suffering a set-back due to the shortage of raw-material in Kerala, due to some important factors, this needs the immediate attention of the Government.

Kerala produces 3443 million husks out of 5837 million of the total production in the country. Yet, Kerala suffers the shortage of husks for the coir industry, which needs only 1600 million husks.

The total production of the coir yarn is 1,26,800 tonnes and the coir products are 29,300 tonnes. The demand for the coir products are very high and the industry is unable to meet the demand even though higher price is being offered by the foreign countries.

The inability of the coir industry in India and the failure of the Coir Board to meet the demand of the foreign buyers is creating a threat to the Indian markets abroad. Some other coir producing countries are enthusiastically jumping into the market to fill the gap which ultimately harm the interests of our country. It affects half-a-million people employed in the rural areas.

The immediate problem is the acute scarcity of the raw-material of fibre and the coir for the coir product. The availability of the fibre can be ensured only through the availability

of hank to the co-operatives and other fibre producing centres. The export of coir yarn adversely affects the production of coir goods which keeps a heavy demand abroad. Further export of coir yarn is disastrous to the employment of people engaged in coir products and its export.

So, may I demand immediate attention of the Government to the problem of the Coir Industry and the implementation of the Sivaraman Committee Report after discussing with the concerned. I demand immediate ban on the export of coir yarn to protect the coir industry from further ruin.

(iv) NEED FOR A NEW WAGE AGREEMENT FOR STEEL INDUSTRY WORKERS.

SHRI ROBIN SEN (Asansol): With your kind permission, Sir, I wish to make the following statement under Rule 377:

The present attitude of the Steel management has become a matter of serious concern to all. The last four year wage agreement for steel workers has expired on 31-8-78. The agreement had kept provisions for fresh discussion for new agreement one year before the expiry of the agreement. The steel management had deliberately ignored the provisions and called the meeting of the National Joint Consultative Committee for Steel Industry only on 28th July 1978. The workers' representatives have submitted the Charter of Demands by the middle of August 1978 and urged upon the management for a quick settlement. The demands were, *inter-alia*, need-based minimum wage on the basis of the recommendations of the 15th Indian Labour Conference, full neutralisation of the rise in cost of living index, revision of scales, incentive, bonus, PF rules, retirement age, introduction of shift-allowance, enhancement of leave facilities, educational facilities, medical facilities, housing facilities abolition of contract system and absorption of contractor

labourers, etc. The management has given only verbal assurance of a quick settlement but is actually resorting to dilatory tactics to settle issues. The Steel management and the Steel Ministry have lost all credibility as they have gone back from their promises to implement the Study Group reports. The said Study Groups have given unanimous recommendations that include recognition through secret ballot and that was accepted in the plenary session of the Steel union representatives under the Chairmanship of Shri Biju Patnaik himself. It was never implemented. Rupees 35 lakhs have gone waste. The present negotiation also has come to a deadlock because of the Steel management's anti-working class attitude and the Bureau of Public Enterprises pulling of strings from behind. The Government's assurance not to interfere in the negotiation has been flouted and the reasonable demands are being rejected on BPE's instruction. The situation is grave and unrest is being invited in the industry by the anti-worker attitude of the management and the Government. In these circumstances, I urge upon the government to avert a confrontation and help to bring a peaceful and negotiated settlement without any further delay.

(v) ABSORPTION OF DEPUTATIONISTS IN FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): Under Rule 377 I would like to raise a matter of urgent public importance relating to 5000 employees of the Food Corporation of India. It is a matter of such an urgent public importance and I am happy to note that the Minister of Agriculture himself is here.

The story of the sufferings of 5000 employees serving the Food Corporation of India on deputation for the last 12 years need to be told to the Lok Sabha in the hope that their legitimate grievances may be removed by the Government of India and particularly by the Ministry of Agriculture.

[Prof. Dilip Chakravarty]

By an agreement executed between the Government of West Bengal and the Food Corporation of India dated 26-11-1966, 5000 State Government employees (Food and Supplies Department) joined the Food Corporation of India on 12-12-1966.

In the agreement in clauses 9A, B and C, there was a clear provision for eventual absorption of the deputationists by the FCI but the FCI is yet to take any decision for their absorption.

The direct recruits who came in F.C.I. in 1969 as Grade III employees have by now become Assistant Managers by promotion; on the other hand, the State Government deputationists from West Bengal have remained in the same grade and post since 1966. Now they are a little more than 4000 in number, the rest having retired.

In 1966, the work-load (storage capacity) was around 1.5 lakh tonnes, but in 1978 the storage capacity in West Bengal region alone has been raised to 13 lakh tonnes. Moreover, the F.C.I. has constructed buffer godowns with capacity of 2 lakh tonnes and in A.R.D.C. Programme.

The F.C.I. have undertaken programmes to construct godowns having 5 lakh tonnes capacity within 1980.

According to storage capacity, the job guarantee which is often being claimed by the F.C.I. from the West Bengal Government does not arise. Incidentally, in 1973, 2000 casual labourers were absorbed in F.C.I. without any job guarantee. But nothing was done for these employees who were taken from West Bengal. But the case of absorption of the deputationists was, it is learnt, not effected by the F.C.I. on the plea of job guarantee.

In all other States, except West Bengal, F.C.I. maintains its own staffing pattern and norms. Introduction of the same in West Bengal will involve immediate employment of ano-

ther three to four thousand persons. But strangely the staff strength in West Bengal has decreased from five thousand to four thousand odd due to retirements and deaths and there has been no fresh recruitment.

F.C.I. issued a circular No. 1/7/73-EII dated 19-6-74 (Para 7/(3) of Staff Regulation 1971) wherein they stated that persons taken on deputation for 3 years, in any circumstances, to Class I, II and III employees should not be extended beyond five years. This is the circular of F.C.I. and they are violating the terms of their own circular. But strangely in West Bengal, the deputationists are working as such for nearly 13 years now without any benefit of promotion, scale or deputation allowances.

From the above, it will appear that by not absorbing the deputationists, the F.C.I. is violating not only the terms of agreement entered into with the Government of West Bengal on 26-11-1966 but also has thrown to the winds its own circular of 12-6-74.

The benign attention of Shri S. S. Barnala, our Minister of Agriculture who is here now—I am thankful to him—is drawn to the plight of these employees for an early redress of their grievances.

(vi) SITUATION IN JAMSHEDPUR

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) :
सभापति महोदय "बी हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" अग्रेल
12, 1979 एंव अन्य राष्ट्रीय प्रखबारों के मुख्य
पृष्ठ पर छपे । जिस के मुताबिक बिहार
राज्य स्थित जमशेदपुर में बर्जनों भावनी
गोली के घाट उतार दिये गये हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : दो साइन हिन्दुस्तान
टाइम्स का मैं पढ़ देता हूँ :-

"UNI correspondent from Jamshedpur reported that he saw six bodies. They are lying at one place and they are being carried away by the police. In addition, a doctor's wife told him that six bodies were lying in her compound."

सैकड़ों निर्बोव मापरिक भावल होकर मरुपताल में कम लोडने वाले हैं, मुहल्ले के मुहल्ले भाग से पूंके जा रहे हैं, समूचे सहर में कर्पु लायु कर दिया गया है और अमन तथा भाति के बहाने समूचे सहर को सेना के हबाले कर दिया गया है । फलतः लोगों में अर्थक समाया हुआ है और लोग घर बार छोड़ कर भागने की ताक में हैं । देश के सब से बड़े और पुराने स्टील सीटी की इस अभावह स्थिति की ओर गृह विभाग का ध्यान दिलाने हुए वहाँ की अद्यतन स्थिति से सबल को अवगत कराने की मांग करता हूँ तथा यह भी मांग करता हूँ कि अखिलम्ब सरकार इस सबल के मानवीय सबद्यों का एक साल पाठीं डेसीमेशन अमने-पुर मीकानेर और मन्वरीर भेजकर पता लगावे कि इन साम्रवायिक बरों के पीछे किस का हाथ है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yadav, you should have stuck to the statement which you are making.

14.54 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80
—Contd.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up further discussion and voting on the Demands under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Shri M. A. Hannan Alhaj.

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ (Basirhat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

Afforestation activities should be undertaken in right earnest. One of the basic responsibilities of the Government is to ensure adequate production and availability of food to the people all over the country. The Government should undertake dynamic programmes to increase production. The price stability and distribution are the two important components of this policy. Export and storage are the new elements in our food economy. High yielding varieties, multiple cropping have increased production of food, fibre and industrial raw materials. But there is still need for research and extension effort.

availability of the required inputs, and economic incentives.

There is need for taking concerted efforts for the preservation of various species of wildlife. The number of National Parks, wildlife sanctuaries and zoological gardens in the country should be increased. The Himalayan flora and fauna is fast dwindling. We should give urgent attention to this aspect. The State Governments should be given more financial assistance for the efficient management of National Parks and sanctuaries.

Our national animal, Tiger, needs special protection. There is alarming decline in its number. The Government should provide intensive protection to the different habitats where it thrives.

14.59 hrs.

[**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO** in the Chair]

Regional rural banks are a new set of institutions sponsored jointly by Government of India, State Governments and commercial banks. These are being established in areas where the existing institutional structure is inadequate and potential for agricultural development is good. They have a special responsibility for financing weaker sections of the society. The number of regional Rural Banks should as be increased. These banks and their branches should advance more money to small and marginal farmers, landless labourers and rural artisans, and to all the districts and the areas where the existing institutional credit structure is inadequate.

Pulses are one of the main ingredients of our food preparations. Pulses have a prominent place in our diet. Our country has a large vegetarian population and therefore pulses provide the main source of protein. A combination of pulses and cereals promotes a balanced diet.

[Shri M. A. Hannan Alhaj]

15.00 hrs.

The increasing prices of pulses are causing us concern. The supply of pulses is not keeping pace with the demand. The production of pulses has been more or less stagnant. There is need to evolve a strategy so that production of pulses may get boosted in irrigated areas, and there may be improvement of yield in unirrigated areas. Our scientists should work out for various regions a number of crop-mixtures which are suitable and profitable. The technology should be demonstrated in different agro-climatic regions on different pulse-crops. A recent entrant into our 'pulse map' is soyabean, which is an excellent source of protein. Soyabean has been found to do well in many dry-farming regions. Food technologists and nutritionists have to work for its increasing acceptance by the people.

Sir, it is a fact that we have been able to increase our food output. There is need to achieve a measure of stability in production. There is need for building up a food security system, in which no child need go to bed hungry. If hunger is a curse, mal-nutrition among children can be equally vicious in its effect. This can be fought effectively only by giving a big boost to pulse-production programme and popularising innovative and cheap recipes—using pulse as a major ingredient. Such recipes can well be included in the Child Nutrition Programme.

The West Bengal Comprehensive Area Development Project (CADP) Scheme is in the doldrums. The project once considered sound financially is being spoon-fed on grants and subsidies. There has been complaints of wrong sites for installing the tubewells. The former management went out of their way in appeasing the rural elite. Rural Bengal has undergone a vast transformation as a result of scientific methods of cultivation

introduced under the Indo-German Fertiliser Educational Project. Where mono-cropping was once the rule, now, small and marginal farmers today are able to harvest two and often three crops a year. This has naturally brought prosperity and a sense of well-being in its wake, but, along with these are manifest some of the inevitable problems of the transition. Fertilizer is the costliest in the package of inputs that encourage modern cultivation practices. Under our land reforms, the progress has been slow and distribution of land has not been satisfactory.

It is my submission that the State Governments should be persuaded to take up the task of land distribution more vigorously. The Centre should provide increased financial assistance to the States, so that the allottees of land, who are normally members of the weaker sections of society, may take up productive agriculture. Since all the States have now legislated for security of tenure steps should be taken to see that the interests of tenants are protected. There is a need to give special attention to consolidation of land holdings which is the key factor in promoting agricultural development. There is also an urgent need for updating of land records for effective implementation of land reforms and expansion of agricultural credit. With these words I conclude my speech, Thank you.

*SHRI S. R. A. S. APPALA NAIDU (Anakapalli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while participating in the discussion on Grants for the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, I would like to suggest a few things for the kind consideration of the Government.

Though agriculture has been our main occupation throughout the ages, we have not been able to produce the grains we have needed. Happily, for the last two years we had very good crops for various reasons. Thus we are in a comfortable position now.

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

In our country 80 per cent of the total population lives in villages. Their main occupation is agriculture. In the Budget proposed this year, the Government has not done any justice to the farmer. The amount allocated to agriculture is very meagre. Many people speak of Shri Charan Singh's budget as the Farmers' Budget. But, unfortunately, these people are not realising that our Chaudhari Sahib's budget is in no way beneficial to the farmers. There is an increase of only one per cent in allocation for Agriculture. It clearly shows that there is no major benefit done to the poor farmers. The farmers are paying all the taxes like all others. But the facilities they are receiving from the Government are nil. The children of farmers have no schools in villages where they could study. Neither the State Governments nor the Central Government are doing anything in this regard. I am very sorry to say so. Even a farmer of this country finds it difficult to go up for education. He has to face many problems. There are no educational facilities at the village level, not to speak of the conditions in the remote villages. So in spite of these injustices done to him, the poor farmer is carrying on his work very faithfully. He is going on producing more and more only to serve other by starving himself. If we have reached self-sufficiency in the production of foodgrains, if we have comfortable food stocks today, it is only due to the toiling of the poor and selfless peasant of this land. He is solely responsible for the progress we have made in food production. If you think that just by removing excise duty on fertilizers, you have done a great favour to the farmer, you are sadly mistaken. On the other hand, the investment on the land has increased. The cost of the agricultural labour has also increased. So, there is an increase in the cost of agricultural products. But, unfortunately the return a farmer is getting is very poor. Some times he will not even get back the amount he invested.

