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Thursday, July 26, 1984  
Sravana 4, 1906 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifteenth Session  
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, July 26, 1984/  
Sravana 4, 1906 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Processing Capacity of Composite Textile Mills

\*60-A. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided that the cloth processing is a manufacturing activity coming under the purview of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act;

(b) if so, whether the decision to cut back the processing capacity of composite textile mills and peg them at 1977-78 levels will mean scrapping a large part of the new capacities built up over the last six years to produce higher added value cloth for the domestic and export markets; and

(c) the reasons for fixing the base year as 1977-78 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY  
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c) In accordance with the Ministry of Industry's notification dated 13th January, 1978, all industrial undertakings including those engaged in textile industry, were required to get the capacity endorsed on registration certificates. According to the guidelines issued in this respect, the capacity is to be fixed with reference to the balanced line capacity tested by the production achieved during any of the three years prior to 31st March, 1978. Fixation of capacity is done with a view to ensure proper regulation of industry and not to restrict their activities. The base year of 1977-78 was fixed keeping in view the date of the aforesaid notification.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : I understand the intention of bringing this notification of 13th January, 1978 for all industrial undertakings to peg their capacity at the level of 1977-78 was in order to maintain the demand and supply. You know very well that the textile industry is a labour-oriented industry and it comes next to the agriculture industry. If the intention has been fully carried, then why is this accumulation of stock worth more than Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 crores lying in the godowns both in the private sector as well as in the NTC mills? Has the private textile industry already been regularised under this notification? If so, why have they exceeded the target which was pegged at the level of 1977-78? 103 NTC mills are also suffering from accumulation of stock. Have the private sector mills as well as NTC mills pegged their production at 1977-78 level? If so, why is this accumulation of stock prevailing in the country?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : The hon. Member would agree that there is no direct relation between the stipulation made in this question and the accumulation of stock.

It is only a statistical or registration requirement so that you have a uniformity regarding the application of date for all industries. So, the textile industry was one of the industries as this notification was valid for all the industries. As far as accumulation of stock is concerned, that is a question which pertains to the Textile Department with which I am not associated directly. As far as registration goes, the Textile Commissioner has so far forwarded to the Department of Textiles recommendations of about 235 registration certificates for endorsement of the capacity. Out of these, the Department of Textiles had returned 55 certificates duly endorsed to the concerned undertakings while 25 cases pertaining to MRTP were pending clearance from MRTP angle. I would like the hon. Member to put the question regarding textile production and accumulation of stock to my distinguished colleague, the Minister of Textiles.

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** I am most thankful to the hon. Minister for directing me to the Commerce Minister. He has mentioned in his reply that this is only for statistical information. What sort of things the Ministry wants to achieve from this notification if they want only statistical satisfaction from this? I am afraid this would neither help us in production nor in meeting the demand and supply. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what sort of machinery he is monitoring in his Ministry to see that this notification is fully implemented both by the private sector and by the NTC mills?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :** I would agree that the textile industry has posed certain difficulties in the implementation of this particular stipulation. So, we have now decided that we will review the situation regarding processing because they say processing is not entirely production. So, I hope, the hon. Member will be satisfied. I have asked the officials concerned to review the whole matter regarding processing only.

#### Children Born With Physical Defects

\*61. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of children are born with some physical defects or acquire them in early life particularly in rural areas ;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :** (a) to (c) According to a survey conducted by the Registrar General of India in 1979 the percentage of children having congenital or acquired disabilities in the age group 0-6 years is about 0.06 and 0.08 in rural and urban areas respectively. However, the decline in infant mortality rate from 127 in 1978 to 114 in 1980 indicates the improved health status of infants.

**SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Sir, it is true that the child mortality rate has reduced from 127 per thousand in 1978 to 114 per thousand in 1980. In spite of that, the congenital or acquired disabilities in the age group 0-6 is still alarming. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any preventive measures have been suggested or are being taken so as to prevent the increase of disabilities in the age group 0-6 ?

**SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI :** There were two surveys conducted, one in 1979 and another in 1981. The National Sample Survey Organisation undertook a nation-wide survey of disabled persons. Based on primary data collected, the survey in 1981 estimated that there were 12 million people in the country with at least one disability constituting about 1.8 per cent of the

total population. So, we are taking many steps to prevent these diseases in the children. Expansion of health infrastructure in rural and urban areas for integrated health care, delivery including family planning and MCH services would contribute towards reducing the malformation in children. Specialised paediatric care is being provided through 110 medical colleges, 440 district and sub-district paediatric units and 30 new-born units. About 300 specialists have so far been trained in neonatology and about 700 PHC doctors have also been given in-service orientation training to provide better MCH care in rural areas. Many institutes like the All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Bombay, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-sciences, Bangalore and the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, are offering many other service facilities for treatment and rehabilitation of the disabled.

**SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated in her statement that many steps have been taken, but I am afraid that these facilities are mainly confined to the cities. From my experience I may state here that many rural hospitals and dispensaries or public health centres have no such facilities with the result in the rural areas the incidence of such type of disabilities are on the increase. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what are the steps taken in the rural areas in this regard? We come from the rural areas and also represent the rural areas. Therefore, will she also assure the House that the Government will take measures to see that these facilities are provided in the rural areas specially?

**श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई :** अध्यक्ष जी, जैसा मैंने कहा स्टैप्स ले रहे हैं इसलिए यह कहना कि रूरल एरियाज में यह फेसिलिटीज नहीं हैं यह बात सही नहीं है। चूंकि 30 फीसदी आबादी रूरल एरियाज में है इसलिए जितनी भी स्कीम्स बन रहों

हैं ज्यादातर रूरल एरियाज के लिए हैं। जो डिसेबिलिटीज होती हैं उसके बहुत से कारण होते हैं। एक तो फ्रीमल्ट्स में इल्लि-ट्रू सी क्योंकि बच्चे की पैदाइश के बाद की परिस्थितियां ही काउन्ट नहीं करती हैं, बल्कि प्रेगनेंसी के वक्त भी एहतियात होनी चाहिए जिसके न होने की वजह से बहुत सी चीजें हो जाती हैं। बच्चों में जो पोलियो होती है उसकी वैक्सीन की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा बच्चों को वह लग सके। इस साल 1 करोड़ 20 लाख बच्चों को पोलियो की वैक्सीन दी जानी है, और अगली पांच साला योजना के अन्त तक यानी 1990 तक हमारा लक्ष्य है कि 85 फीसदी बच्चों को हम यह वैक्सीन दे सकेंगे। जितना भी हमारा इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है पी. एच. सी, सब-सेंटर्स और सोशल वेलफेयर की स्कीम्स के अन्तर्गत सारी जगह इतजाम है कि पी. एच. सी. के फक्शनरीज बच्चों को जाकर वैक्सीन दें। इस काम में माओं का भी कोआपरेशन चाहिये क्योंकि तीसरे महीने से बच्चे को पोलियो वैक्सीन शुरू की जाती है। 1 महीने के इन्टरवल से। अगर वक्त पर न दी जा सके तो सारी उसकी ताकत खत्म हो जाती है। इस काम के लिए हम महिला मंडलों और अन्य संस्थाओं का कोआपरेशन ले रहे हैं। और पोलियो वैक्सीन में दो खास चीजें होती हैं— एक वैक्सीन और दूसरी कोल्ड चैन दोनों को स्ट्रैंडन करने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

**श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार द्वारा इंटिग्रेटेड चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम सारे देश में चलाया जा रहा है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत विगत 4 सालों में कितने बिकास खण्डों को

इस योजना से लाभ मिला है और कितने बच्चों को लाभान्वित किया गया ?

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई : अध्यक्ष जी, यह सोशल वेलफेयर मिनिस्ट्री का प्रोग्राम है। इंटिग्रेटेड चौइल्ड डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम ब्लाकस में लेते हैं। मैं ऐंजैक्ट फिगर्स तो नहीं दे सकती कि कितने चल रहे हैं, लेकिन चल रहे हैं और सुचारु रूप से चल रहे हैं, यह मैं बता सकती हूँ।

श्रीमती उषा बर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, ग्रामीण स्तर की सारी योजनाएँ डाक्टरों को पहुंचा दी गई हैं, लेकिन बहुत सी जगह ऐसी हैं, हमारे लखीमपुर-खीरी में ही बहुत से अस्पताल खाली हैं जहां डाक्टर ही नहीं हैं। तो जहां डाक्टर ही नहीं हैं उस क्षेत्र का विकास कैसे हो सकता है ? कारण यह है कि डाक्टर आपने दिये, प्रदेश सरकार ने भी बताया कि इतने डाक्टर हमने ग्रामीण इलाके में भेज दिये लेकिन वास्तव में डाक्टर वहां जाते नहीं हैं और उसका कारण यह है कि जो सुविधायें उनको शहरों में मिलती हैं वह गांवों में नहीं हैं इसलिए कोई भी डाक्टर गांवों में नहीं जाना चाहता है और इसकी वजह से देहात वालों को क्लिप्सा सुविधायें नहीं मिल पाती हैं जो कि शहर वालों को मिलती हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि देहातों के लिए कितने गये ?

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई : यह स्टेट सबजैक्ट है, लेकिन मैं अपनी बहिन से सहुमत हूँ। स्टेट सबजैक्ट हान की वजह से मैं यह नहीं बता सकती कि किसी पी. एच. सी. पर डाक्टर है और किस पर नहीं है, लेकिन हमेशा चिट्ठियाँ जाती रहती हैं कि कोई भी पी. एच. सी. ऐसा न हो जहां डाक्टर न हो। डाक्टर ज्यादा से ज्यादा गांव में जायें और लोगों की मदद करें।

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 62—  
Shri Chhotey Singh Yadav—Absent.  
Question No. 64—Prof. Rup Chand  
Pal.

(Interruption)

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Sir, what about Question No. 63 ? Today is morning day for the Sri Lanka youths who were killed last year. So, this is an important matter. I do not know how it was transferred.

MR. SPEAKER : It is due to some technical reasons. We will tell you.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : I am asking about Question No. 63.

MR. SPEAKER : It is due to some technical reasons.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : I do not know what are the technical reasons.

MR. SPEAKER : We will tell you.

(Interruptions)

Steps to Ban Drugs Like Tandacote and Tanderil in India

\*64. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that powerful pain killing drugs like Tandacote and Tanderil have already been banned in some countries because of their severe side effects like high blood pressure; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to ban such drugs in our country ?

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

(b) The Indian Council of Medical Research and the Indian Medical Association are of the opinion that the drugs Oxyphenbutazone/Phenylbutazone are useful drugs. There is therefore no case of total withdrawal of these drugs from the Market.

However, the use of these drugs is being recommended to be restricted for the treatment of ankylosing spondylitis, and gouty arthritis only. Manufacturers of these drugs have been directed through their Associations and the State Drug Control Authorities to incorporate precautions and contraindications in the package inserts and in the promotional literature.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Sir, drug formulations and combinations are banned in different countries not for pleasure. After it has been proved from experience that they are basically harmful, only then such hard decisions are taken. In our country out of 24 banned drugs in the world, 18 have been asked to be immediately weeded out from the market and 6 have been agreed to be allowed to continue in the market with certain precautions that they should carry contra indications etc. But you will remember the warning given as early as in 1974 by the Director General of the World Health Organisation that countries like India have become the dumping ground of rejected and banned drugs and also you know, the role of certain individuals—I am not casting any aspersion on any organisations, but certain individuals, associated organisations like ICMR and IMA had been greatly influenced in the past—that has come out—to allow certain multi-nationals to market such banned drugs.

In view of this, my question is (a) whether substitutes of these medicines, these drugs that have been mentioned in the question like Tenderil and Tandacote, are not available in the market.

If they are available and if they are considered to be harmless for the diseases mentioned, why these two medicines with specific contra indications and banned in developed countries like U.K. and others are still being allowed to be marketed? (b) Is it not a fact that in spite of the decisions taken to carry statements and mention regarding contra indications, a number of medicines like Enteroviroform and Phenacetin etc. are being marketed in the market not in the drug shops only, but also in grocers' shops and uneducated people, people without knowledge are purchasing them and they are causing great harm to their health?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI: Sir, first of all I will disagree with the hon. Members when he has said that India is the dumping ground for the medicines which are not used or which are not useful in other countries.

Not the like that, Sir.

(Interruptions)

I disagree totally with the statement of the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER : I will request the hon. Members not to deprive the hon. Minister to have disagreement with the hon. Member.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI: This country is not a dumping ground of the medicines which are not useful. On the contrary, this country...

(Interruptions)

This country is not a dumping ground and we do not allow. (Interruptions). Please have patience. I will reply to your main question also.

(Interruptions)

Secondly, we have mentioned also that we have a very strong infrastructure to take care of the drugs and the quality of the drugs. In my Ministry, the Drug Controller is a qualified person. There is a well-set organisation to take care of the medicines which are useful and to ban the medicines which are harmful to the people of our country.

We are also a Member country of the WHO. We always receive information from the WHO. WHO always gives us the information that that particular medicine is banned in a particular country, not that a particular medicine is banned all over. If the Member is interested, I am prepared to give a list of the medicines which the WHO gave us in detail and that medicine should not be banned all over the country. It depends upon the requirement of the country. It depends upon the socio-economic condition of the country. In our country we get reports from the WHO. We get reports from the ICMR and from other organisations who are at present involved in looking after the Health Research Programme of our country.

He mentioned about the two medicines. In my reply I have said Tandacote and Tenderil. They are the brand names of the medicines, to which I gave the generic name. Ultimately, it is a brand name. So, there is no difference between the two.

So far as quality and other things are concerned, there is no difference between the brand name and the generic name.

About these two medicines WHO has given us the report that some of the countries have banned and some of the countries have restricted its use. When we received reports of WHO, we immediately asked ICMR and Medical Association to go into its details and to give us the report as

to what are its side effects. After getting the report we have already informed all the State Government, that in our country we have no other medicine for diseases which I mentioned in my main reply. We have told them categorically that they must take care of the medicines, and that these medicines should be given only when it is prescribed by a qualified medical officer and that too for not more than seven days. Then they should see the reaction. We have not received any report so far about adverse reaction.

I assure the hon. Member that whenever we see that the medicine is harmful to any persons in the country, we will not allow that medicine to be supplied in the market. But for these two medicines, there is no alternative medicine in the country. Only two or three countries have banned it and two countries have partially restricted it. So, we have allowed this medicine under the guidance given by the Drugs Controller to the State Governments.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : The Estimates Committee in a very recent report has stated that the infrastructure regarding drugs control is very very inadequate in our country. Moreover, the Indian Pharmacopoeia which is the guiding factor in this area was published as long back as 17 years ago. And there is no correct Indian Pharmacopoeia to give guidance. We are failing in this direction when countries like Bangladesh can do it by banning whatever drugs are to be banned in the market. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister, will the Government agree to set up a Monitoring Cell and a Pharmaceutical Information Centre to provide necessary information to the doctors as also to the people through the official media and the newspapers regarding the harmful effect of particular combinations and formulations ?

**KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI :** So far as the implementation of the Drugs Act is concerned, it is a State subject. In my Ministry, I can assure my hon. Members that the infrastructure that we are having under the Druga Controller of India is quite sufficient. So far as the State Governments are concerned, we always write to them and my senior colleague has also written to the Chief Ministers and the Health Ministers. I too pursue the matter that the Drug Controller of a State should also be a technical man.

**PROF. RUP CHAND PAL :** How many laboratories do you have ?

**KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI :** We have our own laboratories. The State Governments have to look after the laboratories also. Quite often we have written to the State Governments that they must strengthen the laboratories. What type of equipment and machinery should be needed for a laboratory has been given to them. And at the same time we have requested them to appoint a technical person as the Drug Controller. Over and above that we have asked the manufacturing agencies to look after the quality of the drugs. So, that will be taken care of by these things.

#### Completion of Calcutta's Metro Railways Project

65. **SHRI R.R. BHOLE :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when Calcutta's Metro Railway Project will be completed ;

(b) reasons why the tunnel work between Esplanade and Shyambazar has been held up causing hardships to everybody ; and

(c) the result of the would wide tender floated by the Railway Board for the construction of middle section tunnel ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) The completion of the project will entirely depends on the amount of funds sanctioned year by year for this specific project and hence it is not possible at this juncture to give a firm completion date.

(b) and (c) The length between Esplanade and Shyambazar where Metro tunnelling is to be done is along the Chittaranjan Avenue which happens to be one of the busiest roads in Calcutta and the work has to be taken up under normal road traffic conditions. Also due to the existance of large concentration of tall buildings in the area and the difficult soil conditions underground, great care and precautions have to be taken and special expertise utilised for doing this work. For this purpose, it is necessary to make use of developed modern technology available elsewhere in the world alongwith mechanised equipment to put up special type of diaphragm walls and other protection measures in this length of length of Metro. Global tenders have been accordingly called for. Out of the response received, only two parties are considered competent to take up this difficult to be work utilising in both cases Japanese expertise. Letter of intent has been issued to one of them and the negotiations are being carried on in this regard to settle the final terms and conditions before finalising the contract for starting the work.



**Failure of Safety Measures of Calcutta  
Metro Railway**

\*71. SHRI SATYA SADAN  
CHAKRABORTY :

SHRI SOMNATH  
CHATERJEE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have conducted any study of the reasons of failures of safety measures of the Calcutta metro railway which was flooded in the recent deluge ;

(b) if so, details of the findings ;

(c) if not, whether the Government intend to conduct such study now ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for same ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN  
CHOUHDURY) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) There was no question of failure of safety measures in regard to the Calcutta Metro Railway as this is still under construction and necessary steps have been taken to safeguard the same during this period. But reasons for the flooding of the Metro and the sources of ingress of water into Metro Tunnel have been gone into for avoiding recurrence.

A high level committee of three senior Directors of the Railway Board was appointed to go into this on 11.6.1984 and their report is expected shortly.

In the meantime, an expert from London. Underground Metro Transport had been brought from London to go into this and he has submitted his observations and advice.

The foreign expert was satisfied with the main design features and directions indicated therein and he wanted that all other entry points into the Metro tunnel from outside, namely, the ventilation shaft, the subway passages on the surface, the opening left on top of the Metro tunnel for lowering and lifting out of coaching stock to be provided with suitable covering to prevent ingress of water, action on which has already been taken.

(a) and (d) Do not arise.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : I have asked this question from the hon. Minister. I am from Bombay. But Bombay and Calcutta are sisters. Of course, Calcutta from where you are coming is a big sister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is important is not sister but mother-in-law !

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : I have asked the question regarding the completion of Calcutta's Metro Railway Project as well as the hardships and the destabilisation of the Calcutta congested traffic.

The answer given by the Minister is as good as RAM BHAROSE. In other words, God alone knows the answer and what is going to happen to this project. The answer is :

“(a) The completion of the project will entirely depend on the amount of funds sanctioned year by year for this specific project and hence it is not possible at

this juncture to give a firm completion date.

“(b) & (c) The length between Esplanade and Snyambazer where Metro tunnelling is to be done is along the Chittaranjan Avenue which happens to be one of the busiest roads in Calcutta and the work has to be taken up under normal road traffic conditions. Also due to the existence of large concentration of tall buildings in the area and the difficult soil conditions underground, great care and precautions have to be taken and special expertise utilised for doing this work. For this purpose, it is necessary to make use of developed modern technology available elsewhere in the world alongwith mechanised equipment to put up special type of diaphragm walls and other protection measures in this length of Metro...”

Now, I want to know whether all these considerations which he is reciting in the answer were taken into account or no when they first started the project.

I also want to know what was the first estimate of the whole project and what was the period within which they proposed to complete the project.

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY :** I would like to answer his question in two parts. In one part, he criticised that God alone knows when it is going to be completed, etc. etc....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो इस बात का विश्वास करेंगे नहीं ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता : मैं भी आपकी हजाजत से बोलूंगा ।

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY :** In reply to that, I want to say that the total stretch of the underground is 16.43 km. We have divided it into several sections.

On section is Esplanade to Bhowanipore. It is 3.6 km. This is being made ready for operation.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** It is all flooded out.

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY :** Let me finish and then you have a number of chances to ask questions.

From Bhowanipore to Tollygunj, it is 3.8 km. This is also almost complete—90 per cent is complete and 10 per cent is not yet done. We hope to complete it in another six months time.

Dum Dum to Belgachia is 2.5 km. It is almost completed. Belgachia to Shyambazar is 1.5 km. This is under construction.

As regards to planned stretch upto Shyambazar which is 5 km. we have not started the work. We consider it the most toughest part of this job because of various reasons, like traffic, density of population, tall buildings etc. etc. I have already answered how much we have progressed.

With regard to the other part of the question, the project for the construction of the Metro Railway from Dum Dum to Tollygunj was sanctioned in 1972 at an estimated cost of Rs. 140 crores. The updated cost of this project at the present-day price level is Rs 800. crores approximately and in the course of next few years which it may take for completion, it may go upto Rs 1000 crores.

So, far between 1972 to 1980, in these 7 years, only Rs. 68 crores were allotted to the project. More allotments are being made every year since 1980, starting from Rs. 27 crores in 1980-81 and Rs. 80.70 crores in 1984-85. Up to the end of 1984-85, Rs. 315 crores would have been allotted, leaving still a large margin to enable the project to be completed. Therefore, based on the constraint of funds, it is not possible for me to give the date within which we will be able to complete the project. But assuming the fund is there—there is no constraint of fund—I have already given you the history that 8 KM or about 9 KM are almost completed. Only 5 KM that is Shyambazar to Esplanade remains. We intend to start the work as quickly possible.

**SHRI R.R. BHOLE :** With the constraints from which the hon. Minister suffers, he seems to have given the best reply possible to the House.

My second question is this. They now say that "some part of this project is very difficult. There are road traffic, the tall buildings, the soil condition underground is very difficult, we have not got the expertise, we have got to develop modern technology and also the mechanised equipment." In other words, this means, that we have got almost everything for the purpose of completing the project for the Chittaranjan Avenue ;

I would ask one question. After the global tender of the Japanese exporter is accepted after negotiations, what will be the rough cost of this particular part of the project when it is completed.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY :** The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, Japan have agreed to offer 4.8 billion yen credit, approximately Rs. 20 crores, if the

national tenders are invited for the construction of 5 KM length of major section between Esplanade and Shyambazar. Out of the 5 offers received, one is from Japan and 4 from India. Only 2 firms of Japanese expertise were considered to have adequate experience, financial capacity and technical know-how to take up the work. In terms of Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund guidelines, the letter of intent to the successful bidder has been issued and negotiations are in progress. In terms of the guidelines, contract documents require the approval of Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund before formal acceptance letter can be issued and construction work commenced.

Out of the two firms selected as competent, one is a Japanese firm with Indian collaboration and the other is an Indian firm with Japanese collaboration. Hon. Members will agree with me that the Japanese have a lot of experience in regard to tunnelling and civil works. The Japanese have recently completed a very long railway tunnel under the seabed linking two islands. The period of contract is four years for completion of the work. The value of the contract as advertised is about Rs. 59 crores.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY:** Sir, I am sure by this time you have got an idea about how the Railway Ministry is playing a game with the 10 million people of Calcutta. They started the project, the work is going on, but they do not know what they are going to do about a stretch of land from Esplanade to Shyam bazar. The patient is on the operation table and he is gasping. The doctor at the table is thinking what instruments he will use for surgery and all that...

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**  
Operation successful, patient died.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY:** When you took up the project, why did you not think about it?

Now the whole city is suffering and you are saying, if money is available, 'negotiations with the Japanese firm are going on' and all these things. What will happen to the poor city of Calcutta Mr. Ghani Khan Choudhury? Apart from this, my question is this. You have seen that recently a portion of the tunnel was flooded and equipment worth Rs. 30 crores had been damaged. In reply to my question, the Minister has stated:

"There was no question of failure of safety measures in regard to the Calcutta Metro Railway as this is still under construction and necessary steps have been taken to safeguard the same during this period."

If that is so, if everything was all-right, how is it that water entered into the tunnel? How is it that, when they had not completed the safety measures, the Minister took the decision to run the railway in the three and a half kilometre stretch. I would like to know precisely from the Minister as to what are the reasons, why the metrorailway was flooded....

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: He can make this speech on Railway Supplementary Demands. This is Question Hour....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I would request you, Sir, to teach him the elementary lessons....

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Tewary thinks that the question is taking a much longer time than the tunnel itself.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: As per the statement of the hon. Minister, the precautionary measures were not completed. If so, why

was the decision taken to run the railway at that particular stretch on account of which it was flooded? why was this decision taken without completing the precautionary measures?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry. Some of the hon. Members think that they are the only custodians of West Bengal....

*(Interruptions)*

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: They should have a sense of humour.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY: I would further like to tell them—some of my friends...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You tell me. I asked the question.

AN HON MEMBER: He will tell the whole House.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY: Don't forget the Howrah Municipal election results....

*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: Please confine yourself to the question.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY: In answer to a previous question I have told the entire story of the Metro Railway. There cannot be any doubt and misgivings about what I have said and I can only humbly submit to the House that Metro railway people have done a wonderful job....

SOME HON MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY: I am coming to the

flooding also. In view of the scarcity of funds and constraints of finance for a number of years, only after 1980 funds were available and the work was done with an amazing speed....

SOME HON MEMBERS : Yes, yes.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Now the question comes about flooding. The gentleman...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : No gentleman. He is an hon Member.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Yes, the hon. Member has asked me why it was flooded. Well, we are taking the opinions of the experts on this and whatever figure the hon. Member is citing of the loss, I would inform the House, is completely baseless. It is with an eye on the elections. They are not concerned about the flooding of the Metro railway, they are only concerned how to misguide the people.

*(Interruptions)*

It is within the knowledge of everybody.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will you tell the Minister to answer properly ?

AN HON MEMBER : These are all irrelevant things.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Why are you shouting ?

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY : The whole city of Calcutta was flooded.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Don't shout. You will have to go to the hospital again.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down, Mr Halder.

Please answer. Let us confine ourselves to the question before us.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is within the knowledge of everybody that heavy delugd between 2rd, 3rd and 6th June, 1984 at the onset of the monsoon led to the flooding of the city, comylete collapse of the drainage system leading to paralysing the life in the city and dislocation of all traffic, railway services, airlines and the bus services besides the flooding of the Metro tube.*(Interruptions)*. A total of about 500 m.m. rain occurred in these three days. The Metro Railway story is that they put some bunds at the entrance to the various openings created for facilitating construction of the tunnel to avoid flooding etc.

I shall be giving the expert's opinion afterwards. On this, we have institute a Committee from the Railways three directors. We have not got a report from them. Apart from that, there may be some doubts in the minds of the people that the railway may try to save their skin. So, I have instituted another expert Committee of some eminent engineers to get an independent and constructive perspective into the flooding of Metro. Political action would be useful to prevent any recurrence. An expert committee of three eminent engineers outside the Railways has been nominated. I am not going to tell the names because I do not have the time.

Apart from that, what I did was this, On an urgent request, Mr. C.F. Bonnet, Director of Civil Engineering London Underground Transport System, visited Calcutta Metro Tube from 21-24th June and studied the Metro Project. His observations were to the

effect that continuous rainfall during the period and lack of adequate and timely drainage of the surface caused extensive flooding over large areas of the city, often waist-deep, disrupting all the main services. While discussing some of the specific factors that affect the works in Calcutta, he has observed that Civil Engineering Works were being carried out under very difficult conditions one of them being that flood water will be diverted by locals into any convenient holes, rather than allowing flooding of their quarters or booths.

Mr. Bonnet has said that express congestion does not allow erection of site hoardings and work is carried out in almost among the traffic. People live and work and carry on trades alongside the operations and take over any completed areas or remove material at will. Other authorities are also carrying out extensive works, notably, relaying sewers and tram lines.

“...Flood water will be channelled by locals into any convenient hole rather allowing flooding of their quarters or booths.”

Mr. Speaker, about his asking why we announced the date. We announced the date as we would not have run the show without taking the advice of the experts from Paris and London. As I have already taken the advice in February, 1984 we have appointed them as permanent consultants and will only run the show when our permanent consultants from Paris and London tell us that it is okay in every respect.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, I do not want to enter into the political aspect of the answer that he has given. I want to know... *(Interruptions)* I want to know whether because of your decision to run the railway in the middle of the stretch you excavated the opening to get the bogies and other equipments in and kept the

opening unguarded through which water rushed inside. If that is so whether your decision again to run the railway on the stretch you promised, you would not run the railway without taking the expert opinion and until and unless you are hundred per cent sure that there is no danger to the traffic. That you have to assure the House.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Mr. Speaker, sir, I have already said and would like to assure each Member of the House that the Metro railway will not run unless we are assured from abroad by our experts that this is the time you can run the show only then we will do that.

With regard to the question that the hon. Member has raised as to whether the bunds or the openings were strong enough, that is where we are going into the details and only after obtaining details I will tell them. I am not in a position to tell them now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Then why you blame the water logging and sewerage system ?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : I blame it because Mr. Bonnet has said this in his report. *(Interruptions)* Sir, the problem is that the hon. Member opposite would not like to call a spade a spade.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Train Collision Near Howrah on  
21.5.1984

\*62. SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of persons were killed and injured in a train collision near Howrah on the morning of 21st May, 1984 ;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the result of the inquiry, if any, conducted into the accident and the action taken by the Government in the matter ; and

(c) the steps taken to pay compensation to the victims and the families of the deceased ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS**  
(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN  
CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b)

The number of persons killed and injured in the collision between two EMU local trains at Howrah station on 21.5.1984 is as under :

Killed — 12  
Injured — 25

The accident was enquired into by Commissioner of Railway Safety, Eastern Circle, and according to his provisional finding, the collision was due to failure of the driver of following local train to stop at an automatic signal, the light of which was extinguished and for not observing precautions as required by rules under such abnormal conditions.

A drive to reinforce safety consciousness amongst staff working to train in suburban sections was launched and is still continuing. In this drive motorman's knowledge of safety rules is being checked and updated. General Managers have been instructed to provide a second motorman in EMU trains. This is being implemented progressively. The provision of second motorman will result in a psychological back-up and will go a long way in observing signals and various speed restrictions, thus minimising the chances of accidents. All available surplus steam loco staff after training have

been deputed to function as assistants to the motormen on as many trains as possible.

(c) A retired Judge of Calcutta High Court has been nominated by the State Government to act as *ad-hoc* Claims Commissioner to adjudicate the claims arising out of the accident.

**Introduction of Coupon System for Bus Commuters in Delhi**

\*66. SHRI K.A. RAJAN :  
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether in DTC buses in Delhi conductors do not have 5 and 10 paise change and commuters have to forego the change while buying 30/40 paise tickets ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to help the commuters ;

(c) whether Government are aware that in January, 1984 in Bombay BEST was given permission to sell coupons in advance and these were valid in buses for purchasing tickets ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) whether Government propose to introduce a similar scheme in Delhi ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT** : (a) and (b) The DTC on its part is making all efforts to provide maximum amount of change to the conductors. However, due to overall shortage of small coins in Delhi, complaints about commuters foregoing return of small change are sometimes received by the Corporation whenever it is not possible for the conductor to return the balance

amount of 5 or 10 paise, he has standing instructions to record the balance on the reverse of the tickets and this balance can be claimed from the DTC Office at Scindia House.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. BEST have introduced a series of coupons of the denomination of 5 paise, 20 paise and 40 paise. The commutees can purchase these coupons in advance and use them as substitute for small change. The conductors accept these coupons, punch the same so as to render them invalid for further use and deposit them against their cash collections. These invalid coupons are then destroyed.

(e) Not at present, Sir.

मालदा, अहमदाबाद और सम्बलपुर में  
रेलवे डिब्बोजन

\*69. श्री शिव शरण वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मालदा, अहमदाबाद और सम्बलपुर में नए रेल डिब्बोजन लोले जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनमें से प्रत्येक डिब्बोजन में कुल कितना व्यय होगा; और

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में भी ऐसा ही कोई डिब्बोजन बनाने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनो खान चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) रेल मंत्रालय ने नये मण्डलों के सृजन करने का निर्णय लिया है जिनके मुख्यालय अहमदाबाद, सम्बलपुर और मालदा में होंगे। उद्दीष्टा राज्य सरकार ने सम्बलपुर में मण्डल रेल प्रबन्धक कार्यालय और कर्मचारी कालोनी बनाने

के लिए उपेक्षित भूमि मुफ्त देने का वचन दिया है। जहाँ तक अहमदाबाद का संबंध है। मण्डल कार्यालय और कर्मचारी कालोनी की स्थापना करने के लिए राज्य सरकार के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है। मालदा के मामले में रेलवे के पास पहले से ही भूमि उपलब्ध है। मण्डल कार्यालय तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यों का निर्माण चल रहा है जिसकी अनुमानित लागत 2 करोड़ रुपये है।

इस समय, उत्तर प्रदेश में किसी नये मण्डल की स्थापना के लिए इस मंत्रालय से कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। नये मण्डलों के प्रश्न पर मंडल के विस्तार क्षेत्र, कर्मचारियों की संख्या और कार्यभार के प्राधार पर विचार किया जाता है।

#### India's Position in Industrial World

\*69-A SHRI RAM SWARUP  
RAM :

SHRI K. LAKKAPA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to recent reports that among the industrial nations India has slipped from the 10th position to the 20th position during the last five years ;

(b) if so, whether the position occupied by India has been correctly assessed ;

(c) whether the reasons for the fall of India in ranking among the industrial nations of the world have been investigated ; and

(d) the steps proposed to improve India's position ?



**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY**  
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :  
(a) to (c) The attention of the Government has been drawn to a report about ranking among the industrial nations. However, it would not be correct to say that India has slipped from 10th position to 20th.

The ranking of different manufacturing countries is beset with several problems. Firstly, the basis on which ranking is made is not on similar parameters. Secondly, the coverage of countries for such a comparison is neither exhaustive nor identical for the period of comparison. Thirdly, the weightage given to certain sectors like mining, oil production affects rational comparison. In fact on the basis of the World Bank report 1984, India has actually improved its position in terms of manufacturing value added during the last decade.

(d) The Government have been taking several steps to stimulate industrial production through appropriate changes in industrial licensing and import policies as well as through monetary and fiscal measures. The approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 lays emphasis on adequate infrastructural development to tackle infrastructural constraints. The focus of the industrial development in the Seventh Plan will also be on up gradation of technology, modernisation, better utilisation of assets and the promotion of efficiency so as to further accelerate the rate of industrial growth.

**Price rise of truck chassis**

\*70-A. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company has increased the prices of the chassis of trucks manufactured by them by Rs. 4,000 ;

(b) if, so, the reasons for the increase in the price ;

(c) whether the sale of TELCO trucks is lower in 1983-84 than the previous years of 1982-83 ;

(d) whether the prior permission of the Central Government was obtained before the increase of prices ; and

(e) if not, the reaction of Government thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY**  
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :  
(a) The Hon'ble Member is probably referring to a recent news item concerning TELCO regarding likely impact of Rs. 4,000 on account of recently revised steel prices on the cost of Tata truck chassis. In fact there has been no such increase.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise. However there is no statutory control requiring such Government approval.

एक रेलवे डिब्बोजन के लिए निर्धारित क्षेत्र

73. श्री मनोहर लाल संतो : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे के एक डिब्बोजन के लिए 60 किलोमीटर का क्षेत्र निर्धारित किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ मामलों में इस मानदंड का उल्लंघन किया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन डिब्बोजनों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ इस प्रकार का उल्लंघन किया गया है और जहाँ एक डिब्बोजन के

प्रस्तुत माने वाला क्षेत्र 60 किलोमीटर से अधिक है ?

रेल मंत्री (भी ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) जी नहीं। (ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

*Study into the Viral Infection Causing Jaundice Epidemic*

\*74. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLIK:  
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :

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

(a) whether Central Government are aware the Jaundice epidemic caused mainly by virus called hepatitis B had claimed a number of lives during the last 6 months ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no proper arrangements have been made to find out the viral infection of hepatitis ; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken by Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The outbreak of Jaundice epidemic in Gujarat was caused not only by Hepatitis B Virus, but also by Hepatitis A and Non-A, Non-B Virus.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The preventive measures taken include Isolation of Jaundice cases in special Isolation Wards, strict enforcement of asepsis, use of disposable syringes and needles and L.V. Infusion sets, fumigation of all the wards and operation theatres in the hospitals, empowering District Magistrates under the Epidemic diseases Act (1897) to take preventive steps, delegating special powers to Commissioners of Municipal

Corporations under the Bombay Provincial Municipal Act, intensification of health education, activating all the local bodies to safeguard public water system against contamination etc. The Union Government has assisted in procuring Hepatitis-B Vaccine and Hyper Immune Serum Hepa-B Globulin.

*Diversion of Coal Meant for Power House*

\*76. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :  
SHRI RAJNATH SONKRA  
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that cases where high quality coal meant for power houses was diverted by the Railways to some private parties clandestinely have come to light; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the action taken by the Government against the railway employees found responsible for coal diversion and also to ensure that such incidents do not recur in future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) Yes, Sir. There were some reports of diversion of Power House coal to private parties which are being investigated into by the Vigilance Directorate of the Ministry of Railways.

(b) Investigations are in progress and not yet finalised. As soon as individual responsibility is fixed, deterrent action will be taken to prevent recurrence.

रेल पुलों की मियाद और उनके स्थान पर नये पुल बनाना

77. श्री चन्द्र देव प्रसाद वर्मा क्या:

रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत की प्रमुख नदियों पर अंग्रेजों के शासनकाल के दौरान बनाये

गए बहुत से रेलवे पुलों की मियाद, सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से समाप्त हो चुकी है; और

(ख) जिन पुलों की मियाद पूरी हो चुकी है, उनके स्थान पर नये पुल बनाने के लिए तैयार की गई योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) भीमान, पुलों के पुनर्निर्माण-पुनः स्थापन के प्रयोजनार्थ उनकी कोई मियाद निर्धारित नहीं है और इस कार्य की योजना हालत के आधार पर बनायी जाती है। नियमित वार्षिक निरोक्षणों के परिणाम स्वरूप 35 पुल ऐसे पाये गये हैं जिन्हें कार्यक्रमबद्ध आधार पर फिर से बनाने पुनः गडर लगाने सुदृढ़ करने की जरूरत है। ऐसे 10 पुलों के कार्य की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है। शेष पुलों पर सातवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान कार्य करने के लिए योजना बनायी जा रही है।

**Central Finance for Vocationalisation of Education**

\*78. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar organised by the National Council of Educational Research and Training has recently recommended that the scheme of vocationalisation of education should be centrally sponsored with hundred percent financing; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir. A national Seminar on Vocationalisation of education was organised by National Council of Educational

Research and Training from April 23-25, 1984. Among other recommendations, the Seminar recommended that there should be a Centrally sponsored scheme of vocationalisation with hundred per cent financing.

(b) The Government of India agrees that vocational education at the +2 stage is very important and should be developed. However, the 7th Five Year Plan is under formulation and the specific schemes to be taken up in this field would be known only after its finalisation.

**Development of Ports During Seventh Plan**

\*79. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the development work of Ports which are being taken up during the Seventh Plan period in the country, particularly in the Western Coast; and

(b) the amount earmarked for this purpose?

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

(a) and (b) A Working Group to formulate the Seventh Five Year Plan schemes for major ports has been constituted. The Report of this Group is awaited.

**Study to Categorise Disease Prone States**

\*80. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :  
SHRIMATI SUSEELA  
GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether Government have conducted any study to categorise some disease prone States ;

(b) if so, what are the findings ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) Information about the morbidity pattern in various states in relation to major communicable diseases is gathered and analysed regularly in the Directorate General of Health Services. In addition special studies and surveys are undertaken from time to time to determine the endemicity of various diseases in different parts of the country under several disease control/eradication programmes. Some of the major findings under such analyses and surveys are as under:

1. Prevalence rate of tuberculosis is almost the same through out the country;
2. About 19 states and Union Territories in the country are Goitre-endemic;
3. 87 districts in 6 states are endemic for guinea-work;
4. Between 9 to 11 states have prevalence of Japanese Encephalitis;
5. Prevalence of Kala Azar is confined to Bihar and West Bengal;
6. There is a general decline in the incidence of malaria cases excepting in a few states and union territories;
7. Disease like KFD (Monkey Disease) Fluorosis, Banamathy etc. are essentially localised phenomena and confined to a few states in the South ;
8. Leprosy is prevalent in higher endemic form in 97 districts in 13 states.

**Flood Threat to Nigambodh Ghat and Jamuna Bazar Colony Due to Construction of an Approach Road Near ISBT.**

613. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :  
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

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

(a) whether the construction of an overbridge with its Approach Road near ISBT has narrowed the breadth of the river Jamuna near Nigambodh Ghat and is posing a serious flood threat to the Ghat as well as the Jamuna Bazar Colony ;

(b) whether it is lack of desirable co-ordination between PWD and Flood Control Department that is responsible for not constructing a guide bank to control the flow of water at this narrow stretch of the river ; and

(c) if so, how much this lapse and lack of foresight on the part of PWD is going to cost the Governments and the people in terms of money and inconvenience ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir. According to Public Works Department of Delhi Administration the construction of an eastern approach road to the proposed bridge near I.S.B.T. has not reduced the waterway of the main channel/river. Nigambodh Ghats have always been flood-prone. During 1978 floods water over-flowed the bank of Yamuna and flooded Ring Road and Yamuna Bazar also. It is necessary to protect the Ghats by stone pitching etc. Delhi Administration Flood Control Department are concerned in the matter and are taking necessary action.

(b) No, Sir. The Flood Control Department has always been associated and is being consulted at various stages of the Project.

(c) Does not arise.

Assistance Provided to West Bengal for National Adult Education Programme

614. SHRI SANAT KUMAR

**MANDAL :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state the assistance made available to the West Bengal Government during the current year under the National Adult Education Programme, the amount therefrom earmarked for the Scheduled Castes in that State and the achievements of the programme in that State ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGO) :** The first instalment of Rs. 25 lakhs including Rs. 5 lakhs for Scheduled Castes on an ad hoc basis has been released to West Bengal Government for running adult education centres under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects during the current year. Further grant will be released to the State Government on receipt of proposal. In addition, an amount of Rs. 2.69 lakhs has been approved for assistance to three voluntary organisations for conducting Adult Education Programme in West Bengal. The amount earmarked for Shramik Vidyapeeths in West Bengal is Rs. 5.30 lakhs.

As per the report received from the State Government, the coverage of adult illiterates in the age group 15-35 under the Adult Education Programme was 4,32,127 at the end of March, 1984.

#### Water Borne Diseases Spreading In the Country

**615. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "water borne diseases spreading in country" published in the 'Indian Express' dated 20 May, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the response of Government to this news item including the action taken in this regard ; and

(c) if not, whether Government would examine the report and make proper investigation and take follow up action ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :** (a) to (c) The Government has seen the news item. Incidence of dysentery was reported from the States of West Bengal, Tripura, Assam and Orissa during this year. On investigation *Shigella* Dysentery Type-I, *E. Coli* and *Shigella Vibrio Cholerae* and *Shigella Flexneri* were found to be organisms responsible for the epidemic in different States. Poor personal hygiene, unhygienic sanitary conditions and contaminated water supply were the main reasons for spread of this disease. The investigations were carried out by the teams from National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Calcutta. On the requests from these States the required quantities of drugs including anti-biotics, ORS packets, Halogen tablets, Disinfectants, etc. were made available to them through the Medical Store Depots.

Incidence of Viral Hepatitis was reported from the State of Gujarat. The teams from the National Institute of Communicable Disease, Delhi, National Institute of Virology, Pune, and All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, carried out investigations in this regard. On investigations, the causative agents were found to be Hepatitis-B, Hepatitis-A, viral and Non-A Non-B Virus. All the necessary help required by the State Government in procuring Hepatitis-B vaccine and Hyper Immune Serum Hepa-B Globulin was rendered by the Union Government.

**Wide Spread Adulteration and Steps to Streamline Food Control Administration**

616. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that motanil yellow is being widely used in adulteration of Arhar and if so corrective steps taken/proposed ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is wide-spread adulteration of edible oils, dhania powder and milk powder ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is total neglect and breakdown in quality control set up in both the States and the Centre including ISI and if so, corrective steps taken/proposed to streamline food control administration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No such reports have come to the notice of this Ministry. However, some earlier studies carried out at Industrial Toxicological Research Centre, Lucknow based on analysis of food stuffs during 1960-70 indicated that metanil yellow was used as a colouring material in rural areas. The State Governments were Cautioned.

(b) No.

(c) It is not correct to say that there is neglect and break down in quality control setup in States and the Centre. Various measures have been suggested to the State Governments from time to time to streamline the food control administration. It was also stressed in the Central Council of Health Ministers' Conference held

in New Delhi from 9th to 11th July, 1984 to streamline the State food control Administration.

**Outlay for Port Sector During Seventh Plan**

617. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total outlay for Port Sector for the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details of the Ports likely to be developed during the plan period in the country and particularly in Orissa Coast ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) A Working Group to formulate the Seventh Five Year Plan Schemes for major ports has been constituted. The Report of this Group is awaited.

**Construction of School Buildings for Central Schools in Delhi and Outside**

618. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how much time is usually taken in the construction of school buildings for the Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi/ outside Delhi;

(b) when was the Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan, A.G.C.R. Colony, Delhi was started;

(c) whether it was promised that a semi-permanent structure of the school building would be ready by the end of 1983;

(d) whether he is aware that Monsoon is very close by and that tin shades, etc. on this semi-permanent building of the school are not yet laid in the absence of which hundreds of children will be put to difficulty and other materials affected;

(e) whether an inquiry into this delay proposed to be initiated; and

(f) if not, reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) It takes usually three to four years to complete the construction of a permanent school building for Kendriya Vidyalaya in Delhi/outside Delhi.

(b) Kendriya Vidyalaya, A.G.C.R. Colony, Delhi started functioning from December, 1981.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) Construction of temporary class-room, having Asbestos sheet roofing was sanctioned by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in May, 1983 and the C.P.W.D., the construction agency in this case, was given a time-limit of 10 months for this job. C.P.W.D. have been apprised of the difficulties to be faced by the students because of the delay in completion of these temporary structures and have been urged to complete the work soon.

**New Technique for the Use of Chloroform**

619. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the news appeared in Hindustan Times dated 29th June, 1984 that Medical Research is close to find the most simple and effective anaesthetic agent in a remarkable break-through since the start of the use of chloroform; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the experiments of this new system and how far it has been proved comfortable and convenient through this new technique?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) The claims made in the press report appear to be premature. This particular technique developed recently still appears to be in an experimental stage and needs further refinement before a well planned clinical trial with this product can be undertaken.

**Central Funds For State Text Book Bureaus**

620. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been allocating funds to the State Text Book Bureaus to prepare and publish college and university level text books and reference books in the regional languages?

(b) if so, the amount of grants given to different States during the Sixth Plan (year-wise for this purpose) and

(c) the number of text books prepared and published of college and university level and reference books in regional languages by the various State Text Book Bureaus in the above plan period, so far ?

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

(b) Grants given to the Participating States during the Sixth plan Period (year-wise) are indicated below:-

S. No.	Name of the State	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 till 30.6.84	Total Figures in Lakhs of Rs.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	1.00	—	—	1.00
2.	Bihar	3.67	—	—	—	—	3.67
3.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	2.00
4.	Maharashtra	—	6.00	8.41	1.51	—	15.92
5.	Punjab	—	—	—	4.69	—	4.69
6.	Rajasthan	—	4.87	—	8.00	—	12.87
7.	West Bengal	—	—	15.59	8.00	—	23.59
		3.67	10.87	25.00	24.20	—	63.74

(c) 1855 university level books in regional languages have been published from 1980 to 31st March, 1984.

#### Participation of University Academicians in International Conference Seminars

622. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE:  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3927 on 15 December, 1983 regarding ICSSR grants for Academicians attending foreign Conferences and state :

(a) whether the Ministry has any scheme under which it supports the participation of University in international conferences/seminars to present papers or to take part in discussions from time to time;

(b) if so, the details and guidelines for the same;

(c) whether Ministry's scheme is different from the schemes of the ICSSR or Universities; and

(d) the particulars of academics assisted by the Delhi University in attending foreign conferences during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and the current year giving particulars of con-

ference attended, papers presented and financial assistance given ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. TAUNGON) : (a) to (c) The Scheme of Partial Financial Assistance operated by the Ministry of Education varies slightly from the similar scheme of grants given by the ICSSR for Academicians attending International Conferences/Seminars. The Ministry's Scheme provides for granting of partial financial assistance, upto a maximum of 50% of the return air-fare by economy class to teachers in the fields of Science, Technology and Medicine only from the Universities and educational institutions of comparable standard for presenting papers provided they also chair session(s) of prestigious International Conferences. As per the general rule, the same person is not given financial assistance for the second time within a period of three years.

(d) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-8471/84]



जल्दी खराब हो जाने वाले पदार्थों के लिए रेल भाड़ा

624. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे द्वारा जल्दी खराब हो जाने वाले पदार्थों के लिए लिए जाने वाले रेल भाड़े की दर सड़क परिवहन की दर से कहीं अधिक है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अधिक भाड़ा लिये जाने के कारण है; और

(ग) एक किबटल नाशवान पदार्थों के लिए रेलवे द्वारा लिए जाने वाले भाड़े की तुलना में सड़क परिवहन द्वारा कितना भाड़ा लिया जाता है और इस संबंध में अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) लम्बी दूरी तथा ट्रक भार से कम मात्रा के लिए रेल दरें अधिकांशतः सस्ती हैं। सड़क दरें एक समान नहीं हैं और समय-समय तथा स्थान-स्थान पर भ्रम-भ्रम होती हैं तथा वापसी दिशा में यात्रायात की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर होती हैं। यदि ट्रक खाली लौट रहे होते हैं तो वे केवल अपने संचालन खर्च की पूर्ति के लिए बिल्कुल कम दरों का प्रस्ताव करते हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) रेल दरें पण्यों, दूरी स्लैब तथा गाड़ी की किस्म पर आधारित होती हैं जबकि सड़क दरें सर्व संग्रह प्रकृति की होती हैं जो ढोये जाने वाले पण्य अथवा सेवा की किस्म को ध्यान में रखे बिना प्रस्तावित होती हैं तथा स्थान-स्थान तथा

समय-समय पर भिन्न-भिन्न होती हैं। इसलिए रेल तथा सड़क दरों का एक तुलनात्मक विवरक देना व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

#### Replacement of Existing Weighing System

625. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to the unstarred question No. 9630 on 3 May, 1984 regarding replacement of existing weighing system and state :

(a) whether orders for the electronic in motion weigh bridges have been placed with the firms ;

(b) if so, when the same were placed and what is the expected date of delivery alongwith the cost of each unit and number of weigh bridges to be supplied and committed by the firms ; and

(c) what further efforts are being made to replace the existing system with the new electronic device at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) As mentioned in reply to unstarred Question No. 9630 dated 3-5-84, two developmental orders had been placed by the Railways for electronic in motion weigh bridges.

(b) one order was placed in February 1980 at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.71 lakhs (excluding Engineering Works) against which delivery was effected in February, 1982 and the weighbridge has been installed. The other order was placed in April, 1981

at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.72 lakhs (including Engineering Works) against which delivery has also been effected and weighbridge has been installed. Both these electronic in motion weighbridges are currently under commissioning.

(c) Arrangements are being made to place a developmental orders for a third electronic in motion weighbridge. Further action regarding the replacement of existing mechanical weighbridges by electronic ones will depend upon the service and experience with electronic weighbridges procured against developmental orders.

**Selection of Outside Consultants for Evaluation of Applications of Academicians to Attend Foreign Conferences.**

626. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to replies given to Unstarred Question No. 3927 on 15 December, 1983 and 8881 on 26 April, 1984 regarding financial assistance to academicians by ICSSR and State ;

(a) the manner in which 'outside consultants' are selected for evaluation of applications of academicians to attend foreign conferences ; and

(b) The rule, regulation, resolution or article of association of ICSSR under which each of 'Outside consultants' appropriate committee' Special ad-hoc committee' mentioned in Annexures I to III of the above mentioned questions were appointed giving details of resolutions numbers and dates and particulars of appointing authority ?

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

(a) The procedure for appointment of consultants to evaluate proposals submitted by scholars to the I.C.S.S.R.

was laid down at the third meeting of the Research Committee held in January, 1970. The Committee laid down the following procedure :

(i) The proposal should be examined in accordance with the rules in the office of the ICSSR and steps should be taken to see that it conforms to the Research Grants Scheme, 1969.

(ii) Letters should then be addressed to Members of the Council with the discipline or other social scientist in the field to suggest names of persons who might be considered for appointment as referees for the proposal.

(iii) From amongst all the names thus received, two referees should be appointed by the Chairman. The names of the referees thus selected should be treated as confidential.

In 1971 it was found that it was not possible to follow this procedure in view of the difficulties relating to the frequent meetings of the Committees and the very long time taken for arriving at decisions. The procedure was modified in 1971 and the chairman, ICSSR was authorised to appoint consultants. Later when the Councils' honorary Chairman was a permanent resident of Bombay and was in Delhi only for the meetings of the Committees the procedure was further modified and the Member-Secretary was authorised to approve the appointment of consultants with the approval of Chairman.

(b) The above procedure has been followed in the appointment of consultants except in the case of 4 scholars, in whose case an ad-hoc committee of experts was appointed by the Chairman to assess relative merits and credentials of over 25 scholars who had applied to the Council for participation in the XI International Congress of Anthropological Sciences held at Vancouver and Quebec in Canada.

All cases of scholars who are provided assistance for attending international conferences/seminars are approved by the Research Committee of the Council, *ex-ante* or *ex-post* depending upon the timing of the conference, date of the application, and date of the meeting of the Research Committee.

**Allocation for Development and Research for Indian Systems of Medicines Since 1980**

627. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that allocation of funds for development and research in Indian System of medicine and Homoeopathy is too small to fulfil needs of four apex bodies for research viz. (i) Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, (ii) Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines, (iii) Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy and (iv) Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy ;

(b) if so, details of funds granted to above apex bodies since 1980 year-wise ;

(c) details of expansion programmes in the fields of research in Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy ;

(d) details or steps being taken by Government to publicise and popularise Indian system of medicine and homoeopathy in the country particularly in rural India and also abroad ; and

(e) details of funds allocated for the publication of books on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :  
(a) Sufficient allocation of funds has been made for these Research Councils.

(b) The details of funds granted to the four Research Councils from 1980-81 onwards (Yearwise) is given in the attached statement.

(b) After the splitting of the erstwhile Central Council for Research in Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy into four separate Research Councils viz. Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy in the year 1979, there has been an expansion in the research activities of these Councils during these years. The number of Central Research Institutes, Clinical Research Units, Drug Standardisation Research Units, Survey of Medicinal Plants Units, etc. conducting research in various ailments has been increasing in the case of the three research councils of Ayurveda and siddha Unani and Homoeopathy. The Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy is giving financial assistance to various Yoga/Naturopathy institutions in the country to conduct research on treatment of various ailments by practice of Yoga and Naturopathy. It is envisaged to direct the research efforts of these Councils towards the national priorities.

(d) The Government is popularising Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy through implementation of various Schemes of education, research, standardisation and manufacturing of medicines, delivery of health services etc. The total allocation for these systems of medicine during the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 85.39 crores which include a provision of Rs. 29.00 crores for Central Sector Schemes. The important activities pertaining to these schemes in the Central Sector are as under :

(1) Four Research Councils viz. Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy have been established with a view to conducting research on scientific lines in the respective systems of medicine.

(2) The National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur and National Institute of Homoeopathy at Calcutta have been set up to promote the growth and development of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, conduct undergraduate and post-graduate courses of study in these systems.

(3) Financial assistance @ Rs. 1.60 lakhs per institution is being provided to colleges of Indian systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy run by voluntary organisations for purchase of laboratory equipment and setting up of book banks for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections of the society,

(4) The refresher courses of six weeks and two weeks duration have been introduced to improve the standard of teachers of undergraduate colleges of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

(5) To make available adequate manpower in Indian Systems of Medicine in the field of education, research, medical aid and pharmaceutical programmes a Centrally sponsored scheme of upgrading the Departments of postgraduate education, training and research was launched during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Under this Scheme, cent percent assistance is provided to the State Governments for maintenance of these institutions of postgraduate education. Assistance is provided in accordance with the prescribed pattern. Up till now, 31 Departments in various States have been upgraded.

(6) The Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. established at Mohan (U.P.) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with the joint collaboration of Government of India and Government of U.P. has started manufacturing of standards and quality drugs of Indian Medicine since last year.

(7) The Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine, Ghaziabad, established for the purpose of laying down standards of drugs in Indian Systems of Medicine has been further strengthened.

(8) The Pharmacopoeia Committees of Ayurveda and Unani have been constituted to step up work relating to publication of official formulary/ Pharmacopoeia in these systems of medicine.

Many practitioners in Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha who are self-employed are serving in the rural areas of the country. A good number of hospitals and dispensaries of these systems have been established by State Governments and others in rural and other areas of the country. In some States, doctors from these systems have been appointed in Primary Health Centres for serving the rural community.

There is no specific scheme for popularising Indian systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy abroad.

(e) An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the publication of books of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy under a Central Scheme has been provided for the year 1984-85. In addition, research Councils have provision of funds for publications in their respective fields of research.

Sl. No.	Name of the Council	Statement									
		(Rs. in lakhs)									
		FUNDS GRANTED UNDER		PLAN/NON PLAN		1282-83		1983-84		1984-85	
Plan	Non Plan	Plan	Non Plan	Plan	Non Plan	Plan	Non Plan	Plan	Non Plan		
		(Allocation)									
1.	Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha	85.00	101.49	118.80	110.23	151.75	128.40	171.50	155.09	220.00	171.69
2.	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine.	50.00	12.10	61.47	12.36	66.30	15.06	82.25	16.49	95.00	18.29
3.	Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy.	8.15	0.30	19.39	0.61	25.00	—	16.83	0.51	30.00	0.87
4.	Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy	13.75	14.50	15.17	13.35	26.11	17.81	40.01	21.06	40.00	21.35

**Tenders for Civil Engineering Works of  
Nhava Sheva Port Project**

629. SHRI H.N. NANJE  
GOWDA : Will the Minister of  
SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nhava Sheva Port  
Authorities had invited tenders for  
civil engineering works of the Port  
project across Bombay harbour ;

(b) if so, whether the tenderers  
have since submitted their tenders by  
now and whether the preliminary  
scrutiny of these tenders have since  
been completed ;

(a) what efforts are now being  
made to call for more bidders for the  
project ?

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

(b) The preliminary scrutiny of  
these tenders is in progress.

(c) As per international competi-  
tive bidding procedures, a global  
enquiry for prequalification of con-  
tractors was issued. After scrutiny  
of the prequalification bids received,  
short-listing of the eligible contractors  
was done. Tenders were thereafter  
invited from the short-listed, contrac-  
tors. The response to this has been  
quite adequate. In view of the above,  
there is no need or justification  
for inviting any fresh bids.

**Steps for Better Discipline at J.N.U.**

630. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA  
BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister  
of EDUCATION AND CULTURE  
be pleased to state :

(a) steps being taken to reduce  
political activities at J.N.U. ; and

(b) the details of steps being  
taken to bring about better discipline at  
JNU ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND  
CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE  
(SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and  
(b) The University has taken a series  
of measures to improve the general  
state of discipline in the University.  
These include establishment of a  
separate grievance redressal mecha-  
nisms for students and em-  
ployees ; adoption of certain norms  
of conduct for all sections of the  
University under which the use of  
violence, intimidation and coercive  
methods are not resorted to ; modi-  
fication of rules for admission to,  
and management of, hostels and  
their strict enforcement, etc. The  
University has also revised its admis-  
sion procedures under which admis-  
sion to postgraduate courses and  
research programmes are made on  
merit determined through an all-India  
entrance test. As for depoliticisation  
of the Campuses, a Committee appoin-  
ted by the University Grants Com-  
mission to review the functioning of  
the Central Universities while mak-  
ing certain recommendations expressed  
the view that political parties should  
take a broader interest of education  
into account and exercise necessary  
restraint in protecting the Universities  
from the kind of politics of which  
they are sometimes a victim. The re-  
commendations made by this Com-  
mittee are still in the process of exa-  
mination.

**Construction of Mathura-Alwar Railway  
Line**

631. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of the Mathura-Alwar railway line ; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned for this project and how long will it take to be completed and the line opened to traffic ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** (a) Land acquisition papers have been submitted to State Government for about 25 kms. Contract has been awarded and work already commenced for one section. Tenders are under finalisation for another action.

(b) The total outlay sanctioned for this project upto 1984-85 is Rs. 2.01 crores. No target date for this project has been fixed as its completion will depend upon the availability of resources in the next few years.

**Selection Grade to N.D.M.C. Nursery Assistant Teachers**

632. **SHRI BANWARI LAL :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer

to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8891 on 26 April, 1984 regarding grant of Selection Grade to N.D.M.C. Nursery Assistant Teachers and to state :

(a) the number of teachers who have not been given Selection Grade alongwith other teachers appointed up to 30 November, 1962 with dates etc. ;

(b) the specific time by which these teachers are likely to be covered for grant of selection grade alongwith 8 teachers ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

**THE DEUPTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) :** (a) and (b) As reported by the N.D.M.C., 11 Nursery Assistant Teachers, including 8 teachers referred to in Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8891, appointed upto 30-11-1962, have not so far been granted Selection Grade. Details of these teachers are given in the statement attached Their case is under process and is expected to be finalised by 31-8-1984.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Statement

*List of 11 Nursery Teachers (including 8 teachers) appointed upto 31-11-62 who have not been granted selection grade*

S.No.	Name of Nursery Teacher	Date of appointment	Likely retrcs- pective date of grant of selection grade
1	2	3	4
1.	Smt. Meena Kumari Dhawan	7-8-62	1-4-81
2.	Smt. Santa Arya	10.8.62	1-4-81

1	2	3	4
3.	Smt. Brij Rani	13-9-62	1-4-81
4.	Smt. Prabha Lata Mchra	13-9-62	1-4-81
5.	Smt. Laxmi Maitriya	12-11-62	12-3-83
6.	Smt. Raksha Saxena	19-11-62	12-3-82
7.	Smt. Raj Kumari	19-11-62	13-3-82
8.	Smt. Santosh Kumari Chauhan	19-11-62	13-3-82
9.	Smt. Sarla Puri	19-11-62	13-3-82
10.	Smt. Shashi Chopra	19-11-62	13-3-82
11.	Smt. Chander Mohini obroi	19-11-62	13-3-83

(Note : After 19-11-62 to 30-11-62, no Nursery Teacher was appointed)

#### Expansion of Lons Scheme in Gujarat

634. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has massively expanded its scheme of Integrated Child Development Services for the Welfare of children below 6 years of age during the last one year ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the progress of this scheme particularly in the State of Gujarat ?

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

(b) 1015 centrally sponsored integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) projects have been sanctioned upto 1984-85. Out of these, 47, are located in Gujarat.

In May 1984, reports of 758 ICDS projects indicated 47.65 lakh beneficiaries of supplementary nutrition and 19.30 lakh beneficiaries of pre-school education. These include 43 project reports of Gujarat providing supplementary nutrition to 2.11 lakh children and mothers and pre-school education to 0.97 lakh children.

#### New Archaeological Circle at Bhubaneswar. Orissa

635. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :  
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

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

(a) whether Government have decided to open new Archaeological circle at Bhubaneswar, Orissa during the year 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, the areas to be covered under this new circle ; and

(c) when the new circle office at Bhubaneswar is going to function and the steps taken by Archaeological Survey of India in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) The question of setting up of a circle at Bhubaneswar to look after the monuments in Orissa and Chhattisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh is under consideration.



**Submerging of Railway Staff Quarters at Jaynagar**

636. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether quarters of railway employees of Jaynagar under Samastipur Division of North Eastern Railway are almost submerged during rains making the staff quarters uninhabitable ;

(b) whether a bridge near the goods shed for discharge of accumulated water and remodelling of the staff quarters is being undertaken;

(c) whether it is proposed to renovate or construct second class waiting hall at Jaynagar ; and

(d) whether connecting the roofs of the wating room and platform at Kamtaul railway station is being undertaken, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) During very heavy rains, water gets accumulated around the railway quarters at Jaynagar which drains out in about an hour, after the rains stop. The quarters are neither submerged nor they become un-inhabitable.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal for renevation or construction of second class waiting hall at Jaynagar in the current financial year.

(d) Work of connecting the roofs of waiting hall and platform at Kamtaul Station is in progress.

**Blackmarketing in Railway Reservation in Cuttack and Bhubaneswar Railway Stations**

637. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :\*

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale blackmarketing and corruption/irregularities in Railway reservation in Cuttack and Bhubaneswar railway stations ;

(b) if so, whether any surprise check has been conducted by the authorities of South Eastern Railway in Cuttack and Bhubaneswar ; and

(c) details of the steps proposed to be taken to stop blackmarketing in railway reservation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No such reports have been received.

(b) Six preventive checks were made by different officers at these stations between January and July, 84.

(c) Measures taken in this regard include regular surveillance over Reservation/Booking offices jointly by Commercial and Vigilance organisations, critical scrutiny of requisitions for reservations with a view to verifying the genuineness of reservations made in doubtful cases through door to door checks or by sending reply paid letters, intensive checks in running trains to detect cases of transferred reservations and introduction of the system of RAC (Reservation against anticipated cancellations) to prevent arbitrary allotment of vacant berths by train staff. The Indian Railways Act has also been suitably amended to prescribe stringent penalties for

carrying on unauthorised business in procurement and supply of railway tickets.

Memo from Purba Railway Engineering Kamgarh Union, Asansol Division

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

(a) whether Government have received the Memorandum submitted by Purba Railway Engineering Kamgarh Union, Asansol Division to DRM, Eastern Railway, Asansol in course of massive demonstration on 14 June, 1984;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) action taken by Railway administration to redress the said demands ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir. A memorandum was submitted to DRM/Asansol by a group calling itself the Purba Railway Engineering Kamgarh Union, Asansol. This group is not recognised as a Union.

(b) and (c) : Most of the demands in the memorandum are of local nature. Such local demands are examined by the local Railway Administration in consultation with recognised unions and action taken, where found necessary, within the administrative and financial constraints.

General demands like abolition of contract system, appointment of deceased's dependants on compassionate grounds, stoppage of mechanisation, regular absorption of Gangmen, etc., are considered within the frame work of Government policy. The two recognised Labour Federations, viz., AIRF & NFIR who represent all categories of railway

employees are consulted wherever necessary under the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and Joint Consultative Machinery Schemes.

इलाहाबाद मंडल में वर्ष 1980 से मई, 1984 तक हुई रेल दुर्घटनाएँ

640. श्री दयाराम शाह्य: क्या रेलमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इलाहाबाद मंडल में 1980 से मई, 1984 तक कितनी रेल दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं,

(ख) तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है,

(ग) इन रेल दुर्घटनाओं के लिए, यदि किसी रेल कर्मचारी को उत्तरदायी पाया गया है तो उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है,

(घ) क्या अप्रैल 1984 के विरोही स्टेशन के नजदोक ब्लाक सेक्शन में एक मालगाड़ी दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुयी थी, और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और रेल विभाग को इससे कितना नुकसान हुआ, यदि इसके लिए रेलवे के अधिकारियों को उत्तरदायी पाया गया है तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) 1980 से मई, 1984 तक इलाहाबाद मंडल में गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं का कोटिवार विवरण इस प्रकार है:—

दुर्घटना की कोटि	प्रत्येक वर्ष में दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या				
	1980	81	82	83	84 (मई तक)
टक्करें	2	5	3	3	1
पटरी से गाड़ी उतरना	17	18	18	16	8
समापारो पर दुर्घटनाएं	3	2	3	1	2
गाड़ियों में घाग	—	—	3	—	—

(ग) जिम्मेदार ठहराये गये गये रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध सेवा से हटाने, ग्रेड कम करने, उपदान रोकने, वेतन-वृद्धि तथा सुविधाएं रोकने जैसी अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई की गयी है।

(घ) और (ङ) जी हां। 17.4.84 को इलाहाबाद-मुगलसराय खड पर बिरोही स्टेशन के डाउन होम सिगनल के निकट डाउन सी बी एफ खाद्यान्न विशेष माल गाड़ी का इंजन तथा 16 माल डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये थे। पटरी से उतरने की दुर्घटना रेल पथ की खराबी के कारण हुई। इस रेल दुर्घटना में लगभग 11 लाख रुपये की रेल सम्पत्ति के नुकसान होने का अनुमान है।

रेल पथ निरीक्षक, मिर्जापुर को इस दुर्घटना के लिए जिम्मेदार पाया गया है। जिम्मेदार पाये गये अन्य कर्मचारी हैं, बिरोही स्टेशन के स्टेशन मास्टर तथा

स्विचमैन और उप मुख्य नियंत्रक, इलाहाबाद।

### भरतपुर में रेल डिब्बा कारखाने की स्थापना

641. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के भरतपुर में एक रेल डिब्बा कारखाने की स्थापना की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और इस कार्य में अब तक हुई प्रगति का व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान बौधरी) : (क) और (ख) हाल ही में राजस्थान सरकार से एक सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें सिफारिश की गयी है कि प्रस्तावित नयी सवारी डिब्बा उत्पादन इकाई की स्थापना भरतपुर में की जाए। मसं रेल इंडिया टेक्नीकल एण्ड इकोनामिक सर्विसेज को स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण सहित व्योरेवार परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने का कार्य सौंपा गया है। परियोजना रिपोर्ट को प्रन्तिमरूप दे दिये जाने के पश्चात् ही फैक्टरी के स्थान और स्थापना के बारे में निर्णय लिया जायेगा। राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त सुझाव नोट कर लिया गया है और फैक्टरी का स्थान निर्धारण करते समय दावों के साथ इस सुझाव पर भी यथावत् विचार किया जायेगा।

### Recruitments of Workers by Iron for Saudi Arabia and Gulf Countries

642. SHRI D. S. A. SIVA-PRAKASAM : Will the Minister of

RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether IRCON recruits workers for Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries;

(b) if so, what are the methods of recruitment whether they are directly recruited or through contractors;

(c) if, recruited through contractors names of the parties concerned;

(d) reasons for making recruitment through the contractors; and

(e) whether such contractors are accepted through advertisement or in any other way?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) : All staff, including workers required by IRCON in Saudi Arabia and Gulf Countries, have either been taken on deputation from the Indian Railways, or from amongst the employees already working with IRCON in India.

(b) to (e) : Does not arise.

**Repair, Maintenance and Protection of Charminar Monument**

643. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state -

(a) whether the Charminar monument in Hyderabad city is showing signs of decline and needs immediate measures for its repair, maintenance and protection;

(b) whether a panel of experts in archaeology have urged the Union Government to pay attention to the 400-year old monument of great historical and engineering significance; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) No, Sir The Charminar monument in Hyderabad is in a good state of preservation.

(a) and (c) : Under the auspices of the Birla Archaeological and Cultural Research Institute, Hyderabad, a panel discussion on "Preservation of Charminar" was held on 23.6.84.

**Passengers Injured While Boarding Buses Due to Rash and Hurried Driving by DTC Drivers.**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that apart from killing injuring pedestrians, Delhi Transport Corporation buses have also been injuring passengers who wish to board buses due to rash and hurried driving by Delhi Transport Corporation drivers;

(b) whether Delhi Transport Corporation bus staff have instructions to stop their buses in the event of injuries sustained by Commuters while boarding buses and arrange for their medical attention;

(c) whether Delhi Transport Corporation bus driver are required to report such accidents to Delhi Transport Corporation Headquarter and the nearest Police Station;

(d) if so, details of such reports made, year-wise, for the past three years and action taken against erring drivers, if any; and

(e) whether any complaints have been received by Delhi Transport Corporation of such accidents and if so, details of these, year-wise, for last three years and action taken thereon?

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

(a) Accidents of this nature take place occasionally.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) : Yes, Sir. Even though no separate account of such reports is maintained, information with regard to such accidents is as under :

Year	No. of accidents
1981-82	19
1982-83	39
1983-84	50

Besides the departmental action against the erring drivers, local police also initiates action for prosecution according to law.

### इन्दौर-बोहाद रेलवे लाइन

645. श्री सत्य नारायण जदिया : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्दौर और दोहाद के बीच रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हां, मंत्रालय के इस बारे में क्या विचार है और प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) इन्दौर और महु के बीच मिले-जुले आमान सहित दोहाद से महु तक नयी बड़ी लाइन के लिए प्राथमिक इंजीनियरिंग एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण

की स्वीकृति दी गई है जो प्रगति पर है। इस परियोजना की सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होते उसकी जांच पड़ताल करने पर निर्णय लिया जाएगा वसंत इसके लिए घनराशि उपलब्ध हो और योजना आयोग द्वारा इनकी स्वीकृति प्राप्त हो जाये।

### Location of Railway Coach Factory and Railway Wagon Building Factory

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

(a) is it a fact that Planning Commission has cleared the proposal from the Railway Ministry for starting of Railway Coach and Railway Wagon Building Factory ;

(b) if so, the details of the the proposal sent by the Railway Ministry and also the details of the proposals cleared:

(c) the number of such factories proposed by the Railways and the number of such factories cleared by the Planning Commission;

(d) the location proposed by the Railways and the location approved by the Planning Commission for these factories;

(e) whether there is any proposal for opening a factory at Gorakhpur and the Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested the Railway Ministry to locate this factory there ; and

(f) if so, the reaction and decision of Government of India over such proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHDURY) (a) : Clearance of the Planning Commission for establishment of a new Coach Production Unit in the

Railway Sector has been received in February, 1982. There is no proposal for any wagon Production Unit.

(b) The proposal was for setting up of a new Coach Factory for an initial production capacity of 400 coaches per annum, with scope for future expansion to 750 Coaches per annum, which was approved, in principal, by the Planning Commission.

(c) Planning Commission was requested to approve of the establishment of one Coach Factory only.

(d) to (f) : M/s Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. (RITES) the consultants to the Railway Board, have been assigned the task of preparation of a detailed Project Report which will include location, survey, cost estimate etc. Location of the Factory would be decided after the Project Report is finalised.

A suggestion was received from Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of Coach Factory at Gorakhpur. The suggestion has been taken note of, and would be given due consideration, along with other claims, while finalising the location.

**Progress of Work on I. S. B. T. Over-Bridge**

647. **SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:**  
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether work on Inter-State Bus Terminus (Delhi) over-bridge has begun; and

(b) if so, the details and progress thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND  
TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):**  
(a) and (b) Public Works Department

of Delhi Administration are handling this project. They have intimated that the Construction of the main bridge has already been awarded to M/s National Building Construction Corporation on 19th June 1984. The tenders for the construction of Western Approach road have also been received by them on 16th July 1984 and they are scrutinising these tenders. The earth work in embankment on Eastern Approach road has been completed in three reaches and is in progress in the 4th reach. The tender documents for the 5th reach are being finalised.

The Notice inviting Tender for the construction of the Left Guide Bund shall be finalised for inviting tenders after obtaining recommendations of the Central Water Power Research Station, Poona on the basis of Model studies.

**Cultivation of Medicinal Plants**

648. **SHRI M. RAMGOPAL  
READY :**

**SHRI RAM VILAS  
FASWAN :**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to cultivate medicinal plants in various parts of the country to cure the diseases by herbal treatment ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ;

(c) the names of such States where such medicinal plants are likely to be cultivated ; and

(d) the funds, if any allocated for the purpose ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):** (a) to (d) The Working Group on Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy set-up by the Planning Commission for the Seventh Five Year Plan has, in its report, suggested inter-alia taking up schemes for having a suitable Central co-ordinating cell for drugs for Indian Systems of Medicine and also for systematisation of collection, conservation and regeneration of herbal raw drugs and production of drugs for Indian Systems of Medicine in the country.

#### Gandak Rail Bridge

650. **SHRI R.N. RAKESH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister had laid foundation stone for Gandak Rail Bridge in 1974 which was scheduled to be completed by 1984 and if so, the present status of this project?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHDURY):** Yes, Sir. This project was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 22.10.73. The work on the project was started and the section between Bagaha and Valmikinagar Road also opened to traffic. This project is now estimated to cost over Rs- 61 crores. Major portion of this, amounting to Rs. 38 crores, to provide control points and river training works etc., is to be contributed by the Union Ministry of Irrigation and the State Govts. of U.P. and Bihar. They have been requested to deposit the balance of their respective shares amounting to Rs. 28 crores, and communicate their acceptance to bear the further increased costs, if any, due to escalation. Their full contribution in this regard, and their commitment to bear increased cost due to escalation, are still awaited. Efforts are being made to obtain firm commitments for the resources, before taking up the work on the bridge and guide bunds. The railways are also facing severe constraint of resources

for the on-going new line projects, and this work can be taken up when resources position improves.

#### Doubts about the Symbolic Start of Calcutta Metro Railway

651. **SHRI AJIT BAG:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some experts had raised doubts about symbolic start of the Calcutta metro railways on July 1, 1984;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether they are related to safety measures of the metro railway and

(d) if so, details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHDURY):** (a) Some experts from the Paris Underground Railway System as well as from the London Underground Railway System, U.K., had visited the Metro Railway and the Circular Railway at Calcutta towards the end of February 1984. They had not gone into the question of opening of the Calcutta Metro, nor had they raised any issues about the starting of the Calcutta Metro by any date.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

संविधान की सर्वांगी सूची में से 'शिक्षा' को हटाया जाना

652. श्री मूलबन्ध डागा : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 23 जून, 1984 के 'इंडियन एक्सप्रेस' में "लैट स्टेट्स हैन्डल एजुकेशन" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है,

(ख) क्या हाल में हुए शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में इस बात पर जोर दिया गया था कि शिक्षा को संविधान की संवर्ती सूची में से हटा दिया जाना चाहिए; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. थुंगन) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) 24 मई, 1984 को नई दिल्ली में हुए शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन की कार्य सूची में शिक्षा को राज्य सूची में लाने के बारे में कोई विषय नहीं था। तथापि, चर्चा के दौरान पश्चिम बंगाल और तमिलनाडु के शिक्षा मंत्रियों ने शिक्षा को पुनः राज्य सूची में लाये जाने की आवश्यकता के बारे में कहा।

Recommendations of National Shipping Board for Merger of Shipping Companies

653 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :  
SHRI DHARAM DASS  
SHASTRI :  
SHRI K. EAKKAPPA :

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

(a) the recommendations made by the National Shipping Board for the merger or grouping of some of the shipping companies to make them economically viable; and

(b) the allocations made by the Shipping Development Fund Committee for the 60 Indian Shipping Companies during the past three years (year-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) National Shipping Board have not made any recommendation to the Government of India in this regard so far.

(b) The amount of loans disbursed by the SDFC to Indian Shipping Companies during the last three years has been as follows :

Year	No. of companies to whom disbursement made	Amount (Rs./Crores)
1981-82	13	105.27
1982-83	11	83.97
1983-84	11	40.29

दिल्ली विश्व विद्यालय कैंपस में आरक्षण कार्यालय खोला जाना

655. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :

श्री राम विकर :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या यह सच है कि छात्रों की सुविधा के लिए दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय कैंपस में एक आरक्षण कार्यालय खोलने की मांग की गई है,



(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यालय को खोलने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ अभनुब की जा रही हैं तथा इस संबन्ध में अनुमानतः कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी, और

(ग) यह कार्यालय, कब तक वहाँ खोल दिया जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) विश्वविद्यालय परिसर में आरक्षण कार्यालय खोलने के लिए कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त पदों का सृजन तथा कुछ और भी खर्च करना पड़ेगा, जिसका अभाव नहीं समझा जाता है।

#### Damage To Calcutta Metro Railway From Recent Deluge

656. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :  
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN  
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:  
SHRI NIREN GHOSH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Calcutta's metro railway received extensive and intensive damage from the recent deluge;

(b) if so, details of the said damage in terms of labour, material money and time; and

(c) reports of preventive measures taken by Government to stall the occurrence of the same in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) During the recent deluge, some sections of the Metro tunnel got flooded and some of the equipment in the tunnel including the

coaching stock were covered to a certain height with the flood water. The damage to the civil engineering structures and the electrical cables which have been checked after desilting operation has been very little. With regard to electrical equipment and rolling stock, these are being currently checked and based on the attention needed after examination only the correct assessment of the damage and the cost of rectification could be arrived. Prima facie, it appears that even in these cases except for cleaning out and minor attention, the damages may not be either intensive or extensive.

(b) Details of damages and charges for rectification for labour, material, etc. can be arrived at only after attention is given to the electrical equipment as well as the rolling stock.

(c) As an immediate measure such of the entry points through which water had entered have all been sealed in the section Bhowanipur-Esplanade. The immediate action taken has been satisfactory as borne out by the fact that in spite of subsequent heavy rains, there was no further flooding of the Metro tunnel.

#### Cranes for Loading and Unloading of Salt for Export from Tuticorin Port

658. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING and be transport pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Chairman, Tuticorin Port has stipulated that the cranes would be given for loading and unloading only when 10 lakh tonnes of salt exported whereas the State Trading Corporation has allotted, only 5 lakh tonnes of salt export through Tuticorin Port, which happens to be the total annual export of salt ; and

(b) If so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure expeditious handling of export from Tuticorin Port ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) The Tuticorin Port has not stipulated that the cranes would be provided for loading/unloading only when 10 lakh tonnes of salt are exported through Tuticorin Port. The Port does not see any difficulty in handling 5 lakh tonnes of salt allotted by the State Trading Corporation for export through this Port, with the present facilities available.

पंजाब में रेल सेवाएं रद्द किए जाने के कारण रेलवे को हुआ नुकसान

659. श्री सञ्जन कुमार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब में रेल गाड़ियों को रद्द किये जाने के कारण रेलवे को भारी क्षति उठानी पड़ी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पंजाब में रेल सेवाओं को रद्द किए जाने के कारण रेलवे को प्रतिदिन कितना घाटा हुआ ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) रेलों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Supply of Rural Health Kit by Public Undertakings

660. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of orders placed with Public Undertakings, Statewise for purchase of rural Health Kit ;

(b) Whether it is a fact that some of these Public Undertakings, instead of manufacturing the same themselves, had obtained them from various small scale supplies and have earned unintended profit ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) The Government of India has only worked out a rate agreement with the public undertakings for the supply of medicine kits under Health Guide Scheme. This has been done to assist the States in the procurement of these Kits. However, it is not obligatory on the part of the State Governments to purchase the Kits only from the Public Undertakings, with whom the rates have been finalised. The rates were finalised after inviting the quotations from different firms and the lowest quotation was accepted. It is not a condition of the rate agreement that all items should be manufactured by the Public Undertakings but whatever items are supplied, the responsibility for their quality is that of the supplying firms with whom the rate contract has been made.

Financial Assistance for Various Schemes In Southern Railway

661. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes for which recently Rs. 30 crores assistance for Southern Railway has been announced by him when he was in Tamil Nadu recently ; and

(b) zone-wise allocation of funds and the amount spent by Zonal Railways on development schemes in 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) ; (a) The allocation of funds for works like Karur-Dindigul-Madurai-Tuticorin line, Madras Rapid Transit system and modernisation of Golden Rock workshop etc. of Southern Railway was reviewed recently. As a result of which, an additional allocation of Rs. 6 crores has been made for the Karur-Dindigul Tuticorin line by reappropriation of funds. The modernisation of Golden Rock workshops

at a cost of Rs. 25.10 crores is an approved work, and loan assistance for this Project is also being provided by the World Bank. Extra allocation for the Madras Rapid Transit System is under consideration.

(b) Zone-wise allocation of funds and the amount spent by Zonal Railways on development scheme (Plan expenditure) 1983-84 is as under :—

(Rupees in crores)

Railway/Units	Revised Estimates 1983-84 (Net)	Zone-wise Plan (net) expenditure for the year 1983.84 (3/84 Prov)
Central Railway	225.17	230.90
Eastern Railway	141.72	155.21
Northern Railway	146.55	113.26
North Eastern Railway	43.94	43.97
Northeast Frontier Railway	45.43	40.52
Southern Railway	92.77	119.85
South Central Railway	169.88	132.47
South Eastern Railway	225.55	242.48
Western Railway	150.81	165.41

प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के संवर्धन हेतु योजनाएं

662. श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के संवर्धन और प्रोत्साहन के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्रियान्वित करने के लिए प्रस्तावित योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों से तिरक्षरता को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विशेष कदम उठाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. युंगन) :  
(क) देश में प्रौढ़ शिक्षा को प्रोत्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं के व्यौरे निम्नलिखित हैं:—

(i) ग्रामीण कार्यात्मक साक्षरता परियोजनाओं की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना, जिसके अन्तर्गत प्रौढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्रों के संचालन के लिए राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को 100% अनुदान संस्वीकृत किया जाता है।

(ii) प्रौढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्रों के संचालन के लिए राज्य प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम, जिसके लिए निधि की व्यवस्था राज्य क्षेत्र में होगी।

(iii) प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों को सहायता की केन्द्रीय योजना-प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कार्यात्मक साक्षरता, उत्तर साक्षरता, संसाधन विकास, प्रकाशनों इत्यादि की परियोजनाएं शुरू करने के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है।

(iv) प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम में छात्रों और युवकों को शामिल करना-विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में छात्रों को 1990 तक 50,000 केन्द्र खोलकर चरणबद्ध ढंग से शामिल करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता संस्वीकृत करता है। इसी तरह नेहरू युवक केन्द्र, युवका को प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करते हैं।

(v) श्रमिक विद्या पीठ-उद्योग के संगठित तथा असंगठित क्षेत्रों में नियुक्त कामगारों का प्रशिक्षण तथा शिक्षा श्रमिक विद्यापीठों के माध्यम से दी जाती है जो पूर्णतः शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा वित्त पोषित हैं।

(vi) नवसाक्षर पुनः निरक्षर न बन जाएं, इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उत्तर

साक्षरता तथा अनुवर्ती कार्यक्रम की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना।

(vii) प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए समुचित और प्रभावी ढांचा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के प्रशासनिक ढांचे को सुदृढ़ करने की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना।

(ख) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों और वर्गों में प्रौढ़ शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित विशेष कदम उठाए गए हैं :-

(i) जिन जिलों/क्षेत्रों में साक्षरता की दर राष्ट्रीय औसत से कम है उन्हें ग्रामीण कार्यात्मक साक्षरता परियोजनाओं की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना और राज्य प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, शामिल करने पर जोर दिया जा रहा है।

(ii) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों सहित महिलाओं और समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को शामिल करने पर भी विशेष जोर दिया जा रहा है।

(iii) राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को अनुदेश दिए गए हैं कि वे यथा संभव अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों की बस्तियों में प्रौढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्र स्थापित करें।

(iv) केवल महिलाओं के लिए साक्षरता केन्द्र संचालित करने के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु, प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों को महिला शिक्षार्थियों के लिए, तीस केन्द्रों के स्थान पर कम से कम पांच

केन्द्र शुरू करने की अनुमति देने के लिए सहायता अनुदान के नियमों में ढील दी गई है।

(v) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा उपलब्ध वित्तीय सहायता के माध्यम से चरगाबंद ढंग से निरक्षरता उन्मूलन में छात्रों को शामिल करना बढ़ाया गया है।

(vi) उत्तम साक्षरता कार्यक्रम को सुदृढ़ किया जा रहा है, ताकि नवसाक्षर फिर से निरक्षर न हो जाएं।

(vii) महिलाओं को और अधिक शामिल करने को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु राज्य तथा जिलों स्तरों पर और प्रत्येक जिले में सर्वोत्तम पांच केन्द्रों में महिलाओं के दाखिले से सम्बन्धित सर्वोत्तम निष्पादन के लिए पुरस्कार की एक योजना शुरू की है।

(viii) प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम को लोक प्रिय बनाने के लिए परम्परागत लोक संचार साधनों के अतिरिक्त रेडियो और टेली-विजन सहित जन संचार साधनों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

**New Train from Jharsuguda, Talcher Via Vizianagram to Connect State Capital of Orissa**

663. SHRI RASABEHARI BEERA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from the people belonging to Kalahandi, Bolangir, Koraput Districts of Orissa, to introduce a new train from Jaharsuguda, Talcher via Vizianagram to connect State Capital ;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been considered and decision taken ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There are three trains from Jharsuguda to Titilagarh, and four trains, from Titilagarh to Vizianagram already running which give convenient connections to six trains running between Vizianagram via Puri to Howarth. These trains which pass through Puri, give further convenient connections to trains running between Puri and Talcher. In view of these circumstances, and the present constraint in the availability of coaches and locomotives and the quantum of through traffic offering from Jharsuguda to Talcher, the existing train services are considered sufficient to meet the demands. There is, therefore, no proposal, as of now to introduce any direct train from Jharsuguda via Titilagarh and Vizianagram to Talcher.

**Universities to Scrap Rules Regarding Domicile Reservations in Admissions**

666. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instruction to the Universities of the country to scrap the rules about the domicile reservations in regard to admission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL

WELFARE(SHRI P.K. THUNGON):(a) to (c): The policy for admission to Universities and Colleges maintained and financed by the State Government is laid down by the concerned State Governments. The Central Government have, however, been suggesting to State Governments from time to time that admissions to educational institutions, particularly professional courses, should be based on merit and that no domiciliary restriction should be imposed so that student mobility and national integration can be promoted.

**Site for Construction of Coach Repairing Workshop Near Bhopal**

667. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATTIA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to non-availability of sufficient land near Bhopal, the construction work of coach repairing workshop could not be started since last three years;

(b) if so, what effective steps are being taken to acquire the alternative site for this valuable project ; and

(c) details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) There has been no question of non-availability of sufficient land near Bhopal for setting up of this Workshop. Sanction has been accorded to the Central Railway Administration for acquiring the required land for setting up of the Factory, which includes approximately 312 acres of private land. Railway have already submitted plans etc. to the State Govt. Cost of the land to be acquired has not been settled.

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

**विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए निधि का आवंटन**

668. श्री दौलत राम सारण :  
स्वामी इन्द्रवेश :

क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में रेलवे के विकास हेतु धनराशि के आवंटन और नयी योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन में कोई अन्तर रखा गया है,

(ख) क्या इसके कारण बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा और राजस्थान को आना उचित हिस्सा नहीं मिल रहा है और यदि हां, तो इस तरह का भेदभावपूर्ण दृष्टिकोण अपनाने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) यदि धनराशि के आवंटन में, किसी तरह से भेदभाव नहीं किया गया है तो विभिन्न क्षेत्रों को वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए आवंटित धनराशि का ब्योरा क्या है और क्या ब्योरे को एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए.बी.ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता

(ग) धन राशि का आवंटन राज्य-वार नहीं बल्कि रेलवे जोनवार किया जाता है। 1984-85 के रेलवे बजट प्रलेखों को मुद्रित पिक बुक में आवंटन के जोनवार, ब्योरे उपलब्ध हैं।

**Ineffectiveness of Malaria Drugs**

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

(a) whether Government realise that Malaria is posing a urgent challenge as drug resistant strains have spread all over the country ;

(b) if so whether any research has been made in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) In certain pockets in some States, the resistant strain of the malaria parasite has been detected. In order to tackle this resistant strain, active research on the monitoring of drug resistance is being done. Alternative drugs and drug-combinations are being used in the drug resistant areas. Besides, areas with resistant foci have been subjected to intensive measures to interrupt the transmission.

**Issue of Fake Tickets at Patna Junction :**

670. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem appeared in 'Patriot' dated 24 June, 1984 under the caption 'Fake tickets issued at Patna rail counter ;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was conducted into the matter ; and

(c) if so, the details and findings thereof and action taken, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Investigation reveals that on 13.6.84 a party submitted a requisition for reservation by II Class 3-tier by 88 DN South Bihar Express leaving Patna Junction on 22.6.84 in favour of Shri Virendra Singh and Smt. Meena Singh. Confirmed reservations were arranged on this requisition and second class tickets bearing Nos. 4538 and 4539 were issued. However, the Reservation Clerk in-charge that day wrongly entered their names in the Reservation Register for 20.6.84, as against 22.6.84, for which it was required. As a result, their names did not appear in the Reservation Chart for the said train on 22.6.84. However, they were accommodated on the train on 22.6.84, by the railway staff. Investigation has also shown that the tickets issued to the party were genuine and not fake, as reported in the Press. Disciplinary action has been initiated against the Reservation Clerk for his lapse.

**Increase in Adult Literacy Centres**

671. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :

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

(a) Whether Government have decided to increase adult literacy Centres so as to increase their number to 3.5 million by 1990, under its Illiteracy Eradication Programme ;

(b) if so, whether Government have evaluated the implementation of the programme, so far, and assessed its shortcomings ;

(c) if so, the details thereof and measures proposed to be taken to solve the problem ; and

(d) amount spent so far on Illiteracy Eradication Programme in different States ; State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) :  
(a) Government have attached high priority to the Adult Education Programme by including it in the Minimum Needs Programme of the Sixth Five Year Plan and in the new 20-Point Programme. It has been decided to cover the entire adult illiterate population of 11 crores in the age group 15-35 under Adult Literacy Programmes by the year 1990, for which adequate number of Adult Education Centres will be opened.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The various evaluation reports—external and internal—dealing with different aspects of the Adult Education Programme have identified short-comings mainly relating to managerial, training of functionaries, motivation of learners and instructors and linkages with relevant development activities. After discussion with State Governments and other implementing agencies remedial measures are taken from time to time to rectify the short-comings identified by the evaluation reports.

(d) A statement of expenditure incurred/anticipated for Adult Education Programme from the year 1980-81 to 1983-84 is enclosed.

## Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

STATE/OUT	EXPENDITURE/ ANTICIPATED
1.	2.
Andhra Pradesh	199
Assam	223
Bihar	964
Gujrat	224
Haryana	21
Himachal Pradesh	15
Jammu & Kashmir	126
Karnataka	210
Kerala	8
Madhya Pradesh	486
Maharashtra	382
Manipur	39
Meghalaya	24
Nagaland	31
Orissa	42
Punjab	10
Rajasthan	282
Sikkim	9
Tamil Nadu	565
Tripura	57
Uttar Pradesh	300
West Bengal	371
	4588



1.	2.
B/F	4588
A & N Islands	7.02
Arunachal Pradesh	31.24
Chandigarh	10.36
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.14
Delhi	145.26
Goa, Daman A Diu	18.97
Lakshadweep	0.80
Mizoram	12.12
Pondicherry	8.20
Total :	4826.11
Central Sector	5531.73
Grand Total :	10357.84

Concessions sought by Shipping Companies Due to Inadequate Cargo Business for the East and West Going Ships.

672. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

PROF. MADU DANAVATE :

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

(a) Whether shipping companies have complained that there has been no cargo business for the east and west going ships;

(b) if so what are the main reasons for this low traffic;

(c) whether they have sought some concessions from the Government;

(d) whether some companies have decided to sell off their ships and vessels and sought, Government permission;

(e) whether such permission has been given to these companies who have obtained large funds from the Government; and

(f) whether M/s. Mackinnon Mackenzie a merchant shipping company from Bombay has been given such permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI):(a) and (b) No complaint has been received that there has been no cargo business for the East and West going ships. However, Indian Shipping Companies are facing difficulty in securing export cargoes due mainly to the repercussions of the global recession in the shipping sector on account of development of excessive shipping tonnage in relation to demand. This in turn has resulted in unusually severe competition amongst the shipping lines of various countries to secure the maximum part of the cargo available on different routes Coupled with this, the development of buyers market in certain export commodities has also resulted in buyers insisting on FOB contracts so that they are able to use their own ships for the commodity as far as possible.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) Permission to sell/scrap some vessels has been given to a some companies who have received assistance from Government.

(f) M/s. Mackinnon Mackenzie have been given permission in principle to sell their vessel m.v. Bacat I for scrapping.

कनाट प्लेस और संसद भवन के बुकिंग कार्यालयों से जाली टिकटों का जारी किया जाना

673. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान कनाट प्लेस और संसद भवन के रेलवे बुकिंग कार्यालयों से जाली टिकटें जारी किये जाने के बारे में समाचार पत्रों में हाल की खबरों की ओर दिलाया गया है,

(ख) यदि हां तो जाली टिकट जारी करने और गैर-कानूनी रूप में धन कमाने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है, और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए.बी.ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रेस में रिपोर्टें छपने के पहले ही, आंत-सूचना के माध्यम पर, रेल मंत्रालय के सतर्कता निदेशालय ने कथित नकली-जाली प्रचित्र किराया वाले टिकटों पर यापनी लेने के मामले का पता लगाने के लिए निवारक जांच की थी । जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है ।

Measures to End Capitation Fee in Medical Colleges.

674. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :  
SHRI N.E. HORO :

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

(a) The number, name and location of such Medical Colleges which are charging capitation fee from the students on enrolment;

(b) whether some legal measures are being taken to amend the Indian Medical Council Act for ending the capitation fee charged by certain medical colleges; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) As per available information, the following medical colleges are reported to have been admitting students on the basis of capitation fee:

#### KARNATAKA

1. Kasturba Medical College, Manipur, Mangalore.
2. J.J.M. Medical College, Deven-gere.
3. J.L.N. Medical College, Bel-gaum.
4. M.R. Medical College, Gul-barge.
5. M.S. Ramaiah Medical College, Bangalore.
6. Kampegowda Institute of Medi-cal Science Bāngalore.
7. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Medical College, Bangalore.

#### PUNJAB

8. Dayanand Medical College, Ludhiana.

#### ANDHRA PRADESH

9. Siddartha Medical College, Vijayawada.

(b) and (c) The Government of India are opposed to the practice of charging capitation fee for admission of students in medical Colleges and have advised the State Governments to do away with this practice. A resolution was also passed in the joint conference of Central Councils of Health and Family welfare in their meeting held on 7-9th July, 1983 to the effect that "All States/U.TS should take steps to put an end to the practice of charging capitation fee for admission of students to the medical institution."

हरियाणा में रेलवे का नया मंडल

675. स्वामी इन्द्रवेश : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हरियाणा में रेलवे का नया मण्डल स्थापित करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए.बी.ए. गनो खान चौधरी) : (क) जो हाँ।

(ख) 2.50 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत से अम्बाला में एक नये रेलवे मंडल के लिए एक कार्यालय भवन का निर्माण स्वीकृत किया गया है। मंडल कार्यालय भवन के लिए योजना को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। इसी बीच मंडल योजना के लिए 144 एकड़ भूमि का अधिग्रहण करने के लिए, भूमि अधिग्रहण कलेक्टर, लोक निर्माण विभाग (बी. एण्ड आर), अम्बाला के पास

36.70 लाख रुपये जमा कर दिये गये हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

News Item Captioned "Killer Dysentery and Hepatitis Fall Out of U.S. Research

676. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in 'New Age' weekly dated 3 June 1984 captioned 'Killer dysentery and hepatitis fall out of US research; and

(b) whether Government have made any inquiry in this connection and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) The Government has seen the news item published in the "New Age". Incidence of dysentery was reported from the States of West Bengal, Tripura, Assam and Orissa during this year. On investigation Shigella Dysentery type-I, E. Coli and Shigella Vibrio Cholerae and Shigella Flexneri were found to be the organisms responsible for the epidemic in different States. Poor personal hygiene, unhygienic sanitary conditions and contaminated water supply were the main reasons for spread of this disease. The investigations were carried out by the team from National Institute of cholera and Enteric Diseases, Calcutta. Incidence of Viral Hepatitis was reported from the State of Gujarat. The teams from the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi, National Institute of Virology, Pune, and All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi carried out investigations in this regard. On the basis of investigations it was found that Hepatitis-B, Hepatitis-A and Hepatitis Non-A,

Non-B Viruses were responsible for the outbreak of Viral Hepatitis in Gujarat.

सीकर और लोहारू जंक्शन के बीच यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या

677. श्री भीमसिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीकर (राजस्थान) और लोहारू जंक्शन के बीच छोटे-बड़े सब मिलाकर 13 रेलवे स्टेशन हैं,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सीकर और लोहारू सहित इन 15 रेलवे स्टेशनों से दिल्ली और अन्य दूरस्थ स्थानों के लिए अनेक यात्री यात्रा करते हैं, और

(ग) यदि हां तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी में इन रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पहुंचने वाले यात्रियों की वर्षवार संख्या कितनी है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए.बी.ए. गनो खान चौधरी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) गूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

बरेली-मथुरा और बरेली-पीलीभीत के बीच खराब हुए इंजनों की संख्या

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

(क) जनवरी से जून, 1984 तक बरेली-मथुरा जंक्शनों के बीच और बरेली-पीलीभीत के बीच कुल कितने इंजन खराब हुए,

(ख) तत्सम्बंधी व्यौरा क्या है,

(ग) इन इंजनों के खराब हो जाने के कारण कुल कितने घंटों की हानि हुई, और

(घ) इन इंजनों के खराब हो जाने के क्या कारण हैं और रेलवे प्रशासन खराब हुए इन इंजनों के संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए.बी.ए. गनो खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) जनवरी से जून, 1984 तक बरेली-मथुरा जंक्शन के बीच दस इंजन तथा बरेली-पीलीभीत के बीच एक इंजन खराब हुआ। इनका व्यौरा विवरण के रूप में संलग्न है।

(ग) 33 घंटे बाईस मिनट।

(घ) इंजनों की ये खराबियां सामग्री की खराबी तथा खटिया कोयले के कारण हुईं। होम इंजन रोड द्वारा इंजन की मरम्मत करने से पहले तथा इसे फिर से सेवा के लिए भेजने से पूर्व इंजन की प्रत्येक खराबी को सावधानी पूर्वक जांच की जाती है। इसके साथ-साथ यदि अनुरक्षण घटिया पाया जाता है, अथवा रनिंग कर्मचारियों की ओर से किये प्रयास में किसी की आशंका की जाती है तो फिटिंग तथा रनिंग कर्मचारियों को शिक्षित करके इसकी पुनरावृत्ति न होने देने के लिए निवारक कार्यवाही भी की जाती है।

**बिबरण**

जनवरी 1984 से जून, 1984 तक बरेली सिटी तथा मथुरा जंक्शन के बीच हुई इंजन खराबियों की संख्या

क्र. सं.	मंडल	शेड	खराबी की तारीख	गाड़ी संख्या	इंजन संख्या	स्थान जहां खराबी आयी	खोया गया समय घण्टे मिनट
1.	इज्जतनगर	कासगंज	1.1.84	116 डाउन	2739 बाई पी	सोनई-मुरसान	3 - 45
2.	"	"	21.1.84	115 अप	2048 बाई पी	सोनई-राया	6 - 35
3.	"	"	31.3.84	104 डाउन	2087 बाई पी	बरेली सिटी-कासगंज	2 - 50
4.	"	बरेली सिटी	16.5.84	181 अप	2532 बाई पी	कासगंज-बरेली सिटी	3 - 20
5.	"	"	18.5.84	101 अप	2163 बाई पी	मकरन्दपुर-बमियाणा	2 - 20
6.	"	कासगंज	25.5.84	116 डाउन	2535 बाई पी	टाथरस-सिटी-रति का नगला	2 - 46
7.	"	"	18.6.84	125 अप	2438 " "	मुरसान	4 - 41
8.	"	"	19.6.84	59 अप	2435 " "	सोनई-मुरसान	1 - 40
9.	"	बरेली सिटी	13.6.84	64 डाउन	2651 " "	बरेली सिटी-कासगंज	1 - 45
10.	"	बरेली सिटी	14.6.84	104 डाउन	2452 " "	बरेली सिटी-कासगंज	1 - 35
जोड़							31 - 37

1. जनवरी, 1984 से जून, 1984 तक बरेली सिटी तथा पीली शीत के बीच हुई इंजन खराबियों की संख्या

1. इज्जतनगर बरेली सिटी	24.4.84	244 अप	2425 बाई पी	भोजपुरा जं. सेथन	1 - 45
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**Controversy Over Bagh Caves in Madhya Pradesh**

679. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of controversy over the Bagh Caves in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) efforts made by Archaeological Survey of India to repair and maintain the forts of Rajasthan such as Chittorgarh, Ranthambore, Kumbhalgarh and Amer;

(c) the amount spent by Department in last three years; and

(d) whether Government propose to strengthen the Department with latest technique and with equipment in order to preserve the sick monumental treasures of our country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) There is no controversy over the Bagh Caves.

(b) The forts of Chittorgarh, Ranthambore and Kumbhalgarh in Rajasthan are in a good state of preservation. Regular and timely structural repairs as and when necessary are being carried out. The fort at Amber, District Jaipur is not a centrally protected monument.

(c) The amount spent on the structural repairs and annual maintenance of the centrally protected monuments during 1981-82, 1982-83, and 1983-84 is Rs. 1,40,41,000, Rs. 1,77,22,000 and Rs. 2,14,69,000 respectively, while the amount spent on the three forts mentioned in part (b) is as under:—

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Chittorgarh Fort	9,31,495	1,22,416	2,42,132
Ranthambore Fort	16,081	18,297	76,048
Kumbhalgarh Fort	10,260	9,453	13,801

(d) The Archaeological Survey of India adopts new techniques as per recommendations of the International Centre for the study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCR) after thoroughly checking their efficacy in the Indian environments before applying them to sick monuments in our country.

भारतीय रेल विभाग में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए आरक्षण कोटा

680. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि (क) 30 जून, 1984 तक विभिन्न जोनल रेल विभाग में श्रेणी क से घ तक में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबद्ध कुल कितने अधिकारी और कर्मचारी कार्यरत थे और उनके लिये कितने प्रतिशत आरक्षण कोष रखा गया था और इन पदों पर उनकी पदोन्नति की स्थिति क्या है ।

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान खोत्रो) : क्षेत्रीय रेलों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Double Line From Daund to Solapur on Bombay-Madras Main Line

681. SHRI DHAUSAHD THORAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct double line from Daund to Solapur on Bombay-Madras main line on Central Railway;

(b) whether the survey for this work has already been done by the railway department;

(c) the total cost of the project ; and

(d) the target date and when it will be started ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) A Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for additional line capacity works including doubling on Daund Solapur-Wadi Section was carried out during 1977-80.

(c) The cost of doubling the section from Daund to Solapur. (187 Kms.) will be about Rs. 56 crores now.

(d) Due to constraint of resources this work will have to wait for consideration at a future date.

#### Steps to Check Leprosy From Karnataka

682. **SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Central Government that Leprosy is spreading fast in some parts of Karnataka ; and

(b) will the Central and State Governments take necessary steps to check the arrest of the spread of this disease ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE WILL THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :** (a) There is no evidence to show that the incidence of leprosy is on the rise in Karnataka.

(b) Under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme 100% Central assistance is being provided to the State Government under the programme the main thrust is on early detection and regular treatment of leprosy patients. Free treatment is given through leprosy clinics leprosy Centres, SET Centres, Voluntary Centres and indoor beds have been provided to leprosy patients. Drugs like Dapsone, Clofazimine and Refampioin, prothionamide and combined tablets are being supplied free of cost to the patients through these centres. A budget provision of Rs. 65.00 lakhs (35 lakh in cash and 30 lakh in kind) has been provided to the State Government of Karnataka during 1984-85.

Multi Drug Regimen Projects are being launched in Belgaum and Dharwar districts during 1984-85.

It is also proposed to establish one Regional Leprosy Training & Research Institute at Magadhi Road, Bangalore during 1984-85.

#### New Trains Introduced Since April, 1984 and Proposed to be Introduced

683. **SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) number of new trains introduced since April, 1984; and

(b) number of new trains proposed to be introduced during July to September 1984 ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** (a) During the period from 1-4-1984 to 20-7-1984, a total of 103 new trains have been introduced on

Indian Railways, which includes 44 suburban trains.

(b) Various demands for introduction of new trains on Indian Railways are pending and more demands are being received. Such of the proposals which are operationally feasible and justified, will be considered, subject to availability of resources.

**Scholarship for Learning Hindi by Post-Matric Students in Non-Hindi Speaking States**

684. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to extend the scholarship provision for learning Hindi by the post-matric students in non-Hindi speaking states ;

(b) if so, the names of states where scholarship is being given to Post-matric students to learn Hindi ;

(c) The amount of scholarship proposed to be given per student in 1984-85 ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(a) to (d) The Ministry have been operating the scheme of scholarships

to Students from Non-Hindi speaking States for Post-Matric Studies in Hindi since 1955-56. The main object of the scheme is to encourage the study of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States and to make available to the Governments of these States suitable personnel to man teaching and other posts where knowledge of Hindi is essential. It was administered and operated from the Centre upto 1978. With effect from 1-4-1979, the scheme has become grant-in-aid and scheme is being operated by the Non-Hindi Speaking State Governments/U.Ts. except in the case of Tamil Nadu where the work relating to payment of scholarship is done by the Ministry direct to the institutions.

2. Under the scheme, scholarships are awarded to students from all non-Hindi speaking states/U.Ts. for study of Hindi as one of the subjects in various recognised full-time courses of education from post-matric stage upwards.

3. Monthly rates of scholarship vary from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 125/- depending upon the course of study whether in a non-Hindi speaking State/U.T. or in a Hindi speaking State/U.T.

4. The scheme for the year 1984-85 has been announced. 2500 scholarships are allocated to various non-Hindi speaking State Governments/U.Ts. annually. The twentyfour beneficiary States/U.Ts. are :

- |                    |                 |                                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh  | 9. Meghalaya    | 17. Andaman and Nicobar Islands |
| 2. Assam           | 10. Nagaland    | 18. Arunachal Pradesh           |
| 3. Gujarat         | 11. Orissa      | 19. Chandigarh                  |
| 4. Jammu & Kashmir | 12. Punjab      | 20. Dadra and Nagar Haveli      |
| 5. Karnataka       | 13. Sikkim      | 21. Goa, Daman & Diu            |
| 6. Kerala          | 14. Tamil Nadu  | 22. Lakshadweep                 |
| 7. Maharashtra     | 15. Tripura     | 23. Mizoram                     |
| 8. Manipur         | 16. West Bengal | 24. Pondicherry                 |



**Ineffectiveness of Anti-Polio Vaccines**

685. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the anti-polio vaccine given to children under immunisation programme in different parts of the country in general and Madhya Pradesh in particular are found to have been ineffective in a number of cases :

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken to see that the anti-polio vaccine given in different parts of the country become effective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) The polio vaccine supplied to the States/UTs, under the expanded Programme of Immunisation is effective in controlling the disease. Its potency depends upon proper transportation and storage. Constant steps are taken to strengthen the cold chain in the country for proper maintenance of the potency of vaccines supplied under the programme.

**Indo-US Physician Exchange Plan**

686. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appeared in the Statesman dated 26th June 1984 under the caption 'Indo-US Physician exchange plan regarding Indo-US Physician exchange programme ;

(b) if so, whether the consent of the Government of India was sought by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh in this connection ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of reaction of the Government of India there to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has not received any communication from the Government of Andhra Pradesh seeking approval to the Indo-US Physicians Exchange Programme.

**New Train Between Kashmir and Kanyakumari**

687. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new train between Kashmir and Kanyakumari is being introduced shortly ;

(b) if so, details as to when it starts, its frequency, the stations at which it stops etc.;

(c) whether Government propose to name this train as 'National Solidarity Express'; and

(d) Whether Government propose to run this train atleast twice a week ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN (CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The modalities for running the train, are still being worked out.

**Vocational Education at Higher Secondary and Plus two Stages**

688. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE :

SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is proposed to give importance to vocational education at the higher secondary and plus two stages ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) The National Policy on education emphasizes the need for increased facilities for vocational education at the +2 stage. However, school education is largely the responsibility of the States and mostly managed by them. The Central Government has been continuously stressing upon the State Governments to give due emphasis and provide adequate funds for Vocational Education. Simultaneously, the Government has taken various steps to promote the spread of vocationalisation at the plus two stage. Among the steps taken are :

(i) An All India Board of Vocational Education has been constituted under the aegis of the All India Council of Technical Education.

(ii) On the request of the Ministry of education, the Central Apprenticeship Council has decided to amend the existing Apprenticeship Act to accommodate students of the vocational stream.

(iii) The Ministry of Education on a Pilot Project basis has provided 3000 stipends for practical training to students of vocational which are proposed to be increased to 6000 this year.

(iv) An Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee has been set up for implementation of vocational education programme.

(v) National Council of Educational Research and Training has been assisting the State Governments in development of vocational courses, desired competencies for the implementation of the vocationalisation programme.

(vi) The Planning Commission has impressed upon the State Governments the need to earmark adequate funds for promotion of vocationalisation.

**Construction of Railway Lines on Priority Basis During Seventh Plan**

689. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the construction of some railway lines in the country on priority basis during the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, the number and name of the railway lines in Orissa proposed to be constructed on priority basis ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c) Details in respect of construction of new lines, including projects to be given priority, in the Seventh Plan are still under finalisation. However, the construction of following new BG rail

lines in Orissa, already approved, will remain as on-going works in the Seventh Plan :

- (1) Koraput to Rayagada
- (2) Talcher to Sambalpur
- (3) Banspani to Jakhapura—  
Jakhapura to Daitari already opened to traffic. The taking up of remaining length will depend upon the results of Final Location Survey for 2nd phase from Daitari to Keonjibargarh already in progress, and availability of resources in the Seventh Plan.

**UNESCO Assistance for Conservation of Sun Temple of Konark**

690. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the conservation of Sun Temple, Konark in Orissa (both structural and chemical) is very inadequate ;

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken for the proper conservation of Sun Temple, Konark !

(c) whether Government propose to take assistance from UNESCO for the proper conservation and effective maintenance of that temple as was done in the case of monuments in Egypt ; and

(d) if so, when and details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) The Archaeological Survey of India is carrying out adequate

structural conservation and chemical preservation of the Sun Temple at Konark.

(c) and (d) No, Sir, The question does not arise.

**Alleged Neglect of South Indian States**

691. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any complaint regarding the neglect of South Indian states by Railway ;

(b) if so, the details thereof :

(c) whether the Government have received request from Government of Kerala for new Railway lines ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b) A number of requests are being received periodically, from all State Governments, including South Indian States, for construction of new railway lines in their areas.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The construction of the following new lines have been asked for :

- (1) Cochin-Madurai
- (2) Kottayam-Bodinayakanoor
- (3) Chengannur-Trivandrum
- (4) Kuttipuram-Guruvayur-Trichur
- (5) Tellicherry-Mysore,

**Railway Line Under Construction in Western Zone**

692. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rail line under construction in the Western Zone;

(b) whether it is a fact that the construction work is going very slow and the railway projects are being delayed by years together;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to complete the work and open the line for traffic particularly Viramgam-Okha-Porbander line; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to undertake the work of constructing new rail line in Gujarat during the current year; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) The following new line and gauge conversion projects are in progress on the Western Railway:

- (1) New BG line from Kota to Chittorgarh-Neemuch.
- (2) New BG line from Bhuj to Nalia.
- (3) New BG line from Kapadvanj to Modasa and conversion of NG line from Nadiad to Kapadvanj into BG.
- (4) Conversion of MG rail line from Viramgam to Okha/Porbandar into BG. (Opened to traffic)—residual work only.

(b) and (c) The construction works are generally progressing satis-

factorily depending upon allotment of funds. Gauge Conversion from Viramgam to Okha/Porbander has been completed and the last phase opened to BG traffic in April 1984. Work on new BG line from Kapadvanj to Modasa along with gauge conversion of NG line into EG is not making much headway as adequate funds could not be allotted for this work due to constraint of resources.

(d) Works on new lines and gauge conversion against items Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of reply to part (a) falling in Gujarat State are in progress during the current year.