The profit that an industrialist gets on his capital is in no way comparable with the investment on agriculture. Every one knows it very well.

We must have an increased food production to meet the needs of the growing population. The Government are thinking of converting the dry land into wet land. There is a proposal of the Garland canal. The Government says that there are some difficulties in implementing it. I request the Government to implement as soon as possible the scheme. Then there is a proposal pending before the Government of linking Ganga and Kaveri. I do not understand what the difficulties are in linking the two rivers. I therefore, request the Government to take active interest so that this dream comes true. The Andhra Pradesh Government in consultation with the Orissa Government to sanction the Polavaram Barrage. If this is taken up, we can divert the Godavari waters from flowing into the sea. Thus we can irrigate a vast area and bring that under plough. I request the Government to sanction the Polavaram Barrage scheme immediately. Similarly, if the waters of the Brahmaputra are connected with Godavari waters via the rivers Ganga and Narmada, it will help us to irrigate large areas which at present are thirsting for water and are lying fallow.

Sir, let me also bring to your kind notice the sad plight of the sugarcane growers. A farmer invests about Rs. 2000 per acre but the return he gets is very poor. For the last two years the sugarcane crop in Andhra was infested with red rot with the result that the yields was very poor. Thus, the farmer has been experiencing a heavy loss. I request the Government to come to the rescue of farmers, by providing the pesticides, etc. so that the crops of farmers are protected against these diseases.

The Government have undertaken the Food for Work programme. Under

[Shri S. R. A. Appala Naidu]

this programme they are distributing wheat; but, Sir, all of you are aware that people in the South do not consume wheat as their staple food. They eat rice. It would be better for the Government to give cash or the food-grains they eat, i.e., rice. I request the hon. Minister to kindly note down my suggestions for implementation.

With these words, I thank you once again for allowing me an opportunity to participate in this debate.

श्री अन्नदास दास बारासहाब (कैलाबाबा) : धान-उत्पाद महोदय, लगता है कि अन्नदास का काल जो कपिल राज्य के समय में था और हर साल देखने को आता था वह समाप्त हो गया है। कपिल राज्य के समाप्त होने के साथ ही वह समाप्त हो गया है। देश के लोग जो इससे परेशान थे वे अब राहत महसूस कर सकते हैं। अनाज का रिफाई उत्पादन भी इस सरकार ने प्राप्त किया है। 12 करोड़ 60 लाख टन अनाज पैदा किया गया। इस के अलावा रूस का जो तेलू का कर्जा था वह चुका दिया गया। सन् 1977 तक जो अनाज का यहाँ पर आयात होता था वह भी बंद हो गया है। फिर मैतीबाब से हम ने अफगानिस्तान और वियतनाम एवं इन्डो-नेशिया को भी अनाज दिया है। हमारे यहाँ अनाज का भंडार भी बहुत भारी है। दो करोड़ टन के आस पास आज देश के भंडारों में है। उसी के साथ साथ पहले के मुकाबले अनाज का वितरण भी ज्यादा किया गया। अनाज की सूबमेंट पर से कंट्रोल उठा लिया गया जिससे कमी वाले इलाकों को बड़ी राहत मिली। मूल्य स्थिर रहे। काम के बचने अनाज योजना को बसाया गया है जिससे बड़े हुए अनाज का कुछ हिस्सा गरीब को भी मिला। सिंचाई की समस्या को बढ़ाया गया। करीब 28 लाख हेक्टर भूमि को प्रतिरिक्त सिंचाई की सुविधा मिलेगी, नई जमीन सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत आ जाएगी। अर्थिक में विकास के लिए और भी कार्यक्रम बनाए गए हैं। उनमें से कुछ में निगाना आहूता है। ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण ज्यादा किया गया है, और प्रायः भी ज्यादा होना, बुकाप्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए कार्यक्रम, क्रांति एरिया कार्यक्रम, सम्पूर्ण विकास कार्यक्रम, समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, लघु कृषि विकास एजेंसी, ग्रामीणारी विकास क्षेत्र एजेंसी और पहली क्षेत्रों के लिए विकास कार्यक्रम शक्ति बनाए गए हैं। इससे आने वाले वनत में गरीब लोगों का भी और उसी के साथ साथ देशियों का भी विकास होगा। किसान को ज्यादा कर्ज मिल सके इस के लिए पुनर्वासि निगम को इनकम टैक्स से छूट दी गई है जिस के लिए किसानों को बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो बैंकों की शाखाएँ खुल रही हैं उन

के लिए भी पहली बार यह कहा गया है कि वहाँ पर जो ऋणत को जाती है या धन जमा किया जाता है उसका सख्त प्रतिशत उसी इलाके में खर्च किया जाएगा। इससे भी किसानों को राहत मिलेगी। इससे भी बढ़ कर प्राइवेट कम्पनियों जो हैं उनको कहा गया है कि वे देहात में विकास पर जो भी धन खर्च करेंगे उस पर उनको इनकम टैक्स से छूट मिलेगी, यह भी नया काम हुआ है। मतलब कहने का यह है कि अभी तक कुछ बड़े लोगों का और बड़े शहरों का विकास करने पर जो नजर थी वह बचल कर गाँवों के गरीब लोगों की तरफ, गाँवों की तरफ गई है जिसके लिए आपकी बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद।

मैं अब ग्राम आंदोलन को जो तसवीर है उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। 1960-61 में खेती के काम में जो लोग हुए थे किसान या खेतीहर मजदूर उनकी सालाना आमदनी 212 रुपए तो पैसी थी। किसानों के अलावा भी दूसरे पेजों जैसे कम्पनिबाई हैं, सरकारी नौकरी हैं, वस्तुकारी धरैरह है उन में लगे लोगों की सालाना आमदनी 542 रुपए 2 पैसे थे। आज के मूल्य के आधार पर 1976-77 में एक तरफ तो वह 212.2 पैसे से बढ़ कर केवल 574.7 पैसे हुई और दूसरे पेशों के जो लोग थे उनकी 54.2 पैसे से बढ़कर 2263.7 पैसे हुई। पहले दोनों आमदनीयों का फर्क 48 प्रतिशत था अब वहाँ किसान की आमदनी घटकर केवल पच्चीस प्रतिशत रह गई और जो साधारण उपभोक्ता है—अनाज के भंडारण की हूम चाहे जितनी बातें करें, उपज कुछ भी कलें—उसके लिए अन्न की उपलब्धि का जहाँ तक सवाल है इस को अगर देखा जाए तो प्रति व्यक्ति यह सात साठे सात छटाक के आसपास ही रही है। जो आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण आपने दिया है उस पर अगर आप नजर डालेंगे तो आपका पता चलेगा कि यह बार साठे चार सौ ग्राम रही है, पांच सौ ग्राम तक तो गई ही नहीं। यह आजादी के 26 साल में सात साठे सात छटाक ही औसतन रही है। औसत का मतलब यह है कि ऊपर भी और औसत के नीचे भी लोग हैं। औसत के नीचे आप समझिये वे लोग जो ज्यादा मेहनत करने वाले हैं, रिकवा बलाबे वाले हैं, फीज में काम करने वाले हैं या इसी तरह के जो मेहनत करने वाले हैं उनकी अन्न की खपत भी ज्यादा है। जो थोड़ा बहुत विकास होता है, सो गांव से इन पेशों में भी लोग आते हैं, उनके अन्न की खपत बढ़ जाती है और बढ़ कर यह आमतौर पर 12 के आसपास पहुंच जाती है, लेकिन उपलब्धि में कोई फर्क नहीं हुआ है। तो बड़ा हुआ धन किस तरह से आता है? बड़ा हुआ अन्न तो यही जो औसत है निचले लोगों का पेट काटकर उनका पेट भरा जाता है जो कि 4 या साठे 4 छटाक रह जाता है।

उस दिन नियोजन की मामलों पर जब मैं बोल रहा था, तो मैंने कहा था कि कम-से-कम 5,6 करोड़ कीस में से है जितना मुश्किल से 4 या साठे 4 छटाक अनाज मिलता है।

अब तक ब्रास का उत्पादन ही, हमसे पहले जो सम्पूर्ण ब्रास रहे थे वह भी कुछ रहे थे जिसके 25, 24 साल में या पूरे प्लान पीरियड में वाल की उपज बढ़ी है

घाब भी जो कि 25 या 26 साल पहले थी। सन् 1955 या 1956 में जहाँ यह घाबत थी 70 ग्राम वह घाब बटकर 44 ग्राम हो गई है। बाल में तो प्रोटीन मिलता है।

समापति महोदय : जायसवाल जी, होम मिनिस्टर साहब स्टेटमेंट देने वाले हैं, आप अभी कितना समय लेंगे ?

श्री अमनतराम जायसवाल : मैंने तो अभी शुरू ही किया है।

समापति महोदय : आप फिर मनड़े (सोमवार) को बोल लीजिये।

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिब) : समापति महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि कृषि और सिंचाई के बारे में बहुत से सचस्य बोलना चाहते हैं। समय बहुत कम रह गया है। मंत्री जी भी बैठे हैं और वना जी भी बैठे हैं। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि इसका टाइटम 4 घंटे और बढ़ाया जाये।

समापति महोदय : सोमवार को आप यह कह सकते हैं।

15.22 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SITUATION IN JAMSHEDPUR

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I wish to make a brief statement on the situation in Jamshedpur. The Home Secretary had been in touch with the Government of Bihar in regard to the tension that had developed in Jamshedpur consequent upon a dispute regarding the route of Raminavani procession. The district authorities had not agreed to a route insisted upon by the organisers and the procession was not taken on the Raminavani day. Some preventive arrests has been made.

Day before yesterday, an agreement was reached whereby the procession would have, by taking a slight detour, avoided certain sensitive spots. When the procession was taken out on the 11th, trouble unfortunately broke out near this sensitive area and this soon escalated. The police had to resort

to firing on a number of occasions. There are reports about private fire-arms having been also used. There were a number of incidents of arson, and stabbing.

Curfew was imposed and the Army was called to aid of civil power in the evening. The Army is now patrolling in Jamshedpur.

According to information received on telephone from the State Government, 80 persons were injured and only one charred body was recovered. According to information from other sources eleven persons have lost their lives.

We are in constant touch with the Bihar Government. Two Ministers of the Bihar Government. Sarvashri Shankar Prasad and Zabir Husain have reached Jamshedpur yesterday evening. The Chief Secretary, the Home Secretary and the IG of Police of Bihar have also left for Jamshedpur today morning for an on-the-spot study of the situation.

According to another telephonic information received at 2.15 P.M. from Bihar Government, the situation deteriorated when curfew was relaxed today. There have been several incidents of arson and police had to open fire on a number of occasions. The situation in Jamshedpur is very tense. Additional reinforcements are being despatched.

We are keeping in touch with Bihar Government, and will see that all necessary assistance is made available.

श्री उषसैन (देवरिया) : माननीय नेचरनेन साहब वहाँ की स्थिति इतनी बुराब होती गई तो बिहार सरकार ने पहले से ही पी० ए० सी० का इंतजाम क्यों नहीं कर लिया था जबकि उनको साबुन था कि सबदूर एरिया है। मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है कि सेवेटिव एरिया है।

यह तो भावभावक संज्ञा में मंत्री जी का वाक्य है। वहाँ दो इलों के लोग मारे गये हैं, यह सबदूर एरिया है। हम पिछले 40 बरस से यूनिशन में काम करते रहे हैं। वहाँ टैंस एटमोस्फीयर कभी नहीं था, और कीमूज भावनाएं कभी नहीं थीं। यह बिहार गवर्नमेंट का फेल्टोर है, आई कैंड बिहार गवर्नमेंट।

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80

—Contd.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION—Contd.

सभापति महोदय : श्री जायसवाल ।

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल (फैजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक प्रति व्यक्ति अन्न की उपलब्धि का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें पिछले पच्चीस, तीस सालों में कोई फर्क नहीं हुआ है—वह जहाँ की तहाँ है । इसलिए इस तरह पूरी तबजुह देनी चाहिए । अनाज की पैदावार में जो वृद्धि हुई है, खाली उनसे संतोष कर लेना उचित नहीं है ।

हमें कभी नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि हमारे देश में छः सात करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनको या तो रोज दोनों बन्त खाना नहीं मिलता है, या दूसरे तीसरे दिन खाना मिलता है । जब सरकार दाल की पैदावार को बढ़ा नहीं पाई है, तो दाल की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धि भी घटती रही है ।

मैंने इकालोमिक सरने में बहुत तलाश करने की कोशिश की कि कहीं मिला जाये कि हमारे देश में लोगों की दुध कितना मिलता है, लेकिन वे आकड़े मुझे कहीं भी नहीं मिले हैं कि इस देश में प्रति व्यक्ति दुध कितना मिलता है । शोरे देशों में दुध की प्रीसत क्षपत प्राधा लीटर प्रति व्यक्ति होगी, लेकिन हमारे देश में एक आधमी को शायद कुछ बूँब ही दुध मिलता है । इसलिए सरकार ने इस तथ्य को कभी लोगों के सामने लाने की कोशिश नहीं की है । मैं माहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय अपने उत्तर से बताया कि हमारे देश में दुध की क्षपत क्या है । मेरा ख्याल है कि शायद आध चम्पब के प्रास-प्रास की प्रीसत होगी ।

हमारे देश में ग्राम आधमी की यह हालत है । मैंने जो तस्वीर यहाँ रखी है, अगर सरकार इसको सुधारना चाहे, तो इसके लिए बहुत पैसे की जरूरत है—इतने पैसे की, जिसका अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया जा सकता है । यहाँ पर पहले धर्रेख की सुट चली, और स्वराज्य मिलने के बाद भी पिछले पच्चीस तीस सालों के दौरान गाँवों के लोगों की हालत में सुधार नहीं हो पाया है और गाँवों का विकास नहीं हो पाया है । इसके लिए बहुत पैसे की जरूरत है । सरकार टेक्स लगा देती है, एक्साइज ड्यूटी को बढ़ा देती है और इस तरह लोगों की जिल्दगी को और दुभर बना देती है—और यह इसका उपाय की नहीं है ।

मैं आपके सामने एक उपाय रखता हूँ, हाजाकि मुझे शक है कि सरकार इसको कर पायेगी या नहीं । बहुत पहले कहा गया था कि इस देश को बनाने के लिए बड़े लोगों के खर्च पर पारबंदी लगा दी जाये । उससे 15 धरब रुपये—शायद उससे ज्यादा—बच जायेंगे । उस रकम को खेती और गाँवों के विकास और कारखानों के सुधार में लगाया जा सकता है । इस सब में इस बारे में चर्चा भी हो चुकी है ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण प्रथम दिन कन्टीन्यू करें ।

15.29 rbs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTION

THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :—

“कि यह सभा गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों सम्बंधी समिति के 31वें प्रतिवेदन से, जो 11 अप्रैल, 1979 को सभा में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, सहमत है ।”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That this House do agree with the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th April, 1979.”