**Road Transport Programme in the Seventh Plan**

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

(a) whether Government have made any assessment about the total amount of funds which will be needed for Road Transport in the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the total amount proposed to be spent on Road Transport in the Seventh Plan; and

(c) the details of the programme proposed to be taken up in that plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c) No Sir. Assessment about the total amount of funds needed for Road Transport in the Seventh Plan will be known only after the Planning Commission has finalised the 7th Five Year Plan.

**Scrapping of Indian Flag Vessels**

695. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the shipping industry has urged his

Ministry not to permit imports of foreign flag vessels for scrapping until all Indian Flag vessels which are awaiting are scrapped; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

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

(b) The Government has decided to take measures to facilitate the sale of Indian vessels due for scrapping. It has been decided that Indian flag vessels would also be made available to ship breakers at places other than Bombay and Calcutta on the basis of tenders. There is, however, no proposal at present to stop the import of foreign flag vessels for scrapping.

**Cervical Cancer Among Hindu and Muslim Women**

696. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of cervical cancer is lower among Muslim Women than Hindu women; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BENM. JOSHI): (a) Available evidence from different studies in various parts of India indicates that the incidence of cervical cancer is lower among Muslim women as compared to Hindu women.

(b) (1) Prevalence rate of cervical cancer in Hindu women was noted to be twice as much as the Muslim women in a study conducted in

Agra District between 1963-1966 on the prevalence and distribution of cancer of the uterine cervix. It was noted that the prevalence rates were 6.3, 1000 Hindu women over 20 years of age as compared to 3.2 per 1000 Muslim women of the same age group.

(2) Through the National Cancer Registry Project of the Indian Council of Medical Research, the following observations were made in 1982 in the different registries.

	Hindu %	Muslim %
(I) Population based Registries at		
(a) Bangalore	32.2	17.20
(b) Bombay	23.94	13.27
(c) Madras	43.51	15.19
(II) Hospital based Registries at		
(a) Chandigarh	45.53	19.44
(b) Dibrugarh	20.71	16.67
(c) Trivandrum	30.10	21.29

**Blind Population and Target to Control Blindness in Seventh Plan**

697. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed some targets with allocation of required amount to control blindness through the National Blindness Control Programme; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the prospective plan in this regard the 7th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KID.

WAI) : (a) and (b) Targets for cataract are fixed @ 20 per ton thousand population with marginal, adjustment keeping in view the development of infrastructure and geographical conditions. Target of 12.78 lakh cataract operations as well as for development of other infrastructure has been fixed for 1984-85 with budget allocation of Rs. 7.00 crores. The objectives targets and resource allocation of the National Programme for Control of Blindness for 7th Plan are still in the formulative stage.

**Research on Organophosphate Pesticides  
Re. Poisoning Effects**

698. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) details of the preliminary findings and scope of the research on organophosphate pesticides being conducted at the Interdisciplinary Brain Research Centre of Nehru Medical College at Aligarh Muslim University;

(b) the names of such pesticides which lead to such poisoning and measures that can be taken to reduce cases of such poisoning; and

(c) whether there exist any rules or regulations for controlling use of such pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

**Steps to Maintain Allocated Quota of st  
Employees in Health Ministry**

700. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that the percentage of Scheduled Tribe employees in the Health Ministry, including attached/subordinate offices is only 3.06 percent, in public sector undertaking (Hindustan Latex Limited and IMPCL) only 2.12 percent and in statutory/autonomous institutions only 1.5 percent.

(b) if so, why the allotted quota of 7.5 percent of Schedule Tribe employees is not maintained in the Ministry and

(c) action taken in this regard keeping in view the Prime Minister's New 20 Point Programme?

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

(b) It is due to non-availability of Scheduled Tribes candidates for direct recruitment and in the feeder cadres of promotion.

(c) Various Schemes are being implemented by Government for the upliftment of the Scheduled Tribes and it is expected that these will accelerate and raise the representation of Scheduled Tribes from the present level in the services under the Government, various public undertakings and autonomous bodies under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

**Medical Relief to Flood Affected Areas  
of West Bengal**

701. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Unit Government failed to provide immediate and proper medical last month ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) if not, the details of the medical relief provided to the flood affected areas of West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following items of medical relief have been supplied by the Government of India to the Govt. of West Bengal :

(i) Cholera Vaccine—10 lakh does.

(ii) Anti Snake Venum Serum 5000 vials.

(iii) Diphtheria serum 1000 vials.

Measures to Publicise Setting up of Patient Complaint Enquiry Committee in Delhi

702. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Patient complaint enquiry committee set up in the Directorate General of Health Services to look into the public complaints regarding the services in Government and other hospitals in the Union Territory of Delhi received only 46 complaints last year ;

(b) if so, what measures have been taken to publicise the setting up of such committee ;

(c) whether it was advertised regularly in the newspapers, hoarding and posters or hand bills printed for the knowledge of the public and if so details of the measures taken ; and

(d) the reasons for not making its publicity through DAVP, radio, TV and other media ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BENM. JOSHI) : (a) yes

(b) to (d) This is essentially an in-house mechanism to deal with complaints received from either patients or their relatives. As such it has not been considered necessary to give any publicity through mass-media channels.

Construction of Nangal-Talwara Railway Line upto Mehatpur

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

(a) whether the Northern Railway Administration had fixed 30th June, 1984 as the target date for the construction of Nangal-Talwara Railway line upto Mehatpur in Himachal Pradesh ;

b) if so, whether the line has been constructed upto Mehatpur ;

(c) if not the reasons for delay and the steps taken to overcome it alongwith the date by which it would be constructed upto Mehatpur ; and

(d) the total cost of construction upto Mehatpur and the exact point upto which demarcation has been given to the State Government for acquisition of land ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c) Construction of the Nangal Dam-Talwara Railway line was expected to be completed upto Mehatpur by the end of June, 1984. However, due to disturbances in Punjab, the progress of work suffered and the expectation did not materialise. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to fix any target

date for its completion, though efforts will be made for completion of the line from Nangal Dam to Mehatpur at the earliest.

(d) The estimated cost of construction upto Mehatpur, excluding the works at Nangal Dam proper, Rs. 2.50 crores. Demarcation of land boundaries between Mehatpur and Una, i.e. upto Km. 17.5 has been done and indicated to the State Government.

**Railway Reforms Commission Recommendation for Creation of Additional Zones Divisions**

704. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :  
SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Reforms Committee has recommended the creation of additional zones/divisions in the country ;

(b) if so, the exact recommendation made in this regard ;

(c) the likely date by which the recommendation would be accepted and implemented; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which the Report of the Railway Reform Commission would be received with regard to Zonal/Divisional Reorganisation and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c) The Report of the Railway Reforms Committee on Railway regrouping has been received on 23rd July, 1984. The Committee have made recommendations for creation of certain new Zones and Divisions. As the Report has been just received, it is under study.

(d) Does not arise.

**Archaeological Circle for Himachal Pradesh**

705. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to open a separate Archaeological circle for Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the circle would be opened ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the circle would be sanctioned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) A proposal for the creation of a mini-circle in Himachal Pradesh is under consideration.

**Recommendations of Railway Reforms Committee**

706. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of recommendations made by the Railway Reforms Committee during last three years (ending 30 June, 1984) ; and

(b) details of those which have been rejected with reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b) The Railway Reforms Committee have submitted to 18 part reports upto 30th June, 1984, Containing 1781 recommendations. Copies of each part report have been placed in the Parliament House Library for the convenience of the Hon'ble Members. Out of 1781 recommendations, 30 recommendations have been rejected upto 30th June '84 as indicated below:



Part report No.	Recommendation No.
I	7.16 & 12.9
II	30,74,75,81,113 & 126
III	6
IV	25
V	48 & 120
VII	12,13,44,45,59 & 67
VIII	1,12,13,14,31 & 44
XI	44(1), 60,80,85 & 122
XII	35(i)

These have been rejected for one or more of reasons such as :

1. Financial constraints.
2. Not considered feasible, operationally, technically or organisationally.
3. Not in conformity with declared Government policy.
4. Not acceptable to the other concerned Ministry/Ministries.

खाद्य पदार्थों में बड़े पैमाने पर मिलावट को रोकने में सरकार की असफलता

707. श्री जगपाल सिंह :

श्री सनत कुमार मण्डल :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने खाद्य पदार्थों में बड़े पैमाने पर मिलावट को रोकने के लिए कोई प्रभावी

कदम उठाये हैं; यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में जनवरी से जून, 1984 तक उठाये गये कदमों का व्योरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार तत्काल कुछ उप-चारात्मक उपाय करने पर विचार कर रही है और ऐसे उपाय करने की आवश्यकता महसूस करती है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार मिलावट को रोकने में अभी तक सफल नहीं हुई है और यदि हां, तो उसके लिये कौन से मुख्य कारण जिम्मेदार है तथा यदि सफल हुई है, तो किन-किन खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट बन्द हो गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम. जोशी) (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकारों को बार-बार हिदायतें दी गयी हैं कि वे खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट को रोकने के लिये कारगर उपाय करें। निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण बातों पर अधिक बल दिया गया है:—

(1) खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को लागू करने के लिए राज्य मुख्यालय स्तर पर तकनीकी अर्हता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों की अध्यक्षता में अलग से एक निदेशालय खोला जाए।

(2) राज्य मुख्यालय में एक लीगल सेल खोलना।

(3) उपकरणों से पूरी तरह सुसज्जित प्रयोगशालाओं की व्यवस्था करना जिसमें सुप्रशिक्षित स्टाफ भी हो।

- (4) इस अधिनियम को लागू करने वाले तंत्र को मजबूत बनाना ।
- (5) राज्य तथा जिला स्तरों पर सलाहकार समितियों का गठन जिनमें निर्माताओं, थोक बिक्रेताओं, उपभोक्ताओं, विधि व्यवसायियों, प्रवर्तन तन्त्र और प्रयोगशाला कामियों के प्रतिनिधि होंगे ।
- (6) संगोष्ठियों, प्रदर्शनियों, सम्मेलनों आदि का आयोजन करके उपभोक्ताओं में जागरूकता पैदा करना । राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे उपभोक्ताओं को जानकारी तथा शिक्षा देने सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम में स्वयंसेवी उपभोक्ता संगठनों को भी शामिल करें ।
- (7) भोजनालयों से यह आग्रह किया जाए कि वे भोजन तैयार करने उसे भंडार में रखने और उसे परोसने का काम साफ सुथरे ढंग से करें ।
- (8) स्कूलों में और उनके आस पास के स्थानों में बेचे जाने वाले खाद्य पदार्थों पर कड़ी नजर रखी जाए ।
- (9) लाइसेंस देने की प्रक्रियाओं को सरल और कारगर बनाया जाए ।
- (10) मिलावट के स्रोत पर ही, इस पर काबू पाकर, इस समस्या को इसके शुरू में ही समाप्त करने के प्रयास किये जाएँ ।

(11) इस अधिनियम को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लागू करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जाए ।

(12) की गई कार्रवाई का पूरी तरह से मानीटरिंग और मूल्यांकन किया जाए ।

विभिन्न खाद्य पदार्थों की जांच करने के लिए लगातार जोरदार प्रयास करने के परिणामस्वरूप खाद्य निरीक्षकों द्वारा कानूनी तौर पर उठाये गये नमूनों में मिलावट की प्रतिशतता जो 1965 में 31 प्रतिशत थी, घटकर 1982 में 12.9 प्रतिशत रह गई है ।

#### Harassment of Newly Wed Girl by In-Laws

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

(a) Whether his attention has been drawn to highly expensive celebrations at wedding; and large number of costly gifts and cash given to bridegrooms' parents on such occasions;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that important role can be played in this matter by unregistered woman's associations/ organisations, neighbours, civil rights bodies and individual law practitioners if they are allowed to lodge complaints to the police when they come to know about a newly wed girl's harassment by her in-laws; and

(c) if so, specific corrective measures proposed in this regard?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Dowry Prohibition Amendment Bill introduced in the Parliament on 9.5. 1984 proposes an amendment according to which a Court can take cognizance under the Act on the basis of its own knowledge, police report, a complaint made by the person aggrieved, or other relative of such person or by a recognised welfare institution or organisation.

**Affect of Saccharin on Human Health  
And Steps to Check Its Use**

709. SHRI MADHAVRAO  
SCINDIA :

SHRI SANAT KUMAR  
MANDAL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that while Saccharin has been found to cause in experimental rats cancer of urinary bladder and in countries like U. S. A. it is compulsory under the law to ensure that products containing saccharin bear a label that use of such product could be hazardous to health, the various soft drinks companies in India are advocating the use of saccharin "to stay slim and healthy", and manufacturers of sweets use it as an inexpensive substitute for sugar; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction to the revelations of scientists in the West, showing adverse effects of saccharin on human system, by way of restricting use of this cheap sweetening agent in the Manufacture of soft drinks, ice creams and sweets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER  
IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH  
AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI  
KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) :  
(a) and (b) The association of  
saccharine with identifiable health

hazards has not yet been definitely established. The results of the long term feeding study in rats, epidemiological study are awaited from the FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives. The reports may be completed in 1984. The use of Saccharine in foods is prohibited in general except in Carbonated waters where it is permitted to a maximum limit of 100 ppm. The latest recommendation of the Central Committee of Food Standards to prohibit its use even in carbonated waters is in process.

**Railway Projects at Malda**

710. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways projects for improvement in Malda include construction of parks, stadia, swimming pool and rest houses ;

(b) if so, whether such improvements have been carried out in other parts of India before ; and

(c) how much money has been allocated to such construction in Malda ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN  
CHOUDHURY) : (a) Along with various projects for improvements in Malda, such as diesel loco-sheds, office building to house the newly-formed Division, coaching maintenance facilities, signals and telecommunication training centre, construction of staff quarters, etc., staff amenity works such as stadia and rest house have also been undertaken. As a part of improvement of station-building and surroundings, a park has also been developed. An existing sedimentation tank of the abandoned water works was converted into a swimming tank as a staff amenity measure.

(b) Similar improvements are carried out in other places on the Indian Railways.

(c) The total amount of money allocated for the construction of stadia, development of park and rest house, including these which have already been completed, is approximately Rs. 80 lakhs.

#### Taj Developed Large and Deep Cracks

713. SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH  
YADAV :  
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH  
KASHYAP :  
SHRIMATI JAYANTI  
PATNAIK :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the recent study conducted by the Regional Research Laboratory of the CSIR at Bhopal, the Taj has developed large and deep cracks both inside and outside the monument besides surface deterioration due to pollutants from Mathura refinery ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to preserve and protect the historical monument ?

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

(a) and (b) The cracks noticed on the interior and exterior of the Taj Mahal by the Scientists from the Regional Laboratory of CSIR at Bhopal have been in existence prior to 1942. No later visible deterioration due to pollutants from the Mathura Refinery have been observed on the surface of the Taj.

(c) The Government of India has constituted a High Power Expert Committee to examine all problems relating to the conservation and preservation of Taj.

#### Survey of Railway Lines in Andhra Pradesh

714. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the new railway lines to be taken up this year in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) the surveys taken up and the surveys likely to be completed this year for laying railway lines in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Work on the undermentioned new lines approved in earlier years in Andhra Pradesh, is in progress during this year :

(1) Bibinagar-Nalgonda-Nadikudo new BG line Phase-II from Nalgonda to Nadikudo (75.40 Kms.)

(2) Talapur-Patancheru new BG line [8.4 Kms.]

(3) Construction of a new BG line from Motumari to Jaggayyapet (31 Kms.)

(4) Adilabad-Pimpalkutti new BG line (21 Kms.)

(5) Bhadrachalam Road-Manuguru new BG line. This line has been opened for goods traffic.

(b) The following surveys have been sanctioned during this year for laying railway lines in Andhra Pradesh ;

- (1) Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for a parallel BG line from Kurnool to Secunderabad (224 Kms.) and
- (2) restoration of a railway line between Kakinada and Kotipallo via Ramachandrapuram (43 Kms.)

Further, the following surveys, which had been sanctioned in earlier years, are in progress during this year : —

- (1) Roappraisal for a new BG line between Nizamabad and Ramagundam via Jagityal (155 Kms.)
- (2) Preliminary Engineering-cum-traffic Survey for a new BG line between Nadikude to Gudur, Kalahasti (350 Kms.)
- (3) Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for construction of a new B.G. line from Krishna-Vikarabad (130 Kms.)
- (4) Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for Construction of a new B.G. line from Macherla-Raichur via Gadwal (260 Kms.)
- (5) Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for construction of a new B.G. line from Nidubrolu to N.zamapatnam (25 Kms.)

#### Lighthouses Approved in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) number of lighthouses sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh last year ; and

(b) places for which they were sanctioned ?

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

(b) Does not arise,

#### Ancillary Industries to Railway Coach Repairing Factory, Tirupati

716. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether ancillary industries will be started to Railway Coach Repairing Factory at Tirupati ;

(b) if so, whether the list of ancillary industries to be started has been finalised ; and

(c) if so, whether the list has been published ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) The Railway expect the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to encourage the setting up of ancillary industries near the proposed workshop. Keeping in view this assurance of Government of Andhra Pradesh capacity has not been developed in the Carriage Repair shops for manufacture of components and parts which could be easily supplied by the ancillary industries.

(b) The South Central Railway administration have prepared and sent a list of 228 items to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to enable setting up of the necessary ancillary industries.

(c) The list has been widely publicised and also discussed in a number of Seminars organised by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and

the entrepreneurs. More over about 1,000 items which can be manufactured are also exhibited for the benefit of entrepreneurs at the Tirupati Railway Station.

**Widening of Exit at Chandernagore  
Railway Platform**

717. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL :  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are con-  
sidering any proposal to widen the exit  
at Chandernagore railway platform in the  
eastern side; and

(b) if so, progress already made in  
this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN  
CHOUDHURY) : (a) There is no station  
named 'Coandetnagore' on Indian  
Railways, However, there is a station  
called Chandan Nagar on Eastern Rail-  
way. There is no proposal, at present,  
to widen the exit from the platform on  
the eastern side, as the existing width  
of the gate is considered adequate for  
present level of passengers traffic at this  
station.

(b) Does not arise.

**Campus Colleges Refusing Admission  
To S. C. Students**

718. SHRI K. A. RAJAN :  
SHRIMATI VIDYA CHEN-  
UPATI :  
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether his attention has been  
drawn to a report in 'Statesman' of 3rd  
July, 1984 saying "Campus Colleges are  
refusing admission to Scheduled Caste  
students"?

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has  
been made from Campus Colleges inclu-  
ding St. Stephens Colleges, Hansraj  
College and Khalsa College?

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) steps taken to see that Scheduled  
Caste students are not deprived of mi-  
ssion against the rules ?

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

(b) to (d) According to the report  
received from the University of Delhi,  
some of the Colleges having English as  
their medium of instruction found it  
difficult to admit such of the Scheduled  
Castes/Scheduled Tribes students who had  
not studied English upto XII standard  
as they would find difficulty in pursuing  
the course. As has been the practice in  
previous years, the Vice-Chancellor  
has constituted a Central Admission  
Grievance committee to consider  
and sort out the grievances/  
complaints in regard to admission-  
of students, including those belonging  
to SC/ST. The Vice-Chancellor of the  
University had called a meeting of the  
Principals along with the Chairman of  
the Central Admission Grievance Com-  
mittee to resolve the problem. These SC/  
ST students have now been admitted in  
the same or some other Colleges of the  
University,

**Meeting of The Central Board of Railway  
Research on Train Accidents**

719. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCIN-  
DIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS  
be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Central Board of  
Railway Research considered at its 20th  
meeting held in the first week of June,  
1984, ways for averting and minimising  
rail accidents including railway level  
crossing accidents?

(b) if so, whether installation of modern and sophisticated devices was considered at the meeting for minimising accidents; and

(c) if so, the details of such equipments to be installed for the purpose in the light of the Board's deliberations ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** (a) The Central Board of Railway Research, which is the apex advisory body for Railway research and development, at its 20th meeting on 5-6-84 deliberated on the scope and direction of research including safety in train operation.

(b) and (c) The safety items on which work is being done include warning device for level crossings, streamlining ultra-sonic rail flaw detection; micro processor-based track monitoring car, train parting indication device, indigenous hot box detector.

**Study by I.C.M.R. Regarding Causes of Dysentery Deaths**

**721. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research and various other National and International Health Organisations have gone into the causes of the dysentery deaths in various parts of the country ; and

(b) if so, the findings of the studies made in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAL) :** (a) The Indian Council of Medical Research through its permanent Institute—

National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Calcutta—has investigated Bacillary dysentery in West Bengal, Tripura, Assam and Orissa.

(b) The Indian Council of Medical Research detected the causative organisms for development of dysentery. Regarding the causative organisms, the ICMR detected in West Bengal, *Shigella dysenteriae* Type-1, in Orissa *Shigella flexneri* and in Assam Cholera and *Shigella* other than Type-1.

2 जुलाई, 1984 को इलाहाबाद में पूर्वांचल एक्सप्रेस और एक गैर-सरकारी बस के बीच हुई टक्कर

723. श्री शिव चरन वर्मा :

श्री आर.एन. राकेश :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 2 जुलाई 1984 को इलाहाबाद में 'पूर्वांचल एक्सप्रेस' और एक गैर-सरकारी बस के बीच हुई भयंकर टक्कर के परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति हताहत हुए :

(ख) दुर्घटना के मुख्य कारण क्या थे और इसके लिए कौन-कौन व्यक्ति जिम्मेदार पाए गए तथा उनके विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कारवाई की गई : और

(ग) मृतकों के परिवारों तथा घायल व्यक्तियों को अब तक दी गई वित्तीय सहायता का व्यौरा क्या है ?

(रेल मंत्री श्री ए.बी.ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) 2-7-1984 को

इलाहाबाद के निकट एक बिना चौकीदार वाले समथार पर 99 अप्र पूर्वचल एक्सप्रेस और एक प्राइवेट बस के बीच हुई दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण टक्कर में 24 व्यक्ति मारे गये तथा 37 को चोटें आईं ।

(ख) रेल आयुक्त, उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र, जिन्होंने इस दुर्घटना की जांच की थी, के निष्कर्ष के अनुसार यह टक्कर ग्रामी हुई गाड़ी के सामने ड्राइवर द्वारा लापरवाही से बस को समथार पर ले आने के कारण हुई । दुर्घटना में बस ड्राइवर की मृत्यु हो गयी थी ।

(घ) मारे गये प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के सम्बन्ध 1000 रुपये : गम्भीर रूप से घायल हुए प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को 750 रुपये तथा मामूली चोट लाने वाले व्यक्ति को 250 रुपये की दर से 47,000 रुपये की राशि अनुग्रह सहायता के रूप में दी गयी ।

#### अराह रेलवे स्टेशन पर उपरि-पुल

726. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि पूर्व रेलवे पर अराह रेलवे स्टेशन के समीप एक उपरिपुल का निर्माण करने सम्बन्धी योजना के कार्यालय में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए.बी.ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : अराह के निकट उपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण की योजना के कार्यालय में विलम्ब मूल योजना के अनुसार पहुंच मार्गों के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण करने में राज्य सरकार की कठिनाइयों, संक्षेपों के स्थान परिवर्तन के परिणाम स्वरूप, पहुंच मार्गों के

डिजाइन में बदलाव और लागत में भारी वृद्धि के कारण हुआ है ।

#### President's Assent to Calcutta University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1984

728. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Governor of West Bengal has recently sent the Calcutta University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1984, as passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly for the consideration of the Central Government and being reserved for the President's assent ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ;

(c) whether Government have since cleared it for President's assent ; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) The Governor of west Bengal forwarded in May, 1984 the Calcutta University (Amendment) Bill, 1984 and not the Calcutta University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1984 for the consideration of the President.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Bill is under consideration of Government.

#### Spread of Jaundice in Gujarat

729. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :



(a) whether it is a fact that the Jaundice has spread in certain parts of Gujarat recently in epidemic form and if so, the main reasons thereof ;

(b) the number of cases reported and the number of persons died ; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to check this disease from further rise and control it in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) - (a) to (c) High incidence of Jaundice has been reported from some parts of the Gujarat State. The causative agents as revealed during investigations, were Hepatitis-B, Hepatitis-A and Non-A, Non-B Virus. According to the information available, there have been 11725 cases with 714 deaths this year upto 16.7.1984. The preventive measures taken include Isolation of Jaundice cases in special Isolation Wards, strict enforcement of asepsis, use of disposable syringes and needles and I.V. Infusion sets, funigation of all the wards and operation theatres in the hospitals, empowering District Magistrates under the Epidemic Diseases Act (1897) to take preventive steps, delegating special powers to Commissioner of Municipal Corporation under the Bombay Provincial Municipal Act, intensification of Health Education, activating all the local bodies to safeguard public water system against contamination etc. The Union Government has assisted in procuring Hepatitis-B Vaccine and Hyper Immune Scrum Hcpa-B Globulin.

**State-Wise Deaths Due to Diseases, Malnutrition and Infant Deaths**

730. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:  
SHRIMATI SUSHEELA  
GOPALAN :

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

reported due to various diseases and malnutrition and infant deaths during the period of last 3 years State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : Statements showing cases and deaths due to various communicable diseases, infant mortality rates and percentage of infant deaths due to malnutrition are laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. Sec No Lt-8472/84).

**Shipping Companies Incurring Losses**

731. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Shipping Companies have yet to clear loan instalments estimated at Rs. 300 crores to the shipping Development Fund Committee ;

(b) if so, reasons for such state of affairs in these companies ;

(c) how many shipping companies are there in the country and how many of them are incurring losses and since when ; and

(d) how many shipping companies are owned by the Government and how many of these are running into losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) According to the records of Shipping Development Fund Committee, the Indian Shipping Companies had not repaid a sum of Rs. 154.81 crores as principal and Rs. 66.41 crores as interest on Shipping Development Fund Committee Rupee loans till 31-3-1984.

(b) Most of the Indian Shipping Companies have suffered losses in the past few years and are facing cash-flow difficulties because of the global recession in the shipping industry.

Year	%age of losses
1981-82	5.23
1982-83	4.83
1983-84	6.83

(c) There are a total of 60 shipping companies in the country. Out of these, 30 companies have received assistance from the Shipping Development Fund Committee. The position in respect of profit/loss of these companies is indicated in Annexure-I laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. See No Lt 8473/84) No record of the profit/loss in respect of non-SDFC assisted companies is maintained in this Ministry.

(d) There are two shipping companies owned by the Government viz. Shipping Corporation of India and Mogul Line Ltd. Both these companies suffered losses in 1983-84.

#### Transit Loss in Unloading of Coal at Tuticorin

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways were incurring heavy transit loss in unloading of coal in the lighter at Tuticorin old port and if so, the quantum of such losses per year ;

(b) the transportation expenditure per year that was being incurred for taking the coal to Southern places from Tuticorin port ; and

(c) the transportation expenditure now being incurred when the coal is being transported from Cuddalore port ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) The percentage of losses in unloading loco coal at old Tuticorin Port during the last three years has been as under :

(b) and (c) The Railway freight on transporting 34,919 tonnes of loco coal from Tuticorin Port to sheds during 1983-84 was Rs. 5.19 lakhs and the Railway freight for transporting 7218.5 tonnes of loco coal from Cuddalore Port to loco sheds during the same year was Rs. 0.69 lakhs.

#### Deepening the Draught of Tuticorin Port

733. SHRI K. T. KOSAL RAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

The steps proposed to be taken to deepen the draught of 27 feet in Tuticorin Port so that ships of heavier tonnage can berth and avoid unnecessary transit losses being presently incurred by unloading into lighters in mid sea ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : Contracts for dredging in order to deepen the draught at Tuticorin from 27 feet to 30 feet were awarded to two companies in December 1979 in different reaches of the channel. The work in one reach is expected to be completed by October 1984. In the remaining reach the contractor stopped the work in April, 1983, Fresh tenders to get the balance work done were invited by the Port and they are under evaluation.

#### Increase in Wharfage Rate at Tuticorin Port

734. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of Tuticorin Port Trust has recently increased the wharfage rate by (7-1/2 Percent

though the Trustees of the Port were against such arbitrary increase; and

(b) the steps being taken to protect hundrens of small scale salt manufacturers an and around Tuticorin who export salt regularly through Tuticorin Port ?

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

(a) The Tuticorin Port Trust have recently submitted proposals to Government for general upward revision of their scale of rates including wherfage.

(b) After considering representation of small scale salt manufacturers Government have decided not to revise the wharfrage on salt.

दो मंजिली बसों का अधिक चलाया जाना

735: श्री राम लाल राहो : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में भीड़ को ध्यान में रखते हुये सरकार का विचार और अधिक दो मंजिली बसें चलाने का है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी बसें चलाई जायेंगी, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) :

(क) और (ख) अभी दिल्ली परिवहन निगम में और अधिक दो मंजिली बसें चलाने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ग) दो-मंजिली बसों का इस्तेमाल निम्नलिखित कारणों से व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया :-

(i) कुछ क्षेत्रों में ट्रैफिक की असाधारण भीड़,

(ii) प्रति यात्री परिवहन पर एक मंजिली बस की अपेक्षा दुमंजिली बसों के लिए प्रारम्भ में अधिक पूंजीनिवेश,

(iii) ओवर ब्रिजों और वृक्षों की कम ऊँचाई,

(iv) गैर भीड़-भाड़ वाले समय में एक मंजिली बस की तुलना में इसका कम उपयोग।

भवानीपुर-धरमतल्ला पर रेल सम्पत्ति का नुकसान

736. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भवानीपुर से धरमतल्ला तक जून के पहले सप्ताह में हुई भीषण वर्षा के कारण मैट्रो रेलवे में रेल सम्पत्ति को अब तक अनुमानतः कितने मूल्य का नुकसान हुआ:

(ख) मैट्रो रेलवे कब तक चालू हो जायेगी.

(ग) वहां पर अब रेल यातायात को शुरू करने के लिए कितना प्रतिरक्षा खर्च होने की सम्भावना है और सरकार कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने के लिए सहमत हो गई है : और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि मैट्रो रेलवे प्रशासन की अनियमितताओं का ही यह परिणाम और यदि हां, तो सम्बन्धित दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इतने बड़े पैमाने पर रेल सम्पत्ति का नुकसान होने के अग्र्य क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) से (घ) इन सभी मुद्दों की जांच करने के लिए सुप्रसिद्ध इंजीनियरों की एक विशेषज्ञ समिति नामित की गयी है। उनकी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर यदि किसी लापरवाही के लिए जिम्मेवार पाये गये तो अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध आगे की कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

**Survey for Construction of Brahmpur-Bilaspur-Rampur Mandi Railway Line**

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

(a) whether the Northern Railway has conducted any survey for the construction of Brahmpur-Bilaspur-Rampur/Mandi railway line in Himachal Pradesh as deposit work at the instance of the State Government;

(b) if so, the finding of the survey, including the total length, estimated cost and the remunerativeness of the project;

(c) the likely date by which the project, would be sanctioned and taken up for construction ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) ; (a) to (c) Himachal Pradesh Government have approached

the Railways for undertaking a deposit survey for a railway line from Brahmpur to Rampur via Bilaspur. Accordingly-a Feasibility Engineering-cum-Traffic study for a new BG link from Brahmpur to Rampur has been approved. After the study and survey are completed, the reports will be examined in regard to engineering feasibility and financial viability to take a decision on construction of the new line in consultation with the Planning commission.

**Deaths Due to Bacillary Dysentery State-wise and Steps to Check Spread of the Disease**

741. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI RAM LAL RAHI :

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

(a) the names of the States which are affected by the bacillary dysentery disease during the current year,

(b) the number of persons affected in each such State and the total number of persons died in each State; and

(c) what steps are taken to check this disease from further rise and also to control this disease in future to save the life of innocent people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) Incidence of dysentery was reported from the States of West Bengal, Tripura, Assam and Orissaduring this year. On investigation, Shigella Dysentery Type-I.E-Coli and Shigella vibrie Cholerao and Shigellae other than Type I and Shigella Flexneri were found to be the organisms responsible for the incidence in different States. According to the information received from these States, the number of cases and deaths on this account is as under:-

Name of the State	Cases	Deaths
1. West Bengal (upto 16.6.84)	108867	2925
2. Tripura (upto 16.6.84)	13601	44
3. Assam (upto 16.6.84)	57285	301
4. Orissa	270	20

On the requests from these State the required quantities of drugs including antibiotics, ORS packets, HALEGEN tablets, Disinfectants, etc. were made available to them through Medical Store Depots.

#### Separate Authority for Metro Railways

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a separate authority for Metro Railways, something like a corporation, outside the purview of the Railway Board ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and how and by when will the said authority be formed ;

(c) whether Government have taken into consideration the demand expressed by organised labours on the railways such as AIRF and NFIR in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government to the demand of the A.I.R.F. and N.F.I.R. to have independent corporation for the entire Indian Railways ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** (a) No final decision has so far been taken.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### Waterlogging at Howrah and Tikiapara in Eastern and S.E. Railways

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Yards at Howrah and Tikiapara on Eastern Railway and South Eastern Railway suffered from waterlogging during the heavy rainfall in the first week of June, 1984, leading to serious dislocation of traffic ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the area of Tikiapara carsheds suffered from inadequate drainage and that in past also the area get submerged on several occasions ;

(c) whether Government have any new plan for better drainage of Howrah and Tikiapara to prevent such dislocation ; and

(d) if so, what is the said plan, what will be its cost and when will the said plan be implemented ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Tikiapara Car Shed was also affected by the torrential rain this year. Similar waterlogging in past occurred in 1978.

(c) and (d) The rainage of this area is dependent on drainage arrangements of adjoining municipal area, and the capacity of Municipal drains etc. The Calcutta Metropolitan Water & Sanitation Authority had finalised a drainage plan for the area, which has not yet been fully executed. They have been requested by Eastern Railway to expedite completion of such scheme. The Railway is also agreeable, in principle, to share a part of the cost. In the meantime, South Eastern Railway is also considering possibility of enlarging the existing drain and

raising of track. Details are yet to be worked out.

News Item Captioned 'New Blood for Cancer' and Deaths due to Cancer Annually

744. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK :  
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :  
SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item captioned 'New blood test for Cancer' which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 28 June, 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether the Government have initiated any research in this regard ;

(c) the estimated persons who die annually due to cancer in India ;

(d) whether the new blood test for cancer would be helpful in detecting the cancer at initial stage ; and

(e) if so, by when the Government would carry out such tests in the country ?

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

(b) This test, which is about a decade old is being tried at a few centres in India such as the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

(c) The annual number of deaths due to cancer in India is 0.3 million as estimated by the National Cancer

Registry Project of the Indian Council of Medical Research.

(d) The test has been shown to be a sensitive marker of the development of liver cancer. However, further requirements are necessary as (i) only level above 400 ng/ml of blood are diagnostic or suggestive and (ii) about a fifth of the cases of confirmed liver cancer do not show elevation of alpha feto protein.

(e) The test at present cannot be used for mass screening as it is prohibitively expensive. As such it is at present restricted to research projects only. It could, however, be used to follow up patients of chronic liver disease to detect development of liver cancer.

इन्दौर और बम्बई के बीच एक सुपर फास्ट रेलगाड़ी चलाना प्रारम्भ करना

746. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान इन्दौर और बम्बई के बीच एक सुपर-फास्ट गाड़ी चलाने का प्रस्ताव है : और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए.बी.ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) संस्थानों की तृप्ति अर्थात् सवारी डिब्बों और रेल इंजनों तथा मार्गवर्ती खण्डों पर लाइन क्षमता की कमी और बम्बई क्षेत्र में टर्मिनल सुविधाओं की अपर्याप्तता के कारण इस समय इन्दौर और बम्बई के बीच कोई भी गाड़ी चलाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

**NCERT — Prescribed Text Books For  
Secondary Schools For 1984-85**

747. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether NCERT prescribed text books for subjects included in secondary courses for the ensuing academic year (1984-85); and

(b) if so, steps taken to ensure the availability of such text books in time to the students ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) NCERT does not prescribe textbooks for secondary schools. The textbooks are prescribed by State Governments through their Boards of Education and at the central level by the Central Board of Secondary Education. NCERT has developed all the textbooks for the secondary schools according to the nationally developed approach — "Ten Years Curriculum" and the States are free either to adopt or adopt these books.

(b) NCERT whose books are used mainly by CBSE affiliated schools has made every possible effort to make available their text-books for Classes I-XII before the start of the 1984-85 academic session. In all, 203 textbooks/workbooks/prescribed supplementary readers, were to be provided for the year 1984-85 and all the titles were available with the Sales Emporia located in different parts of the country on 30th June, 1984.

बरेली और कासगज के बीच गाड़ियों का ढेर से चलना

748. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च 1984 से जून 1984 तक की अवधि के दौरान बरेली और कासगज के बीच कुल कितनी यात्री गाड़ियाँ चली है और उनमें से कितनी प्रतिशत गाड़ियाँ देरी चलती रही : और

(ख) उत्तर मार्ग पर गाड़ियों का समय पर चलना सुनिश्चित करने हेतु की गई व्यवस्था का व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए.बी.ए. गनो खान चौधरी) : (क) मार्च, 1984 से जून, 1984 तक की अवधि में बरेली और कासगज के बीच 1220 सवारी गाड़ियाँ परिचालित की गयी थी और इस अवधि में विलम्ब से चान का प्रतिशत 12.7 था।

(ख) इस खण्ड पर गाड़ियों के चाल पर प्रतिदिन निगाह रखी जा रही है और गाड़ियों के विलम्ब से चलने के मामलों का विश्लेषण किया जाता है और उन पर उपचारात्मक कारवाई की जाती है।

पटना और वानापुर में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय

749. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना में स्थिति कार्यालयों में कार्यरत केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या 15 से 20 हजार तक है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हजारों रेलवे कर्मचारी वानापुर (लगोल)

में कार्यरत हैं क्यों कि यह पूर्वी रेलवे के दानापुर डिवीजन का मुख्यालय है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि एक और केन्द्रीय विद्यालय पटना शहर में तथा दूसरा दानापुर खोलने की मांग कई वर्षों से की जा रही है ताकि इन दोनों स्थानों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को शिक्षा सुविधा प्राप्त हो सके ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी.के. थुगन) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी कल्याण समन्वय समित के अध्यक्ष ने केन्द्रीय विद्यालय सगठन को सूचित किया है कि पटना में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या काफी है लेकिन यह संख्या अपुष्ट है और नेशनल फोरम आफ रेलवे कांग्रेसमें द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार दानापुर में रेलवे कर्मचारियों की संख्या 6000 से अधिक है। तथापि, पटना के दानापुर में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के संकेन्द्रित प्रमाणिक अंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) और (घ) पटना में एक और केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी कल्याण समन्वय समिति, पटना से अप्रैल, 1983 में प्राप्त हुआ था तथा दानापुर में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए नेशनल फोरम आफ रेलवे कांग्रेसमें से

एक आवेदन-पत्र अक्टूबर, 1983 में प्राप्त हुआ था।

जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी कल्याण समन्वय समित के अनुरोध का सम्बन्ध है, केवल 5 से 7 एकड़ भूमि की पेशकश की गई है और अस्थाई आवास तथा स्टाफ क्वार्टरों के सम्बन्ध में कोई वचन नहीं दिया गया है।

नेशनल फोरम आफ रेलवे कांग्रेसमें को सलाह दी गई है कि वे दानापुर में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए अपना अनुरोध रेल मंत्रालय से प्रायोजित कराके भेजें।

#### Dereservation of Vacancies

754. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in various cadre in the Ministry of Railway and Railway Board including various railways have been dereserved ; and

(b) if so, what are the grounds for such dereservation on such a large scale ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY):

(a) and (b) No Sir. A few reserved vacancies to be de-reserved on account of non-availability of eligible/suitable SC/ST candidates inspite of granting various relaxations as per the extant orders of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Such de-reserved vacancies are carried forward to subsequent selection years for filling them up by reserved candidates when they become available.



**Medical Colleges In Karnataka Refused Recognition By MCI**

755. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Medical Colleges in Karnataka for which the Medical Council of India has refused recognition; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to safeguard the interests of students studying in these colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Out of the 7 Medical Colleges functioning in the State of Karnataka, medical qualifications of 3 Colleges have yet to be recognised by Medical Council of India Central Government. Out of those, 2 Medical Colleges have already been inspected by the Medical Council of India with a view to deciding whether their medical qualifications should be recognised or not. The Medical Council of India has reported that the inspection of the third College would be carried out in due course.

**Electrification of Rail Track**

756. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether programme for electrification of rail track during Seventh Five Year Plan has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Punctuality of Superfast Trains and Services Provided in Them :**

757. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

SHRI CHHOTY SINGH  
‡ADAV :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware that punctuality of the superfast trains is seldom maintained and that services provided in these trains are far from satisfactory defeating the very purpose of introducing these trains ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to bring about improvement ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY):(a) Some trains do run late sometimes, on account of alarm chain pulling, miscreant activities, disconnection of hose-pipes, accidents, public agitations, rains/broaches, rolling stock failures, signal failure/defects and other operating failures. These trains are monitored regularly with view to ensuring that services provided on them are satisfactory.

(b) The punctuality performance of 220 important Mail/Exp trains is being monitored in the Special Cell opened in Railway Board's Office on day-to-day basis. General Managers and Divl. Railway Managers are paying personal attention to matters pertaining to punctual running of being of trains. Liaison with concerned State Governments is being maintained for arresting the incidences of alarm chain pulling, hose-pipe disconnection and other miscreant activities which are seriously affecting the punctual running of trains.

रेलवे के सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा माल पकड़ा जाना

758. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून, 19८4 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में रेलवे के सतर्कता विभाग ने एक ऐसे मामले का पता लगाया है जिसमें लगभग 40 लाख रुपये के रेल भाड़े की चोरी की गई थी जिसके लिए कोई रेल भाड़ा नहीं दिया गया था :

(ख) यदि हां, तो कम मार की रसीदों के समय अधिक मात्रा में कोयला भरे जाने के मामले में अब तक कितने कर्मचारी/अधिकारी दंडी पाये गये और अब तक कितने लोगों को रंगे हाथों पकड़ा गया : और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में दोषी व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की है, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्योरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए.बी.ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) जी हां। रेलवे बोर्ड के सतर्कता संगठन ने एक मामले का पता लगाया है जिसमें पूर्वोक्त सीमा रेलवे के स्टेशनों से चुक किये गये प्रति लदान पाये वाले भारी मात्रा में लदे कोयले के बगनों पर सही रेल भाड़ा प्रभारों के भुगतान का अपवंचन हुआ है। अतिरिक्त राशि जो रेलों को प्राप्त होनी चाहिए, 40 लाख रुपये बंठनी है।

(ख) और (ग) व्यक्तिगत रूप से उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारित करने के लिए अभी जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है।

पश्चिम रेलवे से अन्य रेलवे में कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण

759. श्री निहाल सिंह क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे में पिछले दो वर्षों में स्थानान्तरण के लिए कितने कर्मचारियों के आवेदन किया है और उनके पदनाम क्या हैं और उस रेलवे के नाम क्या हैं जहां उन्होंने स्थानान्तरण मांगा है : और

(ख) सरकार से उनमें से कितने आवेदन पत्रों पर निर्णय ले लिया है और कितने आवेदन पत्र लम्बित हैं तथा उन पर निर्णय लेने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए.बी.ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

पेट दर्द और पेजिस के कारण राज्य-वार हुई मौतें और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सहायता

760. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पेट दर्द और आंत्रशोथ ने अप्रैल-मई, 1984 के

दौरान देश के विभिन्न भागों में महामारी का रूप ले लिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनके कारण राज्यवार कितनी मौतें हुईं ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को प्रलग-प्रलग कितनी राशि सहायता उपलब्ध कराई गई ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना कब्रान्नी): (क)से(ख) और प्रतिसार रोग की घटनाओं की सूचना पश्चिम बंगाल प्रसम, त्रिपुरा और उड़ीसा से मिली थी। प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार इन राज्यों में क्रमशः 2925.44 301 और 20 मौतें हुईं।

इन राज्यों के प्रनुरोध पर उन्हें चिकित्सा सामग्री भण्डारों के द्वारा क्रमशः 80.60 लाख रुपये, 18.78 लाख रुपये, 21.00 लाख रुपये और 0.16 लाख रुपये मूल्य की औषधियां प्रेषित मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराई गई जिसमें एन्टी-बायोटिक, प्रो.ग्रार.एस. पैकेट, हेलोजिन टेबलेट, अमंत्रामक औषधियां भी शामिल हैं।

रेलवे की आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक डिस्पेंसरियां और अस्पताल

761. श्री निहाल सिंह रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न रेलवे द्वारा चलाई जा रही आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेंसरियां और

अस्पतालों की प्रलग-प्रलग संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) मार्च, 1985 तक कितनी नई डिस्पेंसरियां और अस्पताल खोलने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए.डी.ए. गनी लाब चौधरी): (क) रेल प्रशासनों द्वारा कोई आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक डिस्पेंसरियां अथवा अस्पताल नहीं चलाये जा रहे हैं।

प्रलवृत्ता रेलों ने रेल कर्मचारियों के लाभ के लिए कुछ स्टेशनों पर रेल परिमरों के भीतर होम्योपैथिक डाक्टरों मुविधाएं दे रखी हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Rash and Negligent Driving by Delhi Transport Corporation Drivers

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the reckless, rash and negligent driving by D.lhi Transport Corporation drivers which is the main cause of Deilhi Transport Corporation bus accidents in the Capital ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to check such unhealthy condition and accidents ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(a) Complaints of this nature have been received by the Corporation.

(b) and (c) Some of the important measure taken by the D.T.C. to check

accidents involving its buses are indicated below :—

(i) To ensure deployment of properly trained drivers, only persons with a minimum of three years experience of driving of heavy vehicles are recruited.

(ii) Before the drivers are given line duty they are given training in the Training School and have to pass tests in safe driving and route acquaintance.

(iii) Special squads have been deputed to check both the driving habits of drivers on line and control overspeeding. Drivers with faulty driving habits are sent to the Training School for refresher courses.

(iv) Every effort is being made to improve the maintenance of vehicles.

(v) Apart from conducting refresher courses, the drivers are regularly acquainted with the traffic rules and other road safety measures through films, slides and other audio visual methods with the help of Police authorities.

(vi) Strict disciplinary action is initiated against drivers found responsible for negligent driving leading to accidents.

#### Closure Time of Reservation Counters on South Eastern Railway

764. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the reservation counters in various railway stations under South Eastern Railway remain open for limited hours ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rail users go to the stations in South Eastern Railway for booking reservations face a great difficulty due

to the closure of counters before 5 p.m. or even 4 p.m. at many stations ; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to open the counters for more hours as in Delhi in order to provide more convenience to the rail users ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c) Round the clock reservation facilities have been provided at South Eastern Railway's Central Reservation Office at Esplanade Mansion, Calcutta with effect from 2.5.83. The smaller reservation offices of this Railway, like other Railways, observe limited working hours, in consideration of the work load offering. No serious inconvenience to the travelling public has been reported in this connection.

#### Opening of Recruitment Centre of S.E. Railway in Madhya Pradesh

765. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open a recruitment centre of South Eastern Railway in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, when such proposal is going to be implemented ; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the location of a recruitment centre of South Eastern Railways in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) There is already a Railway Service Commission at Bhopal which caters to Bilaspur and Nagpur Division of S.E. Railway.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Railway Lines in Baster and Chhatisgarh Region of Madhya Pradesh**

766. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many areas in Madhya Pradesh particularly the Bester and Chhatisgarh region has not been connected with train services;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to construct railway lines and to provide train services to those backward regions of the State; and

(c) the programme of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (c). Surveys have been done for new rail lines from Dhalirajhara to Jagdalpur and from Korba to Ranchi. Surveys are also in progress for conversion of NG line from Raipur to Dhamtari into BG and extending it to Balod and for new rail line from Barwadih to Karonji with an alternative to Bishrampur via Ambikapur. Construction of more rail lines in this region can be considered if adequate resources are allocated for new rail lines in the Seventh Plan which is still under finalisation.

**Import of Machinery for Manufacturing Diesel Engines**

767. SHRI MANN Will the Minister be pleased to state:

SHRI MOHAN TUDU: Minister of RAILWAYS be

(a) the amount worth machinery imported by his Ministry for manufacturing diesel engine in last three year

parts indigenously and to reduce imports;

(c) if so, the demand of machinery parts of various locomotive workshops in the country annually; and

(d) the detail production target of indigenous production set for the year 1984-85?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): It is presumed that "machinery parts" refers to spares/components used on diesel loco, manufacture.

(a) Year	Amount
	(Rs. in crores)
1980-81	37.80
1981-82	36.00
1982-83	17.60

(b) Yes Sir. Concerted efforts are being made to indigenise the items to the maximum possible extent, to reduce imports.

(c) Annual demand for purchase of items for various locomotive manufacturing units depend upon the production programme. However, the amount spent on purchase of items for the manufacture of diesel locos in last three years is given below:

Year	Amount
	(Rs. in crores)
1980-81	109.8
1981-82	121.7
1982-83	98.0

(d) The production target for the manufacture of diesel locos in two Production Units of Railways viz

(b) whether steps have been taken

Diesel Locomotive works (DLW), Varanasi, and Chittaranjan Locomotive works (CLW), Chittaranjan are given below :

(a) DLW, Varanasi.

Type of loco	Quantity
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(i) WDM-2	57
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(ii) YDM-4	40
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(iii) WDS-6	17
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(iv) Power Packs	10
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(b) CLW, Chittaranjan.

(i) WDS-3	22
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(ii) YDM-2	4
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(iii) ZDM-4	5
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(iv) Power packs	10
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**Surprise Checks Conducted in Trains to Apprehend Ticketless Travellers on Khurda Road Division.**

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

(a) whether surprise checks had been conducted against ticketless travellers and unauthorised alarm chain pullers in different trains on Khurda Road Division, South Eastern Railway during last six months ;

(b) if so, the number of ticketless travellers apprehended as a result thereof during the period ; and

(c) the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) During the surprise checks conducted on Khurda Road

31,5,84, for which the figures are available, as many as 20,894 persons were detected travelling without ticket or with improper tickets. A sum of Rs. 3.70 lakh was realised from them as railway dues. 66 persons were prosecuted, of whom 58 were sent to jail, in default of payment of judicial fine and railway dues.

**Construction of New Railway Lines in Kerala**

769. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) details of new railway lines under construction in Kerala ;

(b) the amount so far spent on each ;

(c) the amounts allotted for this year on each ;

(d) whether there are demands for increasing the amounts and if so, details and Government's reaction ; and

(e) the expected time of completion of these lines ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) (i) New B.G. line between Ernakulam and Alleppy (57.12 Kms.)

(ii) Extension of Ernakulam-Alleppy new B.G. line (under construction) to Kayamkulam (43 Kms.)

(b) Expenditure upto 31.3.1984 :

(i) Rs. 1057.86 lakhs.

(ii) Rs. 50.12 lakhs.

(c) (i) Rs. 300 lakhs.

(d) Yes Sir. However in view of financial constraints it will not be possible to allocate more funds for these lines.

(e) In two years from now, subject to availability of funds.

#### Railway Coach Factory in Kerala

770. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :  
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARA-  
GHAVAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS to state :

(a) the latest position of the proposed Railway Coach Factory ;

(b) whether its location has been finally decided ;

(c) if so, details ;

(d) whether Government of Kerala has staked claim for its location in Kerala and if so, Government's reaction ; and

(e) whether the Government will consider this claim favourably in view of the fact that Kerala has no railway factory or even Workshop ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) M/s Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. (RITES), the consultants to the Railway Board have been assigned the task of preparation of a detailed project report which will include location, survey, cost estimate etc.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The location will be decided on the basis of techno-economic survey being conducted by M/s RITES. Suggestion received

from the Govt. of Kerala for establishment of the New Coach Factory in Kerala would be given due consideration along with similar claims received from others.

#### Survey of Khurdha Road Bolangir Rail Line

771. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken up the survey of the proposed Khurdha Road-Bolangir line in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the progress made in the survey of the above rail link ; and

(c) the expected date of completion of the survey ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. This survey was inaugurated on 31.12.83. Notification under Section 4 of Land Acquisition Act has been issued to enable the survey teams to do survey in private land. Consultations have also been made with the State Government regarding alignment for the proposed rail line. The survey of this 290 kms. of new line is expected to be completed in about 18 months' time.

#### Delay in Carrying of Coal to Thermal Units

774. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the thermal units in various parts of the country have been complaining about the delay in carrying the coal by the railway department, which has been affecting their normal functioning ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the transport system and provide the required coal needed by the thermal plants ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN  
CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Vessel 'Maratha Progress'  
Impounded by Dhaka Port Authorities

775. SHRI SANT KUMAR  
MANDAL : Will the Minister of  
SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be  
pleased to state :

(a) Whether an Indian merchant  
vessel 'Maratha Progress' had been  
impounded by Dhaka Port Authorities  
after the ship's Captain allegedly  
refused to unload a full consignment of  
over 32,000 tonnes of cement ;

(b) If so, the facts of the case ;

(c) Whether the vessel had since  
been released and returned to India ;  
and

(d) What are the circumstances  
under which the Bangladesh State  
Trading Corporation authorities had to  
file a suit against the vessel in the  
Dhaka High Court and whether the  
Indian owners of the vessel contested  
that suit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING  
AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R.  
ANSARI) : (a) and (b) M.V.  
Maratha Progress belonging to M/s.  
Chowgule Steamships was reported  
arrested at Chittagong. The owner  
report that it was not the Captain who  
refused to unload the cargo but it was  
the charterer M/s. Eastern Maritime  
Company of Djibouti who did not  
perform their obligation to unload  
cargo.

(c) The shipowners have reported  
that the vessel is unloading cargo at  
Chittagong, and that it will be allowed  
to sail as soon as the owners furnish a  
bank guarantee to M/s. Trading  
Corporation of Bangladesh.

(d) According to the owner's  
after the charterer M/s. Eastern  
Maritime Company of Djibouti did not  
unload the cargo, the consignee, M/s.  
Trading Corporation of Bangladesh,  
got the vessel arrested by the order of  
the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.  
The Shipowners have now reached an  
agreement with the consignee.

National Highway Passing Through  
Koraput District in Orissa

777. SHRI K. PRADHANI :  
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND  
TRANSPORT be pleased to State :

(a) whether much progress has  
not been made so far in the construc-  
tion and laying of the National Highway  
passing through Koraput District in  
Orissa ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor.

(c) the total funds made available  
for this project during the current  
year ; and

(d) how long will it take to  
complete the Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING  
AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R.  
ANSARI) : (a) and (b) National  
Highway No. 43 passes through  
Koraput District in Orissa. The  
sixth plan (1980-85) includes a provi-  
sion of Rs. 186.93 lakhs for the  
improvement and widening of this  
National Highway. Against this, 18  
works costing Rs. 110.85 lakhs have  
already been sanctioned and out of  
which 7 have already been completed.



The remaining are in various stages of progress.

(c) Funds are allotted to the States for all National Highways put together as a whole and not for any individual National Highway. A sum of Rs 565.00 lakhs has been provided for the development of National Highways in Orissa during 1984-85 which includes inter alia National Highway No. 43 also passing through Koraput District also.

(d) All the sanctioned works are likely to be completed by 1986-1987.

#### Railway Division at Sambalpur

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

(a) is it a fact that the Government has taken the decision to create a new Railway Division having head-quarter at Sambalpur ;

(b) if so, the areas to be covered under this proposed Railway Division ;

(c) whether the Railway Division formally going to open by his Ministry ; and

(d) the funds provided for preliminary work of the proposed division during the year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) to (d) : The decision for setting up a Division at Sambalpur has been taken very recently and the details are being worked out.

#### Complaints Regarding Malfunctioning of DTC from Commuters

780. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING and TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen any reports or received any representation/complaints from commuters or public opinion regarding malfunctioning of Delhi Transport Corporation and if so, details thereof and corrective action take/proposed ;

(b) whether Government propose to involve commuters in Zonal Advisory Committee and the Apex Advisory Committee for the Capital and if so, details thereof and reasons for apathy to such a proposal ;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce special Ambulance service by DTC in view of the large number of accidents involving DTC buses and if necessary open up special wards or hospitals for DTC victims ; and

(d) whether Government propose to install wireless telephones in DTC buses for reporting accidents and summoning help for the victims and or place Inspectors in DTC booths all over the city ?

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

(a) Complaints regarding malfunctioning of D.T.C. are received from time to time and these relate to non-stoppage of buses at proper stops, missing of trips, irregular operation of services, non-display of destination boards, and over-croing in these buses. The DTC has always taken note of these problems and with a view to overcome the same, it has issued standing instructions to the crew to stop buses at proper stops, display proper destination boards and follow the prescribed schedule of trips. For this purpose, special checking staff has been provided at all terminals

and at important loading points. Strict disciplinary action is also invariably taken against erring staff members after enquiry. So far as overcrowding is concerned, this is usually during peak hours and the Corporation has been providing extra special trips from almost all heavy loading points during these peak hours. Efforts are also being made to replace old buses with new ones with a view to increase overall operational efficiency.

(b) In the light of the constant exchange of views with the Resident's Welfare Associations of different colonies and also with the University authorities represented in the DTC Advisory Council, the need for having Zonal Advisory Committees has not been felt.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. However, most of time-keeper booths and each depot is connected with the communication Centre of DTC with telephones. It is easy to report the accident to the Communication Centre through these time-keeper booths or even public telephones. The Communication Centre is well equipped with a wireless communication system for taking further action.

**Spreading of Dysentery and Diarrhoea from West Bengal to Orissa Assam and Bihar**

781. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the spreading of dreaded disease dysentery and diarrhoea from West Bengal to Orissa, Assam and Bihar ;

(b) if so, the number of people died in those States by the above diseases ;

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government to help the State Governments in checking spreading of such diseases ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (d) Incidence of dysentery was reported from the States of West Bengal, Assam and Orissa this year. No incidence of this disease has been reported from Bihar. On investigation, Shigella Dysentery, Type-I E. Coli and Shigella, Vibrie Cholerae and Shigellae other than type I and Shigella Flexneri were found to be the organisms responsible for the epidemic, in different States. According to the information received from these States, the number of cases and deaths on this account is as under :—

Name of the State	Cases	Deaths
1. West Bengal (upto 16.6.84)	108867	2925
2. Assam (upto 16.6.84)	57285	301
3. Orissa	270	20

On the requests from these States the required quantities of durings including anti-biotics ORS packets, Halogen tablets Disinfectants, etc. were made available to them through Medical Stores Depots.

**New Post-Graduate Coures in Engineering and Technology in Kerala**

782. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many proposals for starting new post-graduate courses in

Engineering and Technology in Kerala are pending with the Union Government ; and

(b) whether Government intend to accord sanction to those proposals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) Proposals for starting of post-graduate courses in engineering and technology are approved by the Government of India in the Ministry of Education after the All India Board of Post-Graduate Studies of the All India Council for Technical Education has examined the same and recommended for approval.

Recently there have been five proposals for starting of post-graduate courses in the Institutions in Kerala. Two proposal for the starting of post-graduate courses at the Regional Engineering College, Calicut, after due examination as mentioned above, have been approved and the formal communication has also been sent to the authorities concerned.

These were three more proposal : two for post-graduate courses at the University of Cochin and one for the College of Engineering, Trichur. These proposals will be considered after the recommendations of the Board of Post-graduate Studies of the All India Council for Technical are received.

#### Repair of Temple Dev Somnath

783. SHRI BHEEKHABHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the temple Dev Somnath has been sanctioned money for repairs ;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned therefor ; and

(c) the time of commencement of the repair ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Besides provisions for Annual repairs, an amount of Rs. 10,000 is provided for Special repairs during 1984-85 to this monument.

(c) Special repairs were taken up in December, 1980.

#### Study of Science and Higher Maths Under 10+2 System

784. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the 10+2 system a student has to study compulsorily Science and higher Maths ;

(b) whether this education of science goes completely waste when he chooses to join humanities in college ; and

(c) whether Government propose to give option to students to choose their stream in class IV and reduce their subjects so that they may concentrate thereon and gain deep knowledge of those subjects rather than being 'Jack of all trades'?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Under the 10+2 system of education, the study of Science and Maths is compulsory upto class X. At the plus stage, i.e. from Class XI onwards, a student has the option to study either Science or Arts subjects.

(b) The study of Science help students to acquire basic knowledge.

skills and abilities which enable them to adapt themselves more effectively to the needs of a modern society with its rapidly changing technological environment.

(c) The 10:2 system of school education is based on the National Policy resolution (1968) which took into consideration the Education Commission's (1964-66) recommendations suggesting a change in the earlier system which permitted diversification into different streams at class IX. The policy of the Government of India is that diversification below Class X is not educationally desirable.

#### Misuse of Fund by State Government Earmarked for Social Welfare Measures

785. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether grants given to State Governments for several Social Welfare measures were diverted to other programmes by the State Governments concerned without consulting Social Welfare Board ;

(b) if so, names of such State Governments ; and

(c) what action Central Social Welfare Board has taken in this regard ?

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

(a) The Central Social Welfare Board does not give grants to the State Governments. It places the funds at the disposal of the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Vacant Post of Chairman of Railway Service Commission

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

(a) in how many Railway Service Commissions the post of Chairman remain vacant on this date ;

(b) when the vacancies arose and what was the cause of each vacancy ; and

(c) the reasons for keeping the vacancies unfilled so far ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) All the posts of Chairman, Railway Service Commissions, have been filled either by persons selected by UPSC or by serving Railway Officers. No. post of Chairman, Railway Service Commission, is lying vacant.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### Setting up of New Railway Service Commissions

787. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to set up new Railway Service Commissions ;

(b) if so, name the places wherein these offices are going to be opened with date from which they will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) New Railway Service Commissions have been set up at

Gorakhpur and Malda with effect from 14.7.84 and 10.7.84 respectively. A Railway Service Commission is also proposed to be opened shortly at Ranchi.

**Appointment of Leprosy Trained Doctors in P.H.C.s**

788. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has realised the efficacy of leproscopy in rural areas and bringing excellent results ;

(b) whether Government propose to train doctors of P.H.C.s in leproscopy and provide at least one leproscopy trained doctor in each PHCs ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that such steps contemplated in point 13 of 20 point new family plan will achieve its objectives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) During the last few years laparoscopic sterilisations have become increasingly popular in the country.

(b) Laparoscopic operation is a sophisticated procedure and requires special training. More and more doctors are being trained in this technique so that the services could be decentralised. For the present it is not feasible to provide these services in all the PHCs.

(c) Family Welfare Programme is being implemented on a voluntary basis as people's programme. It is geared to achieve the long-term demographic goals set out in the National Health Policy document.

**ग्रहमदाबाद-दिल्ली सुपरफास्ट रेलगाड़ी को प्रतिदिन चलाया जाना :**

789. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रहमदाबाद-दिल्ली सुपरफास्ट रेलगाड़ी प्रतिदिन नहीं चलती है.

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस रेलगाड़ी को प्रतिदिन चलाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं, और

(ग) यह रेल गाड़ी प्रतिदिन कब तक चलाना शुरू हो जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) 505/506 दिल्ली-ग्रहमदाबाद सुपरफास्ट एक्सप्रेस सप्ताह में चार दिन चलती है। जिन दिनों में दिल्ली-फुलेरा खण्ड (कांड के रास्ते) पर दिल्ली-ग्रहमदाबाद सुपरफास्ट गाड़ी नहीं चलती, 509/510 दिल्ली-जौहपुर सुपरफास्ट एक्सप्रेस चलती है। घन: फिलहाल प्रतिरिक्त लाइन क्षमता और चल स्टाक की कमी के कारण दिल्ली-ग्रहमदाबाद सुपरफास्ट गाड़ी को प्रतिदिन चलाना परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

**स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक (हेल्थ गाइड) की नियुक्ति**

790. श्री भोनेश्वर भा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण और पुनर्नियुक्ति के बारे में 29 मार्च, 1984 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5397 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 300 स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और शेष 286 स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में भी बर्ग 1983-84 में प्रशिक्षित जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक नियुक्त/पुनर्नियुक्त कर दिए गए हैं और क्या उन का कार्य सन्तोषजनक है और यदि नहीं, तो प्रादेशों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं, और

(ख) क्या जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों और स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों को और अधिक लाभदायक बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को विदेश जारी किए गए हैं या करने का विचार है और यदि नहीं हो, तो तत्संबन्धी व्यौरा क्या है, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण (मन्त्रालय में) राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहम्मिना किबबाई) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार यह योजना बिहार के 100 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में ही मंजूर की गई है। राज्य सरकार ने 1983-84 के दौरान इस योजना के अर्स्तगत कवर किए जाने वाले 200 अतिरिक्त प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की मंजूरी जारी नहीं की है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 1983-84 के दौरान बिहार में कोई भी स्वास्थ्य गाइडप्रशिक्षित नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) यह बात पूर्णतः राज्य सरकार के विवेक पर छोड़ दी गयी है कि वह स्वास्थ्य गाइड योजना को लागू मरे या न करे। वैसे, केन्द्रीय सरकार उन राज्यों को इस योजना को चलाने के लिए राजी करने के प्रयास कर रही है जिन्होंने अभी तक इस योजना को लागू नहीं किया है। स्वास्थ्य गाइड योजना के संचालन के बारे में क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त प्रतिपुष्टि के आधार पर

केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को समय-समय पर दिशा निर्देश देती रहती है जिससे कि यह योजना देश के लिए और अधिक लाभकारी सिद्ध हो सके।

#### Measures to Popularise Girls' Education in States

792. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Orissa is the most backward State in regard to girls' education;

(b) what are the names of other states which are backward in regard to girls' education; and

(c) what special measures have been taken or being taken to popularise education amongst girls in these states?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) Orissa is not the most backward State in regard to girls' education. It is, however, one of the 9 backward States in regard to girls' education. The other 8 States are—Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) The various measures undertaken/suggested to States to popularise education among girls inter-alia include :—

- (i) Development of a non-formal part-time education system in a large way as an alternate supportive system to formal schooling and enhanced central financial assistance for non-formal education centres exclusively for girls.

- (ii) Adequate provision of incentives for girls like :—
- provision of free textbooks and stationery;
  - provision of free dresses;
  - attendance scholarships;
  - Mid-day-meals.
- (iii) Appointment of women teachers on a larger scale.
- (iv) Introduction of a scheme of incentives/awards to States/ Union Territories to give recognition for excellence in the field of girls enrolment.

**Number of Applications for Admission in Each Central School During, 1984**

793. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

- how many applications for admission in each Central School were received in July/August, 1984;
- how many of them for each school were accepted for admission;
- what steps, if any, are being taken to provide room for such students who are being refused admission today; and
- the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in such schools.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGNON) : (a) to (d) It is not possible for the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to give advance information about the applications received for admission in each Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) during the month of July and August, 1984, as the

required information can be collected/ compiled only after the month of August, 1984.

**Increases in Cost of Production of Commercial Vehicles**

796-A. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- whether following the sharp increase in the prices of steel, both domestic and foreign, the increase in the cost of producing commercial vehicles would be substantial; and
- if so, the details regarding the price and whether Government's approval is necessary in the regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) As a result of recent hike in steel prices, the cost of production of commercial vehicles would go up marginally.

(b) In absence of statutory control, manufacturers do not require Government approval while fixing prices of their vehicles. The sale prices of commercial vehicles were last revised in April 1984 by the various manufactures.

**Sanctioning of New Cement Factories**

796-AA. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- whether any new cement factories have been sanctioned in the country during the past 3 years, including the current financial year;
- if so, the names of the places, State wise where cement factories, mini cement plants have been (i) sanctioned (ii) opened during this period;

(c) whether Government have drawn up any plan to meet the expected demand for cement;

(d) if so, the likely date by which the production would meet the demand; and

(e) the target for the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c) With a view to meeting the demand for cement in the country, approvals have been granted by Government by way of industrial licences, letters of

intent, and registration with DGTD for installation of additional capacity in cement industry to the extent of 26.82 million tonnes. Statements I and II giving (i) the number of such approvals granted State-wise and (ii) the number of schemes which fructified during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 (upto 30.6 84) are attached;

(d) and (e) With better utilisation of existing installed capacity and with the commissioning of additional capacity the domestic production of cement is expected to increase and availability position vis-a vis demand expected to ease further. Targets of production for various industries, including cement industry, for the Seventh Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised.

#### Statement I

*Statement indicating the number of approvals granted Statewise for installation of additional capacity for manufacture of Cement.*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of approvals granted		
		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (upto 30. 6,84)
1		2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	13	7
2.	Assam	1	4	1
3.	Bihar	1	1	2
4.	Gujarat	8	9	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3	14	1
6.	J & K	2	3	1
7.	Karnataka	4	26	3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4	22	10
9.	Meghalaya	1	—	1
10.	Maharashtra	—	4	—
11.	Orissa	1	1	1



1	2	3	4	5
12.	Pondichery	—	—	1
13.	Rajasthan	3	4	1
14.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	—
15.	Uttar Pradesh	7	—	3
		TOTAL : 43	102	33

Statwise list of places/districts for which approvals have been granted for installation of additional capacity.

#### 1. ANDHRA PRADESH

Yerraguntla  
 Mancherial  
 Ndikudi  
 Krishna  
 Tandur  
 Veadri  
 Wadapally  
 Sadashivnagar  
 Jaggayyapeta  
 Maherla  
 Guntur  
 Adifabad  
 Sirpur  
 Kodargal  
 Gurzzala  
 Ramapuram  
 Asifabad  
 Raghunathpulas  
 Kodad  
 Tangeda

#### 2. KARNATAKA

Chitapur  
 Chitradurga  
 Kanwar  
 Method

#### Kachipur

Nagnapur  
 Serem  
 Shahabad  
 Bagalkot  
 Shorapur  
 Gokak  
 Gubbi  
 Gulbapur  
 Kundapur  
 Hosadurga  
 Bijapur  
 Belgaum  
 Tumkur

#### 3. ASSAM

Unrangso  
 North kachar Hills  
 Unpani North Kachar  
 Garampani  
 Udeng

#### 4. BIHAR

Remgarh  
 Benti Bagda  
 Konsalpas  
 Patratb

5. J & K  
Rajocuri  
Baramula  
Udhampur  
Khrew Pulwana
6. GUJARAT  
Rajura  
Paleswa  
Kutch  
Junagarh  
Mehsana  
Rajkot  
Danta  
Chappri  
Ranavav  
Palanpur  
Sevalia  
St  
Veraval
7. MEGHALAYA  
East Garo Hills  
East Khasi Hills
8. MAHARASHTRA  
Rajura  
Yeotmal
9. ORISSA  
Kuarmunda  
Sundergarh  
Koraput  
Sunki  
Bargarh
10. PONDICHERY  
Tuttipattu
11. RAJASTHAN  
Gotan  
Gorla  
Udaipur  
Lushalgarh  
Sikar  
Sambhupura  
Alwar  
Sirohi
12. TAMIL NADU  
Tutichrin  
Triuchirapalli,  
Coimbatore
13. UTTAR PRADESH  
Ranjket  
Gangolighat—I  
Gangolighat—II  
Billy  
Debra Dun  
Pourigarhwal  
Chunar  
Pithoragarh
14. HIMACHAL PRADESH  
Paonta Sahib  
Sundernagar  
Sirmur  
Ponta  
Amboha  
Mandi  
Dharmkot  
Kangra  
Solan
15. MADHYA PRADESH  
Hazoor  
Damoh  
Bhind

Sirpur  
Karandiya  
Jawad  
Gopad Banas  
Narasingarh  
Radhurajnagar  
Siahi  
Mehgaon

Narsingarhpur  
Dhar  
Balaght  
Jagdarpur  
Arasmeta  
Chand  
Jagdarpur  
Raigarh

**Statement II**

*Statement Indicating the Number of Schemes Which have Fructified for the Manufacturers  
Cement Statewise with Names of Places*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Number of Units		
		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 Upto 30.6.84
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh (Hazurnagar Adilabad, Madigudi and Vedadri)	3	3	1
2.	Bihar (Hazaribagh)	—	1	—
3.	Gujarat (Magdella, Bhavnagar)	1	1	—
4.	Hinachal Pradesh (Gagal)	—	—	1
5.	Karnataka (Bagalkot, Chitapur, Wadi, Mudhol)	1	2	2
6.	Kerala (Walayar)	—	—	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh (Arasmeta, Narasingharh and Satna)	3	—	—
8.	Maharashtra (Ratnagiri & Rajura)	1	1	—

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Rajasthan (Banar, Ninbahera)	2	—	—
10.	Utter Pradesh (Denradun & Churnar)	1	1	—
Total		12	9	5

उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए प्रदूषण के विरुद्ध स्वीकृति

796-ख. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन उद्योगों को स्थापित करने के लिए, जो प्रदूषण उत्पन्न करते हैं, राज्य सरकार से स्वीकृति प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन फर्मों का ब्योरा क्या है, जिन्होंने ऐसे उद्योगों को स्थापित करने के लिए स्वीकृति प्राप्त की है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर यह शर्त लागू होती है ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) से (ग) औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं से उत्पन्न वायु, जल और भूमि प्रदूषण को जाँच करने और उस पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए आशय-पत्रों में निम्नलिखित शर्त पहले से ही समाविष्ट की गई है :-

“वायु, जल, और भूमि प्रदूषण पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए सरकार की संतुष्टि हेतु पर्याप्त कार्रवाई की जाएगी। इसके अलावा प्रदूषण निवारण के लिए किए गये अभ्युपाय उस राज्य में लागू मानक शर्तों के अनुसार होने चाहिए जिसमें औद्योगिक उपक्रम का कारखाना स्थित हो।”

किन्तु पर्यावरण के संरक्षण पर दिए जा रहे राष्ट्रीय महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ते अधिक प्रदूषण करने वाले 18 उद्योगों का पता लगाया है जिनके आशय पत्रों को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के पूरा हो जाने के बाद ही औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों में परिवर्तित किया जायेगा :-

(1) राज्य के उद्योग निर्देशक यह पुष्टि कर दें कि परियोजना स्थल को सक्षम राज्य प्राधिकारी द्वारा पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी दृष्टि कोण से स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गई है ;

(2) उद्योगी ने राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार दोनों को यह बचन दिया है। वह प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के लिए उपर्युक्त उपकरण लगाए जायेंगे तथा निर्धारित अभ्युपायों को कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा।

(3) संबंधित राज्य के प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने यह प्रमाणित कर दिया है कि प्रस्ताव से पर्यावरण संबंधी सभी आवश्यकताएं पूरी होती हैं और यह कि अक्षिणापित अथवा अक्षिणापित किए जाने वाले उपकरण आवश्यकताओं के लिए पर्याप्त और उचित हैं।

उपरोक्त निर्देश 21 जून, 1984 को जारी किए गए थे। इन 18 उद्योगों की एक सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

#### विवरण

1. प्राथमिक धातुकर्मी उत्पादन उद्योग अर्थात् जस्ता, सीसा, तांबा, एल्युमिनियम और इस्पात।
2. कागज
3. कीटनाशी/कीटापनाशी
4. रिफाइनरी (तेलशोधक कारखाने)
5. उर्वरक
6. पेन्ट
7. रंजक अर्थात्
8. चमड़ा कमाना
9. रेयन
10. सोडियम/पोटेशियम साइनाइड
11. आधारभूत औषधियां
12. दलाई कारखाने (फाउन्ड्री)।
13. बैटरीज
14. एसिड/अल्कालीज।
15. प्लास्टिक
16. रबर
17. सीमेन्ट और
18. एस्बेस्टस।

#### Production, Price Distribution, Discretionary Quota of Maruti Cars

796BB. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Maruti Cars and Vans manufactured and to be manufactured in 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 ;

(b) prices of the car and the van on road in Delhi inclusive of taxes etc. whether the prices are valid upto March 1986 ; if not, the exact validity period ;

(c) the fuel consumption feedbacks from the users in Delhi and how does it compare with the declared figures ;

(d) the number of cars and vans under management's discretionary quota during 1984-85 and 1985-86 ; whether it covers M.Ps and Ex-MPs ; and

(e) the number of cars distributed so far against discretionary quota with break up of the same at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Lucknow ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) Maruti Udyog Limited manufactured 844 cars during 1983-84 and plan to manufacture 20,000 and 40,000 vehicles during 1984-85 and 85-86 respectively.

(b) The company has fixed the ex-factory price of the car and the low roof van as Rs. 47,500 exclusive of transportation charges and local taxes valid up to March 1985. The price of the car in Delhi inclusive of sales tax is Rs. 52,250. Octroi, insurance, registration, and delivery charges are extra,

(c) The customers have reported fuel consumption of the car ranging between 15-20 kms./litre. Generally fuel efficiency has improved with running-in of the car. The company had indicated consumption of 19.9 km./lit. under the 10-Mode Japanese city driving cycle.

(d) The manufacturers' quota is limited to 5% of total production and MPs also are eligible for consideration.

(e) 80 cars have been released till 30 June 1984 out of the manufacturers' quota as per the following citywise details :

Delhi	—	66
Bombay	—	6
Madras	—	2
Chandigarh	—	1
Gauhati	—	2
Hyderabad	—	2
Ahmedabad	—	1

#### Revival of Ashoka Paper Mills

796 C. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9578 on 2 May, 1984 regarding revival of Ashoka Paper Mills and state :

(a) whether consideration of modalities by Government and financial institutions for rehabilitation and management structure for the Rameshwar Nagar unit of the Ashoka Paper Mills Limited has since been finalised ;

(b) if so, details thereabout and steps taken thereon ;

(c) if not, causes of delay and time-limit for resumption of production; and

(d) specific steps being taken to instal captive power unit, pulp plant and resume production at the earliest pending consideration of management structure etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Discussions with regard to the modalities of rehabilitation of Ashok Paper Mills are still in progress.

(c) and (d) Details with regard to settlement of outstanding liabilities, the capital outlay required for rehabilitation, the respective contributions of the State Governments/Financial Institutions, the concessions to be extended by the various authorities concerned, and the future management structure of the Company, are to be worked out before steps can be taken for resumption of production,

#### Targets and Achievements of two wheeler Scooters and Mopeds

796 CC. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently asked automobile industry in the country to turn out certain number of vehicles of all types during the current financial year ; and

(b) if so, the performance regarding the targets and achievement during the last year of two wheelers particularly scooters and mopeds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Production targets for automobiles are fixed every year in consultation with the Development Council for Automobiles and Allied Industries. Targets for 1984-85 were fixed in March, 1984.

(b) The production of two-wheelers during 1983-84 vis-a-vis targets was as follows :

(Figs. in Thousands)

	Targets	Production
Scooters	271	279
Mopeds	333	343
Motorcycles	156	165
	760	787

Setting up industries in Orissa by non-resident Indians

796-D. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the proposals relating to industrial investments received from non-resident Indians during the year 1983-84 and 1984-85, upto 2 July, 1984, which had been cleared so far ;

(b) whether any industry is envisaged to be set up in Orissa, particularly in the backward tribal districts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Since the setting up of the Special Approval Committee to deal with applications from Non-Resident Indians in November, 1983, 25 approvals for grant of letter of intent/permission ; 26 approvals for import of capital goods and 15 approvals for foreign collaboration have been accorded to the non-resident Indians by the Government of India. These approvals over 45 industrial Schemes, details of which are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Only one scheme, as mentioned at S.N. (10) of the statement enclosed, is envisaged to be set up at Cuttack in the State of Orissa.

#### Statement

S. No.	Name of the Party	Item of manufacture	Location
1	2	3	4
	M/s		
1.	S.L. Chellaram	T.V. Picture tubes	Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat.
2.	K.S. Bhullar	T.V. Picture tubes	Kharar, Punjab
3.	Madras Hydraulic Hose Pvt. Ltd.	High and super high pressure hydraulic hoses	Distt. Chingleput, Tamil Nadu.
4.	K.T. Thomas	Textured Coatings	Ratnagiri, Maharashtra.

1	2	3	4
5.	V.S.C. Kowtha	Cotton synthetic and other blended yarn	Distt. Medak, A.P.
6.	L.N. Mittal	P,V,C. Coated sheets	Backward area, Tamil Nadu.
7.	D.V. Gupta	Drugs	Distt. Pune, Maharashtra,
8.	P.B. Bhardwaj	Mild and Alloy Steel rolled Products	Vidarbha region, Maharashtra.
9.	Mabelec, France	Equipment for optimisation of energy conversion.	Almora, U.P.
10.	D.K. Mishra	Newsyrint	Cuttack, Orissa,
11.	C.R.V.R. Jadhav Khedkar	3&4 wheeler agricultural transportational machines etc.	Ratnagiri, Maharashtra.
12.	Dilip Bhargava	Submerged Arc welded Steel pipes	Dts. Mathura, U.P.
13.	Sham Mangharan	Video Cassettes	Faridabad, Haryana.
14.	N.K. Rawat	Thermoplastic	Distt. Pune, Maharashtra,
15.	M.S. Dewan	Ceramic Sanitary wares	Distt. Medak (A.P.)
16.	Paresh S. Parekh	Hydroxypropyl Guar	Baroda (Gujarat)
17.	Gopal K. Kapoor	White Cement	Distt. Dehradun (U.P.)
18.	Shai Ka Valasaq	Liquid detergants	Distt. Bidar (Karnataka)
19.	Wearwell Tyres and Tubes Co Pvt. Ltd, Bhopal (MP)	Auto Tubes and tubes	Teh. Multal, Distt. Betul (M.P.)



1	2	3	4
20.	Nathu Ram Dandora and Tarsem Lal Arora, USA.	Electronic Taximeters and autorickshaw meters	Teh. Parwanc, Barotiwala, Salem, H.P.
21.	Ajay Kumar Badyal, USA,	Engraved plastic identification cards	Okhla Ind. Area, New Delhi.
22.	Asian Computer Consultancy Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta	Forged fittings	Delli.
23.	Dr. Nagappa Chandrasnekhara, Bangalore.	Optic electronic switches	Mysore, Karnataka,
24.	Macrolens Pvt. Bombay.	Ophthalmic plastic lenses	Teh. Venkateswara Ind. Estate, Medak, A.P.
25.	Stany Louis Sequeria, Bombay.	Building chemicals	Teh. Ankleshwar Distt. Brauch, Gujarat.
26.	Pramod Kumar Gupta New Delhi	Wireline winches	Teh. Distt, Pune, Maharashtra.
27.	Vald International	Kraft paper etc.	Bulsar (Gujarat)
28.	Vald International Inc.	Single superphosphate	Durgapur, Distt. Junagarn (Gujarat)
29.	M.K. Vaswani	Video Cassettes	Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat.
30.	M/s. Kewal Sajdeh	Processing of woolen blankets	Panipat, Haryana.
31.	Yogender Reddy	Autocoolant etc.	Hyderabad, A.P.
32.	G. Venkataramiah	Setting up of Egg hatchery	Katnataka.
33.	Ashok Aneja	Zip fasteners	New Delhi.
34.	Mughal Shoe Co.	Canvas Rubber Footwear	Distt. Baruch, Gujarat.
35.	Parash D. Jain	Pressure Die Castings	New Delhi.
36.	Anil Kapoor	Chemicals for de-carbonisation and electricitrcal maintenace	New Delhi,

1	2	3	4
37.	Rajiv Kumar, Bapna	Magnetic storage Discs	Bhiwadi; Teh: Alwar, Rajasthan.
38.	D. Sridhar	Microfiche Reader	Delhi.
39.	K. Ramesham	Winchester Disc Drives	Distt. Medak A.P.
40.	Jai Ram Ram Chand Moorjani	Message preparation work systems	Srinagar, J&K.
41.	Pishu Ghanglani	Video Cassettes	Bangalore, Karnataka.
42.	Prem Khiatani	Video Cassettes	Daruhera. Distt Mohindergarh, State Haryana.
43.	G.S. Reddy	Poly Aluminium Laminate	Medak, A.P.
44.	R.R. Sood	Tin containers	Sonepat, Haryana
45.	Lateef M. Khan	High Speed Audio Cassette Duplicating	Medak, A.P.

#### Malpractices by M/s. J.K. Cements

796-DD. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10649 on 9 May 1984 regarding malpractices indulged by M/s. J.K. Cement and State the progress made so far in completing the investigation into the shady deals by the J.K. Cements and its high executives and launching prosecution against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATABHI RAMA RAO) : Delhi Administration has reported that 40 stockists of Messrs J.K. Cements have so far been examined and 30 more are yet to be examined. Officials of Company are also to be examined. Investigation is

being done by the Administration on a priority basis and on its completion the case will be scrutinised by the prosecution branch of the Police Department of the Administration before the case is filed in the trial Court.

#### Price Rise of Tyres

796-E. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the powerful Tyre Industry had been pressing Government for concessions in excise duty on one hand and on the other hand raising the price of their products ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether a running price war is going on between the Industry and the tyre dealers ;

(d) whether the cost audit report on the manufacturing costs of the various Tyres Companies in this field was got ready to determine their norms of profit, if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(e) how is it proposed to pass on the benefits of the concessions given to this Industry from time to time to the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) to (e) Tyres are not subject to any price and distribution control. For some time past tyre prices have become subject matter of controversy between manufacturers on one hand tyre dealers on the other. While manufacturers have taken the plea that they are unable to hold the prices of tyres on account of escalation in the raw materials and conversion costs, tyre dealers are of the view that increase in tyre prices are not justified. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has in 1978, 1981 and 1982 conducted studies of the tyre prices with reference to the input costs. In October, 1983 the tyre manufacturers passed on the entire benefit of reduction in excise duty on certain categories of tyres to the consumers by way of reduction in the prices of these categories of tyres. In accordance with the statement made in the Lok Sabha on May 2, 1984 with reference to reply to Starred Question No. 888 the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have been asked to go into the existing cost-price structure of tyre industry including the impact of Excise duty on the cost of tyres.

Production Capacity and Potentiality of Sunki Cement Plant at Koraput, Orissa

796-EE. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost, production capacity and employment potentiality of sunki cement plant of Koraput district as per the project report submitted by the Government of Orissa ;

(b) the steps taken to provide infrastructure facilities for starting the construction work since the receipt of intent till date ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in starting the preliminary work of the plant thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) to (c) Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa were granted a Letter of Intent in December 1983 valid for one year for establishment of a mini cement plant at village Sunki, Distt. Koraput in Orissa with an intalled capacity of 66,000 tons of portland cement per annum. No Project Report was submitted by the applicant in respect of this scheme. However, in the application for grant of an Industrial Licence the following information was given :—

(i) Investment in fixed assets viz. land building, plant & machinery = Rs. 525 lakhs

(ii) Employment potential (Managrial Supervisory and Clerical and Labour) = 250

The Government of Orissa had indicated that they would provide all facilities for implementing the project. The party has been asked to submit progress report.

Setting up of Industries in Rajasthan

796-F. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the

details of industrial areas proposed to be developed in the next 5 years in Rajasthan ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :** Central Government has announced certain revised incentives for setting up of industries in industrially Backward Areas, including those in Rajasthan under Categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' vide press Note No. 4/1/81-DBA (Vol.III) dated 27th April, 1983.

Seventh Five Year Plan which will inter alia include development of industries in Rajasthan, has yet to be finalised. However, during the Annual Plan (1984-85) discussions, the State Government Officials informed that Rajasthan Industrial Development and Investment Corporation has been entrusted with the responsibility of developing infrastructural facilities in two 'No Industry District' - viz Sirohi and Jaisalmar.

Out of an approved outlay of Rs. 897 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1984-85 under the 'Large & Medium Industries' sector, the State Government have proposed an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs for development of infrastructural facilities in the existing areas developed by the State Industries Department.

Rajasthan Industrial Development & Investment Corporation is also considering developing land for industrial purposes alongwith the three national highways passing through the State.

#### Allocation of Cement to Kerala

796-FF. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

PROF. P. J. KURIEN :

\*Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether inadequate allocation of cement has caused a serious setback to

the construction of houses under social housing schemes in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to increase allocation of cement to these categories ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :** (a) and (b) The allocation of levy cement being made to the States/UTS including the State of Kerala being less than their requirements, it is possible that construction of houses under social housing schemes in Kerala might have been affected adversely. The quarterly allocation in favour of the State of Kerala was, however, raised from 63,400 tonnes (exclusive of irrigation and power project), to 67,800 tonnes per quarter with effect from second quarter of 1984 (April to June 1984).

#### Specific Quota Cement of Economically Weaker Sections

796-G. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to earmark any specific quota for allotment to the economically weaker sections ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :** (a) to (b) In view of the likely increased production in 1984-85 as compared to the previous year, it is expected that there will be greater availability of levy cement. Government have, therefore, decided that the larger availability of levy cement will be mainly utilised for execution of programmes which will benefit the weaker sections of the society, rural population and other works such as, Slum Improvement Schemes, Housing & Sites Services Schemes assisted by HUDCO and for the construction of house by individuals belonging

to the economically weaker sections and low income groups.

**Promotion of Soyabean Based Industries in Madhya Pradesh**

796.GG. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are promoting soyabean based industries in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how many industrial licences and DGTD registrations were granted since January, 1980 till today ;

(c) the total licenced and registered capacity of the soyabean based industries in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(d) the total production of Soyabean in Madhya Pradesh during 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement indicating the industrial licences and DGTD registrations granted is given in the attached statement.

(d) According to the information furnished by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, the production of soyabean in Madhya Pradesh during 1983-84 has been provisionally estimated at 4.40 lakh tonnes

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location	Item of manufacture and annual capacity
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**INDUSTRIAL LICENCES**

1.	M/s M. P. Rajya Tilhan Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Maryadit, Bhopal.	Seoni, Malwa.	i. Refined Soyabean Oil ..... 8,000 MTs.
			ii. Edible Soya Flour.....25,000 MTs.
			iii. Soya Meal.....11,000 MTs.
2.	M/s M. P. Rajya Tilhan Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Maryadit, Bhopal,	Shore	i. Refined Soyabean Oil...8,000 MTs.
			ii. Edible Soya Flour.....25,000 MTs.
			iii. Soya Meal..... 11,000 MTs.

**DGTD REGISTRATIONS**

1.	Shri Shashank Bhargava.	Gyaraspur in District Vidisha.	Protein Isolate from groundnut and soyabean.....1,500 MTs.
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**Increase in Prices of Products of Hindustan Levers**

796-H. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the prices of the products of Hindustan Levers Limited such as Rin, Surf powder, Lux,

Liril bathing soap, Liril Talcum powder and its other products were increased since January, 1984 till date and in what proportion ; and

(b) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) A Statement is enclosed.

**Statement**

*Statement giving the prices of products of M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd, as reported to the Economic Adviser, Department of Industrial Dev.*

Company List		Price in Rs.	(Inclusive of Excise duty)
Commonities with specifications	Unit	As on Jan. 1984	As on March, 1984
<b>1. SOAP</b>			
I. Lux Toilet Large 100 gm.	144 Tablets	287.56	317.60
II. Sunlight Large 150 gm.	108 Tablets	176.08	192.73
III. Saral Toilet soap 100 gm.	144 Tablets	105.43	105.43
<b>2. SURF</b>			
1000 gm. pack	12 Units	202.30	202.30

**Duplication In Classification of Backward Areas**

796 HH. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is overlapping and duplication and confusion in the official classification of backward districts and areas by the Industry

Ministry as reported in Economic Times dated 29 June, 1984 ;

(b) whether Government have any plans to remove these anomalies and confusion ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) to (c) A typographical error had crept into the lists attached to the main text of this Ministry's Press Note No. 4/1/81-BAD-Vol. III dated 27.4.1983 (copies available in the Parliament Library). Panna, a 'No Industry District' in category 'A' was also shown in the list under category 'C'. This error has been corrected in the booklet on Incentives for Industries in Backward Areas brought out by this Ministry in April, 1984. (copies available in the Parliament Library).

**Avoidance of Delay in Industrial and Investment Proposals**

796-1. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to bring about effective coordination between various Ministries and officials of the same Ministry in order to ensure avoidance of considerable delays in clearing industrial and investment proposals, as has been pointed out by the Prime Minister while addressing a meeting of 42 Secretaries to the Government of India (Business Standard dt. 23.6.84); and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to eliminate the endemic corruption in departments directly dealing with the public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Industrial licence and investment proposals are considered and disposed of on a time bound programme by the appropriate Approval Committees. The system of Single Window Clearance has also been introduced in the case of (1) composite proposals involving more than one clearance, (2) 100% export oriented units and (3) non-resident Indian investment proposals. These are expected to improve coordination and ensure avoidance of delays.

(b) High level review is periodically done to assess the working of the

various Ministries Departments and necessary measures introduced to eliminate corruption especially in offices having direct dealings with the public.

**Setting up of Industries in no Industry Districts Including Orissa**

796-11. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government to set-up industries in the non industrial districts of the country and particularly in scheduled tribes and backward area of Orissa ;

(b) the nature of the districts covered during the year 1984 under the scheme ;

(c) the programme of Government for establishing industries in Public Sector or in Private Sector in non-industrial districts of the country during the year 1984-85 ; and

(d) the details of the facilities or concessions which are being given for establishing industries in backward area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO):

(a) and (b) The industrialisation of various Districts is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned though the Central Government supplements their efforts by providing various concessions and incentives.

Districts/areas in various State including Orissa which are 'No Industry Districts' and industrially backward have been identified and are contained in the Press Notes No. 4/1/81-BAD-Vol. III dated 27.4.83 and 7.9.83 (copies available in Parliament Library).

(c) and (d) The Central Investments are primarily in large industrial projects of a basic character. The location of such projects has, therefore, to be decided on broad techno-economic considerations. It has been the policy of the Government that subject to techno-economic considerations comparatively backward regions are given preference in the location of Central Projects. Having regard to the inherent limitations in ensuring equal distribution of Central Investments in different regions, balanced regional development of industries has to be achieved by attracting larger investments in the private sector, in regions which are industrially backward. Therefore, in order to attract investment in backward and less developed areas a number of concessions like Centre Investment Subsidy, Concessional Finance facilities, preferential treatment in the grant of industrial licences are being offered to prospective entrepreneurs.

**Memorandum of Modern Engineering Corporation, Lucknow**

796 J. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum dated 21 May, 1984 from Modern Engineering Corporation, Lucknow has been received;

(b) their complaints and suggestions;

(c) whether Government have taken any action on their complaints and suggestions; and

(d) if so, the nature of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A representation has been received by the Government from M/s. Modern Engineering Corporation, Lucknow making certain allegations against MICO regarding non-supply of spares to them and also regarding sale of spurious spares. They have suggested enquiry by Members of Parliament to be followed by a CBI inquiry.

(c) and (d) Their complaint regarding non-supply of MICO's spares against valid cash memos and bills has been referred to MRTP Commission for enquiry and for taking necessary action under the MRTP Act.

**निजी रोजगार के लिए ऋणों का बितरण**

796 डा. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :  
क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में निजी रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को ऋण दिया गया और जून 1984 तक वितरित किए गए ऋणों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त योजना अभी भी जारी है और वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान ऋण वितरण के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं और कितने व्यक्तियों को ऋण दिये जायेंगे ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों से प्राप्त प्रगति रिपोर्टों के अनुसार शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों को स्व. रोजगार देने की स्कीम के अन्तर्गत देश में 31 मार्च, 1984 तक 242405 व्यक्तियों के लिए ऋण स्वीकृत किए गए



थे। राज्यवार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार आवेदनों की संख्या और स्वीकृत की गई ऋण को राशि को बनाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) स्कीम को जारी रखने से संबंधित मामले और 1984-85 के लक्ष्य सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

### विवरण

शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों को स्व-राजगार प्रदान करने की नई योजना की 31 मार्च, 1984 तक की प्रगति

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	वैकों द्वारा स्वीकृत किए गए आवेदन	
		सं.	राशि (लाख रु. में)
1	2	3	4
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	14781	2946.00
2.	असम	8021	1540.44
3.	बिहार	14230	2278.64
4.	गुजरात	10497	1538.88
5.	हरियाणा	6189	998.99
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2465	449.69
7.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	1416	287.95
8.	कर्नाटक	12307	1960.00
9.	केरल	13091	2110.00
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	18786	2857.80
11.	महाराष्ट्र	24579	4024.28
12.	मणिपुर	991	178.82
13.	मेघालय	353	75.09
14.	नागालैण्ड	189	39.25
15.	उड़ीसा	6823	1368.62

1	2	3	4
16.	पंजाब	9047	1689.60
17.	राजस्थान	15054	2365.30
18.	सिक्किम	15	3.65
19.	तमिलनाडु	21247	3316.00
20.	त्रिपुरा	696	97.33
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	36857	5382.85
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	23680	4481.92
23.	अण्डमान और निकोबार द्विपसमूह	66	15.22
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	36	6.91
25.	चंडीगढ़	325	56.50
26.	बादरा और नगर हवेली	54	10.71
27.	मिजोरम	196	42.61
28.	पाण्डिचेरी	414	40.00
कुल जोड़		242405	40154.05

उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की घोषणा करना

796-ट भी उमाकान्त मिश्र : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के बड़े जिलों की औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ी तहसीलों और खण्डों को पिछड़े क्षेत्र घोषित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ख) क्या शिव समण, समिति की रिपोर्ट को शीघ्र कार्यान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) और (ख) शिवरमन समिति की रिपोर्ट की केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ परामर्श करके जांच की जा रही है। इन विचार विमर्शों से निकलने वाले सामान्य सहमति को सातवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना को तैयार करते समय ध्यान में रखा जाएगा। उत्तर प्रदेश के बड़े जिलों की तहसीलों और ब्लकों को पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित करने के लिए इस समय कोई भ्रमण से कार्रवाई नहीं की जा रही है।

**Industrial Growth Rate**

796-KK SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi industrial growth rate of around 4.5 percent in the year 1983-84 is disappointing.

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the details of the suggestions made for increasing the growth rate during the coming years ; and

(d) the action taken by Government to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHAI RAMA RAO : (a) to (d) On the basis of the Index of Industrial Production as compiled by C.S.O. the rate of growth of industrial production in 1983-84 was 5.4 per cent as compared to the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry expectation of 4.5 per cent.

As regards suggestions made by the Chamber, the Government have already been taking several steps to stimulate industrial production through appropriate changes in industrial licensing and import policies as well as through monetary and fiscal measures and improvement in industrial relations.

**Price Rise of Tyres**

796-L. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the automotive tyre manufacturers have increased the prices of tyres of trucks, jeeps, buses ; passenger cars, light commercial vehicles, scooters and motorcycles during last three years upto March, 1984 the extent or price rise each time ;

(b) the justification for their increasing prices of tyres so frequently ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to bring down the prices of tyres to a reasonable level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHAI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Indian Tyre Industry manufactures over two hundred varieties of tyres with about five hundred tread patterns. The prices of tyres differ from company to company. Different tyre companies have revised the prices of various types of tyres manufactured by them at different times during the last three years. The price rise in the tyres is mainly attributed to increase in raw materials and conversion costs.

(c) Tyres are not subject to any price or distribution control. A close watch is however, maintained by the Government over prices of tyres as their raw materials.

स्टेनलेस स्टील की चद्दरे बनाने वाले छोटे एककों से उत्पाद शुल्क की बसूली

796-ठठ. श्री राम किंकर: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि स्टेनलेस स्टील स्क्रैप से चद्दरे बनाने वाले सैकड़ों छोटे एककों को परेशान किया जा रहा है और उन्हें उत्पादन शुल्क देने के लिये बाध्य किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इन छोटे एककों के मालिकों को इस प्रकार की प्रताड़ना और परेशानी से बचाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) क्या इस से बर्तन उद्योग पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है; और यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार स्क्रैप चद्दरों से बर्तन बनाने वाले इन छोटे एककों से बिक्री कर के अनुपात में कर वसूल करने के लिये कोई स्पष्ट नीति प्रपनाने का है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) से (ग) सरकार को किसी लघु स्टेनलेस-स्टील चद्दरों के विनिर्माताओं को संग किये जाने की कोई जानकारी नहीं है। फिर भी स्टेनलेस-स्टील रि-रोलमेंट से लेबी के उत्पादन—शुल्क के संबंध में कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुये थे, जिन पर समुचित रूप से विचार किया गया था।

चूँकि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन—शुल्क का प्रबंध केन्द्र द्वारा किया जाता है, जबकि बिक्री कर की दरों का निर्धारण राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है, जोकि एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न होता है, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क संरचना को बिक्री कर से मिलाना सातान्यतः सम्भव नहीं है।

#### Setting up of Growth Centres in Madhya Pradesh

796-M. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued fresh guidelines for Central grant and assistance to State Government for making "No Industry" identified areas into Growth Centres by developing infrastructural potential ; and

(b) if so, the identified areas in Madhya Pradesh as "Growth Centres"

and the plans worked out under the new guide lines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

The guidelines were issued on the 19th June, 1984. (Copies available in the Parliament House Library).

(b) According to information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the following Growth Centres were identified before issue of guidelines :—

Growth Centres	District
1. Meghanagar	Jhabua
2. Pithampur, Gawla	Dhar
3. Waidhan	Sidhi
4. Purena	Panna
5. Malanpur	Bhind

For the rest of the No Industry Districts the State Government is yet to complete the process of identification.

#### Declaration of Diamond Harbour and Alipore, West Bengal as Industrially Backward

796-MM. SHRI NIRMAL SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the constraints to declare Diamond Harbour Sub-Division and a part of Alipore and Basirhat Sub-Divisions of West Bengal which is treated as Sunderban Region by Dampere-Hodges, line, as Industrially Backward Region as there is no single Industrial set-up, small or large ;

(b) steps taken to set up small or large industries to mitigate the

tremendous unemployment problem of the youth of Diamond Harbour Sub-Division which is very near to Calcutta and possesses abundant resources of Sunderban and Bay of Bengal : and

(c) schemes if any, formulated to utilise in Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) to (c) Planning Commission had suggested in December, 1969 the following guidelines to be adopted by State Governments for identifying districts as Industrially backwards ;—

- (i) Per capita food grains/commercial crops production depending on whether the district is predominantly a producer of foodgrains/cash crops (for inter district comparisons conversion rates between food grains and commercial crops may be determined by the State Government on a pre-determined basis where necessary).
- (ii) Ratio of population to agricultural workers.
- (iii) Per capita industrial output.
- (iv) Number of factory employees per lakh population or alternatively number of persons engaged in secondary and tertiary activities per lakh of population.
- (v) Per capita consumption of electricity.
- (vi) Length of surfaced roads in relation to population or railway mileage in relation to population.

It was also indicated that only those districts with indices well below

the State average may be selected for suitable incentives from financial institutions.

Based on the above criteria the Government of West Bengal identified the following districts as industrially backward :—

Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Cooch-Bihar, Darjeeling, Hoogly, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, Purulia and West Dinajpur.

Out of these districts Purulia, Midnapur and Nadia were further identified for benefit under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme.

Like wise on the basis of recommendation of the State Government the districts of Bankura, Cooch-Bihar, Jalpaiguri, Malda and Darjeeling have identified as No-Industry Districts-having no large or medium scale industries.

Since the district of 24 Parganas was not identified as industrially backward by the State Government it has not been identified as industrially backward eligible to the various Central Fiscal and financial incentives.

The detailed industrial planning of specified districts remains the primary responsibility of the State Government concerned, though Central Government have always supplemented such efforts through various Central fiscal, financial and programmes initiatives. Besides Central Government are constantly aware of the need to use policy instrument such as licensing, location of public enterprises etc. to help reduce regional imbalances in development.

**Demand for increase in cement allocation to Orissa**

796-N SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cement supplied to Orissa from the Central pool in 1982-83 and 1983-84 was not up to the requirement of the State ;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the allocation of Cement in view of the larger demand of Cement in that State due to increase in the construction activities ; and

(c) if so, the total metric tonnes of cement proposed to Orissa in 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) ;

(a) to (c) The quantity of levy cement being limited, it has not yet been possible to met the requirements of levy cement of all States/Union Territories including Orissa in full. The annual allocation of levy cement made in favour of Orissa State was, however, enhanced by 16,000 tonnes during 1983-84. An allocation of 2.5 lakh tonnes of levy cement is planned for the present in favour of the State of Orissa. In the event of any further increase in availability of levy cement, allocation in favour of States/Union Territories including Orissa will be increased suitably.

Memorandum of All India Tyre Dealer's Federation, Delhi

796-NN. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum No. CI-25B/AITDF-84 dated 21.5.84 has been received from All India Tyre Dealers' Federation, Delhi.

(b) Specific complaints and suggestions relating to tyre prices ; and

(c) whether Government have or proposed to take actions on the points and suggestions made by the federation to check the indiscriminate

escalation of tyre prices by the manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA PAO) ;

(a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In this Memorandum it has been stated that the contention of tyre manufacturers that there has been only nominal increase in the prices of tyres from September, 1981 to March, 1984 is misleading and the Federation has suggested that the latest enquiry by BICP as decided by the Government may be stalled and the entire issue may be referred to 'one man High-powered Commission'. Tyres are not subject to any price or distribution control. However, in accordance with the statement made in the Lok Sabha with reference to answer to Starred Question No. 888 on 2nd May, 1984 BICP have been asked to examine the cost-price structure of the tyre industry with a view to see how far the price increases resorted to by the industry are justified by escalation in cost of production of tyres.

Amount Spent By BHEL on R & D Projects

796-O SHRI BABURAO - PARANJPE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent by BHEL on R & D Projects/Divisions in the last five years alongwith the present strength of engineers and other staff on them and the expenditure incurred on each of the last three years ;

(b) the names of R & D projects which have resulted in commercial applications and in saving on account of collaboration agreements and in reducing drainage of foreign exchange amount so saved or reduced in each of the last three years ; and

(c) the total amount in rupees spent for foreign collaborations by way of collaboration fees, royalty charges, design and engineering charges etc. in last five years alongwith the expenditure incurred in each of the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) ;

(a) The total amount spent by BHEL on R&D Projects during the last five years Rs. 64 crores and the expenditure incurred during the last three years is as follows;—

1981-82	—	Rs. 12.35 crores
1982-83	—	Rs. 14.80 crores
1983-84	—	Rs. 16.22 crores (Provisional)

The total strength of Engineers and other staff deployed in Corporate R&D Division is 1015.

(b) The major R&D projects which have resulted in commercial application are as follows;—

1. Fluidised Bed Boilers
2. Waste Heat Boilers
3. Mica Paper for Insulation Tapes
4. Battery operated Vehicles
5. Governors for Hydro Turbines
6. Cast Welded Francis Runner

The savings in foreign exchange and collaboration payments due to the above projects is difficult to be quantified at this stage.

(c) The total expenditure on payments to collaborators (including income tax) during the last five years was Rs. 51.71 crores. The expenditure incurred in each of the last three years is as follows:—

1981-82	—	Rs. 10.54 crores
1982-83	—	Rs. 12.37 crores
1983-84	—	Rs. 15.62 crores (Provisional)

Amount Collected by BHEL for 'Kala Milan Souvenirs'

796-OO. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE ; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the amount collected by BHEL/BHEL's Ladies Club for "Kala Milan Souvenirs" in each of the last three years and the current year and mode of expenditure of the collected events ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) ; BHEL has not collected any amount for Kala Milan Souvenirs so far. BHEL ladies club is a separate organisation registered under the Societies Act.

Scarcity/High Price of Napthalene Balls

796-P. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA ; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the scarcity and high price of the most common and imported naphthalene balls ;

(b) if so, whether this is being sold at around Rs. 53 a kg. in the market ; and

(c) whether Government have gone into the reasons for its scarcity and its cost structure upto the point of retail, if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) : No, Sir. Government has not received any representation with regard to the scarcity and high prices of indigenous Napthalene balls. Import of Napthalene balls is not allowed as per current import policy.

(b) Naphthalene balls are reported to be available in the market at an average price of Rs. 21.50 a KG.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

#### Industrialisation of Backward Areas

796-PP. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite the plethora of incentives, the programme of industrialisation of backward areas has virtually backfired ;

(b) the number of new units of industries so far set up in the backward

districts and 'no industry district' in different States so far during the Sixth Plan period ; and

(c) the main reasons for the failure of these incentives and achieve the object of industrially backward areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Industrialisation is a continuous process. Grant of incentives has certainly helped and encouraged the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to industrialise their backward areas as may be seen from the figures given below of letters of intent (LIs) and industrial licences (ILs) issued during the years 1982 to 1984 (upto May 1984) :

Year	Total		Issued to Backward areas	
	LI	IL	LI	IL
1982	1043	432	583 (158)	145 (2)
1983	1055	1075	649 (110)	317 (13)
1984 (upto May, 1984)	410	371	243 (32)	121 (8)

Figures given in brackets pertain to No Industry Districts.

The details of all LIs and ILs are published by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter', of which are available in the Parliament Library.

#### Committee on Tyre and Tube Industry

796-Q. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :  
SHRIMATI GBETA MUKHERJEE ;

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have instituted an enquiry into the prices and quality of automobile tyres and tubes :

(b) if so, the precise composition and the terms of reference of the committee entrusted with the job ;

(c) the reasons leading to the constitution of the enquiry committee ;

(d) whether the said Committee has submitted it's report if so, the details ; and



(e) if not, when it is expected ?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY  
(SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Satyapal, formerly Secretary Technical Development comprises of the following members :

- (1) Member, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.
- (2) Director, Indian Standards Institute.
- (c) Chief Engineer (Traffic & Transportations) Ministry of Shipping and Transport.
- (4) Industrial Adviser, Directorate General of Technical Development.

(c) Terms of reference of the Committee are as under :

- (i) To consider and recommend rationalisation of product specification, designs and their standardisation with reference to performance requirement and quality assurance.
- (ii) to recommend standardisation of raw materials with a view to cost optimisation and in particular, techno-economic option between natural rubber and synthetic alternatives.
- (iii) to review and recommend rationalisation and improvement of distribution system of automotive tyres and tubes after looking into the complaints thereto.
- (iv) to consider technological improvement in production processes and products.

(d) and (e) The Committee has been asked to submit its report within three months from the date of its constitution (19.5.1984).

Conversion of Letter of Intent into Industrial Licences of 18 Industrial Units

796-QQ. SHRI K. RAMA-MURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break-up and the names of 18 industrial units, whose letters of intent are going to be converted into industrial licences only after the site fulfils certain environmental conditions apart from other prescribed stipulations ; and

(b) whether it is not a condition even for the issuance of the letters of intent that there should be a certificate alongwith the application from the State Pollution Board ?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY  
(SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) and (b) With a view to check and prevent Air, Water and Soil pollution arising out of industrial projects, the following condition is already being stipulated in the letters of intent issued for setting of industrial undertakings :

"Adequate steps shall be taken to the satisfaction of the Government to prevent air, water and soil pollution. Further such anti-pollution measures to be installed should conform to the effluent and emission standards prescribed by the State Government, in which the factory of the industrial undertaking is located."

It has now been decided that in the case of the 18 industries (not 11 industrial units) mentioned in the attached Statement, the letter of intent

will be converted into an industrial licence only after the following conditions have been fulfilled :

- (i) The State Director of Industries confirms that the site of the project has been approved from the environmental angle by the competent state authority ;
- (ii) The entrepreneur commits both to the State Government and the Central Government that he will instal the appropriate equipments and implement the prescribed measures for the prevention and control of pollution ;
- (iii) The concerned State Pollution Control Board has certified that the proposal meets with the environmental requirements and that the equipment installed or proposed to be installed are adequate and appropriate to the requirements.

#### Statement

1. Primary metallurgical \*producing industries viz. zinc, lead, copper, aluminium and steel.
2. Paper
3. Pesticides/Insecticides
4. Refineries
5. Fertilizers
6. Paints
7. Dyes
8. Leather tanning
9. Rayon
10. Sodium/Pottassium Cyanide
11. Basic drugs
12. Foundry
13. Batteries
14. Acids/Alkalies

15. Plastics
16. Rubber
17. Cement
18. Asbestos.

#### Setting up of Industries in no Industry Districts of West Bengal

796-R. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any truth in the news that the Centre has identified five no industry districts in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, when such identification took place ;

(c) the number of industries have since been set up by the Centre in those districts, district-wise details ; and

(d) the number of more industries the Centre intended to set up in those districts, district-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The list of identified No-Industry Districts had been circulated in February, 1982.

(c) and (d) Industrialisation of various Districts is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned though the Central Government supplements their efforts by way of financial incentives and concessions. The Central investments are primarily in large industrial projects of a basic character. The location of such projects has, therefore, to be decided on broad techno-economic considerations. It has been the policy of

Government that subject to techno-economic considerations comparatively backward regions are given preference in the location of Central projects.

During 1982 to 1984, the number of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued for setting up industries in No-Industry Districts of West Bengal are as follows :

Name of the District	1982		1983		1984 (June)	
	LI	IL	LI	IL	LI	IL
Bankura	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cooch Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Darjeeling	2*	—	1	—	—	—
Jalpaiguri	—	—	1	—	—	—
Malda	—	—	2	1*	—	—

(\*One of the Letters of Intent issued for Darjeeling was converted for Malda district).

The details of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences are published by Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter', copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

**Proposal for Setting up of a Paper Mill  
in North Bengal**

796-RR. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have approached the Central Government for the setting up of a paper mill in North Bengal where the availability of pulpable raw material, particularly bamboo is assured ;

(b) if so, the response of the Centre to the said proposal ;

(c) at what stage the Central Government decision to the said proposal is resting ; and

(d) the time Central Government require to arrive at a decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) There is no proposal at present for setting up a paper mill in North Bengal.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Recession in Industry**

796-S. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether various sectors of industry have lately been suffering from recession ;

(b) if so, which sectors have been so suffering and to what extent ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to help the industry to extricate itself out of the situation, industry-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) some of the industries which

included steel, engineering goods and textiles suffered in the past from slack demand due to a variety of reasons.

According to available information production of salcable steel during April-June 1984 recorded an increase of 9.9 per cent over April-June 1983. There has been further reduction in the opening stocks of salcable steel from 0.81 million tonnes on 1.4.1984 to 0.78 million tonnes on 1.7.1984.

The performance of engineering industries during 1983-84 which included power transformers, electrical motors, commercial vehicles, railway wagons, agricultural tractors, etc. showed reversal of declining trend in production witnessed in 1982-83.

Textile industry continues to experience difficulty because of high cost of production, slack demand in the face of high prices and stiff competition from the power-loom sector.

The approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-1990 envisages a major programme of modernisation and technology upgradation for continued viability and for introducing cost effective and modern production techniques for industries like textiles, jute etc.

The performance of engineering industries etc. is being reviewed from time to time in order to identify the bottlenecks experienced in improving production and take suitable action.

#### Single Window Clearance to Deal With Industrialists

796-SS. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps that have been taken on the directive of the Prime Minister on 22 June, 1984 to work out a system by which "single window clearance" could be effected in all matters where Government have to deal with the

public including industrialists and non-resident Indians who come with investment proposals ; and

(b) how Government propose to help the South Indian Industries facing perennial coal shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The system of 'single window clearance, has already been introduced in the case of the following types of industrial licensing proposals :

- (1) Composite applications involving more than one clearance ;
- (2) 100% export-oriented units ; and
- (3) Non-resident Indians.

(b) Performance of Singareni Collieries is being closely monitored and shortages are met by supplies from other Collieries of Coal India. In addition to a Committee of Secretaries, which looks into the infrastructural bottlenecks, a Cabinet Committee on infrastructure is regularly monitoring coal supplies and taking remedial measures.