The motion was adopted.

15.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: BAN ON COW SLAUGHTER—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Dr. Ramji Singh on 2 March, 1979:—

“This House directs the Government to ensure total ban on the slaughter of cows of all ages and calves in consonance with the Directive Principles laid down in Article 48 of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court as well as necessitated by strong economic considerations based on the recommendations of the Cattle Preservation and Development Committee and the reported fast by Acharya Vinoba Bhave from 21 April, 1979.”

Shri Nathu Singh may continue his speech.

श्री नाथू सिंह (बीस) : सभापति महोदय, मैं पिछली बार बता रहा था कि यह क्यों प्रायजनक है कि भारत में गोहत्या बन्द हो । मैंने बताया था

कि गाय भारत की आत्मा है—भारत के साथ गाय का माता बहुत गहरा है।

श्रीमी मेरे मित्र कह रहे थे कि दूध नहीं मिलता ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : भैंस ज्यादा दूध देती है।

श्री माधु सिंह : जो मेरे मित्र भैंस को माता मानते हैं वह मानें मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है और श्रमों जन्म में वह भैंस के बेटे भी बनना चाहें तो भी मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, भैंस भी बनना चाहें तो गवें ।

यह कहा गया है यहाँ पर कि गाय की हत्या बन्द कर देंगे तो माइनारिटीज की भावनाओं के साथ बड़ा खिलवाड़ करेंगे। लेकिन मैं प्रश्न करता हूँ कि यदि आप शीवघ पर पाबन्दी नहीं लगाएंगे तो क्या हिन्दुस्तान में बहुमत की भावनाओं के साथ आप खिलवाड़ नहीं करेंगे। क्या लोक तंत्र में आप बहुमत की राय . . . (अव्यवधान) . . .

मैंने गाय चराई है इसलिए बोल रहा हूँ। गाय का महत्व मैं जानता हूँ। आप श्री मेरे साथ बलिये मैं समझाऊंगा।

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि क्या यह बहुमत के निर्णय का अनादर नहीं है। कुछ लोग जो यह कह रहे हैं कि माइनारिटीज की भावनाओं के साथ खेल रहे हैं यह गलत है। मैं आप को उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा कि गाय का कितना महत्व है। हमारे भारतवर्ष में 1857-58 से पहले गोहत्या नहीं हुआ करती थी। वैदिक काल से लेकर अंग्रेजों के जमाने तक कभी भी गोहत्या इस देश में नहीं हुई। इस के कुछ प्रमाण मैं रखना चाहता हूँ। वैदिक काल में गाय को गो, वेद और एक सम्बन्ध प्रथम्या जिस का मतलब अहमनीय जिस का हनन नहीं होता, होता है, इन नामों से पुकारा जाता था। पापिनि के आकरणा में एक ऐसा सम्बन्ध थाया है जिस में उसने कहा है—सुसम्बन्धे ध्येयं देवो वाति—यह वेक सुसम्बन्ध है किस कारण कि—मोक्षान धर्म। इसलिए कि वहाँ बहुत धर्म हैं। हमारे वहाँ इतिहास में भी बताया जाता है कि वहाँ पर पहले गोबों में धार्यों के हाथ हुआ करते थे, साथ का बहुत महत्व हुआ करता था और शीवघ के ऊपर ही लोगों का जीवन निर्भर हुआ करता था। शीवघ में भी बचपन में धार्यों चरायीं थीं जो एक बहुत बड़े राजनीतिक हुए हैं। और भी बहुत बड़े बड़े लोग हमारे इतिहास में हुए हैं जिन्होंने गाय चरायीं थीं। . . . (अव्यवधान) . . . मेरे मित्र बोल रहे हैं। मैं उन को बताया चाहता हूँ, मुझे भी यह शीवघ प्राप्त हुआ है, मैं एक किसान का बेटा हूँ, इसलिए मैंने भी गाय चराई है और मैं गाय के महत्व को जानता हूँ। 1857 की क्रान्ति की ज्योति जलाने का कारण भी यही था, साथ ही मेरे मित्र को पता होना और यह ज्योति देवी कभी कि हिन्दुस्तान के अंग्रेजों का राक्ष जिस में कि कभी कभी नहीं चला होता था समाप्त हो गया। उन के पांव यहाँ

से उखड़ गए और मुझे डर है कि अगर आपने बहुमत की भावनाओं के साथ खेलने की कोशिश की तो आप के पांव भी उखड़ जाएंगे।

1804 तक राजपूत राजाओं ने जितने भी समझौते किए, संघियों की उस में वे यह शर्त रखते थे कि जिस प्रदेश में अंग्रेजों का शासन होगा, जहाँ उन का प्रशासन चलेगा वहाँ गोहत्या बन्दी होगी।

इस के अलावा आप माइनारिटीज की बात करते हैं। गढ़वाह बाबर, हुमायूँ, अकबर इन्होंने भी गोहत्या बन्दी के फरमान जारी किए थे। टीपू सुल्तान ने भी अपने राज्य में गोहत्या बन्द की थी और लोकमान्य तिलक, पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय, लाला लाजपत राय, गांधी जी, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, विवेकानन्द इन सब को आप देखें तो आप को पता लगेगा कि सब ने यह राय जाहिर की है कि गोहत्या बन्द होनी चाहिए। यहाँ तक कि गांधी जी ने 25-1-1925 को एक जगह लिखा है कि—

“मेरी राय के मुताबिक गो-रक्षा का प्रश्न स्वराज्य के प्रश्न से छोटा नहीं है।”

यानी स्वराज्य से भी इस को अधिक महत्व देते थे।

“एक तरह से तो वह स्वराज्य से भी अधिक महान बात है। मेरे मत के अनुसार गोहत्या और मनुष्य हत्या के बीच कोई फर्क नहीं है।”

सभापति महोदय, गांधी जी जिनको हम आदर्श पुरुष मानते हैं, राष्ट्रपिता कहते हैं, वे हिन्दू, मुसलमान सभी के लिये आदर्श हैं। फिर यह कहा जाता है कि वह माइनारिटी का प्रश्न है, धार्मिक मामला है हिंदुओं के समझ में नहीं आता कि यह क्यों है ?

सभापति महोदय, बहुत तर्क दिये गये कि यह धार्मिक मामला है। इस से हमारा बहुत धार्मिक नुकसान हो जाएगा। मैं धार्मिकों से विद्रु कर सकता हूँ कि यदि गो हत्या बन्द कर दी जाए तो उस से देश को नुकसान नहीं, लाभ होगा। गो हत्या करने से देश को नुकसान होता है। इससे कितनी धर्म्य देश की होगी वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, इस देश में कुल 22 करोड़ 90 लाख पशु हैं। यह सारा पशुधन हमें कितना लाभ पहुँचाता है वह धार्मिकों में आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। हमारे देश में कितने बड़े उद्योग हैं उनसे देश को 2243 करोड़ रुपये की आय होती है। छोटे उद्योगों द्वारा जो देश को आय होती है वह 1560 करोड़ रुपये की है। गाय और बैल के द्वारा जो आय होती है वह 14 हजार 6 सौ करोड़ रुपये की होती है। बड़े उद्योगों में सीम-बार लाख की पूंजी पर एक व्यक्ति को रोजगार मिलता है, छोटे उद्योगों में 10-15 हजार की पूंजी में एक व्यक्ति को और पशुपालन से दो-तीन हजार की पूंजी में दूरे परिवार को रोजगार मिलता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने मामलों में यह कहा जाता है कि गो हत्या बन्द कर देने से हमें धार्मिक दृष्टि से नुकसान होगा।

[श्री नाथू सिंह]

में राजस्थान से आता है। पश्चिमी राजस्थान में आपकी हजाराएँ परिवार ऐसे मिलेंगे जिनका जीवन पशुधन पर आधारित है। वहीं से पशु सारे भारत में और पूर्वी प्रांतों में भी आते हैं। वहाँ पर हजारों परिवार पशुधन पर निर्भर हैं। फिर कैसे कह सकते हैं कि इस से हमें आर्थिक नुकसान होगा? अगर हमने गो हत्या बंद नहीं की तो जो हमने दस साल में बेरोजगारी दूर करने का जो लक्ष्य रखा है वह पूरा नहीं होगा। बैलगाड़ी वाले हमारे देश में एक करोड़ से अधिक हैं। पशुपालक हमारे देश में 50 लाख हैं। इन्हें पेलने वाले 6 लाख 50 हजार हैं। दूध का व्यापार करने वाले हमारे देश में लगभग दो करोड़ लोग हैं। इस तरह से कुल मिला कर करोड़ों व्यक्ति पशुधन से रोजगार पाते हैं। अगर आपने गो हत्या बालू रखी तो पशुधन के आधार पर लोगों को जो रोजगार मिल रहा है उसको आप छीन लेंगे। उनको भयंकर बेरोजगारी का सामना करना पड़ेगा। अगर हम अपने देश में सम्पूर्ण रूप से गो हत्या बन्द कर देते हैं तो हम पांच बच्चों में दो करोड़ नये लोगों को रोजगार दे पायेंगे। इसलिए यह कहना कि केवल आर्थिक कारण से ही इसे बन्द नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि इससे आर्थिक नुकसान हो जाएगा, इसे मैं मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ। हम लोग प्रति वर्ष 225 करोड़ का फॉटलाइजर आयात करते हैं। हम पशुओं की रक्षा करें तो खान, गोबर, ईंधन हमें काफी मिल सकता है। यह 225 करोड़ हमारा बच सकता है। यह लाभ तो हम को होगा ही इसके अलावा जो 96 करोड़ 46 लाख का दूध का पाउडर हम आयात करते हैं इसका आयात भी हम बन्द कर सकेंगे और यह भी एक लाभ हम को मिलेगा। कुल मिला कर इस तरह से हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति सुदृढ़ होगी। विदेशी मुद्रा का जो लालच बताया जाता है उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे कुल पशु जो 22 करोड़ 90 लाख हैं यदि उनकी हत्या न हो तो हम दूसरी दूध की चीजें बाहर बेज सकते हैं और विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। यह कहना कि गो हत्या बन्द करने से हमारे देश को आर्थिक नुकसान होगा इससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि गो हत्या बन्द न की गई तो हमें भयंकर परिणाम भुगतने पड़ सकते हैं।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Ahmed):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Resolution which has been brought by my friend, Dr. Ramji Singh, is of great importance for the whole country for more than one reason. I will not deal with this subject from emotional angle although it cannot be denied that human beings are emotional people. It cannot be denied that man lives and is willing to die for emotions. Why do we eulogise the concept of motherland if we were to say that after all land is land, earth, moun-

tains and trees? Why do you call it mother land? Why do you want to die for the whole concept of a motherland? Because man is emotional, lives by emotion. He is willing to die for a flag. Why does one die for a flag? After all, it is a piece of a cloth. Therefore, to dismiss the emotional aspect as irrational is to make it very cheap. Someone feels that although there is no religious sanction in terms of killing a particular animal, yet he takes shelter under a religion and says: "Because it is permissible in my religion, therefore, treat it as a religious sanction and protect my religious right." But when other people have been feeling so emotionally strongly for centuries on a particular issue, you want to dismiss it lightly by saying irrational. Therefore, I will not go into the question of emotionalism.

The consensus of the whole debate that I have been listening to for the last three sittings is that let us take a pragmatic approach, a scientific approach and consider it partly on economic basis. It is agreed that cow plays a very important role in the economy by providing milk and bullocks which are even today the major support of our agrarian economy both for transport and cultivation and which cannot be replaced. Therefore, having accepted this, people say "let us protect the milch cow, let us protect the calf which will become either a cow or a bullock". As far as this is concerned, there is overall agreement. On this point we all broadly agree; even the progressive friend who has been waxing eloquent in this House on the economic aspect, agrees that only the old, useless cows should be allowed to be slaughtered, because they are otherwise a burden on the economy. So, the whole argument is that section of cows which are old, sick and useless, they alone should be slaughtered.

What will be the percentage of such old cows? My hon. friend, the Minister of Agriculture, will give us the

facts, if he has any. But I have been talking to some of our friends, who know about agriculture better. The useful period of a cow's life is between 10 to 12 years. I am also told that the moment it stop milching, it survives hardly two or three years more. Therefore, the percentage of such cows would be hardly 10 to 15 per cent of the entire cow population.