#### Supply of Pulpable raw Materials to Paper Mills of West Bengal

796-T. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some adjoining States of West Bengal have refused to supply pulpable raw materials to paper mills of West Bengal resulting in less production of paper by these mills ;

(b) if so, whether Government intend to interfere in the matter ;

(c) if so, when ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Due to shortage of raw materials in West Bengal, paper mills located in that state have been dependent on other States for meeting a part of their requirements. Due to depletion of natural forests, contending claims, movement problems and other difficulties, the supplies have dwindled.

(b) to (d) Government have been impressing on the State Government that the requirements of existing paper mills should be safeguarded and that sustained supply of raw material requirements to the paper industry should be planned on a long term basis.

**बैस्पा एक्स-ई स्कूटरों की सप्लाई**

796-जन श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैस्पा एक्स-ई स्कूटरों के निर्माण के लिये मैसर्स लोहिया मशीन्स और मैसर्स पियागियो कम्पनी एस. पी. ए. इटली के बीच अप्रैल, 1982 में हुए समझौते की शर्तें क्या हैं; और

(ख) मैसर्स लोहिया मशीन्स ने स्कूटरों की टर्किंग के लिये निर्धारित शर्तों की शर्तों के अनुसार, 15 जुलाई, 1984 तक कितने स्कूटर बेचे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) मै. लोहिया मशीन्स तथा मै. पियागियो सी.एस.पी.ए. इटली के साथ हुए विदेशी सहयोग करार के अर्धान प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण एवं भारतीय कामियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के बदले

विदेशी सहयोगी को एक मुहूर्त में निश्चित धनराशि का भुगतान तथा एक विशिष्ट प्रबंध के लिये रायल्टी का भुगतान किया जाता है।

(ख) कम्पनी ने बताया है कि 13 जुलाई, 1984 तक उन्होंने 1851 स्कूटर बेचे हैं।

**Incentives for Setting up of Industries in the Under Developed States**

796-U, SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have launched a special programme of subsidies and incentives to encourage the setting up of industries in the under-developed States ;

(b) if so, whether for the purpose of total of 90 districts without large or medium scale units have been earmarked ;

(c) if so, the places which have been earmarked and incentives which will be provided for setting up such industries in these areas ;

(d) by what time the scheme is likely to be implemented ; and

(e) whether any such units have been set up during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) Industrial units being set up in the 90 No-Industry Districts (list available in the Parliament Library) are eligible to the following Central incentives ;—

1. Central Investment Subsidy.
2. Concessional Finance facilities from the All India Term Lending Financial Institutions.
3. Interest Subsidy to Engineer Entrepreneurs.
4. Seed/Margin Money Assistance.
5. Tax Concessions.
6. Facilities for purchase of machinery on Hire purchase basis.
7. Consultancy for technical services.
8. Concessions for Nucleus Plants.
9. Concessions for MRTP/FERA companies to set up non-Appendix-I industries which are not reserved for the small sector with reduced export obligations.
10. Infrastructure Assistance.

These incentives are available upto the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

The following Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences were\* issued to Non-Industry Districts during the years 1982-84 (upto June) :—

Year	LI	IL
1982	158	2
1983	110	13
1984 (upto June)	39	9

Details of all the Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences are published by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter'; copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

### स्व-रोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत ऋण

796पप. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :  
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 1983-84 में और 1984-85 में 30 जून, 1984 तक प्रत्येक राज्य में स्वरोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी धन-राशि के ऋण वितरित किये गये, और कितने व्यक्तियों को ये ऋण दिये गये ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस योजना के अन्तर्गत वितरित ऋणों का लाभाधिक्यों द्वारा सही इस्तेमाल सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई जांच-निगरानी एजेंसी गठित करेंगी; और

(ग) ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं; जिन्हें ऋण स्वीकृत किए गए हैं किन्तु बैंकों ने उन्हें ऋण देने से इन्कार कर दिया है।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों को स्व-रोजगार प्रदान करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1983-84 में प्राप्त आवेदनों की संख्या और स्वीकृत किये गए ऋणों की राशि को राज्य/संघ-शासित क्षेत्रवार दर्शानेवाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। वर्ष 1984-85 में योजना को जारी रखने सम्बन्धी मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) जी, हां, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों जिम्मा उद्योग केंद्रों को स्वीकृत किए गए ऋणों के समुचित उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय (फील्ड) स्तर पर नियमित और विस्तृत मानीटरिंग करने हेतु मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी कर दिए गए हैं।

(ग) लाभान्वित होने वाले व्यक्तियों को ऋण बैंकों द्वारा ही उनके निजी अनुमानों के आधार पर स्वीकृत किए जाते हैं और जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कृतिक बल मात्र

इसकी प्रायोजित और सिफारिश करने वाला निकाय ही है। अतः सामान्य परिस्थितियों में, बैंक अपने द्वारा स्वीकृत किए ऋण देने के लिए मना नहीं करते हैं।

### बिबरण

बेरोजगार युवकों को स्व-रोजगार प्रदान करने की नई योजना की 31 मार्च, 1984 तक की प्रगति

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	बैंकों द्वारा स्वीकृत किए गए आवेदन	
		सं.	राशि (लाख रु. में)
1	2	3	4
1.	मान्ध्र प्रदेश	14781	2936.00
2.	असम	8021	1540.44
3.	बिहार	14230	2278.64
4.	गुजरात	10497	1538.88
5.	हरियाणा	6189	998.99
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2465	449.69
7.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	1416	287.95
8.	कर्नाटक	12307	1960.00
9.	केरल	13091	2110.00
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	18786	2857.80
11.	महाराष्ट्र	24579	4024.28
12.	मणिपुर	991	179.82
13.	मेघालय	353	75.09
14.	नागालैण्ड	189	39.25
15.	उड़ीसा	6823	1368.62

1	2	3	4
16.	पंजाब	904	1689.60
17.	राजस्थान	15054	2365.30
18.	सिक्किम	15	3.65
19.	तमिलनाडु	21247	3316.00
20.	त्रिपुरा	696	97.33
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	36857	5382.85
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	23680	4481.92
23.	ग्रण्डमान और निकोबार द्विपसमूह	66	15.22
24.	मरुणाचल प्रदेश	36	6.91
25.	चंडीगढ़	325	56.50
26.	दादरा और नगर हवेली	54	10.71
27.	मिजोरम	196	42.61
28.	पांडिचेरी	414	40.00
कुल जोड़		242405	40154.05

#### Flight of Industries From West Bengal

796-V. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been a well organised flight of industries and capital from West Bengal adding to the unemployment problem in the State apart from affecting its overall economy ;

(b) if so, the reasons as to why Government are encouraging setting up of industries by these industrialists in other parts of the country by issuing them licences and affording them other assistance ;

(c) the reasons as to why the State Government are not consulted before

shifting of the industries or their offices from West Bengal ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to stop this flight ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) and (b) Government are not aware of any well-organised flight of industries and capital from West Bengal. It is, however, the constant endeavour of the Central Government to do everything possible to promote industrial development of all States including the State of West Bengal.

All applications for Industrial Licences are considered on merits in accordance with techno-economic appraisal of the proposal and the capability of the entrepreneur. However,



the place of residence of the applicant cannot be taken as a relevant factor in deciding such application.

(c) Under the existing procedure for allowing change of location of an industrial undertaking, the concerned State Governments are also consulted and their comments, if any, are taken into consideration.

(d) It is for the State Government to create and sustain a favourable industrial climate for continued industrial development of the State.

**Registration of New Industrial Units in Madhubani and Darbhanga**

796-VV. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise registration of new industrial units in the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga and the specific list of those already production or construction ;

(b) the steps being taken to ensure opening of self-employed productive units in the programme for educated unemployed, TRYSEM, N.R.E.P. and such other programmes ; and

(c) the total number of education unemployed in the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga whose petitions for self-employment have been accepted and how many of them are for productive endeavours ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Supply of Controlled Paper to Exercise Book Manufacturing Agencies**

796-W. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of the paper made available during the current year to each agency manufacturing exercise books for school students ;

(b) the particulars of the mills which supplied the paper at controlled rate ; and

(c) the concession given by Government to those paper mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) The following quantum of concessional white printing paper was allocated to States/Union Territories for the manufacture of exercise books, during the current year :—

	Quantity allotted (in tonnes)
April-June '84	15,200
July-Sept '84	14,709

State Level Committees further distribute the paper among various agencies for manufacture of exercise books.

(b) A statement indicating the names of the paper mills who are to supply concessional white printing paper is attached.

(c) No specific concession has been given by Government to these paper mills for supply of concessional white printing paper.

**Statement**

*Statement Indicating Names of the Paper Mills who are to Supply Concessional White Printing Paper*

S. No.	Name of Paper Mills
1.	Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills, Rajamundhry (Andhra Prades).
2.	West Coast Paper Mills, Dandeli, (Karnataka).
3.	Orient Industries Ltd., Brajrajnagar (Orissa).
4.	Orient Industries, Amlai (M P.).
5.	Sirpur Paper Mills, Sirpur (Andhra Pradesh)..
6.	Ballarpur Industries (Ballarpur), Maharashtra.
7.	Ballarpur Industries, Yamuna Nagar (Haryana).
8.	Mysore Papers Mills, Bhadravati (Karnataka).
9.	Bhadrachalam Paper Boards Ltd., Bhadrachalam, Andhra Pradesh.
10.	Sree Rayalaseema Paper Mills (Andhra Pradesh).
11.	Rohit Pulp & Paper Mills, Khadki (Gujarat).
12.	Star Paper Mills Ltd, Saharanpur (U.P.).
13.	Straw Products, Rayagada (Orissa).
14.	Seshasayee Paper & Board Industries, Erode, Salem District (Tamil Nadu).

**Representation of Employees of K.V.I.C. to treat them as Industrial Workers**

796-WW. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations from the employees of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to treat them as industrial workers and provide the benefits given to industrial workers ;

(b) whether the Supreme Court had decided in 1957 that the KVIC workers are industrial workers ; and

(c) the action taken on the representations of the employees and the decision of the Supreme Court ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSITRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) No, Sir. The Government have not received any representation from the employees of the Kadi & Village Industries Commission to treat them as industrial workers and provide the benefits given to industrial workers in recent years.

(b) Government are not aware of any such decision of the Supreme Court.

(c) Does not arise.

**Demand from Kerala for increase in Cement Quota**

796-X. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) quantity of cement allotted to Kerala since January, 1984 ;

(b) quantity required by the Government of Kerala ;

(c) whether Government of Kerala have requested for increasing the allocation of cement ; and

(d) . if so, details thereof and reaction of Central Government thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**

Period	Regular allocation	*Ad-hoc allocation	**Allocation for Irrigation and Power Projects	Total
Jan-March '84	67,800	1,210	55,800	1,24,810
Apr. June '84	67,800	1,210	55,260	1,24,270
July-Sept. '84	67,800	1,210	42,260	1,11,270

\*Ad-hoc allocation in respect of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme.

\*\*Allocation to Irrigation & Power Projects in the State are made directly by the Cement Controller as per recommendations from the Central Electricity Authority and Ministry of Irrigation.

In addition, the State of Kerala have received non-levy and imported cement to the tune of 3,89,000 and 18,200 metric tonnes respectively during the period January to June 1984.

(a) and (d) State Governments/ Union Territories do not furnish their requirements of levy cement on a regular basis. However, the Government of Kerala had requested in January, 1984 that the allocation of levy cement to the State be raised to 2 lakh tonnes per quarter. Due to the limited availability of levy cement it has not yet been possible to increase the allocation of levy cement to the States/Union Territories including the State of Kerala. If however, availability of levy cement increases in

(SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :  
(a) Allocations levy cement to the States/Union Territories are made on a quarterly basis. Quarterly allocations of levy cement made in favour of the State of Kerala during the first three quarters of 1984 are as follows :—

further, the allocation in favour of the State will suitably be revised.

**Foreign Collaborations**

796-XX. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign collaborations approved by the Ministry during the years, 1980 to 1983, year-wise with Bulgaria; Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan, Romania, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States of America, USSR and Yugoslavia; and

(b) the total financial outlay of the collaborations with each of the above mentioned countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Statements I and II showing country-wise and investment-wise break-up of foreign collaboration proposals approved in favour of Bulgaria, Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan, Romania, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States of America, USSR and Yugoslavia for the period 1980 to 1983 are enclosed.

## Statement I

*Statement showing Country-wise break-up of the foreign Collaboration Approvals issued during the period 1980 to 1983.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	1980		1981		1982		1983	
		Tot.	Fin.	Tot.	Fin.	Tot.	Fin.	Tot.	Fin.
1.	Bulgaria	1	—	—	—	4	2	1	—
2.	Canada	—	—	2	1	1	—	6	2
3.	Federal Republic of Germany	100	10	74	14	110	19	129	22
4.	German Democratic Republic	4	—	4	—	2	—	10	—
5.	Italy	25	3	18	1	37	5	30	2
6.	Japan	34	5	27	4	51	5	58	7
7.	Romania	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
8.	Taiwan	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—
9.	United Kingdom	110	17	79	9	106	16	119	22
10.	United States of America	125	19	85	15	110	24	135	32
11.	USSR	6	—	2	—	2	—	4	—
12.	Yugoslavia	3	—	1	—	2	1	—	—

## Statement II

*Statement showing country-wise break-up of foreign investment Approved During 1980 to 1983.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bulgaria	—	—	21.50	—
2.	Canada	—	6.00	—	35.60
3.	Federal Republic of Germany	46.72	541.74	353.45	484.23

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	German Democratic Republic	—	—	—	—
5.	Italy	28.70	4.00	398.90	115.00
6.	Japan	170.00	64.50*	2511.18	1607.70
7.	Romania	—	—	—	—
8.	Taiwan	—	—	—	—
9.	United Kingdom	97.01	71.18	165.44	980.18
10.	United States of America	216.90	224.80	503.29	1389.21
11.	USSR	—	—	—	—
12.	Yugoslavia	—	—	240.00	—

#### Setting up of Industries in No Industry Districts of Orissa

796Y. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee on Disposal of Industries to the Backward Regions ; if so, the details thereof :

(b) the particulars of the industries proposed to be set up in the No-Industry Districts in Orissa during the current year under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, both in the private and public sectors ; and

(c) such industries set up during the year 1983-84 and the stage at which these stand at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) The Sivaraman Committee report has been examined in consultation with the concerned Central Ministries, State Governments/and Union Territory Administrations. The general consensus

emerging out of these consultations would be kept in view at the time of formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan. However as an ad-interim measure, upto the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan period, the backward areas have been recategorised into three categories viz., 'A', 'B' and 'C' with graded subsidy. The admissibility of subsidy in these 3 categories is as follows :

'A'—25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs.

'B'—15% subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs.

'C'—10% subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs.

The details of all the schemes/incentives available in the backward areas are given in the Booklet on 'Incentives for Industries in Backward Areas' brought out by this Ministry ; copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c) The following letters of intent (LI) and industrial licences (IL) were issued for setting up

industries in the backward areas of Orissa during the years 1982 to 1984 (May 1984) :

Year	LI	IL
1982	25(15)	2 (Nil)
1983	12(8)	5 (Nil)
1984 (May'84)	3(Nil)	3 (Nil)

Figures in brackets pertain to No-Industry Districts.

The details of all Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences are published by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter' copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

#### Nucleus Plant Programme in Orissa

796-YY, SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any nucleus plant programme was initiated in the backward areas of Orissa based on the Industrial policy statement of July, 1980 ;

(b) if so, which are these areas and the yardstick for selecting them and the broad details of the achievement of this plant programme so far ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) The Government of Orissa had selected the following districts for identification of Nucleus Plant possibilities :

- (i) Bolāngir, (ii) Kalahandi,  
(iii) Dhenkanal, (iv) Mayurbhanj,  
(v) Puri.

The Central Government had appointed task forces for identification

of possible Nucleus Plants in these areas. The reports of the Task forces have been remitted to the State Government for detailed examination and necessary follow up action.

All the above mentioned districts except Puri are centrally declared backward districts.

#### Crisis in Paper Industry of West Bengal

796 Z, SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Paper Industry in West Bengal is in shambles ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take and to rejuvenate and modernise the old paper mills and make them work to full capacity thus providing employment to a large number of workers who had been thrown out of work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Some of the large integrated paper mills in West Bengal are faced with a variety of problems such as obsolescence of equipment, shortage of raw material, industrial disputes and liquidity constraints.

(c) The financial institutions have taken up schemes of rehabilitation/modernisation, envisaging renovation of plant and machinery to improve capacity utilisation and profitability.

#### Assistance to Leather Industry in West Bengal

796-ZZ, SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether the leather industry in West Bengal is languishing, the Batas in the organised sector are making huge profits by escalating the prices of their products ;

(b) whether Government have decided to render any assistance, financial and technical to the State Leather Development Corporations, where they exist, to provide a strong infrastructural support for promoting the rapid development of this industry and improve the lot of the workers engaged in this industry ; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to tame the organised sector like Batas to control their prices, cut down their margin of huge profit and pass on the benefit to the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(SHRI PATTABHI RAMA (RAO) :

(a) and (c) Manufacture of leather footwear is reserved for development in the small scale sector since 1967 and over 90% of leather footwear manufactured in the country now is in the small scale and cottage sector. While there is no control on the prices of footwear, production capacity of units in the organised sector like Bata India Ltd, have been pegged and licences for fresh capacity in the organised sector are issued with an export obligation of at least 75%. Large scale sector has played important complementary role in the steady growth of footwear industry in small scale sector by providing marketing and technical and other infrastructural support to the industry.

(b) Financial assistance is available to the State Leather Development Corporation under the Special Component Plan for improving the socio-economic conditions of the workers employed in the leather and leather products industry. Bharat Leather corporation also interacts with State Leather Department Corporations for the development of leather industry and

formulation of schemes for socio-economic upliftment of workers in this traditional industry.

Percentage of Imported and Indigenous Parts Used in Maruti Cars

796-AAA. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maruti cars are not manufactured by Maruti Co. Ltd. and only assembled ;

(b) the percentage of assembled parts imported from Japan by this concern by collaboration ;

(c) the percentage of indigenous parts used by Maruti Udyog Ltd., and

(d) the reasons as to why such a policy is not adopted in small scale industries which produced colour T.V. by assembly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) to (c) Maruti Udyog Limited are manufacturing cars in accordance with a phased indigenisation programme. The indigenous content, which is about 20 percent at present, is scheduled to go up to 95 percent by 1988-89.

(d) Policy of phased manufacturing programme is applicable to all industries. However, the indigenisation norms and period vary from product to product depending upon the domestic industrial capability.

Leavy Cement to Low Income Groups

796-BBB. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAWAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to make levy cement available to the low income group ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) and (b) The interests of the low income group have been taken into account while framing the policy of partial de-control of cement. Under this policy which was introduced w.e.f. 28th February, 1982, the levy cement is given inter-alia to small consumers, constructing dwelling units having plinth areas upto certain specific limit as also those requiring small quantities for repair of residential houses. The State Governments have also been advised to provide adequate quantity of levy cement for meeting the requirements of socially oriented schemes like rural housing, housing for slum dwellers, Harijans, Adivasis and other poorer sections of the society, rural water supply schemes and other items included in the new 20 point Programme.

In view of the increased production in 1984-85 as compared to the previous year, there will be greater availability of levy cement. Government have, therefore, decided that larger availability of levy cement will be mainly utilised for execution of programmes which will benefit the weaker sections of the society, rural population and other works, such as, Slum Improvement Schemes, Housing and Sites Services Schemes assisted by HUDCO and for construction of houses by individuals belonging to Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups.

12 hrs.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर)  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आपको एडजर्नमेंट मोशन का नोटिस दिया है। आज जो कुछ समाचार पत्रों में आया है, उससे लोगों के

मन में शंका उत्पन्न हो गई है। आप बेयर पर हैं। कल दो अकाली नेताओं को रोका गया है। आप पोजीशन क्लियर कीजिए, यदि इंटेलीजेंस की रिपोर्ट पर किसी को रोका जाएगा। आपने उन दोनों अकाली नेताओं को पास ईश्यू किए थे, आपने उनको अनुमति दी थी। यदि आपकी अनुमति के बावजूद इंटेलीजेंस की रिपोर्ट पर उसे त्रिदंडा किया जाता है तो ऐसा करने का किसी को कोई अधिकार नहीं है। यह आपके परब्यू में है। आप इस सदन के मालिक हैं। कोई और इस सदन का मालिक नहीं हो सकता।

श्री हरकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :  
आपके द्वारा उनको पास जारी किए गए थे, फिर उनको किस की परमीशन से रोका गया।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वे दो टॉप अकाली नेता थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको पहले रूल्स को पढ़ने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। Whatever is connected with my office, you have to discuss with me in my Chamber, not here in the House. You are welcome. I will explain it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जब मामला प्रेस में आ गया है, तभी तो हम आपसे कह रहे हैं।

You must clarify the position.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए, आपको पहले रूल्स को पढ़ना चाहिए।



You can come to me, if you want to.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : In support of what he had stated, I will quote a very interesting precedent which happened in this very House, when Bhagat Singh was actually in one of the galleries. And he through a bomb. Next day, Vithalbai Patel was occupying the Chair which you are occupying. He found a Sub-Inspector of Police occupying the Press Gallery. Mr. Patel looked at him and said: "How hell is this officer sitting there?" The Home Member was a Britisher. He got up and said: "With my permission." Vithalbai Patel then said: "Restrain yourself. Otherwise Mr Home Member, I will have to ask you to leave the House." That is how Vithalbai Patel upheld the dignity of this House. We expect you to have this authority which Vithalbai has created, and which you have to maintain. Please take care of it.

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody is going to be allowed to be allowed to interfere

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Why was the pass then then issued?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : We want to uphold the dignity of the Chair.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे तभी तो कह रहा हूँ कि आप आकर मुझसे चेम्बेबर में मिलिये ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Please explain to the country-

\*\*Not recorded .

men how the intelligence men can restrain . . .

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : You are the custodian of the House,

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody is going to be allowed to interfere in my authority .

*(Interruptions)*

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) अध्यक्ष जी, यह मामला प्रेस में आ गया है । आप सिर्फ इतना स्पष्ट कर दीजिए कि सदन आपके अधिकार क्षेत्र में है, सरकार या इंटेलीजेंस के कब्जे में इस सदन का अधिकार क्षेत्र नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम किसी के अधिकार क्षेत्र में दखल नहीं कर सकते और न किसी को करने देंगे । आप निश्चिन्त रहिए

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : You should go into this. Please make an enquiry and tell us.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Will you order an enquiry into this?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Agamgarh) : Unfortunately, I was not present in the House-when the Home Minister gave the information. Now he want to elicit public opinion on the Mandal Commission's Report.

Is the Government going to have a referendum on that?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे उसका नोटिस दे दीजिए, मैं देख लेता हूँ ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Government is deliberately postponing

it, You are a witness here. Four times they have give extension on the floor of this House. They go on postponing it.

MR SPEAKER : I do not know.

अगर कोई एक्स्प्लेनेटरी चीज हो तो पूछवा लेता हूँ,

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Having given that permission, don't you have any duty also to check these things, or not?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके किए तो यह सारा सदन, सारा हाउस जिम्मेदार है.

The house is supreme.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : if the Minister goes on defying like that, is there any method to do something?

MR SPEAKER : If there is any assurance, you can take it up in the Assurance Committee. I do not want to butt in. I do not want to stop you from doing it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : How deliberately they are doing all these things ? First they talked about a committee, then about the Chabinet sub-committee. Now they say something etc.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : (Bombay South) : If they do not want to implement them, they should clearly say it.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : स्पीकर साहब, आप स्पष्ट कीजिए कि क्या अब इसका कोई चारा है या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ही बताइये, मैं क्या कर करता हूँ। मैं तो केबल इरा पर डिस्कशन ही करवा सकता हूँ।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : आप जरा उनको तो कहिए कि यह क्या हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Whatever I can do, I will do.

आप लिख कर के दे दीजिए।

श्री राम बिलास पासवा : होम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ भी हमने पीछे प्रिविलेज केस आपको दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझसे चैम्बर में मिलिए।

श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या हो गया ? यह क्या है। ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन इज नोट अलाउड

श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री : मैंने इसका नोटिस दिया है आपको। कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के वेस्टर्न कोल फीडस की 20 कोलियरीज में 6 लेफ्टिस्ट्स ट्रेड यूनियन्स को डी-रिकग्नाइज कर दिया गया है। क्या जनतंत्र में यह बात चलेगी ?.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नोट अलाउड।...

(अवधान)\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे पता है क्या सूचना है। कोई प्राइवेट बात हो तो बर्ता दीजिये। नोट अलाउड। आप कोई और चीज दे दीजिये, मैं करवा दूंगा। ..

(अवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं रोक नहीं रहा हूँ ।

(अ्यवधान)\*\*

MR SPEAKER : Some other motions can be there. There are other avenues available to you, but not this.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदपुर)  
अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने नियम 222 में विशेषाधिकार का एक नोटिस दिया है कि बनारस के चौबेपुर थाने में एक दरोगा ने वहाँ के प्रधान का श्रीर मेरा अपमान किया है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख लूँगा ।

I will look into it ; I will try to get all the facts.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप देख रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिल्कुल देखूँगा । मैं प्राब ही करूँगा ।

Do not worry. I will look into it.

एक माननीय सदस्य : अध्यक्ष जी, यू.पी. पुलिस ने लोक दल के कार्यकर्ताओं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उत्तर प्रदेश का मामला है । यह उनका अधिकार क्षेत्र है । आप अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र की वृद्धि न कीजिये । आप वहाँ के मंत्रियों को कहिये....

(अ्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : When I am on my legs you should sit down.

(Interruptions)\*\*

\*\*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER ; Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे लिख कर देंगे तो मैं भी आपकी सहायता कर सकता हूँ ।

12.06 hrs.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### Notification under Indian Railways Act

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Railways (Open Lines) General (Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 476 (E) In Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1984 issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8438/84].

Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Establishment Section) Chartering Wing (Group A and B) Recruitment Rules and (Transport Wing) Executive Engineer (Civil) Ship Building and Ship Repair Division Recruitment Rules

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) on behalf of (SHRI K.VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under proviso to article 309 of the Constitution :—

- (1) The Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Establishment Section) Chartering Wing (Group A and B) Recruitment Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 514

in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1984.

- (2) The Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) Executive Engineer (Civil) Ship Building and Ship Repair Division Recruitment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 676 in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8439/84]

Notification under Major Port Trust Act, Annual Accounts of Cochin Port Trust and Nhava Sheva Port Trust for 1982-83 and two Statements.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Tuticorin Port Trust (Licencing of ship repairing, ship chandling shipping and painting and miscellaneous trades) Regulations, 1984 (Hindi and English version) published in Notification No. G.S.R 417 in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1984, under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No LT-8440/84]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963:—

- (i) Annual Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1982-83 and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8441/84]

- (ii) Annual Accounts of the Nhava Sheva Port Trust for the year 1982-83 and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No LT-8442/84]

- (3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing

reasons for delay in laying the paper mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8442/84]

Annual Accounts and Audit Report of Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) on behalf of SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8443/84]

Review on and Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi for 1982-83 and a revised Statement *re dealy* in laying Audited Accounts of Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy. New Delhi for 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English

versions) by the Government on the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8444/84]

- (2) A \*Revised Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Audited Accounts of the Central Council for Research in yoga and Naturopathy New Delhi for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-8445/84]

**Notifications under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Inchek Tyres Ltd. and National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. (Nationalisation) Act and Indian Explosives Act, Review on and Report of Hindustan Sales Ltd., Jaipur, etc.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO:** I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—

(i) SO 392 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs India Machinery Company Limited, Howrah, beyond five years.

(ii) SO 396 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1984 regarding extension of

period of take over of management of Messrs Britania Engineering Company, Calcutta, (Titagarh Unit) beyond five years.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8446/84]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—

(i) S O 466 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs National Iron and Steel Company Limited, Howrah, beyond five years.

(ii) S O 468 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Gluconate Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(iii) S O 470 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs India Belting and Cotton Mills Limited, Serampore, beyond five years.

(iv) S O 473 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Plyboard Industries Limited,

\* The statement was laid on the Table on 28th April, 1983.

- Pampore, beyond five years.  
[Placed in Library See No. LT-8447/84]
- (3) The Incheck Tyres Limited and National Rubber Manufacturers Limited (Nationalisation) Administration of Funds Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S O 394 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1984 under subsection (3) of section 31 of the Incheck Tyres Limited and National Rubber Manufacturers Limited (Nationalisation) Act, 1984.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8448/84]
- (4) A copy of Notification No. G S R 40 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1984 declaring the explosives, on the recommendation of the Chief Controller of Explosives, as authorised explosives and mentioned in the Notification for import, export, transport, manufacture, possession, use or sale, under subsection (8) of section 18 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8449/84]
- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (4) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-449/84]
- (6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the rainbhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1982-83.  
(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited Jaipur, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8450/84]
- (b) (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the sambhar salts Limited Jaipur for the year 1982-83.  
(ii) Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.  
Placed in Library. See No. LT-8451/84]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 together with Audit Report thereon.  
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Annual Accounts of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing

reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.  
*Placed in Library. See No. LT-8452/84*

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Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh (Amendment) Rules.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : I bes to lay on the Tables a copy of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 223 (E), in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1984 under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act, 1966.

*[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8453/84]*

12.08 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Veterinary Council Bill, 1984, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd July, 1984."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and

Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Delegated Legislation Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1984, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd July, 1984."

BILLS, AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills as passed by the Rajya Sabha :—

- (1) The Indian Veterinary Council Bill, 1984.
- (2) The Delegated Legislation Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1984.

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MR. SPEAKER : Calling attention,

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to listen to you, whatever the hon. Member says is without my permission,

*(Interruptions)\*\**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं कहता, कानून कहता है।

*(व्यवधान)*

*[At this Stage Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri and some other hon. Members lift the House.]*

MR. SPEAKER : You can do it. Do not record any word of his,

*(Interruptions)\*\**

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\*\*Not recorded.

12.11 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Total collapse of power system in Delhi and in northern States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh on 19th July, 1984**

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविश्वसनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर ऊर्जा मंत्रो का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

दिल्ली में तथा उत्तर भारत के राज्यों पंजाब, हरयाणा, राजस्थान और उत्तरप्रदेश में 19 जुलाई, 1984 को विद्युत व्यवस्था के पूर्णतः ठप्प हो जाने और इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही।

12.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER  
*in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): Sir, there was a grid disturbance on 19. 7. 1984 at 8 p. m. in the Northern Grid. The disturbance caused total power failure in Delhi and in parts of Haryana, Rajasthan. Western U. P. and Punjab.

Preliminary reports indicate that there was a severe voltage dip in Delhi area which caused tripping of the generating units at Badarpur and Indraprastha stations. The inter-connecting transmission lines between Bhakra and Delhi also tripped. Power generation at I. P. station at that time was about 190

MW. and at Badarpur about 300 MW. Delhi was importing about 200 MW from BBMB system, and U. P. was injecting about 100 MW of power into the Delhi system.

The transmission lines in Western U. P. also tripped on power swing resulting in separation of the Western parts of the State from the Eastern areas. Three thermal units at the Harduaganj power station and one unit at the panki thermal power station in U. P. also tripped. However, the thermal power stations at Obrv and Singrauli were not affected. In the BBMB system, unit No. 3 at Bhakra tripped while all the other units continued to supply power to punjap, part of Haryana, J&k and Himachal Pradesh. In Rajasthan, generation at the Atomic Power Plant was not affected.

Action was taken to restore the units at the I. P. and Badarpur Stations by availing start-up power supply from U.P. and Bhakra. The first unit at I.P. Station was synchronised at about 9.55 p.m. while the first unit at Badarpur was synchronised at about 10.45 p.m. Other units at these stations were also brought back subsequently. The power supply to various parts of Delhi was restored progressively and was normalised shortly after midnight. Eastern and Western U.P. were synchronised by about 9.30 p.m. while the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant was synchronised with BBMB system at 9.20 p.m.

A number of technical issues have to be sorted out before any conclusions can be reached regarding the circumstances in which the power failure occurred. Government have, therefore, appointed on the 20th July, 1984, a high level Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri A.N. Singh, Chairman, Central Electricity Authority to investigate and identify the causes of the system disturbance and to suggest remedial measures to avoid recurrence of such incidents. The Committee has been asked to submit its report in one



(Shri Arif Mohamad Khan)

month's time and has already started its work. /

Members would kindly appreciate that prompt action was taken to bring back normalcy in the Northern Grid and to restore power supply as soon as possible. The cooperation extended by U.P. and BBMB for immediate supply of start-up power is also commendable. Sir, I would like to assure the Hon'ble Members that measures are being devised to further strengthen the Northern Grid and the Delhi power supply system.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने 19 जुलाई को पूरे उत्तर भारत में बिजली के गुल होने के जो कारण दिए हैं, वे अविश्वसनीय हैं। मैं नहीं मानता कि नार्दन ग्रिड में गड़बड़ होने के कारण पूरे उत्तर भारत में बिजली गुल हो गई। मैं यह भी नहीं मानता कि प्रशासन द्वारा बनाई गई वितरण प्रणाली इतनी मजबूत है कि कोई उपग्रहीत उसको फेल न कर सके।

जो जांच समिति बिठाई गई है, उसकी रिपोर्ट तो बाद में जाएगी, मगर स्थिति यह है कि सरकार ने बिजली फेल होने के सही कारणों को छिपाने की कोशिश की है। पहली बार ऐसी घटना हुई होगी कि देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में बिजली गुल हो जाए और राष्ट्रपति भवन, प्रधान मंत्री निवास और दिल्ली के सब अस्पतालों में बिजली न हो। यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। जो जांच समिति गठित की गई है, उसको आदेश देना चाहिए कि वह निष्पक्ष रूप से इन मामले की जांच करे। आम लोगों और इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों की संदेह है कि इस घटना में उपग्रहीतों का हाथ था और उन्होंने किन्हीं खास कारणों से एक

योजनाबद्ध तरीके से पूरे उत्तर भारत की बिजली गायब कर दी। इस प्रकार पूरे भारत की बिजली चले जाना सरकार की अक्षमता का मुबूब है।

सरकार की बिजली के पारेषण की व्यवस्था इतनी खराब है कि जो चाहे, वह बिजली की सप्लाई को अस्त-व्यस्त कर सकता है। जो उपग्रहीत पाकिस्तान और अन्य विदेशी ताकतों के साथ मिले हुए हैं, वे एक इशारे पर पूरे उत्तर भारत की बिजली गुल कर सकते हैं। इससे देश की एकता और अखंडता के लिए भी खतरा पैदा हो गया है। 36 साल की आजादी के बाद भी बिजली के वितरण की व्यवस्था इतनी निराशाजनक है कि योजना आयोग को इसपर चिन्ता व्यक्त करनी पड़ी है। योजना आयोग ने कहा है कि अगर बिजली के वितरण की यही स्थिति रही, तो हिन्दुस्तान का आर्थिक विकास पिछड़ जाएगा। यह सरकार आर्थिक विकास का टारगेट कभी भी पूरा नहीं कर पाई है।

ऊर्जा मंत्री, श्री शिव शंकर, ने राज्यों में ऊर्जा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में ऊर्जा के उत्पादन के संबंध में चिन्ता व्यक्त की, मैं उससे सहमत हूँ। लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि बिजली की योजनाओं पर 48 अरब रुपये खर्च करने का गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का तारगेट था, लेकिन समय पर वे योजनाएं पूरी न होने के कारण उन योजनाओं का खर्च बढ़ कर 66 अरब रुपये होने जा रहा है। अगर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया अपनी योजनाओं को समयबद्ध ढंग से पूरा नहीं कराएगी, तो उसका बोझ लगातार बढ़ता जाएगा। उसकी कोई भी योजना

समय पर पूरी नहीं होती है। उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश, में यही हालत है। बिहार में तो स्थिति और भी खराब है। वहाँ पर चित्रकूट योजना पर 1961-62 से काम हो रहा है, लेकिन 22 साल के बाद भी वह पूरी नहीं हुई है।

इस हालत में सरकार देश की बिजली की आवश्यकताओं को कभी पूरा नहीं कर पाएगी। यह मामला न केवल देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था से जुड़ा हुआ है, बल्कि एकता और अखंडता से भी सम्बन्ध रखता है। बिजली की वितरण प्रणाली इतनी कमजोर है कि कोई उग्रवादी एक गोले से पूरे उत्तर भारत की बिजली को खत्म कर सकता है। उस दिन दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में रात के 12 बजे तक बिजली नहीं पहुँची।

मरीजों की स्थिति क्या हुई? यह आवश्यक सेवाएं भी जो हैं उनके लिए भी मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। पढ़ने के लिए केवल एक लाइन अखबारों में आ गया कि पूरे उत्तर भारत में बिजली गुल हो गई, लेकिन देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था और देश की अखण्डता व एकता से यह सवाल जुड़ा हुआ है। मैं माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री से यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इस पर जो जांच समिति आपने बैठायी है उसमें इस के कारणों को छिपाया न जाय जैसे श्वेत-पत्र में भारत सरकार ने कारणों को छिपाने की कोशिश की और सही तस्वीर नहीं आने दी। जांच समिति को आप सख्त आदेश दें कि जो इसके कारण हों उनको प्रकाश में लाएं। अगर इसमें उग्रवादियों का हाथ है,

भाखड़ा नहर तोड़ने वालों का हाथ है क्यों कि भाखड़ा से मेन जो बिजली डिस्ट्रिक्ट हुई है उसके कारण सारी व्यवस्था अस्तव्यस्त हो गई जिसके सारे हाइड्रोपावर और थर्मल पावर बन्द करने पड़े। आपने जल्दवाजी में उत्तर प्रदेश से बिजली लेने की कोशिश की और वह आप को मिली।

(व्यवधान)

तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या इस घटना के पीछे उग्रवादियों का हाथ था और अगर हाथ था तो इस जवाब में आना चाहिए था कि इसके पीछे उग्रवादियों का हाथ था। बरहाल मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी घटना हिन्दुस्तान में आज तक नहीं हुई। विदेशों का उदाहरण मैं नहीं देना चाहता। विदेशों में एक मिनट भी अगर बिजली चली जाय तो इतना सख्त कदम वहाँ की सरकारें उठाती हैं कि आइन्दा कभी किसी की ऐसी हिम्मत नहीं पड़ सकती। यहाँ आपके राष्ट्रपति भवन में बिजली चली जाय, पी एम हाउस में चली जाय यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। भविष्य में इन जगहों के लिए आप जेनरेटर से बिजली के जेनरेशन की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं लेकिन जो जन-साधारण हैं जिन को पीने का पानी नहीं मिला, दिल्ली की बस्तियों के अंदर रात के एक बजे तक पानी नहीं मिल पाया उनके लिए क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं? आप बी आइ बीजे के यहाँ जेनरेटर्स की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं लेकिन यह मैं फिर माननीय मंत्री जी से दूसरा सवाल पूछना चाहूँगा कि सातवीं योजना में जो आप ने विद्युत उत्पादन का लक्ष्य बनाया है और आपने

(श्री जगपाल सिंह)

जो यह चिन्ता राज्यों के ऊर्जा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में व्यक्त की है कि अगले तीन सालों में जो आप का उत्पादन होगा उस से आप देश की बिजली की आवश्यकता को पूरा कर पाएंगे, क्या यह संभव हो सकेगा? सातवीं योजना में आप ने हाइड्रो पावर के बारे में जो कहा है वह 13590 मेगावाट के उत्पादन की बात कहीं है और तापीय बिजली 1709 मेगावाट उत्पादन करने की बात कही है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस उत्पादन के बाद कितने हजार मेगावाट बिजली की कमी देश के अंदर रह जायगी?

एक सवाल में इन्टरजामिया दृष्टि से पूछना चाहता हूँ। इस घटना के बाद क्या आप ऐसी कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था राज्यों के पावर स्टेशनों के द्वारा करने जा रहे हैं जिससे अगर एक जगह से बिजली चली जाती है या कोई इस प्रकार का सरप्राइज होता है तो आप उस के द्वारा बिजली की आपूर्ति कर सकें? ऐसी कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था क्या आप करने जा रहे हैं? क्यों कि एक घटना आप के सामने आ गई। पूरे उत्तर भारत से बिजली चली गई तो दिल्ली में कम से कम आप इन्टरग्रिड के अंदर जो पावर स्टेशंस हैं या दूसरे जो हाइड्रो पावर स्टेशंस हैं उन के द्वारा दिल्ली की आवश्यकता को पूरी कर सकें ताकि प्रदेशों से अधिक बिजली आप को लेनी पड़े, इस तरह की व्यवस्था आप करें। क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं और अगर करने जा रहे हैं तो इस के लिए क्या योजना आप बना रहे हैं ताकि अगर भविष्य में ऐसी गड़बड़ हो तो वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था आप के पास रहे जिस से पूरे उत्तर भारत में इस तरह की घटना न

घट सके? इसके अलावा उपवासियों के सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम आप उठाने जा रहे हैं? विशेष रू से भाखड़ा पर आप विशेष ध्यान रखें और भविष्य में कम से कम दिल्ली को भाखड़ा पर अधिक निर्भर न बनाएँ। दिल्ली के लिए सेल्फ-डिपेंडेंट बिजली की सप्लाई के लिए क्या क्या योजनाएँ बनाने जा रहे हैं मैं जानना चाहता हूँ?

श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ: माननीय महोदय, 19 जुलाई को बिजली के फेल होने की घटना पर पहले भी सरकार की तरफ से हमने चिन्ता की है। हम इसे बहुत गम्भीर घटना मानते हैं और उसकी गम्भीरता को देखते हुए ही एक उच्च-स्तरीय समिति बनाई गई है, ताकि वह न केवल उन कारणों की जांच कर सके, जिस की वजह से इतने घंटे बिजली न होने से उत्तरी क्षेत्र, खास तौर से दिल्ली, प्रभावित रहा, बल्कि भविष्य के लिए भी ऐसे सुझाव दे सके, जिनको लागू करने के बाद इस किस्म की घटना को दोबारा घटने से रोका जा सके। अब चूँकि एक समिति बनाई जा चुकी है और उसकी जांच करनी है, तो जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट व उस के निष्कर्ष आने के पहले कोई कारण हमारी तरफ तनाना बिल्कुल उचित नहीं लगेगा। वैसे भी हमारे विशेषज्ञों का यह मत है कि प्राइमा-फेसी ऐसा लगता नहीं है कि यह किसी उप-वादी की शरारतों के कारण बिजली फेल हुई हो। लेकिन अगर फिर भी माननीय सदस्य इतनी निश्चितता के साथ कह रहे हैं तो अगर कोई इस संबंध में सूचना उपलब्ध करायेगे तो हम उस समिति को कहेंगे

कि वह उसमें बिस्तार के साथ जांच करे।

अभी माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि वितरण व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है, पारेषण व्यवस्था भी ठीक नहीं है और हम बिजली ठीक से उपलब्ध नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं आपके साध्यम से बताना चाहूंगा कि बुनियादी तौर पर बिजली का विकास, बिजली उपलब्ध कराना, बिजली का पारेषण और वितरण व उत्पादन यह सारा काम राज्य सरकारों के करने का है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता करने के उद्देश्य से, सेंट्रल संक्टर को मजबूत करने और सुदृढ़ करने और सेंट्रल संक्टर में भी बिजली के उत्पादन का काम जरूर अपने हाथ में ले लिया है।

माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि हमारी परियोजना समय से पूरी नहीं हुई। मैं समझता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के किसी भी निगम के अन्तर्गत आने वाली कोई भी परियोजना ऐसी नहीं है जो निश्चित समय के बाद पूरी हुई हो। ऐसा तो है कि या तो निश्चित समय पर कमीशन किया गया हो या निश्चित समय ले पहले ही उन्हें कमीशन किया गया हो। लेकिन ऐसा एक भी मामला नहीं है कि जहाँ पर वह समय से अग्रे हो गई हो। यह मैं सुपर थर्मल पावर की बात कर रहा था। एन.एच.पी.सी. के अन्तर्गत पन-बिजली बनती है। परियोजनाओं में कहीं-न-कहीं देरी हुई है और उसके जियोलोजिकल कारण दिये हैं। वे सब हमें मालूम हैं। उसमें भी प्रशासनिक कमी के कारण देरी नहीं हुई है, बल्कि दूसरी कठिनाइयाँ वहाँ उत्पन्न हो गई हैं। उसमें

भी पूरी कोशिश है कि उस देरी को जल्दी से जल्दी कम किया जा सके।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : राजस्थान में समस्या एटोमिक पावर प्लान्ट की हैं। आए दिन एक और दो यूनिट बन्द रहते हैं। इस पर भी आप कामिप्रहैंसबल विचार करिए। इसके साथ मद्रास की भी बात। आप कन्सोलिडेटेड व्यूह लीजिए, इन्टीग्रेटेड व्यूह लीजिए, केवल सुपर थर्मल पावर का सवाल नहीं है। हम आपके पास आते हैं, आपको चिट्ठी लिखते हैं। सबको प्रॉब्लम है। आप क्या व्यवस्था आगे के लिए करेंगे ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री सतीश अग्रवाल, की बात का स्वागत करता हूँ। निश्चय ही सरकार का यही रुख रहा है। हम इन्टीग्रेटेड व्यूह ही लेते हैं। यही कोशिश है कि हमारा कोई भी बिजली का यूनिट हो, चाहे थर्मल हो, चाहे पन-बिजली हो, चाहे न्यूक्लियर हो, बन्द न होने पाए। लेकिन प्रशासनिक कठिनाई मेरे उत्तर देने में हैं, मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि वह बन्द क्यों है। न्यूक्लियर पावर प्लान्ट हमारे मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत नहीं है, लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि कोशिश नहीं हो रही है। उसमें पूरे प्रयास किए जा रहे और कुछ कठिनाई के कारण उसमें कहीं न कहीं परेशानी है, वह अलग बात है। लेकिन प्रयास में कोई कमी नहीं है। वहाँ भी जो साइंटिस्ट्स हैं, उन विशेषज्ञों का प्रयास है कि प्लान्ट बन्द न होने पाए। उनमें बिजली का उत्पादन ज्यादा से ज्यादा किया जा सके।

इसके अलावा माननीय जगपाल सिंह जी ने कहा कि पूरे उत्तर भारत में बिजली बन्द हो गई...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is the main questioner. This is a side track .

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): My personal belief is that the States cannot do anything. Something has to be done at the Central level.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I was telling him that he is coming to the main questioner.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Agarwal, I did not object to his replying to you. But I said, he is the main questioner.

(Interruptions)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : उस मीटिंग में कहा गया था कि प्रदेशों के बस का काम नहीं रहा है। केन्द्रीय सरकार इस पर पुनर्विचार कर रही है। मैं जानता हूँ कि पुनर्विचार क्या है। यह बात सही है कि राज्यों के बस का यह काम नहीं है, केन्द्रीय सरकार ही इस काम को सम्भालने के लिये कामपीट है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव है कि प्रदेश सरकार इस में सक्षम नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सरकार मक्षम है। इस में सन्देह नहीं है कि यह भी एक दृष्टिकोण है और जैसा मैंने कल भी बतलाया था कि हमारे मंत्रालय की सलाहकार समिति और इस सदन में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि इन योजनाओं के समय पर पूरा करने के लिये और इनके बेहतर कंपैसिटी बूटिलाइजेशन के लिये, केन्द्रीय सरकार का इस में ज्यादा दखल होना

चाहिये। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों का मत है कि यह विषय केन्द्रीय सूची में आना चाहिये, लेकिन जैसा मैंने कल निवेदन किया था कि प्रदेश सरकारों की तरफ से इस पर आपत्ति की जाती है। माननीय जगपाल सिंह जी ने जो कहा है, मैं उनके सुझाव का स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन हमारे सामने दोनों ही दृष्टिकोण हैं यदि हम उनके दृष्टिकोण को मान कर चलें तो कल ही यह कहा जायगा कि प्रदेश सरकारों के जो अधिकार हैं उनको सीमित करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : एक मीटिंग में यह कहा गया था...

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : उस मीटिंग में इस लिये चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई थी कि कुल मिला कर नीति निर्धारण और समन्वय स्थापित करना केन्द्रीय सरकार का काम है। जहाँ कहीं यह देखते हैं कि राज्य सरकारें निर्धारित लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं कर रही हैं, उस में शिथिलता आ गई है, वे पीछे रह गई हैं, वहाँ हमने राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश भी दिये हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने केवल चिन्ता ही व्यक्त नहीं की है, बल्कि उससे पहले अपने पत्र के माध्यम से प्रदेश सरकारों का ध्यान भी दिलाया है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ-बिजली केवल रोशनी देने के लिये ही नहीं, बल्कि विकास के लिये, डवेलपमेण्ट के लिये, पोस्ट एसेन्शियल इन्पुट है। इस पर हमारा पूरा ध्यान है और माननीय सदस्य के जो हमारे सुझाव हैं उन को भी ध्यान में रख कर ज्यादा बेहतर बनाने का प्रयास करेंगे।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It happened so many times. Have you ever seen this power failure in any country you have visited? Why is it so here, Sir ? I am asking you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. I am not to reply here .

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : But you can enlighten the House. You have visited so many places abroad. Have you ever come across a power failure anywhere in any country? It is because they are so interconnected with the national grid .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are not expected to reply to your question .

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : So, why don't you think on those lines? Let us have a national grid .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You don't participate. Your name is not here .

(Interruptions)

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : श्रीमान, मैं उन देशों से अपनी तुलना नहीं करना चाहता जिन्होंने अपने अपने विकास की दौड़ 200 या 250 वर्ष पहले शुरू की थी। मेरे पास उनके आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। लेकिन अपने विकास की दौड़ हमने 35-36 वर्ष पहले शुरू की थी...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jagpal Singh and other friends, you know, as you take it up with the Central Government, you must also take it up through your party with the State Governments also. This is a Concurrent subject. Both have to cooperate to achieve the target. Therefore, you should also vehemently take it up with the State Governments .

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : We should then go to the Assemblies? I do not want to go to the Assembly .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, it cannot be done only by the Central Government, it can be done with the cooperation of State Governments .

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि देश की आबादी के बाद हमारे इंजीनियरों ने, हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने, बिजली के विकास के क्षेत्र में जो कार्य किया है, निश्चित ही वह सराहनीय है। यह बात सही है कि हम अभी तक जरूरतों को पूरा नहीं कर पाये हैं, लेकिन हमने जितने विकास का रास्ता तय किया है वह अपने आप में सन्तोषजनक है और आगे भी हम इस काम को और ज्यादा बेहतर तरीके से करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

मैं यह भी निवेदन कर दूँ 6ठी पंच वर्षीय योजना शुरू करने के पहले हमारी कुल उत्पादन क्षमता 28 हजार मेगावाट थी। 6ठी पंच वर्षीय योजना का अंत आते-आते यह उत्पादन क्षमता 43 हजार मेगावाट हो जायगी और इसे आप इस सन्दर्भ में देखिये कि जहाँ 1947 के बाद कुल उत्पादन क्षमता 1300+ कुछ मेगावाट थी

श्री राजेश कुमार (फिरोजाबाद) : 6ठी पांच वर्षीय योजना का टारगेट क्या था ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : आप यदि उस के लिये अग्रिम सूचना देगे तो मैं निश्चित रूप से वह भी बतलाऊंगा। इस वक्त मैं सिर्फ यह बता रहा हूँ कि 1300 मेगावाट से कुछ ज्यादा से शुरू कर के आज छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का अंत होने पर 43,000 मेगावाट बिजली की क्षमता हमारे पास होगी। यह मैंने पहले ही स्वीकार किया है कि यह हमारी पूरी जरूरतों की,

(श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खां)

पूरी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति नहीं करता लेकिन आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए जैसा कि मैंने कल भी कहा था बहुत ज्यादा संसाधनों की आवश्यकता होती है क्योंकि यह एक कैपिटल इंटेंसिव काम है। जितने साधन हमारे पास उपलब्ध होते जाते हैं उतना विकास होता जाता है। माननीय जगपाल सिंह सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के बारे में पूछ रहे थे। उस के बारे में मैं अभी सिद्धित आंकड़े नहीं दे सकूंगा लेकिन भारत सरकार इस को महत्व देती है, प्रायर्टी देती है और प्राथमिकता के आधार पर बिजली के उत्पादन को और बढ़ाने का काम हम करेंगे।

जगपाल सिंह : छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो ट्रांसमिशन लाइन बिछाने का टारगेट था, उस में 400 के.वी के 41 परसेंट लाइने बिछा पाए और 220 के.वी की 51 परसेंट लाइनें आप बिछा पाए। हालांकि ये जो आंकड़े हैं, इन को मैं सही नहीं मानता लेकिन यह जो स्थिति है यह बहुत निराशाजनक है। 400 के.वी के टारगेट का 41 परसेंट और 220 के.वी के टारगेट का 51 परसेंट ही आप कर पाए हैं और यह बहुत निराशाजनक है।

श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खां : मैं ने पहले भी इस संबंध में कहा है कि ट्रांसमिशन लाइन सिस्टम को और सुदृढ़ करने के लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित थे उन में जो हम पीछे रह गये हैं, उन की तरफ खास ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और हम ट्रांसमिशन सिस्टम को और स्ट्रेंथन करना चाहते हैं, मजबूत करना चाहते हैं।

श्री नबल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) :  
उपाध्यक्ष जी, 19 तारीख को देश के अन्दर कई हिस्सों में बिजली गुल रही और कई घंटों तक अंधेरा रहा, इस पर देश मंत्री जी ने भी चिन्ता व्यक्त की और उस के लिए एक सभिति भी गठित की है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जांच समिति अपना कार्य निर्धारित समय में पूरा कर लेगी और कुछ खास मुद्दों पर भी वह अपनी सिफारिश करेंगी, जिन पर सरकार जल्दी प्रमल करे पर इस सब के बावजूद, बिजली का सर्वाल हमारे देश में जनता का सर्वाल है। यह तो ठीक है और मंत्री जी ने ठीक ही कहा कि भारत सरकार ने स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद 1300 मेगावाट से कुछ ज्यादा से 43,000 मेगावाट तक बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाया है पर इस पर हम संतोष नहीं व्यक्त कर सकते प्रश्न यह है कि इस बात को स्वीकार करने में मंत्री जी की भी इतनी हिम्मत होनी चाहिए कि बिजली की टोटल व्यवस्था नाकारा है। उस के कारण अनेक हैं और उन कारणों में राज्य सरकारों के पावर बोर्डों की जो हालत है, जो मिसमैनेजमेंट है, वह सब से बड़ा कारण है। पर यह कह कर हम देश के विकास की रफ्तार को रोकने का बाहाना नहीं ठूँठ सकते। आज कृषि के उत्पादन के लिए बिजली चाहिए, आज उद्योगों के लिए बिजली चाहिए। हमारे अनेक पब्लिक रेक्टर इसलिए पाटे में जाते हैं और बंदनाम होते हैं क्योंकि बिजली वहां नहीं मिलती। चाहे स्टील की बात देख लें, चाहे फर्टीलाइजर की बात देख लें और चाहे ड्रग सेक्टर की बात देख लें। मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर की बात करता हूँ। ह्यूज इन्वेस्टमेंट वहां पर हम कर रहे हैं और आपने स्टैंडबाई ट्रांसफार्मर्स की इजाजत दी, पावर जनरेशन सेट की इजाजत दी है और और उन में ह्यूज

इन्वेस्टमेंट कर के इस की आप आपूर्ति कर रहे हैं। यह अपने आप में देश के लिए एक चिन्ता का सवाल है। इस मामले में सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि मंत्री महोदय आपको कोई न कोई रास्ता तलाश करना पड़ेगा, जो बीमारियां हैं उनका इलाज करना पड़ेगा। यह तो सही है कि सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी ग्रथारिटी ने हमारे सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन समय से खड़े कर दिये। लेकिन जो ग्राम शिकायतें आती हैं और जिनका कि आज तक कोई इलाज नहीं हुआ उनमें एक तो यह है कि कोल इंडिया कोयला ठीक ढंग का सप्लाई नहीं करता। यह एक ग्राम शिकायत है।

अब तो कोयले और बिजली दोनों के विभाग एक ही मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे है, उसके एक ही मिनिस्टर हैं। पहले तो यह शिकायत होती थी कि कोल इंडिया आपके प्रण्डर में नहीं हैं। अब एनर्जी मिनिस्टर इज वद। इस के बावजूद क्या बजह है कि कोयले की सप्लाई बेहतर नहीं हो सकती? अगर कोयले को वाश करने की जरूरत है तो क्यों नहीं वाश करने के लिए प्रोग्राम बनता है? मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि कोयले की अच्छी क्वालिटी की आपूर्ति के लिए आपने क्या कदम उठाया है? कोयले की सप्लाई का कारण पैदा कर के बिजली के उत्पादन में जो गड़बड़ी बताई जाती है, क्या कभी आपने इस कारण को एनेलाईज किया और उसतो एनेलाईज करने के बाद क्या कदम उठाये?

आपने उस दिन बिजली चले जाने के बारे में कहा कि यह सेबीटेज के कारण नहीं हो सकता। आपने कहा कि वह पावर यूनिट फेल हो गया, यह पावर यूनिट फेल हो गया, ट्रिनिंग हो गई। इन सब का

मतलब तो यह है कि मैनेजमेंट का दोष था, टेक्निकल लोगों का दोष था। इस सब के बारे में आप क्या कदम उठाने के लिये तैयार हैं? मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि मैनेजमेंट का भी दोष है।

यह प्रश्न भी हमारे सामने है कि पावर सप्लाई में कुछ बातें ऐसी हो रही हैं जिनको कि हम बहुत पहले रोक सकते थे। यह ठीक है कि हमारे पास रिसोर्सिज नहीं हैं। लेकिन आप पावर का एफीशियेन्ट मैनेजमेंट कर सकते हैं। इससे ही आप बहुत अधिक रिसोर्सिज बना सकेंगे। एक परसेन्ट पर मेगावाट थर्मल पावर से ही आप करीब-करीब 6 अरब रुपये का इन्वेस्टमेंट बचा सकते हैं। जब आप यह कर सकते हैं तो क्या आप उसके लिए कदम उठा रहे हैं? उसके लिए आपकी क्या योजना है? ये सब चीजें शार्ट टर्म और लॉंग टर्म प्लानिंग के लिए आपका क्या चिन्तन है?

हिन्दुस्तान में, शायद, पावर के डिस्ट्रिब्युशन और ट्रांसमिशन पर जितने लासेज होते हैं वे हाएस्ट हैं। 22, 23 और 24 परसेंट तक ये होते हैं। मेरी स्टेट में तो, जैसा कि मैं सुनता हूँ, 30 से 32 परसेंट तक होते हैं। दूसरी स्टेट्स में कम्पेरेटिवली ये लासेज 7, 8, 10 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं हैं। इसके बारे में यह दलील को जा सकती है कि यहाँ बहुत लम्बी लाईन हैं। क्या उन लाइनों के सिस्टम को स्ट्रेगदन नहीं किया गया है? पिछले 10-15 सालों से मैं यह सुनता आ रहा हूँ और यह सुनते-सुनते हमारे कान पक गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में आपकी शार्ट टर्म और लॉंग टर्म प्लानिंग क्या है? आपने इसके लिए क्या किया है? इसमें बहुत हेवी इन्वेस्टमेंट की जरूरत नहीं है। किसी



(श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा)

बड़े टेक्नीकल नो-हाऊ की जरूरत नहीं है। इस दिशा में काम करने की जरूरत है। आपने इस दिशा में क्या टारगेट फिक्स किये हैं। अगर प्राइम ट्रांसमिशन लाईन की प्रणाली को बेहतर कर सकते हैं, जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा कि प्लांट लोड फैक्टर को इम्प्रूव कर सकते हैं तो आज बिजली का अभाव है मैं तो इसे अकाल कहूंगा, वह अकाल शायद इन दो बातों से नहीं रहेगा। बिजली के सवाल के साथ ही दिल्ली में जो यह घटना हुई और दिल्ली के घास पाम जो यह घटना हुई, यह घटना अगले बोलने वाली होनी चाहिए। यह भी गनीमत थी कि ऐसे मौकों पर एंटी सोशल एलीमेंट्स फायदा नहीं उठा सके। लेकिन अगर कहीं वे ऐसे मौके पर...

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपने उनको कहा नहीं होगा।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : यह काम हमने आपको सौंप रखा है और आप इस काम में माहिर भी हैं।

तो मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि इन सारी बातों पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

मैं एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। मेरे मित्र सतीश अग्रवाल ने अभी राजस्थान की चर्चा की। बड़ी अजीब बात है कि जब भी राजस्थान के बारे में एटामिक पावर की बात आती है तो यह कह कर आप चुप हो जाते हैं कि यह मंत्रालय हमारा नहीं है। यह आगूमेंट हमको कन्वींस नहीं करता। गवर्नमेंट एक है, सब की संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी है। बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि दो एटामिक पावर स्टेशन

कभी भी एक साथ एक दिन भी नहीं चले। पिछले पांच सात सालों का यह हाल है। दुर्भाग्य से हमारे पास हाइड्रल पावर की व्यवस्था नहीं है। दूसरी स्टेट्स से हमारे, इंटर-स्टेट्स एपीमेंट होते हैं। वे स्टेट्स पावर को कंट्रोल करते हैं। एपीमेंट के बावजूद वायलेट होता है। हमको बिजली नहीं मिलती है। आपको कहते हैं तो आप कहते हैं कि स्टेण्ट सेंटर है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उन स्टेट्स की तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। जब पोर्टेशल है और जहां हालत खराब है, इसलिए आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि हम क्या कर सकते हैं, यह तो स्टेट का सवाल है। मैं तो एक बात और अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि हाउस में विरोधी दल के लोग भी बार-बार मांग करते रहे हैं और आपकी कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी ने भी यह यूनेनिमस फैसला किया है कि इलेक्ट्रिसिटी को सेंटर के पास आना चाहिए। आप लाइए एक बिल और इसमें अमेंडमेंट कीजिए। इसके बाद ये अगर कहते हैं कि केन्द्र के पास ज्यादा अधिकार आ रहे हैं तो इनको इक्सपोज होने दीजिए। आप डरते रहते हैं। इनको नंगा होने दीजिए। इनकी कथनी और करनी में अंतर है। इनको एक्सपोज कीजिए।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : सरकार करना ही नहीं चाहती।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नंगा शब्द का उपयोग कर रहे हैं। क्या यह अनपार्लियामेंट्री नहीं है ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is on a different subject.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मुझे अफसोस है कि मैंने ऐसा कह दिया। जो पहले ही तंगा हो उसको क्या तंगा करेंगे। मैं अपने शब्द वापिस लेता हूँ।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस सारे मामले पर विचार करना चाहिए। मेरे जो प्रश्न हैं कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के टारगेट को कितना एचीव किया। ट्रांसमिशन लाइन्स के बारे में क्या स्थिति रही। स्टेट-वाइज परफार्मेंस क्या रही। कोयले की स्थिति क्या रही? अभी जानकारी नहीं है तो बाद में जवाब भिजवा देवा। यह बहुत ही चिंता का विषय है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1984-85 के लिए आपका बिजली उत्पादन का लक्ष्य क्या है? उस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए आपकी क्या आकांक्षाएं हैं? ट्रांस-मिशन लाईन के लिए क्या आकांक्षाएं हैं? एक बात बार-बार उठती है कि बी.एच.इ.एल. से जो मेट्रीयल सप्लाई किया जाता है, वह खराब है। "भेल" वाले बराबर यह कहते हैं कि हमारी मशीनरी में कोई खराबी नहीं है। इस विवाद का हमेशा के लिए हल करने की दिशा में आपने क्या कदम उठाया है? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बी.एच.इ.एल. एक महत्वपूर्ण पब्लिक सैक्टर अन्डरटेकिंग है। इसलिए, इसमें सुधार के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं, यह देखना चाहिए?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा जी ने जो चिंता व्यक्त की है, उससे हम सहमत हैं। हमारी कोशिश यही है कि हम अपनी व्यवस्था को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बेहतर बना सकें। राजस्थान

एटोमिक पावर प्लांट के बारे में सबसे पहले कहना चाहूंगा कि मैंने जिम्मेदारी से बचने का बिल्कुल प्रयास नहीं किया, निश्चित ही मिली-जुली जिम्मेदारी है। मैंने सिर्फ यह कहा था कि उसकी व्यवस्था को बेहतर करने के लिए सारे प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। लेकिन, प्रशासनिक दृष्टिकोण से मेरे लिए उसके बारे में विस्तार से यहाँ बताना संभव नहीं हो सकेगा। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि हमारा कोई मतलब नहीं है, क्योंकि वह दूसरे मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा बेहतर उत्पादन हो। टैक्नीकल कठिनाई आ जाने की वजह से परेशानी हो रही है। उसमें विशेषज्ञ लगे हुए हैं और कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी बेहतर उत्पादन वहाँ से हो सके। 1984-85 के लिए हमारा लक्ष्य 154 बिलियन यूनिट का है और नयी उत्पादन क्षमता जोड़ने के लिए हमारा लक्ष्य 3400 मेगावाट का है। इस उत्पादन क्षमता को जोड़ने के बाद ही हम छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक 43 हजार मेगावाट तक पहुँचेंगे। हमें विश्वास है कि हम इस निर्धारित लक्ष्य को पूरा कर लेंगे।

(व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : यह कांट्रेडिक्टरी स्टेटमेंट है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Any side question, you need not reply to. You reply only to the main question. If you start answering all side question, it is not possible to conduct the House. It is not that every Member will go on putting questions always.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां: लक्ष्य तो हमें निर्धारित करना ही है। प्रदेश सरकारों से हम सम्पर्क बनाए रखते हैं और उनसे कहते हैं कि जहां कहीं उन्हें कठिनाई आ रही है, वह हमें बताए ताकि हम अपने विशेषज्ञों को भेजकर उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करा सकें। जहां तक प्रश्न है कि किसी क्षेत्र में यदि पिछले साल लक्ष्य पूरे नहीं किए जा सके, हम यह सोचें कि इस साल भी लक्ष्य पूरे नहीं हो सकेंगे, मैं समझता हूँ उचित नहीं होगा। हमारा पूरा प्रयास होगा कि तमाम लक्ष्यों को हम प्राप्त करें। ऐसी हमें आशा है। हमने बहुत से नये कदम भी उठाये हैं और हम निश्चित तौर पर अपने निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को पूरा कर सकेंगे। जहां तक प्रश्न है कि कौन-कौन से नये कदम उठाये गए हैं—

For better utilisation of the existing generating capacity, a roving team/task force of Central Electricity Authority regularly visit thermal stations and devise time-bound action-plans for improvement in generation. To expedite the commissioning of on-going projects, the Central Electricity Authority closely monitors construction activity and also assists in the timely delivery of equipment and spares by manufacturers/suppliers.

इसके अलावा श्रीमान् हमने अपने तमाम मौजूदा पावर स्टेशन्स को रिनोवेशन करने के लिए, उनको मॉडर्नाइज बनाने के लिए, 500 करोड़ रुपये की योजना तैयार की है जो सरकार के विचाराधीन है। इन 500 करोड़ रुपयों का इस्तेमाल पुराने पावर स्टेशन्स का प्लांट लोड फैक्टर बेहतर करने के लिए, कैपेसिटी म्यूल्तिप्लाइजेशन को बढ़ाने के लिए किया जाएगा। शर्मा साहब ने भी उसी बात की तरफ आपका ध्यान

दिलाया। यदि एक परसेंट भी प्लांट लोड बढ़ेगा तो उससे कितना फायदा होगा। उसी लक्ष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह योजना बनाई गई है। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि रिनोवेशन और पावर स्टेशन्स का मॉडर्नाइजेशन करने के बाद जो लाभ प्राप्त होगा, उतना शायद तीन गुना कीमत लगा कर भी नहीं प्राप्त हो सकता था। यदि हम जेनरेटिंग कैपेसिटी को संगठित करने पर ध्यान देते तो हमें इसके मुकामबले तीन या चार गुना ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता।

इसके अलावा आपने कोयले के बारे में भी जानकारी चाही है हमारा कोल कंपनियों से लगातार सम्पर्क है और हम समय-समय पर उसकी क्वालिटीज को अच्छा और बेहतर बनाने के लिए बैठकें करते रहते हैं। इसके अलावा कोल कंपनियों ने अपनी तरफ से कोल हैंडलिंग प्लांट्स और ट्रशर्स लगाये हुए हैं। कोयले की ग्रेडिंग के लिए कोल कंपनियों ने कोल कंट्रोलर की भी नियुक्ति की है तथा कोयले की उवाइंट सैम्पलिंग करने के लिए ऊर्जा विभाग तथा कोयला विभाग दोनों के अधिकारी मिलकर काम करेंगे ताकि कोयले की क्वालिटी को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

यह ठीक है कि हमें बी. एच. ई. एल. के बारे में भी कभी-कभी शिकायतें सुनने को मिलती हैं। जिन कारखाने के बागें में हमें शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, हम वहां से सम्पर्क करके उनसे उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए कहते हैं। वे लोग शिकायतें दूर करने का प्रयत्न भी करते हैं। कुल मिलाकर हम यह समझते हैं कि स्थिति

अच्छी है और हर जगह से शिकायतें नहीं आ रही हैं, केवल कुछ एक शिकायतें हैं। बी. एच. ई. एल. से सम्बन्धित शिकायत का कारण यही है कि वह कारखाना नया है, जहाँ हम तजुर्बा और सीखने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और सरकार की नीति उस कारखाने को आगे बढ़ाने तथा सुदृढ़ करने की है।

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी (कुरुक्षेत्र) :  
 मि. डिप्टी स्पीकर, सर, 19 तारीख को दिल्ली और उत्तर भारत के कुछ राज्यों में बिजली बिल्कुल बंद हो गई। वैसे तो मंत्री जी ने स्थिति को स्पष्ट करते हुए अपना धक्का दे दिया है। अच्छा है शहर वालों को भी पहली बार पसीना आया। वैसे गांव में तो हमेशा ही बिजली बंद रहती है। मंत्री जी को भी उसका तजुर्बा होगा। खेतों को आप बिजली दे नहीं पा रहे हैं। देखने की बात यह है कि उन तमाम राज्यों में, उत्तर भारत के उन स्टेट्स में, जहाँ आप ही की पार्टी की सरकारें हैं, वैसे दिल्ली में भी आप ही की सरकार है, बिजली बंद हुई है। जहाँ यह सरकार दूसरे तमाम डिपार्टमेंट का चलाने में नाकामयाब सिद्ध हुई है, बिजली के मामले में भी निकम्मी साबित हुई है। चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को देख लीजिए, या हरियाणा की, सरकार को, सारी निकम्मी हैं। जितने भी वहाँ पावर स्टेशन्स बने हुए हैं, बोर्ड हैं, बिजली का जैनरेशन हो रहा है, उन सब में लास है। हर साल लोपेज बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और उपभोक्ताओं से हर साल प्रति यूनिट के दाम बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं।

13 hrs.

अभी बिजली मंत्रियों की मीटिंग हुई और छठी योजना समाप्त होने जा रही है,

सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना शुरू होगी। अपने बताया 43,000 मेगावाट बिजली की क्षमता हासिल की है। ऐक्चुअल जैनरेशन कितना है, और कितना इन्वेस्टमेंट करने के बाद यह क्षमता हासिल की है? और इसमें कितनी आप ऐग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर को दे रहे हैं, कितनी इंडस्ट्रियल सैक्टर को दे रहे हैं और कितनी शहरों तथा गांवों को दे रहे हैं? कोई योजना सरकार के पास है या सातवीं योजना में आप बनाने जा रहे हैं? तथा वितरण का तरीका है कि उस बिजली में से कितना ऐग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर और हरल सैक्टर को देंगे? और पावर सप्लाई अनइन्टरप्टेड हो इसको कैसे ऐनश्योर करेंगे?

अगर 19 तारीख की घटना नहीं होती तो आपकी सरकार का ध्यान सम्भवतः बिजली की तरफ नहीं जाता। यह किन कारणों से हुआ इसके लिए आपने एक समिति बनाई है। यह समिति के चेयरमैन को मालूम है क्योंकि वही सारे सिस्टम को रन कर रहे हैं और उनके आदमी ही जिम्मेदार होंगे। यह ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव फ्लयोर है जिसमें आप और आपका मंत्रालय जिम्मेदार है कि आप ठीक ढंग से इस मंत्रालय को रन नहीं कर रहे हैं। शहरों में तो 19 तारीख को महसूस हुआ, लेकिन गांवों में तो हर रोज यह तकलीफ महसूस हो रही है जब कि बिजली के चांजेंज हर महीने आप उनसे ले लेते हैं। सारी कंपैसिटी शहरों में बांट देते हैं।

आपने कहा जैनरेशन बढ़ा है। ठीक है। लेकिन जैनरेशन इनस्टॉल्ड कंपैसिटी कितनी है और कितना ऐक्चुअल जैनरेशन हो रहा है, किस कोस्ट पर ही रहा है और कितना हरल सैक्टर को प्राइस पर दे रहे

(श्री मनोहरलाल सेनी)

हैं? भविष्य में क्या आप यह भी ध्यान रखेंगे कि केवल शहरों की तरफ ही नहीं गांवों को भी ग्रनइन्टरप्टेड सप्लाय मिले इसके लिए सरकार क्या करने जा रही है, इसको बताने की मंत्री जी कृपा करें।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने ऐसे उठाये हैं जिनका सीधे विषय से संबंध नहीं है। जो आंकड़े इस वक्त मेरे पास हैं वह दे दूंगा और जो नहीं हैं वह मैं बाद में उनको उपलब्ध करा दूंगा। यह टैकनीकल कारणों से फॅल्योर हुआ और इसकी जांच करने के लिए एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति सरकार ने बनाई है, यह मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि इसमें सरकार दोषी है, शायद आपने निकम्पापन शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया। मेरे पास यह आंकड़े हैं जो मैं बता रहा हूँ। 1974-75 में ऐक्चुअल प्लान्ट लोड फॅक्टर बिजली उत्पादन का 52.5 प्रतिशत था, 1975-76 में 52.1 प्रतिशत था, 1976-77 में 55.9 प्रतिशत, 1977-78 में बढ़ी क्रान्तिकारी घटना हुई जब आप पावर में आये उस साल 55 से घट कर लोड फॅक्टर 51.4 प्रतिशत रह गया।

श्री मनोहर लाल सेनी : जब से आप गये हो बिजली बन्द हुई।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : उसी साल की बात है। आपके मंत्री पद ने जो आपने मुझे दिया था वह भी मुझे आपके साथ नहीं रख सका। इसी निकम्पेपन की वजह से।

1977-78 में 51.4 प्रतिशत, 1978-79 में 48.3 प्रतिशत 1979-80 में 44.7 प्रतिशत

यानी 55 प्रतिशत से घटकर 44.7 प्रतिशत प्लान्ट लोड फॅक्टर 3 साल के अन्दर आ गया। घर बनाना बड़ा मुश्किल होता है। लेकिन उसमें आग लगाने के लिए सिर्फ एक माचिस की तीली काफी होती है। उसके बाद फिर उसका दोबारा निर्माण करना, उसमें कितना समय परिश्रम और मेहनत लगती है, इसकी कोई भी कल्पना कर सकता है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बारे में जो उन्होंने पूछा, तो उसका कंजम्पशन कुल ऊर्जा उत्पादन का 16 प्रतिशत है। छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये 22 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया था। 140 बिलियन यूनिट 1983-84 में कुल उत्पादन हुआ है।

श्री मनोहर लाल सेनी : सातवीं योजना में क्या देंगे ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : सातवीं योजना का कंसै बता दू, उसे बन तो जाने दीजिए, मंजूर हो जाने दीजिये।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : आरिफ साहब की भाषा सुनने में बड़ी मधुर और अच्छी लगती है। इन्होंने अपने शब्दों में बहुत सारे अलंकार जोड़े हैं। ये मेरे पुराने मित्र हैं, हक्का में बड़ा प्रदब करता हूँ।

इन्होंने यह बात कही कि मैं हमने बहुत तरक्की की है, बिजली के मामले में हम आत्मनिर्भर होने जा रहे हैं। इन्होंने 43 हजार मेगावाट बिजली उत्पादन का लक्ष्य बताया। मंत्री महोदय जानते होंगे कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिजली का क्या लक्ष्य था और उसमें कितने लक्ष्य की पूर्ति

की गई। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप उस लक्ष्य तक नहीं पहुंच पाये। आपको 7वीं योजना में 7 हजार मेगावाट बिजली अनिश्चित उत्पादन करनी होगी।

आपने रीजनल ग्रिड सिस्टम बनाया। एक जरा सी घटना घटी और कितने ही प्रान्तों की बिजली बदारद, भ्रंशकार हो गया। आप कहते हैं कि टेक्नीकल फाल्ट था। मान लेते हैं कि टेक्नीकल फाल्ट होगा, संबोटाज नहीं हुआ, लेकिन आप इसे मानेंगे या वही कि एक जगह जरा सा फास्ट हुआ कि कई प्रान्तों, हरियाणा, उत्तरप्रदेश, राजस्थान, दिल्ली की बिजली चली गई। आपका सिस्टम कैसा है? इस पर आपको विचार करना चाहिये। आप बीच में फसे हुए हैं।

अभी विद्युत मंत्रियों की जो बैठक हुई, उसमें राज्याध्यक्ष कमेटी की सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में आप कोई निर्णय नहीं ले पाये। आप कोई निर्णय नहीं ले पायेंगे तो लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति कैसे करेंगे। मुझे इसमें सदेह हो रहा है।

रीजनल ग्रिड की बात आती है, आपने स्टैंचुरी अथॉरिटी की बात कही है। अभी तो इन्फार्मल एग्रीमेंट से काम हो रहा है। क्या आप यह सोच रहे हैं कि यह सिस्टम सही मायनों में काम करेगा। न्यूजपेपर में जो खबरें छपी हैं, उसके अन्तर्गत वह है कि आप एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बनाने जा रहे हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि यह चुनाव के बाद ही बनेगी, इससे पहले बनने वाली नहीं है।

आपको जानकारी है कि हिन्दुस्ताव में बिजली की कमी के कारण खेतों में जब पानी चाहिए या फसल काटने के टाइम

जब बिजली चाहिये तो वह मिल नहीं पाती है।

आपको जो हाई ईस्ट वाला प्रोजेक्ट चल रहा था जिसमें 20 हजार मेगावाट यूनिट का आपने लक्ष्य रखा है, अगर बारिश नहीं होगी तो इसका प्लान क्या रहेगा? एक चर्चा प्लानिंग के बारे में हाउस में होनी चाहिये। मैं कई बार कह चुका हूँ कि यहां प्लानिंग के बारे में चर्चा बहुत कम हो पाती है। राज्याध्यक्ष कमेटी और मंत्रियों की जो सिफारिशें हैं, उस सम्बन्ध में जल्दी निर्णय लेना चाहिये। इसमें समय नहीं गुजारना चाहिये क्योंकि इंडस्ट्री और एग्रीकल्चर को भी 10 हजार करोड़ का नुकसान होता है। आप बिजली देते हैं, लोडिंग कम है, क्षेत्र में किमान बंठा है, उसको नुकसान होता है। मेरे छोटे से शहर में कांच बगैरह के उद्योग हैं। हम देखते हैं कि लोड न खींचे जाने की वजह से मजदूर बैठे रहते हैं।

उर्जा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में कहा गया कि इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों में बड़ी गड़बड़ी है। उत्तर प्रदेश में ओबरी थर्मल प्रोजेक्ट में 200 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा हो रही है। जबकि उसकी कॅपेसिटी 1550 मेगावाट है। यही हालत हरदुआगंज की है। वहां पर तीन यूनिट जल गए हैं। वहां पर 155 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा हो रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश में 5.60 करोड़ यूनिट की जरूरत है, जबकि उसको सिर्फ 1.20 यूनिट देना तय किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के स्टेशनों से 3.20 करोड़ यूनिट प्राप्त होने चाहिए। नेशनल कार्पोरेशन के द्वारा 1.10 करोड़ यूनिट दिए जाते हैं। दोनों मिलाकर सिर्फ 1.20 लाख यूनिट देने की बात है।

(श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह)

बिजली के बारे में सरकार की कोई नेशनल पालिसी नहीं है। वह कहती है कि बितरण की जिम्मेदारी उसकी नहीं है। इस बारे में एक निश्चित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। नेशनल ग्रिड बनाया जाए, लेकिन कहीं ऐसा न हो कि एक जगह कोई खामी हो और सारे देश में बिजली खत्म हो जाए। राजाध्यक्ष कमेटी की रीकमंडेशन्स पर अमल करना चाहिए।

टैरिफ के भिन्न-भिन्न रेट हैं। हिन्दी लको से 11 पैसे प्रति-यूनिट लिया जाता है और किसानों से 26 पैसे पर यूनिट। इस बारे में एक निश्चित प्रणाली और एक निश्चित दर निर्धारित करने चाहिए।

यह ठीक है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश की मदद की जा रही है, मगर उसको 500 मेगावाट बिजली और दी जाए, वरना उसकी हालत बदतर हो जाएगी।

बी. एच.ई.एल. द्वारा बनाई गई मशीनों और एक्विपमेंट के बारे में शिकायतें हैं कि वह ठीक फंक्शन नहीं कर रहे हैं। क्या कोई विशेषज्ञ इस बारे में जांच कर रहे हैं; यदि हां, तो उनकी रिपोर्ट कब तक आ जाएगी? मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि देश में ये मशीनें बनाने से अनुभव प्राप्त होगा। देश के साथ इस तरह खिलवाड़ नहीं करना चाहिए। देश को समृद्धिशाली बनाने के लिए बिजली की नितान्त आवश्यकता है। इसलिए विदेशों से अच्छा एक्विपमेंट और मशीनें आयात करने चाहिए।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि छठी योजना के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित

किया गया है। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने हमारे लिए यह लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था कि छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में हमने 19,600 मेगावाट की एडीशनल कॅपेसिटी बनानी है। मिड-टर्म एप्रैजल में इसकी दोबारा समीक्षा की गई और संसाधनों के अभाव, कंस्ट्रेंट ग्राफ रीसोसिज, के कारण इसको घटाकर 14,500 मेगावाट कर दिया गया। हमें पूरी आशा है कि यह निर्धारित लक्ष्य पूरी कर लेंगे। (व्यवधान) हमने नहीं घटाया है। हमने तो पिछले साल 4,000 मेगावाट से कुछ आर्थिक बिजली ग्रिड में जोड़ दी है। और यह अपने आप में एक रेकार्ड था। बहुत सारी ऐसी संस्थाएँ इस देश देश के बाहर की जिन का ही न कहीं इस सहयोग होता है उन्हें थोड़ी देर के लिए इस पर बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ कि हमने अपनी यह क्षमता विकसित कर ली है कि हर साल 4 हजार से अधिक मेगावाट बिजली अपने सिस्टम में, अपनी व्यवस्था में जोड़ने में सफल हो गए हैं। अगर माननीय राजेश कुमार सिंह जी अपने गुड आफिसेज का इस्तेमाल करें और हमें और ज्यादा संसाधन दिलाए तो हम आप को विश्वास दिलाते हैं (व्यवधान)... सम्मानित सदस्य है सदन के आप कहेंगे तो उसका भी असर पड़ेगा। इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि योजना आयोग ने जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था, जो मध्य योजना समीक्षा हुई उस योजना आयोग ने उसको घटा कर 14650 मेगावाट कर दिया...

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह पूरा कर लिया ?

श्री आरिफ खां : उसको पूरा कर रहे हैं। इस वर्ष के अन्त तक, यानी छठी

पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक हमें पूरी उम्मीद है कि वह लक्ष्य पूरा हो जायेगा।

इस के अलावा आप ने हाइड्रल पावर के लिए ट्रांसमिशन की बात भी कही और कई एक बातें ऐसी हैं जिन पर आप आपकी चिन्ता वास्तविक है और हमें भी उस पर चिन्ता है। मैंने पहले ही कहा कि माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री, शिव शंकर जी ने न केवल राज्यों के विद्युत मंत्रियों की बैठक में चिन्ताव्यक्त की बल्कि पत्रों के माध्यम से भी उन्होंने बार-बार इस तरफ राज्य विद्युत परिषदों का ध्यान दिलाया है और मिनिस्टर्स आफ एनर्जी जो स्टेट्स के हैं उन का ध्यान दिलाया है, उन से यह कहा है कि प्लान्ट लोड फैक्टर को बेहतर करें, उस की यूटिलाइजेशन कैपेसिटी को बढ़ाएं और इस के अलावा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खास तौर से उन की आवश्यकतानुसार विजली उपलब्ध कराएं। इस और खास तौर से उन बयान बार बार दिलाया है और अभी भी जो सारी बातें से माननीय सदस्यों ने कही हैं जिन का सीधा सम्बन्ध राज्य विद्युत परिषदों से है, उनकी उन भावनाओं से हम राज्य विद्युत परिषदों को प्रवगत करा देंगे।

इस के अलावा चूंकि खास तौर से मैंने पहले भी कहा कि पूरे उत्तर भारत के क्षेत्र में और दिल्ली में पूरे तौर से विजली प्रभावित हुई थी, इसलिए मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली में बिजली की व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए कई एक कदम उठाए हैं जैसे मुरादनगर में जो दिल्ली के नजदीक गाजियाबाद जिले में है एक बड़ा सुपर थर्मल पावर

स्टेशन 840 मेगावाट की क्षमता का बनाने का हमने फैसला किया है। इसके अलावा 180 मेगावाट का गैस टर्बाइन यहां लगाने का फैसला किया गया है जो हमें उम्मीद है कि अगले एक वर्ष के अंदर पूरा कर देंगे। इसके अलावा 67.5 मेगावाट की दो यूनिट्स राजघाट पानर स्टेशन जो पुरानी मशीनरी के कारण बन्द हो गया था, वहां उस पुराने प्लान्ट को रिप्लेस करने के लिए लगाने का फैसला किया गया है। इसके अलावा रिहैड सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन, सलाल हाइड्रो पावर स्टेशन और नरीरा का ऐटामिट पावर प्लान्ट जो है इन में भी दिल्ली का शेयर है। हमें विश्वास है कि जैसे-जैसे ये बनते जाएंगे वैसे वैसे न सिर्फ यहां जितनी आवश्यकता है उसके अनुसार विजली उपलब्ध होगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नरीरा में कब तक बन जायगा ? आपके ही जिले का है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : मैंने सिर्फ यही कहा कि उसमें भी दिल्ली का शेयर है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : उत्तर प्रदेश को दिलवाएंगे या नहीं ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए कहलवाइए नहीं, मेरे ख्याल से पहले ही उत्तर प्रदेश कुछ ज्यादा शेयर ले रहा है, वरना शिकायत का कारण हो जायेगा।

जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, आप ने जो मुझको दिए हैं उनका हम स्वागत करते हैं



(श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां)  
श्रीर हम ने उनको नोट कर लिया है।  
हम अपनी व्यवस्था को बेहतर बनाने  
का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)...  
टैरिफ के बारे में एक कमेटी बनाने का  
मामला विचाराधीन है जो इस को देखेगी  
कि टैरिफ में यह गिन्नता रहे या इस को  
किसी तरह कम या खत्म किया जा सकता  
है।

13.20 hrs.

STATEMENT RE RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Sir, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir certain elements had been indulging in anti-national and secessionist activities since the latter half of 1983. These activities were in the form of demonstrations speeches, hartals, slogan-mongering, causing bomb explosions and issuing threats to life and property of public men, media men and others.

Further, though All India Sikh Students Federation was declared an unlawful association in March 1984, its objectionable activities continued in the State. Other Sikh extremists also joined hands with them.

Following the action by security forces in Punjab, AISSF activists and other Sikh extremists made a common cause with anti-national, secessionist and communal elements in the State and indulged not only in making objectionable speeches and shouting anti-national slogans but also in arson, loot and other violent activities on a large-scale.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : I am on a point of

order. Here they are giving the explanation that the government was toppled by defection.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot interfere like this, Please sit down. The Minister is making a *suo motu* statement.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : This is a sufficient proof.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is making a statement. This is already on the agenda. There is going to be a discussion. We are going to allow it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Building housing Central Government establishments such as post offices, telephone exchanges, State Bank of India were made the targets of attack. Religious places were also attacked and desecrated.

Since July 1983, the Central Government had been impressing upon the State Government to take firm and effective action against the anti-national, secessionist and extremist elements. Till June 1984, the Home Minister sent mine communications to the Chief Minister in this regard. However, the action taken by the State Government was inadequate and often belated and, therefore, made little impact. The activities of these elements, therefore, continued unabated including the hijacking of an Indian Airlines Plane.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : The hijacking took place after the dismissal of the Farooq Abdullah Government.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : In another development, the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir dismissed the Ministry headed by Dr. Farooq Abdullah on 2.7.1974 and swore in Shri C.M. Shah as Chief Minister to form a new Government under the

provisions of the Constitution of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

It is Government of India's concern that in the sensitive border State of Jammu and Kashmir, peace and good order prevails and the nefarious designs and activities of those who are seeking to undermine the integrity and unity of India are effectively checked. I would therefore, appeal to the Honourable Members to view the recent developments in the State of Jammu and Kashmir in the right perspective and strengthen the hands of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet at 1425 hrs. after lunch.

13:22 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till twenty five minutes past fourteen of the clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty-nine minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER IN THE  
in the Chair]

#### ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Recommendation to Rajya Sabha to nominate a Member to Committee on Public undertakings

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED  
(Warangal) : I beg to move :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate a member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of this

House for the unexpired portion of the term of the committee in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Saroj Khaparade from the Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate a member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the committee in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Saroj Khaparade from the Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

*The motion was adopted*

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need for early completion of Ghosi-Khurd Irrigation Project

श्री विलास मुलेश्वर (चिमूर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, महाराष्ट्र के मंडार जिले की घोसी खुर्द सिंचाई परियोजना पर विचार अब से 10-12 वर्ष पूर्व शुरू हुआ था और उस समय इस पर अनुमानित लागत 160 करोड़ रुपये थी किन्तु कुछ अधिकारियों की डील के कारण और कुछ इस महत्वपूर्ण और महत्वाकांक्षी योजना को प्राधान्य न देने के कारण अभी तक कार्यान्वित नहीं हो सकी है और इसका लागत व्यय भी बढ़कर 438 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। इस योजना से लगभग 5 लाख एकड़ भूमि सिंचित करने का लक्ष्य है और

(श्री बिलास मुतेमवार)  
मात्र इस योजना से महाराष्ट्र कम से कम चाबल के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो सकेगा।

इसी प्रकार की ह्यूमन रिबर प्रोजेक्ट तथा तुलतुली इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट हैं, जिन पर मात्र 37 करोड़ रुपये और 29 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होंगे किन्तु यह भी कागजी बिचार चलने के कारण 4 वर्ष से लटक रही है।

मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि वह प्रधानमंत्रीजी की भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए और उनके 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए इस महत्वाकांक्षी योजना को तत्काल कार्यान्वित करायें ताकि देश को खाद्यान्न किसी भी हालत में आयात न करना पड़े वरन् हम निर्यात की ओर अग्रसर हो सकें।

मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि राष्ट्रहित को ध्यान में रखकर इस योजना को युद्ध स्तर पर पूरा करायें।

(ii) *Need for protection of Bhakra Canal and financial assistance to the farmers afflicted by breach in canal.*

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नहर भाखड़ा जो राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति है और इस पर जो खर्चा लगा है, वह समूचे राष्ट्र का है। यह बात दूसरी है कि खुश हैसियती टैंकम किसानों से हरियाणा, पंजाब व राजस्थान में वसूला गया लेकिन यह समूचे राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति है। इसको अगर कोई आघात पहुंचता है तो राष्ट्र के कलेजे पर चोट लगती है। पंजाब में आतंकवाद की आग से जब भारत की फीज जूझ रही थी,

तब देश-द्रोहियों ने इम नहर को काटा और हरियाणा, पंजाब व राजस्थान को ने सिर्फ फसल से ही वंचित रखा बल्कि बच्चे, बूढ़े और पशु प्यास से व्याकुल रहे। बीमारी और मौत भी हुई। मरम्मत करवायी गयी। करोड़ों रुपये लगे। देशद्रोहियों ने फिर काट दी। अब फिर मरम्मत हो रही है। परन्तु देशद्रोही धमकी दे रहे हैं कि जो नहर की मरम्मत करेंगे, उन इंजीनियरों को गोली से मार दिया जाये। यह देश को खुली चुनौती है। इसको कतई भी बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जायेगा।

जो पोस्टर छपे हैं, उनकी जांच हो तथा उन पर देशद्रोहियों को मुकदमा दर्ज किया जाये और उनकी प्रेस को जब्त किया जाये यथा उन देशद्रोहियों को सख्त सजा दी जाये। नहर की रक्षा राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर की जाये।

जो नुकसान हरियाणा, पंजाब व राजस्थान के किसानों को हुआ है, सरकार राष्ट्रीय कोष से उसे दे। हर किस्म की वसूली व कर्जा राज्य सरकारें माफ करें और केन्द्र सरकार उनका भुगतान करे। जो फसल अब बोई जानी है, उसके लिये दूसरे दरियाओं से हरियाणा को पानी दिया जाये।

(iii) *Need to streamline the management of various Schools in Tamil Nadu affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education.*

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central); The schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education are a separate category in the sense that neither the Central, nor the State Government has any control over them. There is mushroom growth of these schools in Tamil Nadu. There are no fixed pay-scales for the staff

employed in these schools. They are paid very meagre consolidated pay, the workload in these schools is very heavy and the teachers have to take 40 periods per week. There is no security of job and the teachers, etc. can be hired or fired at any time by the managements. There is no pension to the employees. The C.B.S.C. has no control over these institutions. They cannot take any action even if they notice any irregularity. In the circumstances, I request the Government of India to initiate suitable steps for the uniform pay scales, service conditions, fees to be collected from the students, minimum facilities to be provided to the students and teachers, etc., pension, and streamlining the entire managements of the various categories of schools, viz., schools under C.B.S.C., matriculation schools, etc.

(iv) Need to Provide Adequate Railway Facilities to Indore, Dwas, Ujjain, Nagda, Mandasaur and Neemuch cities of Madhya Pradesh.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : देश के अनेक प्रदेशों में रेल सेवा विस्तार का कार्य उचित रहा है। मध्यप्रदेश के प्रमुख औद्योगिक नगर इन्दौर, देवास उज्जैन, नागदा मन्दासौर, नीमच अब भी रेल सुविधाओं से वंचित हैं। इन्दौर जो कि मध्यप्रदेश का जनसंख्या के मान से भी सब से बड़ा नगर है बम्बई और अहमदाबाद से रेल यात्री सेवा से सीधा जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में संसद में प्रेषित याचिका और इसके उपरान्त याचिका समिति द्वारा प्रेषित अनुशंसाओं को रेल मंत्रालय ने समुचित प्रकार से क्रियान्वित नहीं किया है इन्दौर से नई दिल्ली के बीच प्रारम्भ की गई बि साप्ताहिक सुपर फास्ट रेल गाड़ी में उपयुक्त प्रकार का रोक नहीं लगाया गया है। कोचेज पुराने और उपयुक्त प्रकार के नहीं हैं। उक्त रेल सेवा में सुपर फास्ट

रेल सेवा के अनुरूप उपयुक्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं करायी गयी हैं। इतना ही नहीं संसदीय याचिका समिति की सिफारिश के बावजूद इन्दौर-बम्बई के बीच सुपर फास्ट रेल सेवा अब तक प्रारम्भ नहीं की गयी है। इन्दौर और उज्जैन के बीच मीटर गेज के रास्ते से तेज गति की रेल गाड़ी चलाने की जनता की सतत मांग की और ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस का "स्टोपेज" जिसमें कि उज्जैन के लिए आरक्षित स्थान है नागदा से "स्टोपेज" नहीं दिया जा रहा है और इसके लिये उज्जैन से यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को समय और धन का व्यय कर रतलाम जाना पड़ता है जो कि असुविधाजनक है। कोटा से रतलाम के बीच छोटे स्टेशनों से यात्रा करने के लिये कोई रेल सेवा नहीं है। इन्दौर से अहमदाबाद के बीच ब्रेज रफ्तार की रेलगाड़ी चलाई जानी चाहिये।

अतएव यह आवश्यक है कि रेल मंत्रालय उक्त मांगों की और ध्यान दे कर जनता को सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करावे।

(v) Need to provide adequate irrigation facilities in Mirzapur and Varanasi affected by drought and Start Job-Oriented schemes for the affected labour.

श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र (मिर्जापुर) : दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि हमारे उत्तरप्रदेश के मिर्जापुर, वाराणसी तथा भासपास के क्षेत्रों में इस वर्ष पुनः सूखे की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। धान की बुआई और रोपाई वर्षा की कमी एवं आभाव के कारण नहीं हो पा रही है। बांध सूखे पड़े हैं। बांधों में पानी न रहने के कारण खरीफ की संभावनाएं क्षीण हो गई हैं। केन्द्र सरकार से मांग है कि इस सम्बन्ध में तत्काल आवश्यक कदम उठाये जायें।

(श्री उमाकांत मिश्र)

सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में नलकूप तथा लिफ्ट सिंचाई के साधनों को ठीक करवाया जाये तथा अधिकतम घंटे बिजली की आपूर्ति करके नलकूप तथा लिफ्ट नलों के द्वारा पानी देकट सिंचाई की अधिकतम व्यवस्था की जाये एवं सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में मजदूरों को रोजगार देने के लिए उपयोगी काम करवाये जायें।

(vi) *Need for Rapid Industrial Development of Aonla parliamentary Constituency of U.P.*

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (भांवला) : भांवला संसदीय क्षेत्र एक बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है। इस क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक विकास के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि एक कारखाना, एक कताई मिल, एक पोलियिन (बैग) बोरों का कारखाना और तिजहन से घी तैयार करने का कारखाना और अनेक ग्रह उद्योग स्थापित किये जायें। इस क्षेत्र के लोगों की बराबर यह मांग रही है। सरकार विशेष ध्यान देकर इन कारखानों को स्थापित कराने में शीघ्रता करें।

(vii) *Demand for Constituting an All-India Technical Service on the lines of the I.A.S.*

श्री. अजीत कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) देश की प्रगति और विकास कार्यों में अभियंताओं को महम भूमिका रहती है। विकास कार्यों की विफलता का सारा दोष अभियंताओं पर ही थोपा जाता है जो काफी हद तक सही भी है लेकिन इस और किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता कि किन परिस्थितियों में रहकर उन्हें काम करना पड़ता है। तकनीकी मामलों के विशेषज्ञ अभियंताओं को भी प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों (आई.ए.एस.) के अधीन रह कर

काम करना पड़ता है। परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने में उनके उन भादेशों को भी मानना पड़ता है जो तकनीकी दृष्टि से उचित नहीं होते। फिर भी उनके अधीन काम करने की वजह से उन्हें उनका वह भादेश भी मानना पड़ता है। फलतः इस तरह के भादेश और आपसी तालमेल न रहने की वजह से ही परियोजनाओं को सफलता नहीं मिलती।

बहुत बड़ी संख्या में अभियंता कई सालों तक अस्थायी रूप से ही काम करते रहते हैं। अस्थायी रूप से काम करने की वजह से न तो वे ठीक से अपना काम ही कर पाते हैं और न अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति निष्ठावान ही रह पाते हैं और इसकी वजह यह होती है कि अपनी अस्थायी नौकरी को स्थायी करवाने के लिए उन्हें प्रयत्न करने पड़ते हैं जिससे मूल्यवान समय के साथ साथ उनकी आर्थिक क्षति भी होती है। कई जगह तो ऐसा होता है कि ऐसी परिस्थिति में उन्हें अपने कर्तव्य के पालन में कई तरह की उलझने और कठिनाइयाँ पैदा होती रहती हैं।

अभियंताओं के अनिश्चित भविष्य को देखते हुए सरकार से मांग है कि एक निश्चित अवधि के अन्दर उनकी सेवा को स्थायी कर देना चाहिए। तथा तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों की मर्यादाओं का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए। इसके लिए जिस तरह से अखिल भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा हैं उसी तरह से अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी सेवा का भी गठन करने की मैं मांग करता हूँ।

(viii) *Need to set up the proposed Drydger Repairing Complex at Haldia.*

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluck) : Recently the Government

has taken the decision to set up a Dredger Repairing Complex in our country. Details of the project are yet to be finalised. I request that Haldia in West Bengal should be selected as a place for the said project.

The Government of India appointed an expert Committee to find out a place suitable for setting up of a ship-building complex. After due consideration the Committee recommended Haldia as a place most suitable for the ship-building complex in our country. But the proposal was dropped. Then it was assured by the Government that a ship repairing complex would be set up at Haldia. But that too is far off

Dredging works are mostly done in our country in the Hoogly river to maintain the required draft for the ships coming to Calcutta and Haldia port. This justifies the reasons for selecting Haldia as a suitable place for Dredger Repairing Complex. Necessary land and infrastructure is already there at Haldia. Moreover, Haldia has been denied the opportunity of setting up of a ship-building and ship repairing complex in spite of the recommendations of the high-powered committee appointed by the Government of India and assurance given by the Government.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to come forward with the decision that Haldia should be the place for the proposed Dredger Repairing Complex of our country.

**(ix) Need for Early Implementation of Sethusamudram Canal Project.**

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur) : The Southern Air Command at Trivandrum has been recently inaugurated by the Hon. Prime Minister. The Prime Minister, on this occasion, warned the nation that danger to the freedom of the country is seen from all sides and that the Southern Air Command will ensure the security of the Southern sea coast,

The U.S. has committed to Shri Lanka safety and security from Bay of

Bengal, Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea. Israel has deployed the commando regiment called Mossad in Shri Lanka for training Sri Lankan Army. The British mercenary forces are already in Shri Lanka. In these circumstances, particularly when China has also sent ships for sea-security of Sri Lanka, it is strategically very important that Sethusamudram canal project is completed on war-footing. The representatives of Indian Navy on the Lakshminarayanan Committee which studied the feasibility of this project, has stressed the strategic necessity of Sethusamudram Canal Project for the security of naval fleet as also our mercantile fleet, which are presently exposed to danger as they have all to come around Sri Lanka's Trincomalle Port which has been given on a long-term lease to the U.S. by the Sri Lankan Government.

I request that the Ministry of Defence should be directed to take up Sethusamudram project for implementation forth with.

14.45 hours

ESTATE DUTY (AMENDMENT)  
BILL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up the Legislative Business. On behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Mr. S.M. Krishna will move the Estate Duty. (Amendment) Bill for consideration.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, this short and simple Bill seeks to amend the Estate Duty Act mainly with a view to excluding agricultural lands from the levy of estate duty under the Central enactment.

(Shri S.M. Krishna)

As the hon. Members are aware, estate duty in respect of agricultural land in a State subject. However, Parliament has been empowered to legislate on this subject by virtue of resolutions to that effect passed under clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution by the Legislatures of various States, except the State of West Bengal and the State of Jammu and Kashmir,

Our experience is that the valuation of agricultural land leads to administrative difficulties and litigation. The yield from estate duty in respect of agricultural lands has also not been significant. For instance, the estate duty attributable to agricultural land amounted to Rs. 70 lakhs in the financial year 1983-84 and about Rs. 1 crore in the financial year 1982-83. Moreover, after the abolition of wealth-tax in respect of agricultural lands, including plantations, by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980, and the Finance Act, 1982, there is little justification for continuing the levy of estate duty in respect of agricultural lands under the Central enactment.

Having regard to these considerations, it is proposed to exclude, through this Bill, the levy of estate duty in respect of agricultural lands from the ambit of the Estate Duty Act, 1953. The power to levy estate duty in respect of agricultural land will consequently stand restored to the concerned State Legislatures.

This would also result in a considerable simplification of the procedure for sponsoring amendments to the Estate Duty Act, as the desired amendments could then be directly introduced in and passed by Parliament without following the special procedure of obtaining resolutions from the State Legislatures under Article 262 of the Constitution adopting the proposed amendments.

The Estate Duty Act provides that the value of agricultural land in respect

of which estate duty is not leviable under that Act, that is, agricultural lands in the State of West Bengal and the State of Jammu and Kashmir, is to be aggregated with the other property of the deceased for the limited purpose of ascertaining the rate of duty applicable to such other property. As a corollary to the proposal to exclude agricultural land from the levy of estate duty under the Estate Duty Act, the Bill also seeks to amend the relevant provisions of that Act to secure that the value of agricultural lands in the said States shall not be aggregated with the other property of the deceased for the purposes of determining the rate of duty applicable to the other property.

The Bill also seeks to amend Section 85 of the Estate Duty Act relating to the laying of rules made under that Act before the two Houses of Parliament with a view to bringing the provisions of that Section in line with the "model clause" recommended in this behalf by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of both the Houses of Parliament.

Sir, the Legislatures of the States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa and Tamil Nadu have already passed resolutions under Article 252 of the Constitution adopting the proposals contained in the Bill. The proposed amendments will come into force in respect of agricultural lands in these States and in all the Union Territories on the expiration of two months from the date on which the Bill, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament, receives the assent of the President.

In respect of agricultural lands in the other States, the proposed amendments will come into force on the expiration of four months from the date on which the legislatures of those States pass resolutions under Article 252(1) of the Constitution adopting

these amendments. This would provide sufficient time to the State Governments to take necessary steps, in the meanwhile, for sponsoring separate legislation for the levy of estate duty in respect of agricultural land in their respective States, in case they so desire.

Sir, I trust that the Bill will receive the unanimous support of the House.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953, be taken into consideration”, Shri Digamber Jain.

श्री दिगम्बर जैन (मथुरा) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, खुशी की बात है कि इस विधेयक के जरिए एस्टेट ड्यूटी एक्ट, 1953 में और संशोधन करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय प्रस्ताव लाये हैं। अच्छा होता, यदि इसमें कुछ और भी संशोधन कर दिए जाते। क्यों कि हमारी सरकार की नीति समाजवाद को देश में लाने की है। समाजवाद का अक्षिप्राय गरीब और अमीर के बीच के भेद को कम करना है। लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि जैसी हमारी नीति आज चल रही है, उससे यह भेद कम होने की बजाए बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। यद्यपि इस भेद को दूर करने के लिए कानून बनाये जाते हैं, परिवर्तन किए जाते हैं, परन्तु उनका भी कोई लाभ गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों को नहीं मिल पा रहा है। लाभ सिर्फ पूंजीपतियों और बड़े अधिकारियों को ही हो रहा है। मैं लोकसभा में भी लम्बे असें से देख रहा हूँ कि अधिकतर बिलों का उद्देश्य एक ही होता है कि पूंजीपतियों को पूंजीपति कैसे रहने दिया जाए तथा सरकारी नौकरियों में अधिकारियों की बात कैसे चलती रहे।

मेरा अनुभव यह भी है कि आजादी से पहले अग्रजों के जमाने में भी पूंजीपतियों की चलती थी और बड़े-बड़े अफसरों की चलती थी और आजादी मिलने के बाद भी मैं वही देख रहा हूँ कि पूंजीपतियों और बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों की चल रही है। उनकी बात पण्डित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के जमाने से लेकर, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री और इंदिरा गांधी जी के जमाने तक चलती आ रही है और यहां तक कि जितने विरोधी दलों प्रधानमंत्री हुए हैं, उनके जमाने में भी उनकी ही चलती रही। यद्यपि हम समाजवाद को लाने के लिए कानून बनाते हैं, लेकिन आप देखिए कि उसका नतीजा हमारे सामने क्या आ रहा है। वर्ष 1976-77 में 15 करोड़ 56 लाख रुपये एस्टेट ड्यूटी के वसूल करने के लिए बकाया रहते थे। लेकिन उसके बाद हमारी नीतियों के परिणामस्वरूप वह राशि 1977-78 में बढ़कर 17 करोड़ रुपये हो गई और 1980-81 में बढ़कर 27 करोड़ 66 लाख रुपये हो गई। यह शायद हमारी समाजवादी नीतियों का परिणाम ही है, क्यों कि हम पूंजीपतियों को कम पूंजी वाला बनाना चाहते हैं। उसका कारण यह है कि वसूली करने वाले भी अधिकारी होते हैं और उनका सम्बन्ध भी ज्यादातर पूंजीपतियों के परिवारों से होता है। इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें एक संशोधन यह भी होना चाहिए कि यदि कोई आदमी मरता है तो एक सीमा से अधिक उसकी सम्पत्ति जनता की होनी चाहिए। क्या जरूरत है कि वह उनके बच्चों के पास रहे और वे अपने बाप की कमाई पर मोज उड़ाते रहें।



(श्री दिगम्बर जैन)

मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इससे भागे बड़ कर भी देखें। वर्ष 1989-80 में राजा महाराजाओं पर 21 करोड़ 15 लाख रुपया बकाया था, जिसमें से सर्फ 4 करोड़ 64 लाख रुपया वसूल हुआ। इसी तरह 1981-82 में वह बकाया बढ़ कर 18 करोड़ हो गया।

मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से हमारी नीति चल रही है, किसानों की स्थिति सब लोगों को पता है, वे गरीब होते चले जा रहे हैं, उनके साथ इस तरह से भेद किया जा रहा है, यदि यही स्थिति चलती रही तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उत्पादन पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा और हमारे लिए एक जटिल समस्या पैदा हो जाएगी। मेरा अनुभव यह है कि हमारी सरकार और अफसर किसानों को सम्पन्न नहीं बनने देना चाहते। और इसलिये नहीं बनने देना चाहते हैं कि वह समझते हैं कि किसानों की हालत अच्छी हो गई तो दिल्ली में दूध कहाँ से आयेगा। वह अपने बच्चों को भूखा रख कर दिल्ली दूध भेजता है। कानून में संशोधन यह होना चाहिये था कि पूँजीपतियों की पूँजी कम हो, गरीबों को लाभ हो।

मुझे लुशी है कि किसानों को आपने ऐम्प्लॉय कर दिया क्योंकि उसके लिये व्यवहारिक नहीं है। किसान की जमीन पुस्त-दर-पुस्त बही चली आती है। उसकी सम्पत्ति तो बढ़ जाती है, लेकिन जमीन नहीं बढ़ती है। परिवार के बढ़ जाने से जमीन परिवार के बच्चों में बँटती चलती है, दूसरे मीलिंग लगी हुई है। इसलिये अगर संशोधन लाना है तो ऐसा करना चाहिये

जिससे पूँजीपति अधिक पूँजीपति न बने, और उस पूँजी का लाभ गरीबी रेखा से नीचे के लोगों को मिले। 1952 में यहाँ पाँचतारा होटल अधिक नहीं थे, लेकिन अब उनकी भरमार है और उनमें जगह नहीं मिलती है। तो पूँजीपतियों के पास पैसा बढ़ रहा है। अतः एक सीमा बना दीजिये, 3 लाख, 4 लाख, 5 लाख, कि इस सीमा से अगर अधिक सम्पत्ति छोड़कर कोई मरता है तो बाकी की उसकी सम्पत्ति राष्ट्र को जायेगी, किसी व्यक्ति विशेष की नहीं होगी। यह कौन सा तरीका है कि बाप के मरने के बाद उसकी श्रीलाद पुस्त-दर-पुस्त खायें? अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो अधिक विषमता की बजह से जो लूट मार चल रही है, लोग बेकार घूम रहे हैं, यह व्यवस्था चलनी ही रहेगी। पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य 7 लाख की आबादी पर चुनकर आते हैं उनकी स्थिति को देखिये। और एक छोटा सा उद्योग या दुकान कोई चलाता है उसकी आमदनी को देखिये। मुझ से एक पूँजीपति ने कहा कि हमारे सामने समस्या यह है कि रुपये का क्या करें। मैंने कहा यह कैसे। उमने कहा जितनी शराब पी सकते हैं पीते हैं, जितना लोगों को पिना सकते हैं पिनाते हैं, देश में सफर भी करते हैं, रुपया तिजोरी में रखते हैं तो 5 साल में उसका रंग बदल जाता है।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Digamber Singh, utilise Your capitalist funds at the time of elections !

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : मैं यही कह रहा था कि चुनाव आ रहे हैं तो जनता को दिखाने के लिये आपने किसानों को थोड़ी सी सुधिया दे दी। लेकिन साथ ही यह भी प्रतिबन्ध लगा दें कि एक सीमा के बाद,

जैसा मैं पहले जिक्र चुका हूँ, अगर कोई सम्पत्ति छोड़कर मरेगा तो वह राष्ट्र की होगी, व्यक्ति विशेष की नहीं होगी।

लोग कहते हैं कि भगवान की कृपा नहीं है। भगवान तो आदमी को माँ के पेट से पैदा करता है, सब की माँ का दूध एक सा होता है। लेकिन गरीब चिबड़ों में रहता है और धनवान का बच्चा मलमली गदों में रहता है। यह कैसी व्यवस्था है। अतः जैसा मैंने कहा वैसा आप प्रतिबन्ध लगा दीजिये। और अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो चोरी, चगरी लूट पाट चलती रहेगी, बन्द होने वाली नहीं है। अगर आप इस बिल में ऐसा संशोधन नहीं ला रहे हैं तो दूसरा बिल लाइये और क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाइये जैसा कि महात्मा गांधी पंडित जवाहरलाल चाहते थे, और सरकार की भी नीति रही है अधिक विषमता को मिटाया जाय। इतना ही मुझे कहना है।

15 hrs.

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :** (Ernakulam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the year 1982, an amending Bill was introduced and, in that Bill, quite a large number of members participated and demanded three basic things as far as the estate duty is concerned, firstly, simplification of the procedure; secondly, rationality, and, thirdly, a comprehensive Bill. The 1982 Bill aimed at raising the dutiable amount from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 and the rate of estate duty at 10 per cent.

I went through the original Bill of 1952 to see what was the object behind the Estate Duty Act in comparison to what is the object sought in by the Amendment Bill of 1984. It will be a real surprises if I refer to the original Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to it. In that Bill,

late Shri C.D. Deshmukh had very clearly stated two basic things, that is, (1) to prevent to some extent further concentration of wealth in the hands of those who are already wealthy and yet those who do not amount to positive steps in the direction of reducing the existing inequalities in the distribution of wealth and (2) to assist the States towards financing their developmental schemes. These were the two basic objectives of the Estate Duty Act.

Now, let us take the Bill which is being introduced here. I am sorry to say that I am very much disappointed. What does it aim at? It aims to exempt agricultural land. What is the reason for it? It says that the amount collected is small. Do the Central Government have to use the machinery to collect the small amount? But the basic question remains the same. Are we allowing concentration of wealth? Why should we have the discrimination by exempting agricultural land from the purview of equal distribution of wealth?

The objective sought in this Bill defeats the very aim of the original Act. The original Act aimed at removing the inequality in wealth, diluting the concentration of wealth and financing the State Governments.

Now, the reason given here is that under article 252(1), the State Governments have recommended through a resolution to abolish the estate duty on agricultural wealth. What will be the consequences? The rich industrialists will be investing money in agricultural land black money will be invested in agricultural land which is exempted from the estate duty) Do we have to permit this? Where do we stand on this issue? This is the basic issue. If the amount collected is small, does it mean that we have to sacrifice the principle? Does it mean that we have to throw away our fundamental concept of socialism, as my hon. friend just now mentioned about it? This is where I come to my submission that

(Shri Xavier Arakal)

this Bill is seeking something which was not contemplated in the original Act.