Are we going to say that 80 per cent of the cows, which are milching and good, should be properly looked after, but the rest 20 per cent should be allowed to be slaughtered? The Supreme Court has dealt with this and I am coming to it presently. Here the difficulty is that you do not have birth certificates stamped on a cow. You cannot starve a cow because next morning it is going to be slaughtered. Who is to certify it? How can you say that a cow is 14 years old? Who has to determine it? In any case, it becomes arbitrary. That is why it was argued that if you seriously think that cows should be protected, then you may consider how the burden of this 20 per cent can be reduced. But do not keep a loophole. Because, the moment you keep a loophole, people will take advantage of it. Because, if you go to a slaughter house in Calcutta or Kerala, you will invariably find that it is the young one and the calf which is butchered because the butcher wants to have only the one which sells... (Interruptions). I am thinking of the society as a whole and what should be our responsibility while speaking in Parliament. When you want beef, whose beef will you have? Will you have the beef of a decrepit, skinny, rickety, diseased cow? No, people want the beef of a young cow or a good calf. Go to any slaughter house and you will find this is the position. Therefore, how do you protect good cows unless you have full cow protection?

Then, take the economic of it.

Let me quote here what is the economic of the cow in the country. It was stated:

"The cow gives milk for food, bulls for draught and manure for agriculture. In India, where a large section of the population consists of vegetarians, there is a huge shortage in the supply of milk. Therefore, cows and other milch cattle are of great value to the country. Nearly 95 per cent of agriculture is dependent on bullocks. Because of indiscriminate slaughter of cows there is a growing shortage of bullocks. Today a pair of bullocks costs Rs. 2,000 as against Rs. 200-250 in 1967. At the turn of the century they cost only Rs. three. Now, you can't even hire a pair of bullocks for Rs. 30 per day."

"The Indian farmer is at a severe handicap because of this", they explained. "There are 40 crore acres of land under cultivation. To switch over to mechanised farming we shall need five million tractors against which we have only 31,000 at present. To make these tractors we will need 30 million tonnes of steel and our annual production of steel is hereby 4.5 million tonnes. The capital expenditure estimated would be Rs. 14,000 crores. We will also need 40 million tonnes of different fertilisers. Where are we going to get these from and at what cost? We have 40,670,000 traditional ploughs and only 73 million bullocks...."

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may please conclude now.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have to make a clear statement. No one has spoken on this subject at length.

"We need 81.3 million bullocks. Where will they come from if the cows are slaughtered indiscriminately? Don't you see how you are devitalising rural India, how you are neglecting the crying needs of rural India for milk, bullock power, manure and methane gas when you indulge in indiscriminate cow

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

slaughter? By destroying the cow population you are destroying the poor. We don't want to impose anything on you we are trying to save our people."

This is from *Sunday* issue on Cow Slaughter of 11th February 1979, at page 23.

Now, you consider the economics. It is all right. There are the champions of cow slaughter. But where is the cow slaughter? In big cities like Calcutta? Who gets the benefit? I am thankful to Sham Babu for having reminded me just now. Does the man in the village get the benefit? The man who sells the cow, does he get the benefit of the slaughter? No. Does he get the benefit of the skins or horns or the bones? No. The man who buys and sells it to the slaughter house, it is that person in the urban area who gets the benefit. By this, how do you help the rural economy? How are you helping the poor even by slaughtering the cows? Therefore, this argument that we are doing it for the benefit of the poor people is fallacious. I do not want to make this a political issue. I know my friends from the Leftist parties have been championing this cause and making as if it was a political issue because in West Bengal and Kerala they have different political parties.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: In Tamil Nadu also there is a different political party. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Then it says:

"I don't want this issue to become a Communism vs. non-Communism issue", said Vinobaji in reply to my written question as to why he wished to impose his will on the Government of West Bengal and Kerala. "I am not against the Government. We are not in the Opposition, why should we be against the Government? I have nothing against Communism. All I am asking is

that enactment be made within limits laid down by the Supreme Court." Vinoba is a man of few words... One realises as one sits before him that words are so unnecessary when one talks of one's convictions. He continued: "The cow is to rural India what electricity is to urban India. The ban on cow slaughter is a secular, cultural demand."

The Supreme Court having dealt with all the arguments said:

"The cow soon became the backbone of the Indian economy as it turned agrarian and began to be considered an object of wealth and veneration. The court also found that the quality of our cattle was poor and their number large. There was a shortage of milch cows, breeding bulls and working bullocks. It realised that though the cattle stock must improve and unless cattle were a drain on the nation's cattle-feed resources, a total ban on the slaughter of all cattle would severely disrupt the trade of butchers and merchants in skins and hides. Sections of the poor would be deprived of whatever little animal protein they could afford. When it comes

to milk, the she-buffalo is preferred. The breeding bulls and working bullocks are economic animals and need no protection. An age constraint was difficult to impose and often animals were brutally maimed to get them a certificate for slaughter. Considering all this, the court concluded that (i) a total ban on the slaughter of cows of all ages, calves of cows and she-buffaloes, male and female, she-buffaloes and breeding bulls (cattle as well as buffaloes as long as they are milch and draught cattle) was reasonable and valid,

"(ii) a total ban on the slaughter of she-buffaloes or breeding bulls, or working bullocks (cattle or buffaloes) after they cease to be capable

of giving milk or breeding or working as draught animals cannot be supported as being reasonable and in public interest."

Therefore, what is the position? Beef eating is not stopped. Why are you raising a hue and cry that somebody is deprived of beef? Bullocks can be butchered, beef is available, buffalo beef is available. So, it is not that beef is not available. All that is being said that because it is not possible to make a reasonable classification, you cannot make a partial distinction like old, decrepit etc., as that would leave loopholes, the present decision has been given.

16.00 hrs.

Now only two States remain *viz.*, West Bengal and Kerala. The cows go right from Haryana to Calcutta, right from all parts of Central India to Kerala. That becomes a slaughter house. That is why these two States must fall in line with the other parts of the country. Vinobaji has been pleading with the Governments. He was reasonable enough. They said: "we will implement Article 48 in spirit". It was done in most of the States, except these two States. Now you ask the question: Why is this man threatening? Why is this moral pressure? Why should we yield to the moral pressure? I would like to ask: What was the pressure when Morarjibhai fasted for elections in Gujarat? Was that not a moral pressure? Our Government yielded to it and held elections, even in summer. People do it for elections.

There is a saying and let me conclude by saying that. The country has worshipped the *Raja*, the representative of the people and the *Rishi*. But whenever there has been a clash between a *Rishi* and a *Raja* it is the *Raja* who has suffered and not the *Rishi*. Therefore, do everything possible in the hands of the Government

or the country or the Parliament to save the life of the modern *Rishi* whom Gandhiji himself accredited as his moral successor. Therefore, save his life. If you do not do that and if he sacrifices his life, I tell you, the *shap* of this man's soul, moral soul, will fall on this Government and on the Governments of the two States.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): The question of total banning of cow slaughter has not cropped up suddenly in this House. The debate has gone on for a considerable time and I would like to be as brief as possible. There are two aspects to this question, one is religious or sentimental and the other is the economic aspect. A question, therefore, arises, what should be the correct approach to this problem? I think the Supreme Court's decision in Quresi's case (reported in AIR 58 Supreme Court at page 713) furnishes the answer.

But before I refer to this case, let me remind this House of the provisions of Articles 48 and 37. It is very necessary to stress the relevant provisions of Article 48. Since the Constitution came into force, Article 48 has been there. It reads—I read the relevant part—

"The State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds and prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle."

So, this is the specific instance given of developing animal husbandry on modern and scientific basis. One of the specific directions given is to take steps for prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves. In express words, it enjoins the States to follow this policy. I refer to Article 37. Of course, these are Directive Principles. They cannot be enforced in a court of law, though as the House knows, the opinion has

[Shri Narendra P. Nathwani]

changed from time to time regarding the construction of Directive Principles. But I do not want to go into that. Let us read Article 37:

"The provisions contained in this part—Part IV—shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the Governance of the country..

"and it shall be the duty of the State Minister to apply these principles in making laws."

Therefore, it does not lie in the mouth of any State to dispute this proposition. It is their duty. Maybe, if there are practical difficulties in enacting such a law, they can ask for time and they can try to get over these difficulties. But as the position stands, it is obligatory upon them to see that these principles are given effect to.

Now, I go to the Supreme Court case. I have not heard any single argument from the opposition side, that is to say, those who have been opposing the banning of cow slaughter, which has not been effectively and cogently dealt with and disposed of by the Supreme Court decision. After the Constitution came into force, the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and UP enacted suitable legislation to ban total slaughter of certain animals, including cows. Certain persons belonging to the Muslim community and the persons doing the business of butchers filed writ petitions and the matter came before the Supreme Court. The arguments were three-fold two of which have been trotted out here again and again in spite of this decision.

In the very beginning, the Supreme Court deals with the question of sentiment or religious aspect. As to what should be our approach to the religious and sentimental aspect, I say, the Supreme Court has itself given an answer on p. 745. It is in these terms:—

"While we agree that the constitutional question before us cannot be decided on grounds of mere sentiment, however passionate it may be, we nevertheless think that it has to be taken into consideration, though only as one of the many elements, in arriving at a judicial verdict as to the reasonableness of the restrictions sought to be placed under the three enactments."

So, the Supreme Court was concerned to see whether the restriction that was sought to be placed on butchers carrying on their business of slaughtering of animals, selling beef and other articles,—whether the total banning of cow slaughter,—had placed an unreasonable restriction, was a reasonable restriction in the interest of general public. The Individuals' fundamental rights, citizens' fundamental rights, can be deprived of only if the restriction is found to be in the public interest. The answer given was that it was a reasonable restriction on individuals' rights to carry on business in the public interest and interest of particular communities, religious people and so on.

I would like to be very brief—I merely want to sum up what the Supreme Court considered in arriving at the above decision was this. They considered the triple role that cow plays in India, it produces milk for food; it produces bulls for draught and it gives manure for agricultural purposes. This is the triple rôle which the Supreme Court considered and the arguments that were advanced by the petitioners in support of their contention were taken into consideration. The arguments were that beef forms an item of food for a large section of the people in the country and that too of very poor people. The second argument was that the continuance of unless cows and other animals would strain the scanty fodder and feed resources of the country. They also urged that the presence of a large

number of old and useless cattle had a bad effect on the quality of their breed also. These were the three arguments that were advanced. The Supreme Court also took into account, before giving their decision, the point as to whether the ban on cow slaughter could be restricted to only cows which were useful, which gave milk and which could be made use of. But they pointed out the practical difficulties involved; they gave the figures and said that, if it was tried to be restricted to only useless cows and if cows which were advanced in age and which had become useless for further economic use were to be allowed to be slaughtered, then it would leave the door wide open for premature slaughter of useful cows also.

The arguments given by the Supreme Court have been reinforced by the recent study of agrarian problems made by experts. But before referring to it let me say that at that stage, even before the Supreme Court, the counsel who appeared for the petitioners did not go to the extent of suggesting that there should be no total ban so far as the cows were concerned; he did not think it worthwhile to advance such an argument. Now, of course, we are arguing this point. Let it be argued. We have the right, the privilege, the freedom of expression. I do not attribute any motives. But this was the position in 1958.

Acharya Vinobha Bhave's fast also has not come up suddenly. As far back as 1976, he drew the attention of the Government to their failure in fulfilling their assurance and declared his intention to go on fast. At that time the Government of India gave an assurance and in pursuance of that assurance, the Central Government advised four States and the Union territory of Goa to pass a suitable legislation which was done. Now, I ask one question. I have been sitting here throughout the debate. I have not heard a single Member say or point out how the prevalence of these Acts banning total cow slaughter in

all the States of India except two has burdened or caused inconvenience to the persons whose food includes beef also. Nobody has pointed out any such difficulty.

Now, in addition to the arguments that were advanced before the Supreme Court, may I point out that, recently, one more ground, a very cogent ground, has been added as to why there should be a total ban on cow slaughter. Not only does it provide manure, but with the recent invention of gobar gas plant, a new source of energy has also been made available. The other day I was attending a Seminar in Gujarat where alternative sources of energy were being discussed, and several speakers dwelt at length on the immense possibilities of availing of this source.

Secondly, I may also point this out to the Members from West Bengal. Recently Shri Satish Chandra Das Gupta made speech at Calcutta where he has tried meet the argument, namely, that there were not enough fodder and feeding resources available for useless cows. And he has tried to meet that argument. I would only refer to a couple of sentences from his speech made on 26th February, 1979 at Calcutta. I need not try to point out Shri Satish Chandra Das Gupta's qualifications to speak on the subject. This is what he says. He calls the policy of the Chief Minister as a short-sighted one. He says there are 1.5 million acres of such type of laterite fallow land in four districts of West Bengal—he says 'I am willing to demonstrate, and I have demonstrated, that these fallow lands can be made available for getting necessary resources for fodder, etc.' and he posits out 'If this fallow is brought under cultivation and which can be done easily as demonstrated by me, a very large population of cattle will be manageable and they will not only give milk and work but will give their

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Gobar and urine which have very important organic manurial value needed for the crops.'

I am, therefore, surprised when some members repeated the same arguments which were rejected by the Supreme Court—unless they do not know the Supreme Court judgment and the present constitutional provisions, and I am not attributing any motives. They honestly feel that such a step should not be taken in their respective States. We have seen how far their arguments are sound.