Under the State List, Entry 47 and Entry 48 refer to the estate duty on the agricultural land. That is now taken away. If the State Governments do not come forward for imposing higher estate duty, collecting higher rates of duty, from the agricultural estates, is it our fault? In the Union List, Entry 87 says that the duty can be imposed in respect of properties other than agricultural land. Of course, we have the right to do that. Article 269 also very clearly says that the estate duty is levied, collected and assigned to the States. What will be the remaining properties, if the wealthy, well-to-do, industrialists, people with black money invest it in the agricultural land which is exempted from the estate duty, from which the duty will be collected? This is the basic issue which has to be examined.

Sir, I had the occasion to go through the Eighth Finance Commission Report, Chapter VIII, pp. 60-61, and also the action taken by the Government in consonance with which this legislation is brought in. My submission is that we are creating a feudalistic society in rural areas, going back to the old days wherein agricultural land property worthiness is being allowed to grow and grow at faster and faster rate. At whose cost?

15.05 hours

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI  
*In the Chair*]

My friend was just now mentioning about the poor agriculturist, the suffering agriculturist. Now let me ask: Will this amending Bill help those people? Will it in any way help them? I fail to understand it.

Therefore, the basic issue is, as contemplated in the original Act which I read out just now, are we allowing the concentration of wealth in the agricultural sector? Will the States not lose their own resources from the agricultural sector by not allowing them to impose duties on agricultural properties, as I understand, wealth tax on agricultural land as well?

In the 8th Finance Commission report, it has been said that the West Bengal Government has not passed the resolution in this respect. I mentioned in 1982, when Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty was speaking, that West Bengal Government has not passed a resolution and that he has no right to speak about this Bill at all. The same thing is mentioned in this report also. I am surprised to see it.

Is it not the responsibility of the State Governments to tap resources from the agricultural sector?

On all these accounts, I submit that this amending Bill is ill-conceived and unwarranted and that we should have a comprehensive Bill wherein both urban as well as rural properties are taken into the estate duty jurisdiction and have uniform, simplified and rational rate of duty as well as procedure.

Therefore, my submission is that this Bill deserves reconsideration and the hon. Minister should say something about the basic issues involved in this Bill.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL  
(Jaipur): I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to participate in this discussion when the House is discussing the estate duty amending Bill, 1984.

The Estate Duty Act came into effect in 1953. When this particular Bill was introduced in this House by the then Finance Minister Shri C.D. Deshmukh.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it was mentioned :

“The object of the Bill is to impose an estate duty on property passing or deemed to pass on the death of a person. Though the levy and collection of income-tax at high rates since the War and the investigation undertaken by the Income-tax Investigation Commission in a number of important cases of tax evasion have, no doubt, prevented to some extent the further concentration of wealth in the hands of those who are already wealthy, yet these do not amount to positive steps in the direction of reducing the existing inequalities in the distribution of wealth. It is hoped that by the imposition of an estate duty such unequal distributions may be rectified to a large extent. Such a measure would also assist the States towards financing their development schemes...”

Two aspects have been emphasized in this Statement of Objects and Reasons. One is the concentration of wealth, and the other is availability of resources to the States. Now, after 31 years of this Act being in existence, what is the position today in this country? Has this particular measure been able to check concentration of wealth? I think, most of the Members will agree with me that it has not. Secondly, whether this has made available financial resources to the States to any extent. I think, there again the answer would be in the negative because the various direct tax laws that we have in our country are primarily based on the report of Prof. Kaldor who recommended an integrated tax structure in this country whereby he

pleaded that if somebody earns some money, he has to pay income-tax, if he spends something he must pay expenditure tax, if he gives to somebody he must pay gift tax, if he retains the wealth he must pay wealth tax, and if he dies without doing any of these four, then his children must pay estate duty. That integrated circuit was broken by this Government when they did away with the expenditure tax. That particular leg was done away with. Now expenditure tax is no more there. According to me, considering the conspicuous consumption that we have in this country, expenditure tax is a must and should have been considered by this Government. It is not the income that should be taxed; it is the expenditure that should be taxed. You are taxing incomes. You must tax expenditure. If I save more and deposit the money in a bank, Government should be grateful to me because the return that I get on my investment in the bank is much less in comparison to the value of the rupee that goes down year after year. Anyway, I do not want to go into those details now.

The primary objective, Mr. Arakal would agree with me, was the establishment of an egalitarian society, a society, based on social justice, a society where there is no exploitation, where concentration of economic power in a fewer hands is checked. This is what is written in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of every Bill, particularly those relating to Wealth Tax, Estate Duty, and all that.

This particular aspect of the matter was examined by the public Accounts Committee two years back: whether we in our country have been able to achieve this particular laudable objective of establishing an egalitarian society, a society based on social justice where there is no concentration of economic power. The answer is in the negative. If we look into the figure of the large industrial houses in this country over the years, then we will find that some

(Shri Satish Agarwal—cd)

of the big industrial houses in this country, whose total assets were Rs. 25 crores when the Britishers left this country, are now having assets touching Rs. 2,500 crores. That is the position. Is this socialism? Is this social justice? Are these laws in any way helping to check concentration of economic power in a few hands? The answer is in the negative.

My hon. and esteemed friend, Mr. Krishna, who is very dynamic and very upright in his approach, will please look into this. There is a study by the Special Cell of the Income-tax Department. That particular study was examined by the Public Accounts Committee, and its recommendations are incorporated in a report of the PAC which I presented last year. According to that survey, the individual wealth of persons belonging to large industrial houses has gone down over the years.....The individual wealth of persons belonging to large industrial houses has gone down over the years. Now, their individual wealth has gone down over the years. How can one believe it? There are certain other methods which they are adopting. Sir, I am an income-tax payer, I am wealth-tax payer—a very humble man, just an advocate and a Member of Parliament. All of you know how much savings can we have. And in spite of that I never claim that I come from a poor family. I am an income-tax payer, I am a wealth-tax payer and my children will have to pay Estate Duty according to the provisions of the Bill. I don't mind all that. But the question is: if the individual wealth of persons belonging to large industrial houses has gone down, how much estate duty you are going to charge from them? I do not want to name anybody. They are not paying any income tax—you will be surprised to know. I do not want to name the persons. They are not paying income tax. They are not paying wealth tax and their children will not be paying estate duty. Is it credible? Is it justice with growth

which you have passed in the Calcutta session?..

AN HON MEMBER: Why are you not naming them?

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Many people know about it. Normally it is not my habit and it is not my practice to name persons unnecessarily and create a controversy that way. But they are very well-known. Many of them are as such and they are not within the tax net.

Last year also, I drew the attention of the hon Finance Minister—and I thanked him for that—that there are companies whose profits are Rs. 60 crores a year but they are not paying a single paise by way of corporate tax. Not paying a single paise by way of corporate tax and these companies are known as zero tax liability companies. We took up the matter in the PAC. We submitted a report. We pursued the matter in the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Finance and then ultimately last year the hon Minister for Finance paid compliments to the PAC and imposed tax on a minimum of 30% profits. I raised this issue again because I read in the newspapers that all those zero tax liability companies are not going to pay any tax this year also. That is the position..

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: (Robertsganj): It is there in the budget.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Yes, it was last year. He said that the income tax exemptions and allowances will be limited only to 70%, that is, those companies will have to pay tax in any case on at least 30% of the profits. But this year—I read in the papers—these companies are not going to pay anything. There is no tax liability this year also. So I raised the question in the Consultative Committee also. This is the position. It is a question of

a better tax management by those who can afford it. I and you cannot afford it. So they have a better tax management because they can keep experts by paying Rs. 50,000 a month and I and you cannot afford. So we sincerely pay our taxes.

So the honest tax-payer is the most hard-hit in this country, Our whole tax policy is to help the rich and hit hard the middle class people and the wealth tax administration is very harsh to those who sincerely pay their taxes. If you look at the figures which have been quoted in the latest audit reports which have been laid on the Table of the House, you will come to the conclusion that those who manage matters well at the corridors of power, they are absolutely not taken to task. In this particular audit report figures have been given. Round about 400 searches and seizures have been conducted in India. The number of searches and seizures has gone up. But that is not so much material as the money you have added to the National Exchequer. How much more penalties you have realised, how much more taxes you have collected—that is the material thing. I would be thankful to the hon Minister of State for Finance, Mr. Krishna if he is able to tell this House how much addition has been made to the National Exchequer by way of penalties or be way of taxes which has been brought out after these searches and seizures. You give me figures for any particular year you like. You will not be able to give at all.

Then, what is the position of arrears ?...

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : If this is the position even though we have eminent lawyers like the hon Member in this House,.....

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : So far as I am concerned, I am not a tax lawyer. That is No. 1.

Secondly, Mr. Panika we are Members of Parliament representing the nation and if the government can be outwitted by such persons then we don't deserve to be here. We have to find ways and means to plug these loopholes.

Sir, we have to have a realistic policy about the tax system. The Estate Duty was levied in 1953. Now, it is 1984. Thirty-one years have passed. The total tax revenue collection of the Government of India is more than Rs. 23,000 crores. What is the tax collection under Estate Duty which was meant for checking the concentration of wealth and making financial resources available to the States. The actual collections under the Estate Duty were Rs. 13 crores in 1978-79 and Rs. 20 crores in 1980-81. In 1982-83 the total collection was Rs. 20 crores and this year it is going to be Rs. 21 crores. Now, how much share every State will get. Rajasthan will get hardly Rs. 1 crore.

SHRI VIRDI CHANDER JAIN :  
(Barmer) Only Rs. 50 lakhs.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : So, after 31 years this laudable objective set-out by Mr. Deshmukh in this Parliament with the twin objective of checking concentration of wealth and making resources available to the State only Rs. 50 lakhs are being made available to Rajasthan. So is the case with other States. What is this ! In a Central tax revenue of Rs. 23,000 crores what is this Rs. 21 crores. Much of the man-power of Income Tax Department gets diverted to these assessments.

Now, what is the amount of arrears under this ? It is much more than the tax. According to the audit report for 1982-83 the arrears under the Estate Duty come to Rs. 34 crores.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY :  
(Nizamabad) It is accumulated.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Naturally, Arrears means arrears. Now, under the Wealth Tax law our collection is going to be Rs. 90 crores what are the arrears. The arrears are around Rs. 180 crores. It is just double. Then what is the Gift Tax Yielding? It is giving us Rs. 8-9 crores. If you make a gift of more than Rs. 5,000/- than you have to pay gift tax. I say those who make a gift of Rs. 5,000/- they pay this tax whereas those who are making gifts of Rs. 5 lakhs are not paying any Gift Tax because they know the methods.

Now, the total collection under these three laws comes to Rs. 120 crores and they were brought about with the primary objective of establishing an egalitarian society, namely, checking of concentration of wealth and making resources available to States.

Now, this is the performance of our tax administration so far as these three laws are concerned.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV**  
(Silchar) : What were you doing ?

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Firstly, I was not the full-fledged Finance Minister. Secondly, I was not in-charge of direct taxes. Thirdly, the period was so short that nothing more could be done. What I have done on the customs side you can know from the people going to gulf or coming from gulf. You may go to Trivandrum. *(Interruptions)* But I tell you the period was so short. And supposing something has not been done by someone, a son cannot challenge the father what have you done. You have produced only me and I have produced two. After all the had this turn and you had your turn. You can ask me this question when I come over there and you are here. Then you can refer to my speeches that you made a strong plea for the abolition of Estate Duty and what have you done.

You have gone back on your words, Then you can challenge me and not now. If time comes I will show what I do.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Please conclude.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Now, Sir, a word about pendency of assessments under the Estate Duty law. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one aspect of the matter, namely, there are different standards for valuation of property under the Wealth Tax Act and different standards for the valuation of same property for Estate Duty and the consequence is that there is lot of litigation and also arrears. The pending assessments are round about 35,000. In 1982-83 the total number of assessments was 40,000.

So, please standardise the valuation norms. Same standard should be both for Wealth Tax and Estate Duty. I would also like to suggest that the Estate Duty Act should be completely abolished. You want Rs. 21 crores. You collection from Wealth Tax is about Rs. 100 crores. Supposing on the Wealth Tax you charge 5 per cent surcharge every year, That means Rs. 20 crores by way of surcharge. You have a surcharge of 5 per cent on the Wealth Tax and that will mean when I die my children will not have to bother and the Department will not have to bother regarding the shares as to how many coparcenaries are there. Cases have been cited in this Audit report where with regard to certain assessments of Estate Duty there are so many complications. There were insurance policies and it had to be determined whether it goes to the wife or the nominated person. So, a lot of litigation takes place.

Therefore, Sir, I say this law is a drain on the personnel of the Department. If you save 500 staff members from this you can divert them to bigger cases. Let them concentrate on bigger

cases. If you concentrate on bigger cases I can assure you just from ten cases you can make good the loss of Rs. 20 crores. As on date according to reliable information from responsible persons in the Ministry itself and from your predecessors the tax evasion in this country is not less than 100 per cent. If you are able to check tax evasion then we need not go to IMF. We need not have any additional taxation. This is a challenge to parliament, democratic institutions and all of us.

MR. CHAIRMAN :.Please conclude.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, in my humble opinion this particular amendment will not help the matter. I welcome the measure so far as exclusion of agriculture lands are concerned. But there also there are two opinions on this aspect of the matter because we have exempted agricultural land from the purview of Wealth Tax. The question naturally arises, according to Mr. Arakal, that agricultural sector is contributing 40% of the total G. D. R. and the total agricultural assets are beyond the purview of the tax net. They are beyond the purview of the tax net and there is no Wealth Tax, no Income-tax, no Estate Duty, nothing of that sort. Even in the case of plantations like Tea plantations, coffee plantations and others, whose wealth constitute lakhs and crores of rupees they are outside the purview of wealth tax, estate duty and the income-tax. Of course, agricultural income has been taken into account for tax purposes by some on the States. I am not pleading for that at the moment. That is a wider area and that needs a much more detailed discussion and deliberations about that particular measure. But this is a hard fact that 50% of the people in the rural area to whom 9% of the total land is available in the country-side and this is also borne out by the Agricultural Statistics that 4% of the people in this country own 30% of the land in this country. So, these are serious matters and they have to be looked into and considered by a fresh Committee of

Members of Parliament very seriously. So, I would suggest to you that you set up a fresh Committee of Members of Parliament to look into this aspect dispassionately and come to conclusions so that we completely overhaul our tax structure, our tax systems and there is a need for rationalisation for simplification to which every Government is making commitment on the floor of the House that we are bringing forward such and such Bill. But unfortunately that does not see the light of the day. So, I would earnestly urge upon you that you concentrate on this case, that is, on the big fish. Can any hon. Member in this House believe that in this country, in the 4 metropolitan cities only 17,000 people which who have got wealth worth more than 5 lakhs of rupees ? Here wealth means house, car, gold, jewellery, moveable and immoveable things, etc. Can you believe it that there are only 17,000 people in this country having wealth more than Rs. 5 lakhs ? Out of this figure of 17,000, you can find most of them in South Delhi. Our whole investigation machinery is rotten. That way it is not doing its job. There is no proper monitoring or supervision. I do not know what happened to our evaluation cell, special cell and survey teams. The whole department seems to be crippled. So, you have to do a lot of labour. You have to tighten the whole mechanism and see that tax evasion loopholes are plugged and realistic policies are pursued and in this particular connection, so far as this Bill is concerned, for exempting the agricultural lands unless we have a definite view—because my party also do not consider this in this particular aspect of the measure, my party seems to be in favour of exempting agricultural sector from all sorts of taxes—till then I welcome the move of the Government so far as the exemption of the agricultural lands from the Estate Duty purview is concerned. But I earnestly appeal to you that abolish this particular Act. You repeal it and replace it by some other suitable measure so that harassment is not caused, evasion does not take place, departmental machinery is diverted to other



(Shri Satish Agarwal)

useful and fruitful channels That will serve the purpose better. With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to place my views before this august House on this Bill.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY** (Nizamabad) : Sir, while he was speaking, he was saying that the large houses' assets have gone up from Rs. 25 crores to 500 crores. I want to know whether they are invested in factories and that way they are giving more employment opportunity to the people or not. If so, has he got any objection to this ?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL** : I did not say anything that way. They are providing employment, no doubt. But that was your objective. You say so. (Interruptions) I am not opposed to industrial expansion at all. I am only quoting your statement.

**SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI** (Pollachi) : Sir, Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy is pleading for private sector. But you compare the position between the private sector and the public sector, that is the amount invested by the private sector and the employment given to the public. You compare these things also with the public sector.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : Don't record anything.

(Interruptions)\*\*

**श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा (पाली)** : सभापति जी, अभी बकना महोदय कहां से बात शुरू कर रहे थे और कहां पर उन्होंने अपनी बात को समाप्त किया है। उन्होंने बड़े सुन्दर शब्दों में अपनी बात शुरू की कि हमें समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना की और बढ़ना चाहिए। यह बात बहुत अच्छी लगी।

(व्यवधान)

\*Not recorded.

वे भारत सरकार में मंत्री रह चुके हैं। उन्होंने बड़ी सुन्दर बात कही। देशमुख का हवाला दिया और बतलाया कि एस्टेट ड्यूटी लगाने का क्या परपज था। उद्देश्य ठीक था मगर प्राप्ति नहीं हुई। आपने आखिर में कह दिया कि एग्रीकल्चर लैण्ड को एग्जैक्ट कर देना चाहिए। यह भी आंकड़े बताए हैं हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ लोग हैं जिनके पास जमीन ज्यादा है। खासकर नागाजुन सागर के पास और राजस्थान कैनाल के पास लोगों के पास जमीनें ज्यादा हैं। जब आपने एक बार एक सिद्धांत बना लिया तो चाहे उससे दस करोड़ रुपया मिले चाहे एक रुपया मिले, उस पर कायम रहना चाहिए। दो चीजें एक साथ नहीं चल सकतीं। एक तरफ तो आप इस सिद्धांत की प्रशंसा करते हैं कि समाजवादी समाज आना चाहिए। दूसरी तरफ आप दूसरी बात करते हैं। आपने कहा कि उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति नहीं हुई इसलिए इसको समाप्त करना चाहिए। सिद्धांत एक रहेगा और सिद्धांत के साथ समझौता नहीं किया जा सकता। सिद्धांत और समझौते में फर्क है। या तो आप कहिए कि एस्टेट ड्यूटी नहीं होनी चाहिए। स्टेट ड्यूटी का आम्बेकट यह था कि जिनके पास धन जमा हो गया है, उसमें कमी आए। बड़े अच्छे शब्दों में आप इस आम्बेकट को बता रहे थे।

यह भी बताया गया कि दस साल से मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। कृष्णा साहव ने बताया—

"Normally, the time taken for the completion of Estate Duty assessments is much less than 10 years. However, there are some estate duty assessments which

are pending for over 10 years, for various reasons. The information is being collected."

यह आपका प्रश्न है। आप इसका उत्तर दीजिए। आपने कहा है कि अभी जानकारी प्राप्त करनी है।

एक बात मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे प्रशासन में अगर डीलापन और निकम्मा-पन आ जाए तो वो अलग बात है।

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अभी नहीं है ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : ठीक है, आप जो कहते हैं। लेकिन यहाँ पर जो विरोधी दल के लोग बैठ कर बड़ी बड़ी बातें करते हैं और बड़ी बड़ादूरी दिखाते हैं, क्या उन्होंने कभी एक भी केस ऐसा बनाया कि उस जगह पर कोई आदमी इनकम टैक्स बचा रहा है। शास्त्री जी मैदान में आ जाइए। सिर्फ़ आलोचना से काम नहीं होगा। ऐसी बातों को सरकार के सामने लाइए कि ये लोग धन इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं। प्रत्यक्ष फँकना आसान है। लेकिन यह नहीं बताते कि फँकने वाला कौन है ? ... (व्यवधान) मैं यह मानता हूँ कि प्रशासन डीला है। वित्त मंत्रालय की भी टिम्पेदारी है। एक तरफ़ तो आप समाजवादी समाज लाना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ आप चाहते हैं कि इसको समाप्त कर दिया जाए। अगर, हमारे न्यास जी बोलेंगे तो यही कहेंगे कि जो बड़े-बड़े मालदार या जमींदार लोग हैं, उनसे टैक्स न लिया जाए। अब चुनाव का मौका आने वाला है, इसलिए विरोधी दल के लोग बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करेंगे। हम तो यह कहना चाहते हैं कि बड़े-बड़े काश्तकारों को आप एक्जैम्प्ट मत कीजिए। .....

(व्यवधान) रंगा साहब तो यही कहेंगे कि

अरबन सीलिंग के बारे में क्या हुआ ? लैंड सीलिंग किस प्रकार इम्प्लीमेंट हो गया।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : जो समाजवाद का हुआ, वहीं अरबन सीलिंग का हुआ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : बीच में व्यवधान डालने से मुझे ज्यादा देर तक बोलना पड़ेगा। इसलिए बीच में मत बोलिए। अगर, ईमानदारी के साथ काम किया जाए तो इतना पैसा इकट्ठा हो सकता है कि हमें इन-डायरेक्ट टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। एक सिद्धांत पर आपको रहना पड़ेगा। ... (व्यवधान) रिपोर्ट को पढ़कर देखें तो पता चलेगा कि सरकारी मशीनरी किस प्रकार से काम करती है ? उस मशीनरी को ठीक करने का काम कोई नहीं चाहता। मेरे पास पी.ए.सी. की रिपोर्ट है। उसमें से मैं आपको पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

"In the estate duty assesment completed in Aught 1977, in respect of a deceased person (died in May 1968), the assessing officer while aggregating the values of the properties to determine the net principal value of the estate omitted to include a sum of Rs. 1,51,395 being the value of 5 moveable properties. This omission resulted in under-assessment of the estate by Rs. 1,51,395 with consequent under-charge of duty of Rs. 45,418."

यह एक एकजायबल है। हमारे आफिसर लोग यह मान बैठे हैं कि संविधान में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता नहीं ताकि

(श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा)

इन आफिसरों को फायर किया जा सके, उनको हटाया जा सके। इनके लिए तो प्रोटेक्शन है और किसी तरह से आप हटा नहीं सकते। इन आफिसरों के बारे में मैंने पहले भी कहा था -

There is an unholy alliance between the corrupt officers, businessmen and corrupt politicians.

देश के पतन की शोर जाने का कारण ही यह है यहां अनहोली एलाइंस बनी हुई है- बेईमान राजनीतिज्ञों में, बेईमान व्यापारियों में और बेईमान आफिसरों में। इन्होंने देश को कहीं का नहीं रखा है।

देश आगे बढ़ सकता है। उसके लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि हमें जो काम करना है, उसको हम ईमानदारी के साथ करते जाएं। लेकिन आज ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए आप ऐसा मत कहिए कि इस समय जो एक्सट्रज ड्यूटी या इन्कम टैक्स लगा हुआ है, उसको आप हटा दें मैं इसके पक्ष में नहीं हूँ और ऐसा करने के लिए मेरा मन नहीं कहता कि वह हटनी चाहिए। इसमें सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

दूसरे, जिस तरह से हम टुकड़ों-टुकड़ों के रूप में यहां लेजिस्लेशन ला रहे हैं, पीसमोल लेजिस्लेशन ला रहे हैं, यह अच्छा नहीं है। इसके बजाए कोई काम्प्रोहिबिस्व बिल आना चाहिए और आने के बाद हमें स्टडी करने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। वही मैं इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ।

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर):  
सभापति जी, अभी मैं माननीय सतीश

अग्रवाल जी और मूलचन्द्र डागा जी के भाषण सुन रहा था। कभी मुझे लगता है कि डागा जी उस पक्ष में क्यों बैठे हुए हैं। इन्होंने तो आज बड़ी अच्छी बात कही।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका ... (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not record what he is saying.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : डागा जी ने विचार किया व्यक्त किया है कि बड़े-बड़े भूमिपतियों को भी इस संशोधन की परिधि से बाहर रखा गया है, उनको एस्टेट ड्यूटी से मुक्त रखा गया है, मेरा अपना विचार भी यही है कि इस प्रकार के संशोधन लाने से हमारे कानून में जो लूपहोल विद्यमान है, कर चोरी को रोकने का उससे कोई निदान नहीं निकलता। हमारे यहां सुधार के लिए जितने नये कानून बनते चले जा रहे हैं, उतना ही हम वकीलों की जमानत के लिए आमदनी का नया रास्ता खोलते हैं। जो आफिसर अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति निष्ठावान नहीं है उसके लिए आय का अच्छा स्रोत विद्यमान रहता है। यह स्वीकार करने में किसी को आगति नहीं होनी चाहिए इसलिए इस तरह के संशोधन लाने से हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होता है।

माननीय सतीश अग्रवाल जी ने कहा कि इस कानून के द्वारा हमारे राष्ट्रीय रिर्वेन्यू में कोई उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि नहीं होती है। किसी जमाने से यह ठीक था, जब कि इस मद में 13 करोड़ से बढ़कर हमारी आय 19 या 20 करोड़ रुपये हुई है, उस जमाने में यह कुछ मानी रखता था, उस

समय यह कानून लाभप्रद सिद्ध हुआ, लेकिन आज के जमाने में इससे जटिलताएं ही उत्पन्न होंगी, समाज में कठिनाइयां और परेशानियां ही बढ़ेंगी। अपेक्षित लाभ नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि 20 करोड़ रुपये की राशि कोई इतनी बड़ी राशि नहीं है जिसके लिए इतनी जद्दोजहद की जाए। यदि इस कानून को पूरी तरह से समाप्त करके इसके स्थान पर एक नया कानून लाया जाए ताकि सभी लोग कर के घेरे में आ जाएं सभी ऐसे समृद्ध लोग कर के घेरे में आ जाएं और साथ ही साथ अनावश्यक परेशानियों से भी बचा जा सके तो वह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

इस विधेयक में आपने कृषि योग्य भूमि का नाम लिया है, संशोधन में बड़ा अच्छा लगता है, लोग समझते होंगे कि यह किसानों के हित की बात है, मगर वास्तविकता यह नहीं है। बहुत से राज्यों में भूमि सुधार के नाम पर कानून तो बने हैं लेकिन उनका अनुपालन ठीक ढंग से नहीं किया गया। हमारे विहार में अभी भी लोगों के पास हजारों एकड़ जमीनें हैं। आपने हाल में सुना होगा बौधायना के महन्त के पास 2,000 एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन है, वहां गोली भी चली, लोग मारे गये। लेकिन फिर भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। वह अभी भी जमाने के मालिक बने हुए हैं। भूमि सुधार ठीक ढंग से लागू न होने के कारण जमीन लोगों के पास मौजूद है। कम से कम उनके मरने के बाद जमीन तो ऐस्टेट ड्यूटी ऐक्टक अनुसार उनके पास से जाती, लेकिन इस कानून के मुताबिक छूट देने की वजह से उसकी भी सम्भावना खत्म हो गई है। आप अगर वेंच टैक्स पर ही सर-चार्ज बढ़ा

दें तो उससे अधिक आमदनी हो सकती है और जटिलता भी कम हो जायगी : परन्तु — इस बिल से आपका रेवेन्यू नहीं बढ़ाता है। देश के धन का लाभ राष्ट्र को मिलना चाहिये। केवल आठ चाटने से प्यास नहीं बुझती है, 20 करोड़ की आमदनी से कुछ नहीं होगा। इस प्रकार के कानून से लोग परेशान होते हैं और करप्शन बढ़ता है। इसका एक उदाहरण मैं देता हूँ। गुजरात के मंत्री श्री मोहन जादेजा की राजकांठ में 3 मंजिली इमारत को आयकर विभाग वाले 1 लाख रु. में नीलाम करना चाहते थे। परन्तु 40,000 रु. से ज्यादा कोई देने को तैयार नहीं था, इसलिये नीलामी रोक देनी पड़ी। इस तरह के गलत असंसमेंट से हमारी आमदनी नहीं बढ़ेगी, बल्कि असंसमेंट करने वाले अफसरों में करप्शन बढ़ेगा। इन सब चीजों से अच्छा है हम इस कानून को ही समाप्त कर दें और रेवेन्यू बढ़ाने का कोई कारगर तरीका खोजें।

आज चारों तरफ छापे पड़ते हैं, अखबारों में प्रचार होता है। लेकिन छापे से कितनी प्राप्ति है उसको अगर देखें तो मालूम होगा कि प्रचार के मुताबिले प्राप्ति नगण्य होती है। इसलिये छोट छोटे कानून ला कर केवल जटिलता बढ़ाने के बजाय कानून को ही समाप्त कर दें।

मैं यह आग्रह करूंगा,

प्रो. देव सिंह (छपरा) : सुगमता को ये जटिलता समझते हैं :

सभापति महोदय : He is speaking, when you speak you will get your chance. I find this habit with panika Ji and yourself both.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : वह शायद हिन्दी समझते हैं, अंग्रेजी नहीं समझते। वह ऐसी जगह से आते हैं जहां कौनसी भाषा वह समझते हैं, यह सब लोग जानते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप बिल पर बात करें।

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : इस प्रकार से जो आप टुकड़े-टुकड़े में बिल लाते हैं, उससे लूपहोल बन्द नहीं होता है, सुगमता नहीं होती है। खाकर इस संशोधन से मैं समझ रहा हूँ कि बहुत बड़ा घाटा होने वाला है। जहां भूमि के बंटवारे की थोड़ी बहुत गुंजाइश होती है, वह भी समाप्त होने जा रही है। इसलिये मैं इसका विरोध करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री राम प्यारे पन्ना (राबटगंज) : सभापति महोदय, वैसे तो यह छोटासा बिल है और जिस मंशा से माननीय मंत्री जी इस बिल को लाये हैं, हम तो क्या, उधर के कई माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इसका समर्थन किया है।

यह बात सही है कि कृषि क्षेत्र में एक बिडम्बना ही है कि हमने इतनी तरक्की की, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से इंडस्ट्री चलाने वालों को पिछले 35,37 साल में लाभ मिला है, जो वह उत्पादन करते हैं, उसकी कीमत उनको मिलती है, उस तरह से लाभ किसानों को नहीं मिला है। धनी किसान नहीं मानते कि सीलिंग ईमानदारी से करें, लेकिन जो होसफुल है वह कई प्रकार से बच जाते हैं। यह सही है कि कई राज्यों में बहुत से किसान ऐसे हैं

जो अपने नाम से 2 हजार एकड़ नहीं रख सकते, लेकिन वह तरीका जानते हैं। जिस तरह से अभी श्री सतीश अग्रवाल ने कहा कि अभी बैल्य टैक्स देने वालों की संख्या हिन्दुस्तान में 17 हजार है, उसी तरह से हमने सीलिंग भी किया और उससे काफी जमीन निकली। \* अलग-अलग राज्यों में कहा जाता है कि कहीं 72 बीघा और कहीं 27 एकड़ जमीन है। जो कानून में चोरी करते हैं वह अलग बात है लेकिन ग्रामतौर से जो मुभाव है, वह स्वीकारयोग्य है फिर संयुक्त समिति ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसकी संस्तुतियों को लागू करना चाहिये। यह सरकार ने प्रकटा किया है।

यह बात सही है कि जिन उद्देश्यों को लेकर 1953 में यह एक्ट बना कि धन का संग्रह न हो और डेबलमेंट के लिये स्टेट को रिसोर्सिज मिले उस पर विचार करना चाहिये। हम कतई इस पक्ष में नहीं हैं कि जो कानून बना है, उनको वापिस लिया जाये या टैक्सिज वसूल न किये जायें। हम चाहते हैं कि प्रावधान और कड़े बनाये जायें जिससे जो कानून की मंशा है, उसके अनुसार धनराशि उपलब्ध हो जाये और राज्यों डेबलमेंट के लिये धन मिल जाये।

यह सही है कि हम डेबलिंग कन्ट्री हैं। यदि ईमानदारी से 4,5 प्रकार के टैक्सों की वसूली हो जाये तो ठीक हो। अभी 4 बरस में जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सुधार हुआ है, हमें उधर के लोगों से जो जर्जरित अर्थ-व्यवस्था मिली थी, जो हम आई. एम. एफ. से लोन लेने वाले थे, वह छोड़ दिया है। अगर हम कायदे में देश में इनकम

टेक्स- वैल्थ टेक्स, स्टेट ड्यूटी ले लें तो इसकी जरूरत नहीं है।

इसलिए इस बिल का स्वागत करते हुए मैं मन्त्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाये और देखें कि किसी तरह से विकास के लिए धनराशि उपलब्ध हो जाये।

जब हमारे देश में प्लानिंग शुरू हुआ था, तो प्राइवेट सैक्टर के पास 2500 करोड़ रुपये थे। इस अवधि में हमने उसका सुविधाएं दी हैं और उसका धन बढ़ा है। लेकिन उन लोगों को देश के लिए जो त्याग करना चाहिए था, वह उन्होंने नहीं किया। हमने प्राइवेट सैक्टर में पच्चीस, तीस हजार करोड़ रुपये लगाये हैं, मगर उनका अच्छा रिटर्न नहीं मिल रहा है। स्ट्राइक्स, लाक आउट और ले आफ से बहुत मैन डेज लास्ट होते हैं, लेकिन ज्यादा तरनुकसान बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति मिसमैनेजमेंट के कारण कर रहे हैं। वे एक्सचेंजर से जिस काम के लिए पैसा लेते हैं, उसमें न लगाकर दूसरी तीसरी फंडरियां लगाने के चक्कर में रहते हैं।

16 hrs.

सरकार को इन मौलिक मुद्दों पर विचार करना चाहिए। यह सही है कि जब हस टैक्सेशन के बिल लाते हैं, तो शोर गुल होता है, क्योंकि भारत का जन-मानस इस बात को समझ नहीं पाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय ऐसा बिल लाएं जो देश के विकास के लिए साधन जुटाने की हमारी मंशा को पूरा करे। हमारी सातवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना बहुत महत्वाकांक्षी है। हम उसमें 118 लाख रुपये खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, जो पिछली सब

पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं की धनराशि के बराबर है। जब सरकार साधन खुराबे के लिए नये-नये स्रोतों को टैप करेगी, किसानों पर टैक्स लगायेगी, तो असंतोष होना स्वाभाविक है।

मैं भी डागा से सहमत हूँ कि हमारे देश का सामाजिक स्तर गिरा है, हमने नैतिकता को खोया है, हम राष्ट्र के प्रति अपने कर्तव्य का अनुभव नहीं करते, जितना कि करना चाहिए। ऐसी स्थिति में असामाजिक तत्वों के विरुद्ध कड़े कदम उठाना अनिवार्य हो जाता है। सरकार ने स्मगलर्स, हांडर्स, ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स और प्राफिटियर्स के खिलाफ कड़े कानून बनाए हैं। लेकिन हमारे देश के अच्छे अच्छे वकील उनको बचाने का काम करते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हम तो इन्टरप्रेशन आफ ला करते हैं। हमें इस बात पर भी विचार करना पड़ेगा कि स्मगलर्स आदि के पकड़ने के लिए जो अभियान चलाये जाते हैं, राष्ट्र को उनसे क्या लाभ हुआ। इर्मजैन्सी में 1500 करोड़ रुपये पकड़े गये थे, लेकिन इस समय उतनी धनराशि नहीं आ पा रही है।

मेरा सुझाव है कि हमारे कानून में जो गड़बड़ियां हैं, उनको दुरुस्त करने के लिए एक्सपर्ट लोगों की एक कमेटी बनाई जाए, जिसमें अधिकारी और एम. पी. हों। वह कमेटी यह सुझाव दे कि किस तरह से इन कदाचारों पर काबू पाया जा सकता है।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से एक आश्वासन चाहता हूँ। एस्टेट ड्यूटी को राज्यों पर छोड़ा जा रहा है। जब तक राज्य किसानों को उनकी उपज की उचित कीमत न

(श्री राम प्यारे पनिका)

दिलाएँ और इंडस्ट्री तथा एग्रीकल्चर की प्राइवेट्स की कीमतों में संतुलन कायम न कर दें, तब तक उन्हें एग्रीकल्चरल टैक्स बगैरह लगाने की छूट न दी जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का हादिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

\*DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, participating in the debate on the Estate Duty Amendment Bill, I would like to make a few suggestions on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to do so.

At the outset I would like to ask of the hon. Minister of State for Finance whether this amendment to the Estate Duty Act is justified and whether it is necessary. This amendment bill seeks to exempt agricultural land from estate duty. This legislation is proof positive for my charge that the ruling party at the Centre is hand-in-glove with rich and big landlords in the country and the Central Government has opened its bounty through this Bill to the millie-naire land-owners. Here, I am reminded of what the late-lamented sage-statesman Shri Rajaji used to humorously say—in India the Congressman's pocket is the biggest pocket in which are hiding affluent landlords and monopoly capitalists. This Bill brings home this prophetic remarks of Rajaji.

If the Government of India had been keen to bridge the gulf between profession and practice particularly in the matter of helping hapless small farmers, then it would have ensured instant assent of the President of India for the land ceiling laws of the State Governments. Even today the Tamil Nadu Government land ceiling law continues to be the victim of Central Government's procrastination. Does this not impede speedy land reforms in

\* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

the country? Unfortunately, the ruling party in Tamil Nadu is in alliance with the ruling party at the Centre. The State Government cannot demand early assent of President for its land ceiling law. The Central Government is faced with the predicament of not in agreement with some provisions of this law.

Prostitution has been abolished and yet the prostitutes are hovering all over. The Jagirdars and Zamindars have been done away with the enactment of Zamindari Abolition law, yet new landlords have sprung up everywhere. All of them have identified their interests with the ruling party at the Centre. The impending Elections compel the Government of India to protect the interests of these landlords. Because of this statutory concessions are being offered to them. My leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunaidhi has been time and again stressing in all public meetings that the survival instincts of the Government of India and the big landlords are the motivating force for such concessions through statutes. It is really unfortunate that the land ceiling laws are not being enforced with the same degree of verve and vigour at the command of Central Government.

I have to point out that the big landlords and monopoly capitalists are investing all their unearned income in big farms and estates. I want to know whether they will form part of the agricultural land which is being exempted from estate duty. If that is so, then it is a premium on the black money being invested by them in such farms and estates. But when the head of a joint family dies, then the joint family becomes pouper because all the immovable assets are to be sold to pay the duty dues of the Government. The Government should rescue joint families from the rigours of duty laws.

In his Budget speech during the last session, our former Home Minister, Shri Brahmananda Reddy demanded that incometax should be abolished

because he was convinced that the incometax yield does not justify such huge expenditure and the bloating collection machinery. I belong to the opposition and yet I do not demand the abolition of incometax. But I demand the abolition of Estate duty because during the past 37 years the revenue raised through this duty is too meagre for its continuance. This loss of revenue can be compensated in many ways. In the loan melas, public money to the tune of Rs. 1000 crores is being frittered away. It does not reach down-trodden people. It reaches the Congress Party workers all right. Instead of getting this Bill passed, I demand that the Minister should bring forward a Bill for the abolition of estate duty. As this amending bill is not going to benefit the small peasants and farmers, the Government can as well do away with the Estate Duty instead of being patently partisan by abolishing only agricultural land from estate duty. With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री गिरधारी लाल श्यास (भीलवाड़ा):  
माननीय सभापति जी, यहां पर प्रस्तुत एस्टेट ड्यूटी बिल, 1984 का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हूँ।

आपसे जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है, वह निश्चित तरीके से स्वागत योग्य है। आपको जो एस्टेट ड्यूटी मिलती है, वह करीब एक-डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये के आसपास है और इसके बलवशन पर भी काफी खर्चा होता है। इस हिसाब से आपने जो इसके एबोलिशन के संबंध में बात कही है, वह निश्चित तरीके से वाजिब है। एस्टेट ड्यूटी आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को सुपुर्द करने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में इस प्रकार के लोग हैं, चाहे विरोधी दल की सरकार हो या हमारी तरफ की सरकार हो, सत्तर-अस्सी परसेंट एग्रीकल्चरीस्ट्स हैं उनका प्रभाव निश्चित तरीके से गवर्नमेंट पर होता है। भारत सरकार का

डायरेक्टली तालुक बहुत कम पड़ता है, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का डायरेक्टली कन्सर्न पड़ता है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में भी एग्रीकल्चरीस्ट्स पर ज्यादा टैक्स तबव ही नहीं है। इस वजहसे मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप एक ऐमा बिल का नमूना स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास भेजें, जिससे तमाम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपनी आमदनी को बढ़ने में कारगर हो। जैसा कि अभी सतीश अग्रवाल जी और दूसरे साथियों ने भी कहा देश के अन्दर ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनके पास बहुत बड़ी तादाद में जमीनें हैं। बहुत से लोगों ने इसके संबंध में भी अग्रिमेंट दिया कि सीलिंग का कानून लागू होने के बाद भी बड़े-बड़े लोगों के पास जमीनें किस तरीके से ज्यादा हैं। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जो सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने सीलिंग का कानून लगाया है, आप कृपा करके स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को आदेश दीजिए कि उस सीलिंग के अन्दर जो लोग आए हैं, उनकी जमीनों के संबंध में या जो उन्होंने छोड़ी है, या उन्होंने जो ट्रांसफर को है, उन सब को काम्प्रिटेसिव जांच कराई जाए। जांच करने से आपको मालूम पड़ जाएगा सीलिंग के तहत जी जमीनें आई हैं, वह कितने आई हैं और प्राइविलेट एक्ट के जरिए जो उन्होंने जमीनें ट्रांसफर की हैं ऐसी कितनी जमीनें हैं। चार परसेंट देश के जो बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं, उनके पास 31 परसेंट जमीनें हैं, चाहे वे राजा हों या महाराजा, पंजी पति या बड़े-बड़े लैंड लोर्ड हों, यदि आप इसकी ठीक प्रकार से जांच करवा दें तो आपको पता चल जाएगा कि सीलिंग कानून ठीक प्रकार से लागू हुआ है या नहीं।

सारे देश में गरीबी दूर करने की जो आपकी नीति है, लॉडलेस लेबर है



(श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास)

अन्य प्रकार के लोग हैं जिनको जमीन देकर पांव पर खड़ा करने की कांग्रेस की नीति है, उससे भी इसका बड़ा सम्बन्ध है। जिन लोगों ने फाइनेट एक्ट किये हैं उनके बारे में सरकार को पूरी जानकारी हो जायगी, जो बेनामी ट्रांसफर हुए हैं उनके विरुद्ध सरकार कदम उठा सकेगी और जो ऐसी जमीन सरकार के पास आयेगी उनको गरीबों में बांटकर प्रायः हजारों-लाखों लोगों को अपने पांव पर खड़ा कर सकेंगे। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ - इस प्रकार के जो चार परसेंट लोग हैं उनके लिये प्रायः एक माडल बिल बनाये और उस बिल को प्रायः तमाम स्टेट्स को भेजिये ताकि वे इस कानून पर सही तरीके से प्रमल कर सकें। प्रायः इस बिल को स्टेट्स को ट्रांसफर कर रहे हैं क्योंकि इससे बहुत थोड़ा पैसा आता है, लेकिन अगर स्टेट्स सही तरीके से इस कानून को इम्प्लीमेंट करेगी तो इस से उनको बहुत ज्यादा लाभ हो सकता है।

मैंने पहले भी निवेदन किया था - इस तरह के जितने कानून हैं, जैसे एस्टेट ड्यूटी, प्रापर्टी टैक्स, वेल्थ टैक्स, गिफ्ट टैक्स आदि इन से सब मिलाकर 120 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी होती है और इसको भी लोग गलत तरीके से, फाइनेट एक्ट से बचाने की कोशिश करते हैं। मेरा यह कहना है - आज हर जगह कम्प्यूटराइजेशन की चर्चा है, प्रायः इस सम्बन्ध में भी कम्प्यूटराइजेशन के जरिये ऐसी व्यवस्था निकालिये, जिस से पता चल सके कि बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति किस तरीके से टैक्स को एवाइड करते हैं और उनके पास कितनी-कितनी सम्पत्ति है।

अगर इस प्रकार की जानकारी प्राप्त करने की प्रायः कोई व्यवस्था करे तो इससे भारत सरकार को बहुत लाभ होगा।

सभापति महोदय, जिस मकसद से इस कानून को लागू किया गया था उस के यह भावना थी भावना थी जिन लोगों पास पूंजी की शक्ति बढ़ रही है उस को रोकना जाय। इस को रोकने के लिये ही यह कानून बना और 'वेल्थ टैक्स, गिफ्ट टैक्स, एस्टेट ड्यूटी टैक्स तथा अन्य प्रकार के टैक्स लगाये गये। लेकिन इतने टैक्स लगने के बाद भी जो परिणाम सामने आना चाहिये था, वह नहीं आया। हर जगह कुछ न कुछ लूट हो रही रह गये। अभी पिछले दिनों में एस्टीमेट्स कमिटी के साथ बम्बई गया था, वहाँ हमने एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करने की चेष्टा की। हम ने यह जानकारी प्राप्त की कि ऐसे कितने कैसेज हैं जिनमें एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी कम लगी है, मालूम हुआ कि ऐसे हजारों कैसेज हैं जिनमें इस तरह से करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ है। हमने यह भी मालूम किया कि जिन्होंने कम ड्यूटी लगाई है, उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई। मालूम हुआ - किसी का इन्क्रीमेंट रोक दिया गया, किसी को शो-काज नोटिस दे दिया गया, किसी को रेप्रिमेण्ड कर दिया गया। सरकार का करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हो गया, लेकिन उनको जो सजा मिली वह आपके सामने है। इस तरह के मामलों में तो कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दी जानी चाहिये थी लेकिन कोई कड़ी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। एक तरह से ऐसे मामलों में लीपापोती कर दी गई। इस के सम्बन्ध में निश्चित तरीके से कोई न कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था

की जानी चाहिये जिम से कानून ठीक प्रकार से लागू किये जा सकें ।

भारत सरकार ने बहुत सारी कमेटियाँ नियुक्त की हैं, उन्हीं में एक राज कमेटी जिम्मेदारी धारण करती है। उस कमेटी ने सिफारिश की थी कि एग्जीक्यूटिव पर इन्कम-टैक्स लगाना चाहिये। ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं जिनको जमीनों से लाखों रुपयों की आमदनी है। दूसरी तरफ ऐसे भी लोग हैं जिनके पास 5-7 या 10 बीघे जमीन है और जमीन की आमदनी से उनकी पूर्ति नहीं होती है।

मगर ऐसे भी लोग भी हैं जिनको लाखों रुपयों की आमदनी जमीनों के जरिये न होती है। ऐसे लोगों से हम टैक्स लेने से बर्चित रह जाए और सारा लाभ उनको ही मिल जाए, यह ठीक नहीं है। न उनपर इन्कम टैक्स लगता है और एस्टेट ड्यूटी भी आपने बन्द कर दी अन्व प्रकार का कोई टैक्स वसूल नहीं होता है, तो ऐसे लोगों को छोड़ने का मकसद क्या; हमारा मकसद तो यही है कि गरीब लोगों को टैक्स से छोड़ा जाए और बड़े लोगों से टैक्स वसूल कर के डेवलपमेंट के काम में लगाया जाए। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि कावदे-कानून ऐसे बनने चाहिए जिन से बड़े लोग न छूट सकें। अभी जैसा कि सतीश अग्रवाल ने कहा था कि हमारे देश में बड़े पूंजीपतियों ने ट्रस्ट बना लिए हैं और इस तरह से वे करोड़ों रुपया टैक्स का बचा लेते हैं। पिछले साल हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक छोटा सा कदम उठाया था कि इनकी 30 परसेंट आमदनी पर टैक्स लगेगा मगर 70 परसेंट पर टैक्स लगाने की बात की

गई थी, उसमें कितना पैसा वसूल हुआ है, इस संबंध में तो फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ही बता सकते हैं। कानूनों में कमजोरी वजह से लूणहोल्स होने की वजह से सारा लाभ बड़े लोग उठा रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इसके लिए कोई माकूल व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिससे सारा काम ठीक से चल सके और ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा टैक्सों के रूप में वसूल हो सके। इस प्रकार के कानून बनाए जाएं, जिनसे पैसा ठीक प्रकार से वसूल हो सके और उनमें किसी प्रकार की कमी न रहे और जो हमारा मकसद था कि बड़े बड़े लोगों से जोकि ज्यादा आमदनी करते हैं, ज्यादा टैक्स लिया जाए वह पूरा हो। मगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ, तो कानून बताने से कोई फायदा नहीं है ऐसे कानून की आवश्यकता है, जिससे बड़े बड़े लोगों से ज्यादा पैसा टैक्स के रूप में वसूल किया जा सके और उस पैसे को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए और गरीब लोगों उत्पादन में लगाया जा सके और हम अपनी योजनाओं के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा वसूल कर सकें और जैसा कि अभी विरोधी दल के एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि बहुत से पूंजीपति ऐसे हैं, जिन के पास इतना पैसा है और जिनकी इतनी आमदनी है कि उन को यह मालूम नहीं कि इस पैसे को किस तरह खर्च करें और दूसरी तरफ ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन को दो वक्त भी भोजन नहीं मिलता। इसलिए हम को छोटे और बड़े लोगों की आमदनी में जो फर्क है, इसको कम करना पड़ेगा और इसके लिए सरकार उन पर ऐसे टैक्स लगाए उनसे ज्यादा पैसा वसूल हो सके। इस प्रकार की भावना से काम करने की

भावश्यकता है। हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो एस्टेट ड्यूटी छोड़ी है, उसका कोई विशेष लाभ भारत सरकार को नहीं था और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के लिए वह कोई ऐसा माडल घिस बनाकार दे, जिससे बड़े बड़े भू-पतियों और लैंडलॉर्ड्स से टैक्स बसूला जा सके। उस टैक्स से हम वंचित न रह सकें और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा मिल सके, जिसको वह गरीब लोगों के उपरान के लिए लगा सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) :**  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has brought forward the Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1984. In this Bill, the Minister has proposed to take "agricultural land" out of the purview of estate duty. Sir, when the Estate Duty Bill was passed, the then Finance Minister stated in the objects and reasons that in order to reduce the inequality of income and wealth, the estate duty should be imposed and afterwards, "agricultural land" was taken into the purview of the Estate Duty Act by suitable amendments. But now the Government has brought forward this Bill to take the "agricultural land" out of the purview of estate duty.

But further reasons have not been elaborated therein, I, therefore, ask the hon. Minister to furnish the reasons to the House which have inspired them to bring forward this Bill.

I ask this because the imposition of estate duty was based on some principle and the principle was to reduce progressively the inequality of income and wealth. Not only this. To mop up resources for the development of the Country, this was also necessary.

For the control of inflationary trend in the country, the estate duty was also considered necessary. So, I want to know what are the reasons or what factors have been created in the country which have prompted the hon. Minister to abolish the estate duty on agricultural land. I do not find any reasons for it either in the Bill or in the statement of Objects and Reasons, I, therefore, ask the hon. Minister to furnish to the House the reasons for it.

Whenever I get an opportunity, I remind the Government about the Directive Principles of State Policy enunciated in our Constitution. The founding fathers of the Constitution in those days did not think fit that the social conditions in the country would be in a position to bring about socialism. But in 1975, the Constitution was amended and the word "socialism" was included in the Preamble. It is the bounden duty of the Government to implement the Directive Principles enshrined in our Constitution. But from the time it began its rule, the Government has been conveniently forgetting these Directive Principles. I think, if socialism is to be brought about in the country, then the Directive Principles should at least be implemented to some extent. But I find that the Government is progressively going back on implementing the Directive Principles.

The hon. Member, Shri Daga, said that the country is going ahead with implementing the socialistic pattern of society. Most probably, this term was used by Nehru at the Avadh Congress session. But subsequently, the socialistic pattern of society complex has undergone some changes and the term "socialism" has been inducted in the Preamble of our Constitution.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government that it should not go back towards reviving feudalism. We should do away with feudalism, with the status of feudalism and with the station of

feudalism. This Bill, if passed and implemented, would go a long way to revive feudalism because the landlords would escape from the net of Estate duty.

I, therefore, submit to the Government through you that this Bill should not be passed as it will enhance the disparity of wealth and income in the rural areas.

I would like to make another point that those who are actually in a position to pay the estate duty have been evading payment and the machinery of the Government is there for salvation of the property but it is inefficient and corrupt. This machinery should be geared up. The malpractices indulged in to under-value the property to escape from the purview of the Estate duty should be checked.

In conclusion, I would again like to say that if estate duty is not imposed on the landlords, they will accumulate wealth and that would also create disparities in the countryside. That would not be conducive to the growth of socialistic trend in our country.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to desist from passing this Bill.

श्री बृद्धि चन्द जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं एस्टेट ड्यूटी अमेंडमेंट बिल पर अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। यह बिल 1953 में बना था। उस समय एक विज्ञान और महान उद्देश्य को लेकर इस बिल को बनाया गया था। समाजवाद के महान उद्देश्य को लेकर बनाया गया था। हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार की यह कोशिश रही है कि इस देश में जो असमानता है उसको हम अधिक से अधिक दूर करने का प्रयास करें। इसके लिए कई कदम उठाए गए और यह कानून भी इसी दिशा में एक कदम है। आधुनिक युग में

विश्व के सभी विकसित और विकासशील देशों में डायरेक्ट टैक्स को पसन्द किया जाता है। इन्डायरेक्ट टैक्स को पसन्द नहीं किया जाता क्योंकि यह कंज्यूमर्स पर लगता है और खासकर गरीब भ्रादमी पर लगता है। इसलिए इस सिद्धांत पर ही इनकम टैक्स, वॉल्यूम टैक्स और इसी सिद्धांत पर एस्टेट ड्यूटी लगाई गई है। परन्तु अभी जो विधेयक लाया गया है और विशेष तौर पर केन्द्र सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि कृषि क्षेत्र का अधिकार हम राज्य सरकारों को देते हैं। राज्य सरकारें कृषि क्षेत्र में एस्टेट ड्यूटी लगाएँ। मेरे ख्याल से यही आपका लक्ष्य है। परन्तु राज्य सरकारें एस्टेट ड्यूटी लगायें या नहीं? अभी राजस्थान में 50 लाख या 70 लाख रुपये मिल रहा है और गन्नी-कल्चर सेक्टर के अर्न्तगत कम राशि होगी पूरी राशि जो इसके अर्न्तगत आती है। वह 21 करोड़ है और 93 लाख एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर से आती है। इसको देखते हुए यह बहुत ही कम राशि है। राजस्थान प्रांत में इस हितान्न से बहुत ही कम राशि होगी। मैं यह नहीं समझ पाया कि इतना बड़ा मुल्क है और उसके अन्दर एस्टेट ड्यूटी सिर्फ 21 करोड़ लगे और इतने कम एसेसिज हों। यह जांच करने का विषय है। सरकार को इसकी जांच करनी चाहिए। यह देखना पड़ेगा कि जो असेस किया है, वह सही किया है या नहीं? जो हमें 21 करोड़ रुपये की आय प्राप्त होगी, उससे यह देखना पड़ेगा कि कितने एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्सपेन्सीज होते हैं। मेरे ख्याल से यह आय ग्रांसेड कम न होकर नेट इनकम ही होगी। ऐसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिए कि केन्द्र सरकार तो कृषि के बारे में एक्जैम्प्ट कर दे और राज्य सरकार लगाए नहीं, इससे उन लोगों को बाध में

(श्री बृद्धिचन्द जैन)

फायदा हो जाएगा जिससे वे अनुचित लाभ उठा लेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से इस प्रकार के प्रान्त हैं, जिन्होंने यह इच्छा जाहिर की है कि वे भ्रम से इस तरह का टैक्स लगाना चाहते हैं। जिस प्रकार इलैक्ट्रीसिटी के बारे में तय कर दिया है कि यह राज्य सरकारों का विषय है उसी प्रकार इस मामले में भी यह कहा जा सकता है कि राज्य सरकार तब करेगी। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हम बहा के विकास से वंचित रह जाए। जब लोक सभा ने एक बात को मंजूर कर दिया है तो ऐसे कौन से प्रान्त हैं, जिन्होंने इस प्रकार की इच्छा जाहिर की है। इस देश के अन्दर हमें, समाजवाद लाने के लिए पूरी कोशिश करनी है। इस सम्बन्ध में हम अभी तक भी सफल नहीं हुए हैं। हमने राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य भी रखा है। लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि मरीब आय की फाइने-शियल पोजीशन ठीक होनी चाहिए। ऐसा स हो कि सिर्फ पूँजीपतियों को फायदा हो हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री का जो बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम है, उस उद्देश्य की भी पूर्ति नहीं हो पा रही है। माडल कानून बनाकर स्टेट के सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए। ऐसे कानून होने चाहिए जिससे वास्तव में समाजवाद के लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति हो। भूमि सुधार के बारे में बहुत से राज्यों ने कदम नहीं उठाये हैं। जिन्होंने उठाये भी हैं तो अर्धव्यती तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हुए हैं। व्यास जी की इस बात का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ कि बहुत से लोग बेनामी ट्रांजैक्शन करके अभी तक उस भूमि का उपयोग कर रहे हैं। पंजाब में इस प्रकार के बहुत से बड़े-बड़े लैण्ड-लाइस हैं जो इस तरह से भूमि का उपयोग कर रहे हैं। आजकल के जमाने में जबकि हम समाजवाद की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं तो कुछ आदिमियों के हाथ में जमीन हो,

यह भी उचित नहीं है। इसलिए इस बारे में उचित निर्णय लेना चाहिए कि जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है, उन्हें जमीन दे इसलिए हमें इस प्रकार के क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाने होंगे, प्रगतिशील कदम उठाने होंगे, समाजवाद की ओर बढ़ना पड़ेगा और इस दिशा में वास्तविक कदम उठाने होंगे, तब जाकर हम समाजवाद की प्राप्ति सच्चे मानों में कर सकेंगे।

इस सम्बन्ध में आपने जो कदम उठाया है, मैं समझता हूँ जिन लोगों को इस प्रकार की एस्टेट ड्यूटी देनी पड़ रही थी, वे अभी भी इसका लाभ उठा लेंगे और उनको किसी भी प्रकार की एस्टेट ड्यूटी नहीं देनी पड़ेगी। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कब कदम उठायेगी, वह भ्रम लग सवाल है। क्यों कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के सामने भी कई बड़ी समस्याएं आयेंगी। खुद हमारी पार्टी में भी कुछ इसका विरोध करेंगे कि इस प्रकार के कदम नहीं उठाने चाहिए क्योंकि वह हमारे हित में नहीं हैं। ऐसी पोजीशन पैदा हुई है और मैंने देखा है। इस प्रकार के प्रगतिशील कदम जब भी उठाये गए हैं, यदि उनसे कोई वर्ग विशेष प्रभावित होता है, कोई पूँजीपति प्रभावित होता है कोई पूँजीपति किसान प्रभावित होता है तो उनका संगठन इतना प्रभावी और मजबूत होता है कि वह सरकार को कानून पास करने नहीं देता।

जिस तरह का कानून आज आप पास करवाने के लिए इस सदन के सामने लाये हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आप क्यों ऐसा परिवर्तन चाहते हैं और उसकी क्या आवश्यकता है। इस परिवर्तन के लिए आप के पास किस राज्य की ओर से मांग आई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस सम्बन्ध में तमाम जानकारी दें।

इस देश में जिस तरह की स्थिति विद्यमान है, उसमें ब्लैकमनी बहुत बढ़ रही है और मारी यात्रा में टैक्स का इवेजन हो रहा है। मेरे कुछ मित्रों ने इस बात को यहां पहले ही कहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि टैक्स इवेजन के सम्बन्ध में भी हमें कड़े और सख्त कदम उठाने चाहिए। आज तक हम बैसा नहीं कर पाये हैं। यदि हमने कहीं पर छापे भी मारे हैं तो हमें लगभग 10 प्रतिशत ही सफलता हाथ लगी और 90 प्रतिशत मामलों में हम सफल नहीं हुए हैं और उन मामलों में हमें उन की प्रॉपर्टी को वापस करना पड़ा है। इसका कारण यही है कि हमने समय पर सख्त कदम नहीं उठाये और इस कारण उनकी सम्पत्ति जन्त नहीं की जा सकी, उतकी कन्विकशन नहीं हुई। इस सम्बन्ध में भी ठोस कदम उठाये जाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि उनकी सम्पत्ति जन्त की जा सके, उनको सबक मिले, उनको पता चल सके कि टैक्स इवेजन या कर चोरी राष्ट्र के प्रति द्रोह है। सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में सख्ती के साथ पेश आना चाहिए। तभी हम समाजवाद की दिशा में सच्चे मानों में आगे बढ़ेंगे।

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA**  
(Madhubani): The present Bill, The Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1984, is another proof of the reversal of the policies of the Government in favour of rural exploiters. If it is adopted, it will totally exempt the rural exploiters who own land—on the basis of ownership of land but not on the basis of production. Many of them are absentee landlords, They resort to

ation in the rural Sector exploiting the rural poor and perpetrating social atrocities on them. Many times this House discussed about it the atrocities against Harijans and other landless people. It is this class which is going to be exempted through this Bill.