Now, I am referring to Vinobaji's fast, all those steps by four States were taken, he has postponed his fast. When Again, after some time, he declared his decision to go on a fast because the remaining two States had not been proceeding in that direction. Even after that, when he waited when the representatives of the Krishi Go Seva Sangh met the Chief Ministers, certain assurances were given. One of the assurances given by the West Bengal Government was to see that the existing legislation and rules were strictly enforced because, of late, during the last 3-4 years, instead of enforcing strictly whatever provisions are there, they were being relaxed. Government had stated that they would give up the recent practice of relaxing the rule whereunder cow slaughter in individual premises was not permissible. West Bengal government had started giving such permission during the last 3 years. During the discussions the representatives of Go Seva Sangh had with the government, the Government had assured to see that they would review the position, but, unfortunately, they did not live upto the expectation and granted such permission on the night of 11th November, 1978 i.e. on the eve of Bakrid day, with the result that such a permission was granted, and that precipitated the matter because on 20th November 1979 Vinobaji announced his decision to go on a fast from 1st of January. We all know even

subsequently when approached, he postponed his fast.

To-day what is the position? Those, who are opposing the total ban on cow slaughter say it is not possible or practicable or does not seem to be justified, but they would take all possible care to enforce the existing legislation and or rules.' That is what Vinobaji and those who work for prevention of cow slaughter are told. But, what is happening? It is very unfortunate, Sir, I would only point this out to you that I have got before me Shri R. K. Patil's statement about what he saw there at Calcutta in a slaughter House. I have got a copy of it, a copy of his statement which bears the date 13th January 1979. He points out that practically the existing legislation and rules made thereunder are not enforced. According to him, and he has given the figures, if the existing rules or provisions are rigidly enforced, 90 to 95 per cent of the cows that were slaughtered would have been saved from being slaughtered, and hardly five to ten per cent of the number of cows that came to be killed would have been killed.

Even in such a situation what do we expect Vinobaji to do? Members after members have appealed to him but in the same breath at least some of them also said this. Mr. Chairman, I cannot resist the temptation of quoting their exact words. You please give a couple of minutes. I have taken down *verbatim* as to what these Honourable Members stated. I was surprised and pained to hear them say such things. Some hon. Members referred to his fast as nothing but violence in thought, "a national blackmail or as one which would only help in embittering the feelings among the communities." The people who express themselves in such a manner obviously forget that here is a person, great saint and one of the greatest living Gandhians who had served our country and our country people in many varied ways.

Even then they go to the extent of saying such things. I personally feel that these people forget the provisions of the Constitution the background of Supreme Court decision the situation as it has developed from time to time regarding enacting legislation for total banning of cow slaughter. They also forget the sacrifices that Vinobaji has made. I feel that if at all, there would be an ill-will or embitterment of feelings, it would be only because of the utterances like the one that I have referred to.

Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Members who talked in this strain to desist from such utterances and; if they are really sincere in seeing that Vinobaji does avoid his forthcoming fast, they should advise and try to persuade their respective Governments to take positive and concrete steps at least to begin with by enforcing strictly the existing provisions and by formulating a policy whereunder, total ban can be ensured if not now, at least later within a reasonable time. You can ask for giving you a little more time so that you could adjust and try to arrange things accordingly. It is only in that way that you can persuade Vinobaji to give up or at least postpone his fast.

I am concluding by saying one thing more. I have heard many vociferous voices and many full-throated cries, mine is also one though I have not got the lung power. If you really want to save the cows from being slaughtered, not on the religious basis—I am not concerned with religion as such—but if you want your economy to be based on agriculture and cow, then it is a joint responsibility. Vinobaji himself says that. It is not only the responsibility of the Government but also of the people. It won't be enough to pass the suitable legislation. But, it would throw more responsibility on the people, especially on the workers and on legislators and on the publicman in the country

to see that protection of cows is not wasted in the sense that no further steps are taken to see that if a cow becomes useless, even then, it is looked after properly by ensuring proper fodder and shelter.

Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pius Tirkey.

श्री पीयूष तिरकी (मसीपुर डार) : सभापति महोदय, गो-धन की रक्षा के लिए १० रामजी सिंह ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उससे स्वाभाविक है कि बिदवा भी पशुधन हमारे देश में है, उसकी रक्षा हो। उसका म्यूसांकन कर, व्यवहार के अनुसार उसकी रक्षा की जाए। यह सही है कि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान होने के कारण सारे पशुओं को माता का साभार दिया जाता है। हमारे देश में बहुत सी भतार् हैं। घरती माता है, गऊ माता है, गंगा मां भी है और बहुत सारी कीबें हमारे यहां धर्म के साथ जुड़ी हुई हैं। इसलिए स्वाभाविक ही है कि गऊ हमारे देश की बहुत बड़ी जन संख्या का आर्क्षिक करती है। गऊ की रक्षा का एक बहुत ही वादल इश्यु है। स्वाभाविक रूप से, धार्मिक रूप से हर देशान यह सोचना शुरू कर देता है कि यह होना चाहिए। किन्तु इस के दो पहलू हैं। हमारे यहां बहुत से जीव जन्तु हैं। गाय के अलावा भी जीव-जन्तु हैं। वे भी अपनी-अपनी जगह पर हितकारी हैं। बहुत सारी जगहों में हमारे देश की जनसंख्या का खान-पान, बोल-बाल, रहन-सहन, आचार-व्यवहार भिन्न भिन्न है। हमारा देश एक महाविश्व है। पहाड़ी भूखण्डों में रहने वाले कुछ दूधरे ही भोजन और वस्त्र की वरकार करते हैं। अगर उनका भोजन और वस्त्र दिल्ली में रहने वालों को दे दिया जाए तो वह उनके लिए असह्य हो सकता है। इसलिए खान-पान और रहन-सहन में हमारे यहां भिन्नता है। -स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से भी हर जगह में भिन्नता है, एकरूपता नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में जब इतनी भिन्नता है, किसी का कुछ खान-पान है, किसी का कुछ तो विनोबा जी ने जो अपनी ओर से सारे देश के सामने यह आमरण अनशन करने का जो प्रश्न रख दिया है वह हम सब के लिए बहुत दुःखदायी है।

गाय को गांभों में स्लोटर करने के लिए कोई नहीं पासता है। उसको तो लोप इसलिए पासते हैं कि उससे अधिक से अधिक लाभ उठाया जाए। किसान या कोई भी व्यक्ति जो भी जीव-जन्तु का पालन-पोषण करता है वह किसी सहायता के कहने से नहीं करता है। हमारे देश का जो भी व्यक्ति पशु रखता है वह अपनी जरूरत के लिए रखता है। सब ओर सब भी अपनी

[श्री वीष्णु तिरकी]

जकरत के लिए ही रखता है। यदि हम यह कह दें कि जो श्री हिन्दुस्तानी भ्रमण को बोलता है और वह गाय का दूध पीना चाहता है तो वह गाय को पास कर उसका दूध पी सकता है, तो जो हमारे गहर-वासी हैं उनको तो गाय का दूध पीना कठिन होगा। क्योंकि उनको पास गाय पालने के लिए जगह नहीं है, चरगाह नहीं है।

गाय का धारर भिन्न भिन्न जाति के लोग करत हैं। यह जो कहा जा रहा है कि माइनोरिटी के लोग तो भक्षक हैं, वे गाय के स्लोटर के घस में हैं, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। वे लोग भी गाय और अन्य जानवरों के भक्षक हैं। भन्तर इतना ही है कि जब तक उनकी दरकार होती है तब तक रखते हैं, उसके बाद बेच देते हैं। बड़े बड़े की बात है कि पंजाब से गाय बिकी के लिए परिश्रम बंगाल में जाती हैं। वे बेचने वाले कौन हैं? क्या वे लोग जो गाय को माता समझते हैं यह नहीं जानते हैं कि वह स्लोटर के लिट्ट जा रही है? मैं तो कहता हूँ कि यदि हम अपने अपने घर का ठीक ठीक से पालन करें तो इस किसम के भ्राइन बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। गाय की रखा धाप एकदम बनाकर नहीं कर सकते हैं, एक नहीं दम धाप बना में इस तरह से उसकी रखा नहीं हो सकती है। शौचिक रूप से दिवायों के लिए धाप कहें कि श्री माता की रखा होनी चाहिये धार्मिक का धाप हुआला दें तो इस तरह से गाय की रखा नहीं हो सकती है।

आपने देश में बहुत सी जगहों पर देखा होगा कि गावों को रखने वाला कोई नहीं है, उनको खिलाने वाला कोई नहीं है बहुत सी गावों बेचारी धापकोइधर उधर घूमती मिल जाएंगी बहुत सी ऐसी भी हैं जो कृषि को धारो बढ़ाने में बाधा उत्पन्न कर रही है। चूंकि उनका रखने वाला कोई नहीं होता है इस वास्ते वह दूसरे के खेतों पर धावा बोल देती है और बहुत सी फसल का नाश कर देती हैं।

आज धाप वैधों कि इस तरह की गावों जिनकी कोई उपयोगिता नहीं है संख्या कितनी है। हमें आश्चर्य हुए सीस बरस हो चुके हैं। बहुत बड़ी तादाय में इस तरह की गावें धापको इधर उधर चरती हुई मिल जाएंगी।

आज धाचार्य विनोबा भावे की बात की जाती है। आज अधानक कौन की परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि उनको धारमरण धनदान करने की शोषणा करती पड़ी है। एमरजेंसी जब लागू की गई थी तब उन्होंने कहा था कि यह अनुशासन पर्यन्त बुद्धा है। जितने भी उस समय काल कानून बनाये गये वे उन सबका समर्थन उन्होंने किया था उस समय भी तो यह दम उतना ही जटिल था जितना आज इसको समझा जा रहा है। भ्रष्टा होता तब वह यह निर्णय करते लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया। धायव इसलिए नहीं किया कि इन्दिरा जी उनको प्यारी थीं। अब जनता सरकार अब उनको सजा देने की कोष्टा कर रही है और स्पेशल कोर्ट-बिल लाई है वे समझता हूँ कि यह भी उनके बुद्ध का धार धारमण धनदान रखने का एक कारण हो सकता है।

जो भी पशु है अगर मनुष्य उसको पालता है, तो अपने फायदे के लिए पालता है चूंकि उसकी उप-योगिता उसके लिए होती है इस वास्ते वह उसको पालता पोसता है। वह कभी दुधार गाय को बेचता नहीं है। लेकिन अब वह उसके लिए बोझा बन जाती है तभी वह उसको बेचता है। यदि सरकार के पास हिम्मत है तो वह बेकार गाय बैल उस से लेकर उसको पैसा दे दे ताकि वह भ्रष्टा जोतने वाला बैल या भ्रष्टा दूध देने वाली गाय के जरूरी काम चला सके। कोई भी उस तरह की गाय बैल को पाले पोसे हमें कोई आपाति नहीं है लेकिन जिस पर वह बोझा है जो कृषक है जो गरीब किसान हैं जिसके पास अपने धार अपने बाल बच्चों को पालने के लिए पैसा नहीं होता है अपना खर्च चला नहीं सकता है जिस में उसको रखने की गानित नहीं है उस पर अगर धाप यह बोझा भी लाव देते हैं तो उसके लिए यह बड़ी भारी मूसीबत सिद्ध होगी और इससे लाभ के बदले हानि प्यारा होती और लोग बहुत प्यारा इसका बर्तन फील करेंगे। सरकार उनके लिए व्यवस्था करे जो बेकार हो गए हैं जो कृषि कार्यों के लिए उपयोगी नहीं रह गए हैं उनको सरकार से ले धार बचसे में दूसरे दे दे तो किसी को कोई आपाति नहीं हो सकती है। कृषक बेचेगा तो वे स्लाटर हाउसिस में जाएंगी ही धार इसको कोई रोक नहीं सकता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have already taken one hour and five minutes. The time extended for this was about one hour and forty minutes or so. Now only 35 minutes are left. Within this time, the Minister has to reply and the mover will also speak. The time has already been extended; only thirty-five minutes are left. The Minister has to intervene and the mover has also to reply.

श्री सूचबेन प्रसाद वर्मा (बतारा) : समापति महोदय यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मसला है इस में हम लोगों की कुछ कहने की श्रष्टा होती है इसलिए धाप धोडा टाइम बढ़ा कर लोगों की बोलने का मौक़ा दीजिए।

समापति महोदय : धापका क्षिप है, धाप उनसे पूछिए।

The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there have been no two opinions in the House regarding the importance of cow. All the speakers from this side or that side and hon. Members from different

States, though having different views on the subject under discussion, have emphasised the importance of cow.

There has, however, been some differences in approach to this question. While some hon. Members stated that there should be total ban on cow slaughter and also on the progeny of cow, the other hon. friends stressed that there may be a ban on slaughter of useful cows, useful progeny of the cow, there should not be a total ban on the cow slaughter. These are the two main views given from both sides. Some hon. Members have advanced the arguments basing it on religious sentiments, historical aspects, as also on economic aspects; while some of the other hon. Members have mentioned about the economic aspects of the problem only for which reason, total ban on cow slaughter is not proper.

When we look into the history of this question, it arose mainly during the Second World War. When there were a large number of Allied forces present in India, there was a rampant slaughter of animals in the country. It became a matter of worry and concern that in this manner, useful cows and even useful calves were being slaughtered. So, under the Defence of India Rules, some provisions were made under which cattle below three years of age could not be slaughtered; male cattle between three and ten years of age which were being used or were likely to be used as work cattle could not be slaughtered. Cows between three and ten years of age which were capable of producing milk, other than the cows which were unsuitable for bearing offsprings, and all cows which were pregnant or were in milk could not be slaughtered. This ban was imposed under the Defence of India Rules, in the late 40s. On 30th September, 1946, after the expiry of the powers under the Defence of India Rules, it was again considered and decided that somehow in areas where the ban had been imposed, it should be continued. So, the Government asked the State Gov-

ernments to consider the feasibility of introducing legislation for continuing the restriction imposed during the War. In November, 1947, the question was raised on the floor of the legislature and an expert Committee was formed to go into this matter. This Expert Committee, which was called the Cattle Preservation and Development Committee made certain recommendations in 1948. This has been referred to in the Resolution also. The main recommendations were: (i) the slaughter of all useful cattle should be immediately prohibited; (ii) unlicensed and unauthorised slaughter of cattle should be immediately prohibited; and made a cognisable offence under the law; (iii) Slaughter of cattle should be prohibited totally as early as possible; (iv) Necessary arrangements on the lines indicated should be made for the maintenance and care of serviceable and unproductive cattle; (v) Gowshala cess such as 'Laga', 'Biti', 'Katauti' and 'Dharamada' should be legalised; (vi) An additional cess should be levied for raising funds required for establishing Go-Sadans etc. and collected through the existing collection machinery.

These were the main recommendations. Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Committee, but in the meantime the Constitution of India was also promulgated, and this matter was taken up in Article 48. At that time, in 1949, the Minister of Agriculture informed the Constituent Assembly about the past recommendations and announced that the Government had accepted its recommendations so far as they related to prohibiting of slaughter of all useful cattle, because the recommendation was that the slaughter of useful cattle should be immediately prohibited. So, this was mentioned by the Minister of Agriculture in March 1949 before the Constituent Assembly.

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

With regard to the recommendations of the Committee for legislative measures, Government of India were of the opinion that this was a matter which primarily concerned the State Governments, as even at that time, the power of legislation in regard to such matters was vested in the provincial Governments. Nevertheless, Government of India prepared a Model Bill on the lines of the recommendations of this Committee and circulated the same to the provincial Governments for their guidance and enactment of suitable legislation.

The reactions of the State Governments were varied to that Model Bill also. Some States passed some legislation. Some did not do that. Then the Government of India felt that some State Governments were under the impression that the spirit of the Constitution was to stop the slaughter of cattle completely. Government of India accordingly addressed the State Governments on the subject in December 1950 clarifying the legal and economic aspects. Drawing the attention of the State Governments to Article 48 of the Constitution, Government of India wrote:

"It is clear from the above article that what is really intended is not a total prohibition of all cattle slaughter but prohibition of slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle only. The directive is thus subordinate, and in a sense, ancillary to two important provisions in the Article, viz., (a) Preserving and improving the breeds of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle; and (b) Prohibiting the slaughter of the above. Milch and draught cattle would cover only cattle capable of giving milk or of being employed for draught purposes or in other words 'useful' cattle. A total ban on the slaughter of all cattle is thus not an obligation imposed on the States by the Constitution.

Regarding the economic aspect of

the matter, a complete ban on the slaughter of cattle would appear to be wasteful. If enforced, it is bound to lead to a lower standard of cattle life and breeding in the country. The enormous expenditure on the maintenance of a large number of unproductive cattle makes it impossible to provide that care and nourishment to productive cattle which is essential for improving their milk capacity and traction power. The result is that even the productive cattle which are already small in number, will gradually deteriorate and cease to be productive. From the Expert point of view also, the problem has considerable significance. Hides from slaughtered cattle are much superior to hides from felled cattle and fetch a higher price. In the absence of slaughter, the best type of hide which fetches good price in the export markets would no longer be available. A total ban on slaughter is thus detrimental to the export trade and works against the interests of tanning industry in the country."

So, this was a letter written in December 1950. Thereafter, the Government of India made efforts to set up goshala, etc., because in some legislation, it was provided that there should be goshalas, etc. But that did not work very well; and ultimately it was found that it was not possible. It was a great financial burden on the States' as well as the Central exchequer. Then this matter went to the Supreme Court. Many of my friends had referred to that judgment of 1958, that is, Mohd. Hanif Quareshi and others v/s. State of Bihar and others. The Article 48 was interpreted by the Supreme Court in this manner. There are three aspects:

- (a) "That a total ban on the slaughter of cows of all ages and calves of cows and calves of she-buffaloes, male and female,

is quite reasonable and is in consonance with the Directive Principles as laid down in Article 48;

- (b) That a total ban on the slaughter of she-buffaloes or breeding bulls or working bullocks, as long as they are capable of being used as milch or draught cattle, is also reasonable and valid; and—for the purpose of this resolution, we are not concerned with this observation;
- (c) "That a total ban on the slaughter of she-buffaloes, bulls and bullocks after they cease to be capable of yielding milk or of breeding or working as draught animals cannot be supported and reasonable in the interest of the general public and is invalid."

This is the finding. According to this finding, slaughter of cows was totally banned. Slaughter of progeny of the cow, that is, calves of the cow and bulls and bullocks, as long as they are useful, also was banned. But, according to (c) it was mentioned that "bulls and bullocks after they cease to be capable of yielding milk or of breeding or working as draught animals—they could be slaughtered. So, this is the interpretation of the Supreme Court on Article 48 of the Constitution. The position is very clear. Under Article 48, a provision has been made in the Constitution. We are bound by that provision. That provision has been interpreted by the highest legal authority, that is the Supreme Court, in a judgment. It has not been, later on, in any way, revised or reconsidered. That is also binding. So far as the position of the Government is concerned we are bound by the provision of the Constitution and also by the finding of the Supreme Court. So, my position, as Minister of this Department, is that according to Article 48, it has been provided that cows and calves and cow progeny cannot be slaughtered, but the bulls and bullocks after they

cease to be useful, could be slaughtered. This is the interpretation of the Article 48. Buffaloes are also useful as we get milk from them; calves of the buffaloes are also useful because they are also used for draught and progeny purposes; and that is why, the Supreme Court has, in part (b) mentioned that there is a prohibition of slaughtering those animals because they are useful.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): If the whole thing is to be seen in the proper perspective, if the buffalo is yielding and is of use, if the goat is yielding and is of use and if the chicken is yielding and is of use, how do you differentiate between God's creation? As he was mentioning as Minister for Agriculture, he has got certain views and responsibilities. Like that, why not the Kerala Government has certain views according to the popular will of the Kerala people? The Kerala people are of the unanimous view that there should be no ban on cow slaughter.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: So far as my position is concerned. I am bound by the Constitution; and I am also bound by the judgment of the Supreme Court. I do not give any interpretation of my own to this; I only go by the interpretation given by the Supreme Court. That is the position. In view of these observations, I do not want to add anything more. I had meetings with the Governments of West Bengal and Kerala and I had discussion with the previous Chief Minister of Kerala also. I will discuss the matter with Shri Jyoti Boshu even in the present context, because a lot of things have been discussed in this House and many developments have taken place. We also visited Paunar recently. Mr. Stephen was also to accompany us; for certain reasons he was not able to go with us. So the leaders of various political parties in Parliament and some of the ministers also went and had discussions with Vinobaji. We are even

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now having some follow up of these discussions and we are trying to give our views to the two governments. That is all I have to say on this.

श्री० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय मैं माननीय सदस्यों का बहुत आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने विचार इस संवेदनशील और एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर बहुत संयत ढंग से रखे। मैंने पहले ही निवेदन किया था कि गाय के प्रश्न को जब हम एक धार्मिक और साम्प्रदायिक प्रश्न से जोड़ देते हैं तो वह सचमुच में विवादास्पद बन जाता है लेकिन जब उस पर हम धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से विचार करते हैं तो सारा विवाद समाप्त हो जाता है। यही कारण है कि भारतीय संविधान के निर्माताओं ने जब धारा 48 और 37 का प्रावधान किया था तो हमारे मिन चन्द्रप्पन साहब को मानना चाहिये कि वह सर्वसम्मति से फैसला किया गया था कि गोहत्या बन्द होनी चाहिये। डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपलस ग्राफ स्टेट पालिसी ज्यादा इम्पोर्टेंट हैं बनिस्वत फण्डामेंटल राइट्स के—यह हमने देखा है। इसलिए इसके पीछे धार्मिक कारण था। मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। लेकिन जब हमारे मिन कहते हैं कि यह केवल साम्प्रदायिक है... (अध्यापन)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Two Chief Ministers are going to see Vinoba Bhave; he should be persuaded.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: No single political party including Janata Party is favouring ban on cow slaughter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On behalf of the Congress (I) party, we are for a total ban on cow slaughter; I say this on behalf of my party.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Let his leader say this.

श्री० रामजी सिंह : जार्ज साहब, आप कितना सुन्दर बोले। मैं तो कुछ नहीं बोला ?

(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: When he is speaking on behalf of his party and the Leader of the Opposition is there, and he is silent, he is accepting it; why do you compel him to say something?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: It is a discrimination based on sex; bullocks can be killed, not cows.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Gandhiji was against a total ban.

DR. RAMJI SINGH: I will reply to you.

गांधी जी पर मैं बात में कहूँगा। यह एक रिपोर्ट है।

Report of the Committee on the Prevention of slaughter of cattle in India, 1955, recommendation No. 1 under item: preventing killing of cows particularly in the cities of Calcutta and Bombay even when they had gone temporarily dry. The recommendation says:

"Wholesale removal of milch cattle from the cities and the replacement of city produced milk by milk produced by animals kept in the natural surroundings in rural areas is the only permanent method of solving the problem of prevention of slaughter of milch animals."

यह रिपोर्ट इस समय की बनाई हुई नहीं है। टेक्निकल लोगों के द्वारा अनुशंसा की गई है कि गोवध बन्द होना चाहिये। समापति महोदय, इस के बाद इस एक्सपर्ट कमेटी की रिफरेंस भी है—

Report of the Special Committee on Preserving High-Yielding Cattle-Recommendation: 1

"In order to prevent the depletion of stock of good quality cattle from breeding tracts through unrestricted removal of a large number of high-yielding milch cattle to areas outside the States, the States concerned should undertake legislation for the registration of milch cattle and for controlling their removal outside the State."

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह तीसरी रिपोर्ट भी देखिए और इसकी अनुशंसा भी सुनें—

Report of the Cattle Preservation and Development Committee:

"This Committee is of opinion that slaughter of cattle is not desirable in India under any circumstances whatsoever, and that its prohibition shall be enforced by law. The prosperity of India to a very large extent depends on her cattle and the soul of the country

can feel satisfied only if cattle slaughter is banned completely and simultaneous steps are taken to improve the cattle..."

समापति सहोदय यह रिपोर्ट बोर्ड आफ नेशनल कमीशन फॉर एग्रीकल्चर की है जो कि अभी की है। इस रिपोर्ट के वेक्टर में बताया गया है कि—

Maximum area of land which can be cultivated by a pair of bullocks will not only depend on work efficiency of bullocks

उसके बाद बताया गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो कृषि है, अभी भी तीस साल के बाद 67 परसेंट कृषि मैलों से होती है। बैल घाता है गाय से। इसलिए गाय को नष्ट करना हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों के साथ, कृषि के साथ बिलबाड़ होगा। इसलिए सिक्ख फादर इमर प्लान का जो ड्राफ्ट है, उसके गुरु के बैक्टर घाटमें लिखा है—

Chapter VIII Draft Sixth Five Year Plan—

"Livestock production practices in India have been found to be not only labour intensive but also labour distributive and rural in nature."

तो कृषक इंडस्ट्रीज को बल्य करने के लिए ये सारी बातें हैं। यह जो

Indian Livestock Census 1966—1st line:

"Unlike the western countries where cattle are kept for milk and meat, in India they are maintained for milk and draught power.

They are also the source of a large portion of the manure used by the farmers."

इसलिए यह कहना कि इसके पीछे आर्थिक कारण है, उसमें देखा सकता है कि उन लोगों ने इन रिपोर्टों को नहीं देखा है जो कि बर्बाद से निकली हुई है।

समापति सहोदय, मैं अपने भाषण में पुनरावृत्ति नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। गांव से हमें दूध मिलता है, बैल मिलते हैं। जब गांव सूख जाती है तो उसका मल-मूत्र भी उपयोग में आता है, उससे जान होता है। उससे हीन मैयोर मिलते हैं। आर्टिफिशियल मैयोर से हिन्दुस्तान की घरती बरान होगी। आप हिन्दुस्तान की घरती का मुकाबला अमेरिका और रूस की घरती से नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैंने पहले भी कहा था जो कि सायल का, कारेस्ट एच सीटल का इकोनॉमिकल संजक है। एक घरते का आपस में सम्बन्ध है। इस घरते में गुरा संजक बैक सकते

हैं। वहाँ तक ब्रह्मात्मिक सवाल है, इसको करने के सिवाय दूसरा कोई उपाय नहीं है। संविधान की धारा 48 और 35 में स्पष्ट कर्तव्य किया गया है कि इस को सचमुच में लागू करना चाहिए। सरकार के ध्यान में भी मैं जाना चाहता हूँ जो कि उसने धार्यासन दिया है—

5th January 1967, assurance is there by the Government of India on the floor of Parliament.

On 12th March, Shri Jagjivan Ram, the then Agriculture Minister gave an assurance.

On 13th September, 1976 Shri Om Mehta gave similar assurance.

ये सब धार्यासन है। किसी प्रायत का रेकॉर्ड देने से हमारे माननीय सदस्य यह सोचें और देखें कि मैं क्यों इसकी यांग कर रहा हूँ। स्थिति क्या रही है इस को भी आप देखें प्रकबर और औरजेंब के मुसलमानी पीरियड में जो बध पर रोक लगी हुई थी। काश्मीर में अस्सी प्रतिशत मुसलमान हैं। वहाँ पर इसको खिलाफ लेख अबहुल्का ने कानून बना रखा है जिस के सहित ऐसा करने वालों को दस बरस की सजा होती है केरल के बिना—(इंटर-प्रांज गांधी भी ने क्या कहा था उसको भी आप को मैं बताया हूँ...

17.00 hrs.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Gandhiji said, "The Hindu religion prohibits cow slaughter for the Hindus; not for the world. The religious prohibition comes from within. Any imposition from without means compulsion." (Interruptions).

डा० रावजी सिंह: यह आज का सवाल नहीं है नए सेनानियों को आप छोड़ दें। पुराने जो स्वातंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानी थे वह जानते हैं कि खिलाफत मूवमेंट के समय हिन्दू मुसलमानों की जो एकता हुई थी वह गौबध बन्धी पर हुई थी। मेरे पास यह केरल के बिनाप का कोटेशन है (इंटरप्रांज)। मैंने आपके सामने आर्थिक दृष्टि से इस पर अपने विचार रखे हैं। गांधी जी-बीजिन्सवाल के पक्ष में थे या नहीं, इसके सम्बन्ध में भी मेरे पास उनका यह स्टेटमेंट है जो बार पक्ष का है। मैं सारा नहीं पढ़ूंगा क्योंकि समय नहीं है। लेकिन गांधी जी इसमें कहते हैं:

Gandhiji says,

"I have received letters from the cow protection societies in Mysore protesting against my letter to the Mysore Cow Protection Committee appointed by the State. My letter was in answer to a large questionnaire issued by that committee. Ex-

[डा० राजजी सिंह]

tracts from the letter published in the Madras press led to the cow protection societies to think that I was totally against legal prohibition of cow slaughter under any circumstances whatsoever. I was surprised to receive this letter and I wondered whether in a moment of forgetfulness I had said that there should never be any legislation against cow slaughter. I therefore asked for a copy of my letter from the cow protection society which they have finally sent. As the letter represents my considered opinion and has been given some importance by the committee and has caused misunderstandings among the public of Mysore I reproduce the whole letter below... (Interruptions).

जो यह कह रहे हैं कि गांधी जी इसके विरुद्ध थे वह गलत बात है।

मैं साम्प्रदायिक सवाल को उठाना नहीं चाहता था इसलिए मैंने आर्थिक प्रश्न आपके सामने रखा है और गांधी जी को कोट किया है। गांधी जी ने स्पष्ट कहा है कि वह इसके अगेन्स्ट नहीं थे, सैजिस्लेशन के विरुद्ध नहीं थे। और गांधी जी क्या भाव कहते हैं ठीक है। विनोबा जी को कुछ कहें, लेकिन भाव जो जयप्रकाश नारायण हैं, वह किसी से कम सेक्युलर नहीं हैं जो कि सो कास्ट सेक्युलर हैं। लेकिन जय प्रकाश नारायण ने लोगों को कहा है, अयोध्या के और सारे देश को छत लिखा है कि गोवध बन्द होना चाहिये। बोट की बर्षा कीजिए, सेक्युलरिज्म की बर्षा नहीं होनी चाहिये।

जय प्रकाश बाबू का सैटर है :-

"Dear Jyoti Basu,

You may have learnt from the newspapers about Acharya Vinoba Bhave's announcement to go on a fast which, in his age, is almost a complete fast, in support of a ban on cow slaughter, in accordance with the interpretation given by the Supreme Court. In this connection, I wrote to you a letter on May 30th, (copy enclosed), in which I had explained this position. Subsequently, when you were good enough to pay a visit to me at Patna, I understood you to say that

the interpretation given by the Supreme Court was reasonable and that there should be no difficulty in giving effect to it."

तो गांधी जी साम्प्रदायिक हैं, कोमुनल हैं, जय प्रकाश जी कोमुनल हैं, विनोबा जी कोमुनल हैं और सेक्युलरिज्म का सबसे बड़ा सरताज हमारे भाप हो ?

इसलिए भाव में कुछ विशेष नहीं कहना चाहता कोमुनल राइट की मैंने 15 वरस की सारी रिपोर्ट को देखा है और वहां भी जलोज में यह रिकमेंड किया है कि हिन्दु-मुस्लिम टेंशन का एक प्रमुख कारण कभी-कभी गो-हत्या के साथ हो जाता है। अगर गोहत्या बन्द कर दी जाये तो हिन्दु-मुस्लिम का सीहान्द बढ़ जायेगा। इसलिए चाहे वह हिन्दु-मुसलमान को प्रेम का हो गोवध बन्दी जरूरी है। कुरानसारीफ में गो-हत्या के लिये प्रीगलीगेटरी नहीं कहा गया, एक जगह भी बाइबल में नहीं कहा गया, इसलिए इसको साम्प्रदायिक बात कहना गलत है।

श्रीलंका हिन्दु राष्ट्र नहीं है, लेकिन श्रीलंका ने गाय वध को बन्द किया है। इसलिए हम तो भारतीय गांधी जी के इस भावण से बहुत आश्वस्त हैं कि उनके सामने तो संविधान की धारा है। संविधान का जो प्रावध नहीं करता है, वह भारतवर्ष की संसद में रहने का प्राधिकारी नहीं है। तो संविधान की धारा का वह प्रावध करते और हिन्दुस्तान की जो सबसे सर्वोच्च न्याय-पालिका है, उनके इंटरप्रेशन को मानते हैं। इससे अधिक हमारे संकल्प में कुछ नहीं है और इसीलिए वह इसको स्वीकार कर लें तो हम समझते हैं कि उनको कोई कष्ट नहीं होगा।

एक बात मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कैसे कहें, क्योंकि हमारा फीडरल स्ट्रक्चर है ? वैसे बंगाल सरकार को हम कैसे कहेंगे ? हम उनसे कह सकते हैं, अगर चाहे तो थोड़ा सा उसमें सुधार कर लें :-

In the Resolution, after the words "This House directs the Government," insert the words "to advise the States of West Bengal and Kerala"

हम उनकी कठिनाई को समझते हैं और वैसे बंगाल या केरल की सरकार से हम कोई कम्पेटेन नहीं करना चाहते हैं। हम उनसे रिक्वेस्ट करेंगे। सचन हमारी सरकार को एक प्रावधान देता है और उनके सामने एक मैनडेट देता है। इसी को वह कहे हैं। इसी को करेंगे, लेकिन जो सचन की ओर से कहेंगे, वैसे हमारे विरोधी बल के सेबन्दी और प्रचार देना की स्पीकन में कम कहा कि सरकार को हम इन्फोर्मेट कर रहे हैं, स्वीकार को कहा कि आरथेष्ट कर रहे हैं, तो प्रावध की वह सर्वोच्च राजासदकार से अनुरोध कर रहे हैं कि वह राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध करें। आपके समझन होता चाहिये, कृपया भी बात है कि वैसे बंगाल सर्वेन्सेंट ने पुराने सुचना दी है कि वह स्पुसिफिकल एक्ट को दूसरी कगह भी लागू करेंगे।

इस लिए हम समझते हैं कि जब संविधान, सर्वोच्च न्यायपालिका और जनता की इस सर्वोच्च सभा का स्वर मिल जाएगा, तो वह काम जो दस बीस वर्षों में होना होगा, वह दस बीस दिनों में हो जाएगा। मुझे विश्वास है कि मेरे संबोधन को सरकार मान लेगी, और उसके बाद उसे इस संकल्प को स्वीकार करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी। हम केरल और वेस्ट बंगाल की सरकार से कोई संबंध नहीं चाहते हैं। केरल और वेस्ट बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री विनोबा जी के पास जा रहे हैं। इन मंत्रियों के साथ मैं अपने माननीय मित्रों से प्रार्थना करना कि वे इस संकल्प को निविधन रूप से मान लें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one amendment by Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav to this Resolution. I find he is absent. So, I will put it to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the main Resolution by Dr. Ramji Singh.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Since he has mentioned about some amendment, I want to say something on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no amendment, excepting one by Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangbad): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Rule 345 reads:

"Notice of an amendment to a motion shall be given one day before the day on which the motion is to be considered, unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved without such notice."

Now you, as Chairman, have got the powers of the Speaker. Anyone in the Chair has got the power of the Speaker. Apart from that, see the wording of the rule "one day before the day on which the motion is to be considered".

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your contention?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I have given notice of an amendment. I gave notice 14 days ago.

MR CHAIRMAN: It is not here.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It is not my fault.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is only one amendment, by Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I am sure the House would agree to my amendment...

MR. CHAIRMAN: My information is that the hon. Speaker has already rejected one amendment on these lines. That amendment was not allowed by the Speaker. So, I am not allowing this amendment also.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, Government can move an amendment at any time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule? No, I am not allowing it.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The Mover of the Resolution in the course of his speech referred to one amendment. I want to refer to it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): In the course of a debate, if an amendment is moved, it is allowed by the Chair:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: There should be sufficient notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kamath, the difficulty is that sufficient notice is not given. But if the hon. Minister is moving it, if it is the pleasure of the House, it can be permitted.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It has happened many times. In this very session there was a Private Members' Resolution on the land army and there was an amendment of this kind, proposed and accepted, and the Chair allowed it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, on a point order. Rule 345 is quite clear. It says:

"Notice of an amendment to a motion shall be given one day before the day on which the motion is to be considered, unless the speaker allows the amendment to be moved without such notice"

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): He has not allowed it in this case.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Here what is the whole procedure? There should be adequate notice so that we all know. But in case the notice is short, it is procedural. But if the House agrees and if the mover moves an amendment. (*Interruptions*). Here is a question only of procedural part. The Speaker has the power to condone the period and allow.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He has rejected it already. There is no amendment as of now. The moment the Speaker rejects it, there is no amendment.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The amendment of Dr. Ramji Singh now referred to has not been considered and rejected by the Speaker.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It has been considered and rejected by the Speaker.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If we accept this amendment, then other amendments have to be accepted. There should not be any discrimination between this and the others. If we accept this, we have to accept the other amendments also. That is the difficulty.

DR. RAMJI SINGH: It depends upon the pleasure of the House, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since one amendment has already been rejected by the hon. Speaker, I don't think there is any substance in accepting this. So, I am not allowing this amendment.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Whose amendment was rejected? Was it Mr. Kamath's amendment?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not Mr. Kamath's, Shri R. D. Gattani's amendment.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: What happened to Mr. Kamath's amendment?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kamath's amendment is not there at all. I do not know. Nothing is before me.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I gave notice of it a fortnight ago.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But it is not before me.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I do not know why it is not admitted.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: His amendment is exactly on the same lines.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But that amendment is not here.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, this being a State subject, under the Constitution we won't be able to enforce this Resolution, so we cannot support the passing of this Resolution. Under the Constitution it cannot be done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot support it?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We cannot support it. Under the Constitution, it is a State subject and we cannot enforce it on the State Governments.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The Government has taken a very correct attitude.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He says that the Government cannot support this Resolution.

The question is:

"This House directs the Government to ensure total ban on the slaughter of cows of all ages and calves in consonance with the Directive Principles laid down in Article 48 of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court as well as necessitated by strong economic considerations based on the recommendations of the Cattle Preservation and Development Committee and the reported fast by Acharya Vinoba Bhave from 21 April, 1979."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 14

17.26 hrs.

AYES

Amin Prof. R. K.
Argal, Shri Chhabiram
Balak Ram, Shri
Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar
Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur
Dasgupta, Shri K. N.
Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna

Dhurve, Shri Shyamal
Dutt, Shri Ashoke Krishna
Gawai, Shri D. G.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
Krishan Kant, Shri
Mahale, Shri Hari Shankar
Malthotra, Shri Vajay Kumar
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
Mritunjay Prasad, Shri
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain
Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
Pradhan, Shri Gananath
Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
Raghavji, Shri
Ramji Singh, Dr.
Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo
Samantasinha, Shri Padmacharan
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Satapathy, Shri Devendra
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Shastri, Shri Y. P.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Suman, Shri Surendra Jha
Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
NOES

Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan
*Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad
Faziur Rahman, Shri
Kolar, Shri Rajshekhar
Mahata, Shri C. R.
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Saha, Shri A. K.
Tirkey, Shri Pius

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction, the result of the division is: Ayes—42; Noes—8.

The motion was adopted.

17.26 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: PROCEDURE FOLLOWED REGARDING PROMOTION OF A JUDGE.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up the next Resolution. Shri Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to move the resolution which stands in the name of Mr. Veerabhadrapa and under his authorisation, as permitted by the Speaker, I move:—

“Having considered the statement made by Shri Shanti Bhushan, Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs on the floor of the House on 6th March, 1979 on the circumstances under which the promotion of Shri O. N. Vohra took place after the pronouncement of judgment in ‘Kissa Kursi Ka’ case.

This House records its displeasure over the procedure adopted in connection with the said matter.”

This resolution arises out of a statement made by the Law Minister in this House spelling out the circumstances under which Shri O. N. Vohra, the sessions judge, was promoted as a High Court Judge, the timely promotion at the conclusion of the trial of the ‘Kissa Kursi Ka’ case.....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

It is unconstitutional. (Interruptions).

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Any resolution can be passed here.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: To my mind, it is unconstitutional and it cannot be discussed

SHRI K. S. RAJAN: As if the earlier resolution was constitutional.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let me first read out the resolution which has been moved by Shri Stephen, the Leader of the Opposition.

It reads:

“Having considered the statement made by Shri Shanti Bhushan, Minister of Law Justice and Company Affairs on the floor of the House on 6th March, 1979 on the circumstances under which the promotion of Shri O. N. Vohra took place after the pronouncement of judgment in ‘Kissa Kursi Ka’ case. This House records its displeasure over the procedure adopted in connection with the said matter.”

Let me read article 241. It says: says:

“(1) ‘Parliament may by law constitute a High Court for a Union territory or declare any court in such territory to be a High Court for all or any of the purposes of this Constitution.

(2) The provision of Chapter V of Part VI shall apply in relation to every High Court referred to in clause (1) as they apply in relation to a High Court referred to in article 214 subject to such modifica-

*The following Members also recorded their Votes:

AYES Sarvashri R.L.F. Verma, Dharm Singh Bhai Patel, Motibhai R. Chudhary Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Narendra Singh, Madan Lal Shukla, B. P. Mandal, Rejendra Kumar Sharma, Shri Gev. M. Avari, Shri Krishna Singh and Ram Prasad Deshmukh.

NOES: Sarvashri Ram Awadhesh Singh, C. K. Chandrapan, K. A. Rajan Jadunath Kisku, Begun Sambrai K. P. Unni Krishnan, Shrimati Rashida Haque Chaudhary, Shri A. C. George.

cations or exceptions as Parliament may by law provide."

Now, article 217 says:

"(1) Every judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State, and, in the case of appointment of a Judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court, and shall hold office, in the case of an additional or acting Judge, as provided in article 224, and in any other case, until he attains the age of sixty-two years."

"Provided that

a Judge may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President resign his office...." and so on and so forth.

There is a procedure laid down in the Constitution in article 217. This procedure—as laid down in articles 217 and 241—has been fully followed and has been explained by Mr. Shanti Bhushan.

Now, if you see the Rules of Procedure, Rule 352 says:

"A member while speaking shall not—

(i) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending;

(ii) make a personal charge against a member;

(iii) use offensive expressions about the conduct or proceedings of Parliament or any State Legislature;

(iv) reflect on any determination of the House except on a motion for rescinding it.."

The next one is very important.

"(v) reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless

the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms;"

'persons in high authority' include High Court Judge.

If you see the statement which was made by Shri Shanti Bhushan on 6th March, 1979.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, the Speaker has already considered this matter.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The Speaker might have considered. But it is for you to rule out my point of order or accept it. You are the Speaker at the moment. The Speaker might have admitted a certain Resolution in his Chamber. Later on, as has happened many times, it has not been accepted by the Speaker or by the Chair. So, you have the authority. You are the Speaker now and you have to decide here. You have got all the powers that the Speaker has. My submission before you is this. Please see the statement of Shri Shanti Bhushan. He has given the procedure and what happened. or instance, he has said:

"Shri Vohra is the senior-most officer of the Delhi Higher Judicial Service. The proposal for his appointment as Additional Judge of the Delhi High Court was, in accordance with the procedure laid down, initiated by the Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court. At that time there were 20 Judges in position in the High Court and five appointments remained to be made. Although there is no legal requirement to this effect...."

AN HON. MEMBER: He is going into the details.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: "Although there is no legal requirement to this effect, an effort is made to the proportion of service Judges at one-third of the total strength of the High Court...."

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is a speech under the guise of a point of order. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, I want to make it very clear. It has already been admitted by the hon. Speaker. I cannot reopen it. I have no power at all.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Here I do not agree with you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no question of your agreement here.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: There are precedents, not one but many, where a Resolution had been accepted by the Speaker, but later on some objection had been raised here and the Resolution was disallowed. You are the Speaker at the moment. Here my learned friend, the Leader of the Opposition, wants to discuss the statement of Shri Shanti Bhushan regarding the appointment of Shri Vohra as a judge. He is challenging his appointment....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Manner of appointment.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What do you mean by 'manner'?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Don't you see the difference?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I understand what you mean. I understand your political motive behind it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We are saying it openly. There is nothing hidden. We are making an open allegation, an open charge of *mala fide*. What is hidden in that?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: That is highly objectionable. Because Mr. Vohra committed Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, you got offended.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am not saying that Mr. Vohra is not competent to be a High Court Judge.

We are saying that the manner in which he has appointed is *mala fide*. (Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Only if they keep quiet and control themselves, I will not take much time. Don't lose your temper.

When the recommendation of the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court and the Chief Justice of India has been received, the proceedings in the *Kissa Kursi Ka* case were at an advanced stage and the recording of the prosecution evidence was almost complete.

He has explained everything. Now as Mr. Sathe says, they want to criticise the *bona fides* of the Judge. They want to attack his character. My question is: if you want to discuss the appointment of any Judge here, is there any limit? If you want to impeach—I can understand that—you can bring forward a resolution for impeachment. There is a certain procedure for that. But, so far as appointment is concerned, it cannot be discussed here and this House is not competent to discuss the procedure of appointment of a High Court Judge. You can impeach by a majority of two-thirds. There is provision in the Constitution and, to find out a way to accuse and abuse a Judge for something which he has done, I think, is bad.]

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): One feels inclined to sympathise with you in your predicament because the resolution has been admitted by the hon. Speaker. But for the Chair, at any particular point of time, to take a view that since the hon. Speaker has admitted it, so the Chair would not go into the points of order raised by an hon. Member does not seem to be a correct view to take, because, it may well be that these points were not placed before the hon. Speaker and the points raised by the hon. Member have to be met and they have to be put on record that these things which have been raised by him do not arise pro-

perly in the particular context and so the resolution would be gone through. That point of view one can take. But the points must not remain unmet. Because the points have been made, they have to be met. Otherwise if the Chair takes the view that the hon. Speaker has already ruled that it is in order, that is not a proper thing to do in this matter. This is my humble submission. You may take your own time about this and we can proceed with it. But this is not the procedure which the House should be asked to accept in the matter of rulings.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Mishraji, you were not here when a few minutes ago the House passed by a majority and adopted a resolution which was absolutely unconstitutional.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That view you can take.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The matter is very simple. A statement was made on the floor of the House. The simple question is: once a statement is made on the floor of the House, whether this House has got a right to consider that statement. This is the essence of this . . .

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Statement on what?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Anything. A statement was permitted, it was shown to the Speaker and a Statement was made on the floor of the House. The question is: whether this House must leave the statement there or whether it can, if it so chooses, consider, even otherwise than by a resolution, a statement made on the floor of the House. A statement made on the floor of the House cannot be the end of the matter . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That, of course, you can do.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Having considered that statement. The house expresses its opinion. This is all that is done. Having considered that statement, the House expresses its opinion and this resolution is perfectly in order.

(2) Rules 173 and 174 must be read together. The admissibility of resolutions is spelt out in Rule 173. Rule 174 says:

"The Speaker shall decide whether a resolution or a part thereof is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any resolution or a part thereof when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of moving a resolution or calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules."

There are two or three stages. A resolution is allotted: the resolution has come and the Speaker has considered it and under Rule 184, he holds that the resolution is valid and admissible. He can amend the resolution. I may submit it for the information of the House that the Speaker did amend the phraseology of the Resolution. He felt that certain phrases were to be amended and so he amended a certain phraseology and he gave the order and then the Resolution is admitted under Rule 174. This was put on the order paper in the week before last. It is not coming up for the first time.

In the meanwhile, if anybody has got any objection, probably, he could have taken the objection with the Speaker. Even then I would say that the Speaker was out of bounds at that point of time. Anyway the matter has come up after all these things. This is a simple thing that the statement made by the Minister be taken into consideration. Nothing more than that. And then the House proceeds to express an opinion—or it may or may not express an opinion. But, to say that the statement made

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

in the House should not be taken into consideration by the House is going rather too far. This is all that I can say.

Having considered the statement made by Shri Shanti Bhushan, the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs on such and such a date, the House records on the circumstances under which Shri O. M. Vohra's promotion took place after the pronouncement of the judgment. That was not what he explained. This House records its displeasure over the procedure adopted in connection with the said matter. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That was about the manner in which he was appointed.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: For Mr. Mishra's information, I may say that two wordings were there originally. The word chosen by the Speaker was 'procedure'. There was some other word. He altered and the word 'procedure' was put in. It is not as if he casually admitted it; he considered it in details and he admitted it; he exercised his jurisdiction under Rule 174. It is here. It does not lie in the mouth of any Parliamentarian to say that the statement made in this House is beyond the arms of the House for consideration. (Interruptions). I say that it shall not lie in the mouth of any Parliamentarian to say that the statement shall not be considered by the House. This is a simple thing.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The hon. Leader of the Opposition would have been in a much better position to argue his case if, in place of the word 'procedure' were the words 'the manner in which the appointment has been made'. So, the procedure that has been adopted in this particular case was strictly in accordance with the Constitution.

SHRI SHAMBHUNATH CHATURVEDI: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? And under which rule you are raising it?

SHRI SHAMBHUNATH CHATURVEDI: I am speaking about Rules 173 and 174. What was said in the Statement absolutely in accordance with the procedure laid down for the appointment of a judge.

Now, if the House, expresses its displeasure, it would certainly be an expression of displeasure against the Chief Justices of the High Court and Supreme Court. This is the implication of this Resolution. So, Sir, the appointment was made perfectly in accordance with the constitutional provisions. Now to say that the House expresses its displeasure, it means that either the Chief Justice of Supreme Court or the Chief Justice of High Court has erred and thereby displeasure attaches to their actions. Can it be said in this manner?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gupta and Mr. Mishra, all these aspects have been considered by the hon. Speaker and he has come to this conclusion that it may be admitted. And since he has already admitted it, I have no authority and I have no competence in the matter. So, I am ruling out these points of orders. Mr. Stephen, you may go ahead.

SHRI SHAMBHUNATH CHATURVEDI: This is a very bad precedent. This was never done before.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You are as good as Speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already ruled out all points of orders, Mr. Gupta.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Even the Speaker has considered it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You should give your ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am giving my ruling that there is no point of order. The point of order does not arise at all. I am ruling it out. You go ahead Mr. Stephen. (*Interruptions*)

Once I have given my ruling, you cannot question my ruling. Do not comment on it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
You give your ruling, just now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given my ruling Mr. Stephen you go ahead.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Then, Sir, let us be quite clear in our minds that it is a no-confidence motion against both the Government and also an impeachment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Let us take it in that form that this is an outright motion of no-confidence against the Government and an impeachment.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: When I make my submission, you will come to understand what I say. The gravamen of my charge is that the Chief Justice was placed out of the picture and the appointment was effected without the knowledge of the Chief Justice.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Have you ruled out my objection?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, ruled out.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Without giving any reasons? Without applying your mind?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have applied my mind. After applying my mind only I have come to this conclusion. (*Interruptions*):

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):
He says, you did not apply your mind. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Speaker has taken all aspects into consideration. He has considered all of them.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It has been said that you did not apply your mind; you cannot change it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no question of my changing. Hon. Speaker has considered all these aspects in detail. I fully agree with him. Whatever he has done is correct.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: But it was not possible for him to go into all these aspects. So, let the matter be taken up by the Speaker once again. Let it be taken up again and it may be that the Speaker may give another ruling perhaps. It is a very serious matter of propriety.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
What is the hurry, Sir? We can take it up later.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The Speaker can always review matters.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
Admitting is one thing. Now objections are taken when it is being moved. That is a different stage.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
And the Chair has to record its ruling on the points raised by us.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
With comma and full stop and sign it..

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: After having moved the Resolution, may I now proceed, Sir?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: How can the Chair say, you go on,—to accuse the Chief Justice of India, to accuse the Chief Justice of a High Court? How can the Chair allow this thing? It cannot be allowed. Constitutionally it cannot be allowed. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
(Chittoor): Nobody can challenge the ruling.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Nobody can challenge the constitutional provision governing the functioning of the House. Nobody can accuse, except through impeachment, the Chief Justice of India or the Chief Justice of a High Court. You cannot do it.

The House is debarred from doing it. (Interruptions).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: May I make a submission? If you want to overrule my point, you have got every right to do that. But have the reasons recorded and then do it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, I have already given my ruling. I have already given reasons why I am doing that.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Because the Speaker has admitted, you cannot do it. That is what you have said. The Chair said, 'The Speaker has already considered.' The Speaker may, in his Chamber, also review the thing. We are only requesting the Chair to consider whether this may be postponed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It has already been decided; no question of postponement. The question of validity of the resolution can't be questioned.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let it be referred to the Speaker. Let the Speaker decide. (Interruptions)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, the House may adjourn now. I move a resolution that the House may adjourn because of the seriousness of the matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already ruled out your point of order.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I move that the House may adjourn. Sir you have to admit it. I have moved a formal resolution that the House may adjourn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is something else. You have nothing to do with this. You please sit down.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I move that the matter be referred back to the Speaker.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, there is a formal resolution moved by the hon. Minister which should be considered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The resolution cannot be moved in the way the hon. Minister is moving. I am always trying to take a right stand in this. Now, a resolution can be moved only according to the particular procedure and that procedure has not yet been adopted. But this request can be made to you that the matter can be held over for the consideration of all the points that have been raised in this particular context. Now, if it is your pleasure to say that the Chair means the Speaker and no other occupant of the Chair, then of course the decision of the Speaker would be binding on the House that way. But so far as we are concerned, we find that the occupant of the Chair at any particular point of time is the Speaker and we go by that. Now...

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you accept me as Speaker, you accept my ruling that I have ruled out your point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I have already moved my resolution. Don't try to stall it. It has already been moved. I spoke for two or three minutes. Then the point of order came up. Therefore, the matter is

not closed. Don't waste time. I have already spoken for two or three minutes. (Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
You have to apply your mind.

SHRI SHAMBU NATH CHATURVEDI: I am challenging your ruling.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: No Member of Parliament can challenge the ruling of the Chair.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Nothing would have been lost if the hon. Minister left it at that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Sir, there was a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point of order was ruled out.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, the statement made by the Minister on the floor of the House has raised many issues of fundamental character which have got to be considered by this House. It is in that spirit that this resolution has been

moved. If one goes through the statement of the Minister, it will be seen that the provisions of the Article, that is Article 217 of the Constitution, whereunder High Court Judge has to be appointed by the Government were violated . . . (Interruptions). An analysis of the statement made by the Minister will indicate that the appointment was in violation of Article 317 of the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may please continue next time.

17.56 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE THIRTY-SECOND REPORT.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday April 16, 1979/Chaitra 26, 1961 (Saka).