This is not a Bill about any duty on agricultural income but on the ownership of land. So when some friends argue about the agricultural sector, it is not any incentive to agricultural production, but to ownership which may be without production and who invest money in land, black money in land not for the sake of production because land is a means or production but because of the form of security for the future but producing nothing. So it is a retrograde thing.

In the States excepting Kerala, all other States named here in this Bill land ceilings measures have not been implemented.

They are not implemented fully. This is what I want to say. West Bengal and Tripura have not yet proposed. That is why they are exempted. In Bihar, in 1982, Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill 1982 which sought to exempt the Tatas from the operation of the Zamindari Abolition Act restored the intermediate rights of the Tatas in and around Jamshedpur with retrogressive effect since 1950. That retrograde Bill has been assented to by the President and it has been implemented. It is a shame. So, Sir, the wheel of the history has been turned back. The Landreforms Bill of West Bengal which

(Shri Bhogendra Jha)

seems to plug some of the loopholes in the existing Land Ceilings Act in a progressive direction has been sent to the President for the assent. His assent was not given to it. Same is the case with regard to the Tamilnadu Land Ceilings Amendment Bill. I can simply give you examples as to how the Government's policies are directed towards helping the exploiters to the detriment of the interest of the country and the common people.

With regard to duties and taxes, the main emphasis is on getting the revenue through the indirect taxes. Because it is coming from the common people, a part of that money is given to the welfare of the industrial sector as also the rural rich. The policy here is like this. Take the money from the common man through indirect taxes and give a part of it to the exploiters. They may be the industrialists, the monopolists as also the rich peasants, the rural rich. There is no sense in talking about socialism. Of course, our Constitutional goal is this That is our aim. I have no grouse with this Government's following the capitalist policy. This is a capitalist Government and this is the Government of that class. But, here, this Bill is not touching that class. By this bill, the land of the absentee class, even if it is owned by the rich peasants is being helped. This Bill goes against our accepted national policy ; it goes against our constitutional goal. Four per cent of the rural rich who own more than thirty per cent of the land are going to to gain at the cost of the society and the country.

Arguments have been advanced that collection is needed to the extent of Rs. 21 crores. The argument is made that since the wealth tax collection is meagre, that Act should also be abolished. There may be arguments that since the Anti-Corruption Act is not being implemented fully, that should also go.

In regard to Anti-Usury Act, there is not a single village or town where

this Act has not been violated. Some-one may say that this act should also go. Crimes take place. If you take those people in our society you may argue that should also be legalised. I pinpoint that not only in Parliament but in the country as a whole then the exploiting policy of the Government is only helping the exploiters, that is being supported wholesale. The Opposition represents the exploited class. We are in the Opposition. We want to overthrow the Government. But, the ruling party people want to retain the power.

When the issue comes to the exploiting class, they do combine.

And that way a very interesting speech was made by my friend, Shri Satish Agarwal when he naturally remembered the upper class forgetting the role of the Opposition. So, the exploiters are combined whether they belong to the ruling party or the Opposition and that is an eye-opener for the country as well.

In the same sense I do say that the Bill provides :

“Notwithstanding anything contained in Section V, this Act shall seek to apply to the levy of Estate Duty in respect of agricultural land.”

If there are loopholes they need to be plugged. If there is partial implementation there should be full implementation. If there is looseness there should be strictness. That should be the demand of the House and not that the Act itself should be abolished.

That is why I say this Bill is retrograde. This must be opposed in the interest of the country and without taking much of your time I do oppose this Bill and seek support of my friends here in this House that in the name of our national policy and Constitutional goal and in the interest of the people

of the country this Bill should be opposed tooth and nail.

प्रो. सत्य देव सिंह (छपरा) : माननीय सभापति जी, सम्पदा शुल्क अधिनियम 1953 में संशोधन के लिए सम्पदा शुल्क (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1984 का मैं हार्दिक स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूँ।

सन् 1953 से आज स्थिति बिल्कुल भिन्न है। जमींदारी उन्मूलन, हृदबन्दी कानून, भूमि-सुधार जैसी प्रगतिशील नियमावली के चलते भूमि की सीमा में आज बहुत कमी हुई है और भूमिपति भी कम हुए हैं। उत्पादन व्यय आज बहुत अधिक है और लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता है। बाढ़, सूखा के साथ ही खाद, बीज और सिंचाई मंहगी होने के कारण खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में भारी कठिनाई होती है और उत्पादन बहुत मंहगा पड़ता है। इसलिये भारत को खाद्यान्न के मामले में हरित क्रांति के बाद स्वावलम्बी बनने का सीमाग्य मिला है। इससे हम अपने राष्ट्र को स्वतंत्रता को अक्षुण्ण रख सके हैं।

छोटे-छोटे किसान को परिवार के भरण-पोषण के लिए ही खाद्यान्न पर्याप्त न हो, फिर जब तक अपने उपयोग से अधिक खाद्यान्न उत्पादन वालों को इस अलाभकारी कृषि कार्य से सरकार प्रोत्साहन नहीं देगी तो खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन गिरेगा और ऐसी दशा में भबंकर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जायेगी। कृषि उत्पादन अलाभकारी होने के कारण किसान कृषि कार्य छोड़कर अन्य कामों की ओर चले जायेंगे जिससे खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में ह्रास होगा और तब हमें खाद्यान्न विदेशों से मंगाता पड़ेगा। इससे हमारे पैसे बाहर जायेंगे और इसका हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति पर बुरा असर

पड़ेगा। खाद्यान्न पर खर्च के लिये पैसा बाहर जाने से राष्ट्र के विकास पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इसलिये सरकार को इसे प्रोत्साहन देना आवश्यक है।

हमारे मित्र प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता ने कहा कि गया में गोली चली और अभी महन्त के पास जमीन है। मैं मानता हूँ कि अधिक जमीन महन्त के पास नहीं रहनी चाहिए लेकिन उसके लिये हिंसा की नीति पर उतारू होने का मैं विरोध करता हूँ। इस काम के लिये सरकार है, जो शान्ति-पूर्ण ढंग से उचित कार्यवाही कर के मामले को निपटा सकती है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जिन पूंजीपतियों के पास काफी पैसा है, जो आयकर और वाणिज्यकर की चोरी करते हैं, उनका पैसा लिया जाए। भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों में बहुत से अधिकारी भ्रष्ट हैं, जो पूंजीपतियों से मिलकर सही मानों में आयकर और दूसरे कर नहीं वसूलते। राज्य सरकारों के वाणिज्यकर या बिक्री-कर अधिकारी भी करवंचना या करों की चोरी में हिस्सा लेते हैं। अगर सरकार और सरकारी अधिकारी निष्ठावान हो जाएं और ईमानदारी से काम करें, तो पूंजीपतियों से काफी पैसा लिया जा सकता है। आज किसानों की हालत बदतर है, इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का हार्दिक समर्थन और स्वागत करता हूँ।

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT (Ahmedabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on this Bill though it is simply an amendment, we have to look at the law, its functioning, its working from 1953 till today. If I may point out, with all its efforts to collect revenue under this law and to pass on the same to the States, as my friend Mr. Satish Agarwal



(Shri Maganbhat Barot)

gave the figures, it is hardly a few crores of rupees coming to the Centre and a few lakhs of rupees going to the States. But who pays for it? How is it collected? What are we giving in the name of exemptions to the people? I would like that part of the story to be more understood by the hon. Members and the authorities concerned. Those who suffer the maximum under the law are the middle class poor. It is rightly said by someone in this connection about this Act that blessed are the poor, blessed are the rich, but cursed are these who are not so poor and not so rich. To say the least, it is a death penalty.

Some of the hon. members in the Treasury Benches referred to them as assessee. They are not assessee under the Estate Duty because man dies only once. But on this day his family members require to pay this duty. Now, what happens to the people belonging to middle class? Take the example of the provident fund, take the example of gratuity, even that is not allowed to be recovered by the members of the family till he or she obtains a certificate of having paid the estate duty.

16.57 hours

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There are instances and in fact, in the law it provides that for the purpose of paying certain taxes, you can sell your property. This has resulted into a widow succeeding her husband's property required to sell the house in which she was supposed to live during her life-time. It is a great hardship even in the case of other things such as jewellery etc. This Act so harshly acts that all the moveables are to be calculated for the purposes of Estate Duty. The jewellery in a locker is not allowed to be opened unless there is a permission either from the parties or from the court. Obtaining a succession certificate is a most arduous task.

Everyone here understands how a succession certificate is obtained, at what costs, what are the harassments, what torture one has to undergo, especially by a woman of our country. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to look at the Section 33(i) (6) which gives the exemption. I will quote here one of the items from this Section.

I quote Section 33(1) (c). It says :

“Household goods, including tools of artisans, agricultural implements or any other tools as were necessary to the deceased to enable him to earn his livelihood, to the extent of rupees two thousands and five hundred in value.”

Is it our concept of a socialist society, that a man will not have more than Rs. 2500 worth of things in his house, i.e. as the total value of his belongings; and that if he does, those things should be taxed? And it is the middle class which has to pay the maximum. The rich do not pay. Fortunately, this is a law where the poor need not pay; but this is a law where the rich evade paying.

17 hrs.

Let the hon. Minister say this; during the last 30 years since when it is in existence, out of the big houses, out of the so many big industrialists, big names, big income-tax payers and big wealth tax payers, how many have paid it, and paid it accurately and properly according to their wealth? They have not. These amounts are all being collected from widows, middle class people and pensioners, though pension itself is exempted.

This very section 33 (1) (c) says that our definitions about these things are out-dated. Are we not, on the one hand, encouraging people to go in for TV, and on the other say that a man having a TV should pay estate duty? What is our concept of distribution of

wealth? What is our idea behind not permitting concentration of wealth? Why should you generalize land, and exempt it irrespective of its size?

I would request the Minister to look at the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I have never come across so vague a Statement. It opens thus:

"This Bill seeks to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953 mainly with a view to excluding agricultural lands, from the levy of estate duty."

"With a view to excluding agricultural lands" means what? How many acres of land? Whether it is one acre, two acres or 200 acres of land, it is a possession. Are we deciding everything with the same yardstick, and saying that we are doing something good for the society?

Mr. Daga, like a school master, asked us to reply whether we were for socialism or not for it; and he equated this to asking whether we were for, or against estate duty.

If it leads to an egalitarian society, if it really results in equal distribution of wealth, this measure is welcome; but if it does not, it is certainly time to reconsider the entire law. To say so does not mean that anyone who opposes the present law or its working to-day, is necessarily opposed to the idea of concentration of wealth being taxed.

The question is whether you have reached the goal or succeeded in implementing the law. It is very strange that under this law, you permit it if a man holds an insurance policy with a view to pay his estate duty as and when he dies, i.e. any amount is permissible. But if the same man, for his own safety or for his protection for the rest of his life puts his money in policies, there is a limit of Rs. 5,000. How do you draw a comparison between

the two? You are only protecting your right to recover the revenues. But you are not protecting the citizens from harassment.

As a person having some experience of how this law is being implemented, I would say that most of the people who suffer are middle class people; and those who have largely and successfully escaped it are the rich people. Should we not consider this aspect? Should we exempt thousand of acres of land—tea gardens and coffee estates—simply by providing that agricultural land is exempted and then saying that well this a policy where agriculturists are encouraged. Which agriculturists? Therefore, I submit that this particular amendment is an opportunity to look at the law. It is difficult to oppose this as a law because the noble and laudable cause that is assigned to it that we are distributing this money to the States. Which States? How much? Here again there is a discrimination. It is only those States where big cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are situated. Well, something might be coming. But think of the smaller States, think of the hill States, think of the States where there are not such big property cities; there are not people who are likely to be or notionally to be taxed under this law. What do they get out of it? If Rs. 11 crores is to be distributed among 20 States of India and the ratio being what you collect you reserve for you, I am sure, it does not give much to the States. So, it is not simply because the States get from it, it does not justify its existence.

What is required is a thorough re-examination of this subject as a whole. On the one hand, they are asking the people to own houses, go to cooperative societies, but, at the same time, they make a provision that one's building or a house in a cooperative society again falls into the category of owing an estate which is again taxable under the estate duty. What are you aiming at? Is it the definition of

socialism that everyone should remain throughout his life in the slum or you want to improve his lot? If you want to improve his lot, you have to be practical. We have to consider it and we have to see that every time it should not frighten us to say that a bad law should be dealt with.

The hon. member, Shri Daga has put us a challenge saying that don't say anything against this law, unless you have raised sometimes an issue that somebody evaded the revenue payment, etc. For that, I am answering. It has come from a very responsible member of a ruling party. I, for one, wrote to this government, as a member of this House, two years before that in my city in income tax raid Rs. 80 lakhs were found in a raid under *benami* name. Ordinary courtesy of replying to a member of the House was not shown because I named the person. Rs. 50 lakhs are of a member of their party who is a minister in my State. Let them say that they are not raising the issue. Are they not supposed to encourage us? Are they not supposed to answer us? Are they supposed to give us curt reply to that? Say that it is not so. So, it is better that the hon. members on that side, before they throw mud against us, know from us that when we raise questions, they are not answered; and that is why we have been made to say it in this House today.

श्री पी. नामाग्याल (लद्दाख) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन में एस्टेट ड्यूटी बिल पर बहस चल रही है, इस पर मैं कुछ अपने ख्यालात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इस सिलसिले में मेरी कुछ अपनी Reservations हैं। वे यूँ है देश में एग्रोकल्चरल लैंड की होल्डिंग्स वाले बहुत हैं। अगर सारे देश में एग्रोरियन रिफार्म एक्ट को सक्ती से लागू किया जाए, सीलिंग मुकर्रर की जाए, तो अच्छी बात है। देश में बहुत सारे जमींदार ऐसे

हैं, जिनके पास काफी होल्डिंग्स हैं। अगर यह Agrarian Act सक्ती से लागू हो जाय, तब तो एस्टेट ड्यूटी हटाई जाय और यह ठीक भी होना, वरना बहुत सारे ऐसे जमींदार हैं जिन के पास हजारों एकड़ जमीन है और वे लाखों रुपया कमा रहे हैं। अभी भी कुछ लीगल लैंक्यूना की बिना पर हमारे जो एग्रोरियन एक्ट्स हैं उनको लागू नहीं होने दिया जा रहा है, ऐसे लोगों के ऊपर एस्टेट ड्यूटी माफ करना मैं जायज नहीं समझता हूँ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह अजं करना चाहता हूँ-हमारी जो 20 नुकशती प्रोग्राम है या गवर्नमेंट ग्रॉफ इण्डिया की बहुत सी ऐसी स्कीमें हैं जिन में इन्सेन्टिव दिया जाता है, जैसे फर्टिलाइजर है जो सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट पर दिया जाता है-इन सब चीजों का फायदा बड़े-बड़े जमींदार उठाते हैं। जिन के लिये इन स्कीमों को जारी किया है, जो छोटी होल्डिंग्स वाले हैं उन को इस का बनिफिट नहीं मिलता है इस लिये अगर फिलहाल किसी वजह से एग्रोरियन एक्ट्स को या कोर्ट के डायरेक्टिव के तहत वक्ती तौर पर लागू नहीं कर सकते हैं तो मेरा सुझाव है कि आप कोई लिमिट मुकर्रर कर दें कि 20-25 या 30 एकड़ वाले जो लोग हैं उन पर एस्टेट ड्यूटी नहीं लगे, लेकिन बड़ी होल्डिंग्स वाले लोग है उन पर लगे।

मेरे ख्याल में मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बिल के बारे में फिर से री-थिंकिंग करनी चाहिए, एक काम्प्रोहेन्सिव बिल यहाँ पर लाने की जरूरत है। अब जहाँ तक टेक्स कलेक्शन का सवाल है-आप जानते हैं, रोज आप के रेड्स होते हैं और खबर घाती है कि इतनी ब्लैक-मनी ग्रन-ग्रद हुई, लेकिन

बाद में उन कॅसेज का क्या होता है कुछ पता नहीं चलता। पिछले दिनों जम्मू-काश्मीर में प्राप ने रेड्स करवाये थे और कहा गया कि कम से कम 5 करोड़ का ब्लैक मनी पकड़ा गया, लेकिन बाद में उस केस का क्या हुआ, कुछ पता नहीं चला। जहां तक रेड करवाने की ज़रूरत का सवाल है, प्राप जम्मू-काश्मीर में रेड्स करवाइये, वही मैक्सिमम ब्लैक-मनी है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Maximum black money is there with your knowledge ?

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : That I been brought to the notice of Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give the names to the Ministers.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : This is your responsibility now.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : It is their responsibility.

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि प्राप के जो अहलकार हैं उनका ज्यादा इख्तियारत दे कर ज्यादा रेड्स करवाकर ब्लैक-मनी को अन्-अर्द करवायें। लेकिन साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जम्मू-काश्मीर में जो पहले रेड्स हुए उन का क्या हथ हुआ।

इन अर्द अलफाज के साथ मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि इस बिल के बारे में थोड़ी सी री-थिंकिंग की ज़रूरत है। यह बिल तो हमें पास करना ही है, लेकिन अगर कोई और प्रमेण्डमेन्ट लाने की ज़रूरत है, तो उसे जल्दी लाना चाहिये।

مشری بی، نام گیل (الداخ) :

پادھیکش ہووے آج سدن میں ایسٹ ڈیوٹی بل پر بحث چل رہی ہے اس پر میں کچھ اپنے خیالات آپ کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں، اس سلسلہ میں میری بچہ Reservations ہیں، وہ یوں ہیں دیش میں ایگری کلچرل لینڈ کی ہولڈنگ دالے بہت ہیں۔

اگر سارے دیش میں ایگری کلچرل لینڈ ایکٹ کو سختی سے لاگو کیا جائے۔ سینکڑوں فرکے ہائے تو اچھی بات ہے، دیش میں بہت سارے زمیندار ایسے ہیں جن کے پاس کافی ہولڈنگس ہیں مگر یہ Agrarian Act سختی سے لاگو کیا جائے تب تو ایسٹ ڈیوٹی

چٹائی جائے اور یہ ٹیک بھی ہوگا۔ ورنہ بہت سارے ایسے زمیندار ہیں جن کے پاس ہزاروں ایکڑ زمین ہے اور وہ لاکھوں روپیہ کما رہے ہیں، ابھی بھی کچھ لینکل لیکھنیا کی بنا پر ہمارے جو ایگری کلچرل لینڈس ہیں۔ ان کو لاگو نہیں ہونے دیا جاتا ہے، ایسے لوگوں کے اوپر ایسٹ ڈیوٹی کو عائد کرنا میں جائز نہیں سمجھتا ہوں۔

دوسری بات میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں ہماری جو زمین زکاتی پر ڈیگرم یا گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی بہت سی ایسی سکیمیں ہیں جن میں انسٹیٹیوٹ دیا جاتا ہے جیسے فرسٹ لائزر ہے تو سبسڈائزڈ ریٹ پر دیا جاتا ہے ان سب چیزوں کا فائدہ بڑے بڑے زمیندار اٹھاتے ہیں جن کے لئے ان سکیموں کو جاری کیا گیا ہے۔

چھوٹی ہولڈنگ دالے ہیں ان کو اس کا سینٹیفک نہیں ملتا ہے اس لئے اگر فی الحال کسی وجہ سے ایگری کلچرل لینڈس کو باکوارڈ کے ڈیپریکٹوریٹ کے تحت و فنی طور پر لاگو نہیں

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की स्थिति क्या है, कितने पर सेन्ट कौन सा कर उन को मिल पाया है। मैं एक कर का नाम लूंगा कि वास्तव में यह कर लगाया लेकिन उस का एक नया पैसा किसी राज्य में वसूल नहीं हुआ और अगर नहीं हुआ, तो मंत्री जी यह बतलाएं कि उसकी वसूलयावी और खर्च को कैसे दिखाया गया। मैं कुछ करों का नाम गिना रहा हूँ, सम्पत्ति कर, सम्पदा कर, वृत्ति कर, भ्रान कर बिक्री कर, उत्पादन कर, गृह कर, मृत्य कर, बल कर, हैमियत कर और नामालूम कितने और कर हैं। अगर उन को गिनते चले जाएं, तो कम से कम 50, 51 से कम नहीं होंगे। इतने कर इस देश की जनता पर धोपे गये हैं। अगर इन से पूछा जाए कि इन करों की क्या वसूल यावी की क्या स्थिति है, तो कुछ में ये कहेंगे कि 30 परसेन्ट है, किसी में 40 परसेन्ट है और किसी में 10 परसेन्ट है और मैं गारंटी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ कर ऐसे भी हैं, जिन में ये जीरो परसेन्ट ही वसूल कर पाए हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक कर लगा है पंचायत कर और उस पंचायत कर का उत्तर प्रदेश में एक नया पैसा भी आज तक नहीं वसूला गया। होता क्या है कि इन के यहाँ कामजों में टोटल वसूलयावी दिखा दी जाती है और टोटल खर्चा दिखा दिया जाता है। यह जालसाजी का काम उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार का वित्त विभाग करता है और संभवतः इस का रिपोर्ट इन के पास भी धाती होगी। इतना करों का बोझ आप लादते जा रहे हैं और कर देना कौन है और करों की चोगी कौन करता है। आजादी से पहले संभवतः जहाँ तक मुझे ज्ञान है, सन् 1947 से पहले शायद दो करोड़पति इस देश में थे। एक का नाम

था टाटा और दूसरे का नाम था बिरला और इनकी पूंजी लगभग 25-30 करोड़ रुपये के इर्दगिर्द रही होगी। अभी पिछले महीते मैं एक अखबार पढ़ रहा था, जो लखनऊ से निकलता है। पूरे आंकड़े उस में दिये थे और उसमें लगभग 105 परिवारों के नाम दिये थे, जिन की हैसियत करोड़ों रूपयों से ऊपर पहुंच गई है। अब उन में इन दोनों की हैसियत क्या है। कहा जाता है कि जो लिखा-पढ़ी के आंकड़े हैं, जो कागजों में दर्ज हैं, उन के अनुसार बिरला की सम्पत्ति दो हजार सौ करोड़ रुपये हैं इनका नारा क्या है? उधर से जितने भाषण हुए उन में कहा गया कि जिन के पास ज्यादा पैसा है, उन पर कर लगाए जाएं और उन का जो पैसा बढ़ रहा है उस पर रोक लगाई जाए और समाज के निचले वर्ग के लोगों को ऊपर उठाया जाए, समाज खाद आवे और आर्थिक विपमता दूर हो। हम टेक्स लगावें लेकिन उन पर लगावें जो लोभ ज्यादा पैदा करते जा रहे हैं। ये टेक्स किरुलिए लगाये जाते हैं? इसलिये लगाये जाते हैं कि लोगों में समानता बढ़े।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी यह बताएं कि उन्होंने जो 35 सालों में टेक्स लगाए, उनका क्या परिणाम निकला। यह परिणाम निकला कि गरीब गरीब रहा, एक लंगोटी वाला ही रहा लेकिन बिरला जिसकी कि आजादी के समय 20-25 करोड़ की हैसियत थी, उसकी हैसियत अब दो हजार करोड़ की हो गई और टाटा की हैसियत दो हजार चार सौ करोड़ रुपये की हो गई। इस देश में कम से कम 132 व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जिनके सैकड़ों रूपयों की सम्पत्ति है। क्या आपके टेक्स लनाने का मही परिणाम होना चाहिए था?

(श्री रामलाल राही)

श्रीमन् जो बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति हैं, जो बड़े व्यवसायी हैं, जो काला धन कमाते हैं, उस काले धन को पकड़ने का धापने कानून बनाया था लेकिन धाप उसकी पकड़ने में फेल हो गये, इसी काले धन से वे घाजकल छोटे-छोटे किसानों की जमीनें खरीद कर बड़े-बड़े फार्म बना रहे हैं। अभी हमारे शास्त्री जो बता रहे थे कि बिहार राज्य के एक मंत्री हैं जिनके पास 18 हजार एकड़ जमीन है। श्रीमन् हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में भी ऐसे बड़े-बड़े भूमिपति हैं। धापके सीलिंग कानून का यह परिणाम है।

एक जमाने में श्री बहुगुणा जी उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री थे। उन्होंने भूचोरों से जमीन निकालने के लिए और उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई थी। इस पर भूचोरों ने साजिश की जिससे दिल्ली का सिंहासन हिल गया और बहुगुणा जी को कुर्सी से हटना पड़ा।

मेरा साफ कहना है कि धाप कानून बनाएं, लेकिन धापनी नीयत भी साफ रखें। हम इस हाउस से बहुत से कानून पास करते हैं मगर उन पर जैसा धमल होना चाहिए वैसा नहीं होता। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से ले कर, इस कौने से उस कौने के सभी लोगों से यह कहता हूँ कि जो भी धाप नीति बनाइये वह बनाइये लेकिन अपनी नीयत भी साफ बनाइये। धाप नीति बनाते हैं, वह नीति अच्छी भी लगती है क्योंकि इस देश के 70 फीसदी लोग धनपढ़ हैं। वे यह समझते हैं कि ये शब्द मगवान के शब्द हैं और इनसे अब हमारा उधार होगा लेकिन वे शब्द सबके लिए जहर बन जाते हैं, वही शब्द उनके लिए विनाशकारी हो

जाते हैं। इसी विनाश की वजह से गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवन-यापन करने वालों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है और गरीबी का जीवन-यापन करने वालों के पास पैसा बढ़ता जा रहा है। धाप उनकी धाय बढ़ने पर रोक नहीं लगा पा रहे हैं।

मुझे बहुत प्रसन्नता है कि धाप यह संशोधन विधेयक लाए हैं। लेकिन मुझे इससे भी अधिक प्रसन्नता तब होती जब धाप 10, 15 एकड़ से या 20-25 एकड़ से नीचे भूमि रखने वालों को तो मुक्त रखते, जो लोग सीलिंग कानून के अन्तर्गत जमीन रखते हैं उनको तो इससे मुक्त रखते और जो लोग व्यापार करते हैं, उद्योग चलाते हैं और भूमि भी रखते हैं उनको इस सम्पदा कर से मुक्त नहीं रखते। मगर धाप बिल में इस चीज को शामिल करते तो हम समझते कि धापकी नीयत साफ है और धाप बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों, उद्योगपतियों, बड़े-बड़े जमाखोरों जो कि काली कमाई करते हैं, उनको धाप सम्पदा शुल्क से मुक्त नहीं रखना चाहते हैं। इस बिल के द्वारा धापने सभी को सम्पदा शुल्क से मुक्त कर दिया है जिसको कि मैं कतई पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

धापकी नीति अच्छी है, नीयत साफ नहीं है। मगर नीयत साफ होती तो जो धाप 35 सालों में दिखाई पड़ रहे हैं वे दिखाई नहीं पड़ते। जो धापका झूठा व्यवहार रहा है। सन् 1971 में प्रधानमंत्री जी ने नारा दिया था कि गरीबी हटाएंगे, लेकिन वह नारा झूठा निकला। हमें धापकी बात पर विश्वास नहीं है। इस देश की जनता को धापकी बात पर विश्वास नहीं है। धाप चाहे जो कानून लाएं, चाहे

जितने संशोधन लाए, जनहित के कानून बनाए, लेकिन जब तक आपकी नीयत साफ नहीं होगी, तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। जब आप नीयत साफ कर के बनाएंगे तो सारा विरोधी पक्ष एक मत होकर आपका समर्थन करेगा। अन्यथा आप जितने भी कानून बनाएंगे, उनमें नीयत साफ नहीं होगी तो निरंतर हम आपका विरोध करते रहेंगे।

\*SHRI S. T. K. JAKKAYAN (Periakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to make a few suggestions on the Estate Duty Amendment Bill.

I welcome the exemption being given to agricultural land from the purview of Estate Duty. It cannot be denied that this will be an incentive for greater agricultural production. Here we should also bear in mind that big landlords will derive maximum benefit from this legislation. I have to say this because so far the land ceiling laws have not been implemented uniformly throughout the country. Though the Zamindari abolition law has been enforced strictly, yet new landlords have sprung up everywhere because of lax implementation of land ceiling laws; which alone can bring rural equality.

Some days back the hon Finance Minister stated that 40% of the national income comes from agricultural sector and this is not subjected to incometax. Sir, the small farmers are not in the group of incometax-payers. It is only from the big landlords that the Government can collect incometax. Therefore, it will be no exaggeration to say that the exemption of agricultural land from estate duty will benefit more the big landlords.

I would take this opportunity that the hon. Finance Minister should help

\*The original shuach was delivered in Tamil.

those living in urban areas. There has been long-standing demand that the minimum exemption limit for estate duty should be Rs. 5 lakhs in urban areas. The Estimates Committee of this House has submitted a report in this regard and I suggest that the recommendations contained in this Report should be accepted by the Government and they should be implemented.

Our leader Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M. G. R. has formulated a plan to supply electricity free of charge to small and middle level farmers in the State. This will cost the Government of Tamil Nadu a sum of Rs. 300 crores annully. Our Chief Minister, whose soul-breath is the welfare of cultivators, is planning to implement this scheme for their good. In these circumstances, the Central Government should ensure immediate assent of the President for the land ceiling law of the State which is pending for quite a long time now.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काकुली (भोनगर):

मानरेबल डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, सरकार ने जो टैक्स लगाए हैं, उसका मकसद जहां तक मैं समझता हूं यह है कि अमीरी और गरीबी का जो अंतर है, बड़े सरमाएदारों में, सरमाएकारों में, साहूकारों में और गरीब लोगों के बीच में जो अंतर है, इसको खत्म किया जाए। चाहे इनकम टैक्स हो, एक्साइज टैक्स ही, या अन्य टैक्सेस हों। हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन के डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसीपल्स में भी यही है और हमारी हुक्मरान जमात कांग्रेस ने 1975 में संविधान में तब्दीली की और उसके मुताबिक इस मुल्क को सोशलिस्ट स्टेट बनाया जाए। टैक्सेज का होना लाजिमी है। बड़े-बड़े लोगों से ज्यादा टैक्स बसूल किया जाए और उन टैक्सेज का इस्तेमाल



(श्री प्रबुल रशीद)  
गरीब, और पिछड़े लोगों के लिए किया जाए। इस बिल का ज्यादा फायदा बड़े-बड़े जमींदार लोगों को मिलेगा जिनकी यू. पी. और बिहार जैसी जगहों में बड़ी-बड़ी जमीनें हैं। अभी तक इस मुक्तक के अन्दर ऐसे गरीब लोग हैं जो बगैर जमीन के तड़प रहे हैं और जमीनों पर खून-खराबा हो रहा है। हम यह देख रहे हैं कि किस प्रकार हरिजनों के साथ कत्ले-आम हो रहा है और किस तरह से उनको जमीन से बेदखल किया जा रहा है? प्रायः दिन इस तरह के वाक्यात हो रहे हैं। विधान इन नमाम बातों से वाकिफ है। इस मुक्तक की 80 परसेंट पापुलेशन गांवों में रहती है। इसलिए जब तक हम गरीब किसानों के बारे में नहीं सोचेंगे तब तक सही मायनों में हिन्दुस्तान में स्वराज्य नहीं आ सकेगा। यह, मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ बल्कि इस मुक्तक के स्वर्गीय-प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने लाहौर में कांग्रेस सम्मेलन में कहा था कि इस मुक्तक के लोगों को सही आजादी तब तक नहीं मिलेगी जब तक उनको इकोनामिक फ्रीडम नहीं दी जाती। इन्तसादी आजादी पिछले 37 वर्षों में इस मुक्तक को नहीं मिली है। यह काम बड़े जोखिम का है, इसके लिए बड़ी हिम्मत चाहिए। आपका इस मुक्तक के कारोबार को चलाने का जो मनसूबा है, उससे आपको गरीब तबके को ऊपर उठाना होगा। जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार इस मुक्तक में कायम हुई थी तो वह भी एक कदम आगे नहीं बढ़ी। बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों का इस मुक्तक का इकोनमी पर असर है। हमारी जम्मू-काश्मीर की एक बहुत छोटी और गरीब रियासत है, लेकिन, 1984 में जब साहब को रहनुमाई में 'लैण्ड टू दी टेंसर' नाम का कानून पास हुआ। डोगरा

साहब जो इस समय आन्तरेबल मैम्बर पार्लियामेंट हैं, वे भी उस सरकार के मैम्बर थे।

(व्यवधान)

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :**  
Sir, it is not so. There are so many cultivators in Jammu and Kashmir who have not been provided the right on the land. Even those who are living outside, have got the ownership. Actually the tillers are not obtaining the rights on those lands. This is the situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

श्री प्रबुल रशीद काबुली : मैं, समझ नहीं पाया कि आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं? मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि 1948 में जम्मू-काश्मीर में यह कानून पास हुआ। बिना किसी कंपनसेशन के कोई कीमत नहीं चुकाई गई। जब गवर्नमेंट फंसला करे तो सक्ती से प्रमल करे। यह नीयत हो कि इससे लोगों को फायदा देना है।

जम्मू-काश्मीर में लैंड टू दी टिलर हुआ और लाखों किसान, जिसमें हरिजन भी शामिल हैं, आजाद हो गए, जिनका खून चूसा जा रहा था, जिनकी जमीन पर ही नहीं, जिनकी इज्जत-आबरू पर बड़े-बड़े जागीरदार और जमींदार हाब डालते थे! जैसा कि आजादकाल यू. पी. मध्यप्रदेश और बिहार में हो रहा है। निहाजा मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा जम्मू-काश्मीर सरकार ने स्वराज हासिल करने के फौरन बाद इस मामले में बड़ी कामयाबी हासिल की, उसके बाद हमारे यहां एग्शेरियन रिफॉर्मस हुए, और हमने कोशिश की कि जहां तक कानून में कमियां हैं उनको ठीक किया जा सके और हम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले

में बड़ी तबदीली और इन्फ्लामी कार्यावाही की जरूरत है।

हमारे यहां छोटी-छोटी लैंड सीलिंग है, तो हम मल्लसूय किसम के जमींदारों को रियायत देते हैं, वैसी हालत यू. पी. और बिहार में मिलनी है। मैंने वहां कई लोगों और रहनुमाओं से पूछा उन्होंने कहा कि लैंड सीलिंग नाम की चीज सिर्फ नाम की है और असल में बड़े-बड़े जमींदारों के पास हजारों एकड़ जमीन है, जो उनके रहमो-बरम पर है। लेकिन दो बातें नहीं हो रही हैं, पहली तो यह कि इस मुल्क में जहां हम पैदावार बढ़ाना चाहते हैं वह बढ़ नहीं सकती। क्योंकि जिस ढंग से इसका जमींदार एकमप्लायमेंट करने हैं, उसमें बड़े-बड़े जमींदारों को अपना इंटरैस्ट इन्वाल्व रहता है और इसका इस्तेमाल वे अपने तरीके से करना चाहते हैं। इसमें हमारे पूरे मुल्क की जरूरत पुरी नहीं होती। क्योंकि जब किसानों के हाथ में जमीन होगी तो वह उस पर जोरदार मेहनत करेगा अपने फायदे के लिए, और उसके साथ मुल्क का भी फायदा होगा। दूसरी बात यह है कि आज वहां पर सोशियो-बेल्डवर्डर्स पैदा हो रही हैं, उनको भी आप भुला नहीं सकते। क्योंकि जब किसान गुनाम होगा, बड़े जमींदार और जमींदार जमीनों के मालिक रहेंगे, उनकी सोशियो-इकानामिक तबाही होती है और उसकी आने वाली नस्लों की तबाही होती है, उसको हम भुला नहीं सकते। यह हिन्दुस्तान की बड़ी ट्रेजडी है कि हमारे मुल्क में इस वक़्त तक वह रिवोल्यूशन नहीं आ सका जिसके तमनाई थे वे हजारों शहीद जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिए जग लड़ी। जिसमें भगवान्‌सिंह भी शामिल थे। उन सब

आजादी गरीब और किसान की आजादी के साथ जुड़ी है। लेकिन वह उस तो प्रती तक नहीं मिन पाई है। मैं पापको बना देना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप मल्लसूय किसम के जागीरदारों के लिए उममें सीलिंग या स्कावट पैदा नहीं करते तो बड़े-बड़े पूजापतियों का शहरों की ओर जाना बढस्तूर जारी रहेगा, जहां वे बड़ी बड़ी जमीनें कायम करके ओर्चार्डस (Orchards) के नाम से रखना चाहते हैं। वह खतरा हमें भी हो रहा और सारे हिन्दुस्तान में बढ़ रहा है। जिन लोगों के पास पैसा आया, वे लोग उससे गांवों में जाकर जमीनें खरीब रहे हैं कारखाने बना रहे हैं। किंगी न किसी तरीके से गांवों में जमीनें शामिल करना चाहते हैं। हमारे स्टेट में भी यही हाल हो रहा है, जहां लोगों ने आकर बड़े-बड़े बागान बना लिए हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी जमीनें कायम की हैं, ट्रासिग कर ली हैं और इस कारण गरीब किसानों पर दबाव बढ़ रहा है कि वे अपनी जमीन को रफ्तारपता उनके हवाले कर दें और उसको वे फ्रूट के बागान में बदल दें। खुद हमारे स्टेट में यह खतरा हम महसूस कर रहे हैं। आपने देखना है कि किस तरह से हम इस मुनीवत का मुकाबला करें और इसको हल करें।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आनरेबुल डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इसका हल सिर्फ ऐसे हो सकता है कि लैंड-गार्डस का कम्पलीटली एक्वीनीशन हो और उनही इजारेदारी खत्म और जमीनों का बंटवारा हो। वह आम किसानों का मिनने, वे उसके मालिक हों, वे उसको लगायें और उसका इस्तेमाल करें।

(श्री अब्दुल रशीद)

हमारे देश में पेरैलल इकानामी कायम करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। जिन के हाथों में ब्लैक मनी जमा है, जिनके पास शहरों और गांवों में जमीनें हैं, उनका अपना पेरैलल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कायम है। उनके साथ इस वक्त तक घाने जो तरीका अपनाया है, उससे उनकी ताकत को कम नहीं किया है। आपको उस शक्ति को तोड़ना होगा। तभी कुछ मतला हल हो पाएगा। बरना छोटे-छोटे कानून लाकर फायदे के बजाए नुकसान ही होने जा रहा है। मौजूदा नीति की बजह से आपको उनके साथ कम्प्रोमाइज करके चलना पड़ता है। क्यों कि आपको उन वेस्टेड इंटरेस्ट्स को काफी कन्सेशन देनी पड़ती है।

जहां तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है, यह हमारे मकसद को पूरा नहीं करता। इस-लिए मेरी राय होगी कि आप वाइसर परस्पेक्टिव में जाकर देखें और कोई काम्प्रोमैन्सिब बिल नहीं, बल्कि एवान को एतमाद में लेकर लैंडलांड्स इज्म का कम्प-लीट एबीलीशन करें और साथ ही ब्लैकमनी को खत्म करने के लिए भी इकलाबी कदम उठाये।

श्री عبدالرشید काظمی (सही मگر):

ऑरिजल डिप्टी اسپیکر صاحب! سرکار نے جو ٹیکسز لگائے ہیں اس کا مقصد جہاں تک میں سمجھتا ہوں یہ ہے کہ امیری اور غریبی کا جو امتز ہے، بڑے سرمایہ داروں میں سرمایہ کاروں میں، ساہوکاروں میں اور غریبوں کے بیچ میں جو امتز ہے اس کو ختم کیا جائے، چاہے آگے ٹیکس ہو ایکسٹرنل ٹیکس ہو یا آئی ٹیکسز ہوں تاکہ کانسٹی چوشن کے ڈائریکٹو پرنسپلس میں بھی یہی ہے اور سہاری حکمران جماعت کانگریس نے ۱۹۷۵ میں اس سنو دھان میں تبدیلی کی اور اس کے مطابق اس ملک کو سوشلسٹ اسٹیٹ بنایا جائے

ٹیکسز کا ہونا لازمی ہے، بڑے بڑے لوگوں سے زیادہ سے زیادہ ٹیکس وصول کیا جائے اور ان ٹیکسز کا استعمال غریب اور پچھڑے لوگوں کے لئے کیا جائے اس بل کا نیا ذمہ فائدہ بڑے بڑے زمیندار لوگوں کو ملے گا۔ جن کی یہ پتی اور بہاریسی جگہوں میں بڑی بڑی زمینیں ہیں، ابھی تک اس ملک کے اندر ایسے غریب لوگ ہیں جو بغیر زمین کے تڑپ رہے ہیں اور زمینوں پر ٹخن خراب ہو رہے ہیں اور کس طرح سے ان کو زمین سے بے دخل کیا جا رہا ہے، آئے دن اس طرح کے واقعات ہوتے ہیں، دودھان ان سب باتوں سے واقف ہے اس ملک کی ۸۰ پرسنٹ پاپولیشن گاؤں میں رہتی ہے اس لئے جب تک ہم غریب کٹوں کے بارے میں نہیں سوچیں گے تب تک صحیح معنوں میں ہندوستان میں سوریاج نہیں آسکے گا۔ یہ میں نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں اس ملک کے سوا دیگر پردھان مشری پنڈت مشری جواہر لال نہرو نے لاہور میں کانگریس سیمینار میں کہا تھا کہ اس ملک کے لوگوں کو صحیح آزادی تب تک نہیں مل سکتی جب تک ان کو اکانامک فریڈم نہیں دی جاتی، اقتصادی آزادی پچھلے ۳۳ برسوں میں اس ملک کو نہیں ملی ہے، یہ کام بڑے جو کم کا ہے، اس کے لئے بڑی ہمت چاہئے، آپ کا اس ملک کے کاروبار کو چلانے کا جو منصوبہ ہے اس سے آپ کو غریب طبقے کو اور پریشان ہو گا۔ جب جین پارٹی کی سرکار اس ملک میں قائم ہوئی تھی تو وہ بھی ایک ناکام نہیں برٹس بڑے بڑے پونجی پیٹوں کا اس ملک کی اکانامی پر اثر ہے ہماری جموں کشمیر کی ایک بہت چھوٹی اور غریب ریاست ہے، لیکن ۱۹۴۸ء میں شیخ صاحب کی

رہنما میں "لینڈ ٹودی ٹیلر" نام کا قانون پاس ہوا  
ڈوگر صاحب جو اس سے آئریبل ممبر پارلیمنٹ ہیں  
وہ بھی اس سسرکار کے ممبر تھے۔  
(اینڈ پرو پیزیشنز)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Sir,  
it is not so There are so many cultiva-  
tors in Jammu and Kashmir who have  
not been provided the right on the land.  
Even those who are living outside, have  
got the ownership. Actually the tillers  
are not obtaining the rights on those  
lands. This is the situation in Jammu  
and Kashmir.

شری عبدالرشید کابلی : میں سمجھ  
نہیں پایا کہ آپ کیا کہنا چاہتے ہیں، میں یہ کہنا چاہتا  
ہوں گا کہ ۱۹۲۸ میں جموں کشمیر میں یہ قانون پاس ہوا جس  
کسی کیپٹیشن کے کوئی قیمت نہیں چکائی گئی، جب  
گورنمنٹ فیصلہ کرے تو سختی سے عمل کرے۔ یہ نیت  
ہو کہ اس سے لوگوں کو فائدہ دینا ہے۔

جموں کشمیر میں لینڈ ٹودی ٹیلر لاگو ہوا۔ اور  
لاکھوں کسان جس میں ہر جہن بھی شامل ہیں آزاد ہو گئے  
جن کا خزانہ جو سہا جا رہا تھا۔ جن کی زمین پر ہی نہیں  
جن کی عزت آ کر رہی ہے بڑے بڑے جاگیردار اور زمیندار  
ہاتھ ڈالتے تھے۔ غصہ کہ آج کل یورپی، مدد قیہ  
پر دیش اور بہار میں ہو رہے ہیں یہ بتانا  
چاہوں گا کہ جموں کشمیر سرکار نے سوراخ حاصل کرنے  
کے فوراً بعد اس معاملے میں بڑی کامیابی حاصل کی  
اس کے بعد ہمارے یہاں ایک ریویشن ریفرمس ہوئے  
اور ہم نے کوشش کی کہ یہاں تک قانون میں کمی  
ہو ان کو ٹیک کیا جاسکے اور ہم کر رہے ہیں لیکن

میں آپ کو یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس معاملہ میں بڑی  
تبدیلی اور انقلابی کارروائی کی ضرورت ہے، ہمارے  
یہاں چھوٹی چھوٹی لینڈ سیلنگ ہیں تاہم ہم مخصوص  
قسم کے زمینداروں کو رعایت دیتے ہیں، ویسی حالت  
یورپی اور بہار میں ملتی ہے، میں نے وہاں کئی لوگوں  
اور رہنماؤں سے پوچھا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ لیدر سبیلہ گرو  
نام کی چیز صرف نام کی ہے اور اصل میں بڑے بڑے  
زمینداروں کے پاس ہزاروں ایکڑ زمین ہے جو ان کے  
دعویٰ و کرم پر ہے۔ لیکن دو باتیں نہیں ہو رہی ہیں۔ پہلی  
تو یہ کہ اس ملک میں جہاں ہم پیداوار بڑھانا چاہتے  
ہیں وہ بڑھ نہیں سکتی کیوں کہ جس ڈھنگ سے اس کا  
زمیندار ایکسپلائیشن کرتے ہیں اس میں بڑے بڑے  
زمینداروں کا اپنا انٹریٹ انوالو رہتا ہے۔ اور  
اس کا استعمال وہ اپنے طریقے سے کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔  
اس سے ہمارے پورے ملک کی ضروریات پوری نہیں  
ہو جتی۔ کیوں کہ جب کسانوں کے ہاتھ میں زمین ہوگی  
تو وہ اس پر زور دار محنت کرے گا اپنے فائدے کے  
لئے اور اس کے ساتھ ملک کا بھی فائدہ ہوگا۔  
دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ آج وہاں پر سرٹیفیکوڈ زمینیں  
پیدا ہو رہی ہیں اس کو بھی آپ بھلا نہیں سکتے، کیونکہ  
جب کسان غلام ہوگا، بڑے زمیندار اور جاگیردار زمینوں  
کے مالک رہیں گے اس کی سوشل اکاؤنٹس متاثر ہی  
ہوتی ہے اور اس کی آنے والی نسلوں کی تباہی ہوتی ہے  
اس کو ہم بھلا نہیں سکتے، یہ ہندوستان کی سب سے  
بڑی ٹریجڈی ہے کہ ہمارے ملک میں اس وقت تک نہ

دیوالیوشن نہیں آسکا جس کے متعلق تھے، وہ ہر درجہ  
شہید جنوں نے ہندوستان کی آزادی کے لئے جنگ لڑی  
جن میں جگت سنگھ بھی شامل تھے، ان سب کا یہی  
کہنا تھا کہ ہندوستان کی آزادی اسی عزیز اور کمن کے  
ساتھ جڑی ہے، لیکن وہ آزادی اس کو ابھی تک  
نہیں مل پائی ہے، میں آپ کو بتا دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ  
جب تک آپ مخصوص قسم کے جائیدادوں کے لئے  
اس میں سنگ یا رکاوٹ پیدا نہیں کرتے تو بڑے  
بڑے بوجھ پتوں کا شہروں کی اور سے گاؤں کی اور  
جانا بدستور جاری ہے گا، جہاں وہ بڑی بڑی زمینیں  
فانم کر کے اور چارڈس (over charads) کے نام  
سے رکنا چاہتے ہیں، وہ خطرہ میں ہیں جو رہا ہے  
اور سارے ہندوستان میں برسرِ حال ہے، جن لوگوں  
کے پاس جیسے آبادہ لوگ اس سے گاؤں میں جا کر  
زمین خرید رہے ہیں کارخانے بنا رہے ہیں، کسی نہ  
طریقے سے گاؤں میں زمین حاصل کرنا چاہتے ہیں ہاں  
اسٹیٹ میں بھی یہی حال ہو رہا ہے، جہاں لوگوں نے  
اگر بڑے بڑے باغات بنائے ہیں، بڑی بڑی زمینیں  
قائم کی ہیں حاصل کر لی ہیں اور اس کارن عزیز کسانوں  
پر دباؤ پڑ رہا ہے کہ وہ اپنی زمین کو رنتہ رنتہ ان  
کے حوالے کر دیں اور اس کو وہ 'فرڈٹ کے باغات'  
میں بدل دیں، خود ہمارے اسٹیٹ میں یہ خطرہ ہم محسوس  
کرتے ہیں، آپ نے دیکھا ہے کہ کس طرح سے ہم اس  
معیت کا مقابلہ کریں اور اس کو حل کریں۔

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آئینہ عمل ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب اس

کا حل صرف ایسے ہو سکتا ہے کہ لینڈ لارڈز کا کمپلیٹی  
ایبلیٹن ہو اور ان کی اجارے داری ختم اور زمینوں  
کا شہادہ ہو، وہ عام کون کو ملے وہ اس کے ماہک  
ہوں وہ اس کو رنگ میں اور اس کا استعمال کریں۔  
ہمارے دیش میں پیریل اکا نامی قائم کرنے  
کی کوشش کی جا رہی ہے، جن کے ہاتھوں میں بلیک  
منی جسے جن کے پاس شہروں اور گاؤں میں زمینیں  
ہیں، ان کا اپنا پیریل ایڈمنسٹریشن قائم ہے ان کے  
ساتھ اس وقت تک آپ نے جو طریقہ اپنایا ہے اس  
سے ان کی طاقت کو کم نہیں کیا ہے، آپ کو اس  
شکنتی کو توڑنا ہو گا۔ ہمیں کچھ مسئلہ حل ہو جائے گا اور  
چھوٹے چھوٹے قانون لاکر فائدے کے بجائے نقصان  
ہی ہونے جا رہا ہے، موجودہ منی کی وجہ سے آپ کو  
ان کے ساتھ کبیر مائیز کے جلا پڑتا ہے، کیوں کہ  
آپ کو انویسٹمنٹ انٹریٹس کو کافی کنٹیننس مینی  
پڑتی ہے۔

جہاں تک اس بنی کا تعلق ہے یہ ہمارے  
مقصد کو پورا نہیں کرتا۔ اس لئے میری رائے ہو گی  
کہ آپ دائرہ بر سپیکٹرو میں جا کر دیکھیں اور  
کوئی کامپریمنس بل نہیں بلکہ ایوان کو اقتدار  
میں لے کر لینڈ لارڈز انزم کا کمپلیٹ ایبلیٹن  
کریں اور ساتھ ہی بلیک منی کو ختم کرنے کے لئے بھی  
انقلابی قدم اٹھائیں۔

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD (Kalia-  
bor) : I rise to support the amendment  
brought by the Minister of Finance in  
the original Estate Duty Act. This Act  
was enacted in 1953. It was framed on  
the basis of U. K. Estate Duty Act and  
inheritance Act. In fact the Minister  
should have brought some more changes

the present social and economic changes in our country. The amendment which has been brought by the Minister is really commendable because now the land is not in the hands of a few. There was a time when the land was with the zamindars but in a State like Assam after the passing of zamindari Abolition Act and Land Ceiling Act, the ceiling has come to 50 bigas (17 acres). If we say that we are having land lords or big land holdings, then we have to blame ourselves. After the passing of these legislations in the country we do not have landlords, say people having more than 50 bigas. This is the position in all the States. This legislation has been passed in all the States according to the provisions of the Constitution and I support the amendment brought by the Minister because the agricultural land is very-much for existence and livelihood. If we have to pay Estate Duty on agricultural land, that will cause great hardship to the people particularly the rural people of our country.

I would like to suggest that the machinery which the Ministry is having under the Estate Duty Act should be strengthened. If it is weak, it cannot collect revenue which is due to the Ministry.

My second suggestion is that in the original Act exemption limit was Rs. 50,000/-. By the amendment of 1981 it has been made Rs. 1,50,000/-. You must appreciate this-that the cost of land has gone up like anything. It is dearer than diamond. In city like Delhi the land is sold in the measurement of sq.ft. In backward state like Assam one katha of land costs Rs. 50,000/-. To construct the house it will not be costing less than Rs. 2,00,000/-. The present

limit of Rs. 1,50,000 should be increased. To cope with it, if necessary, Government should increase the present tax limit from 10% to 12%.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri R. L. P. Verma,

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सम्पदा कर (संशोधन) विधेयक जो आया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। अगर आवश्यकता है तो चुनाव के मद्देनजर से बड़े लोगों का रियायत देने की दृष्टि से यह बिल लाया गया है। इसके उद्देश्य को कारण में नहीं बताया गया है कि यह बिल किसलिये लाया गया है। यह भी स्पष्ट नहीं है कि इससे समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना के लिये या समाज के गरीब तबके के लोग लाभान्वित होंगे जिसके लिये इस बिल को लाने की आवश्यकता पड़ी, यह बात भी इससे साफ नहीं होती है। कई मित्रों ने जो अपती भावनाएं व्यक्त की हैं उस दृष्टिकोण से भी समझता हूँ इसकी आवश्यकता राष्ट्रीय हित में इस में इस समय नहीं थी। देश में समाज के 15 प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके पास 60,70 फीसदी लैंड है और समाज के शेष 1,2,5,10 एकड़ वाले लोगों की संख्या 80 प्रतिशत है। उनके हित में अगर कोई बात होती तो अच्छा होता, जैसे कि जनता सरकार ने साढ़े 7 एकड़ तक की मालगुजारी माफ कर दी थी और उससे समाज के दुर्बल लोगों को रियायत मिली थी।

इस सम्पदा शुल्क के अन्तर्गत गिकेटे टैक्स, वॉलथ टैक्स और स्टेटे ड्यूटी, तीनों को मिलाकर जो आमदनी अब

(श्री रामप्रसाद वर्मा)

तक हो रही है, कहा जाये कि 120, 125 करोड़ के लगभग होती, तो वह नगण्य है।

राजधानी दिल्ली में पार्लियामेंट हाउस के 50 किलोमीटर के रेडिप्स में जो प्रॉटालिकाएं और बिल्डिंग बनी हैं, उनकी देखा जाये तो वह क्या बर्थ टेक्स देती हैं अगर इन चारों तरफ बिल्डिंगों से ईमानदारी से बर्थ टेक्स वसूल किया जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि 500 करोड़ की आमदनी हो सकती थी। लेकिन वसूल नहीं होता है। मेरे ख्याल में 10, 12 करोड़ की आमदनी एस्टेट ड्यूटी और गिफ्ट टेक्स से मिलती होगी। इस संशोधन से, जो कुछ लाभ प्रब तक होता था, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह समाप्त कर दिया गया है। इसके द्वारा जो बड़ी-बड़ी सम्पदा के मालिक हैं, जैसे बहुत से लोग यहां अपनी एस्टेट बनाये हुए हैं, कुछ चाय बागान के रूप में या टैक्को की कंपनियों के पास हजारों-हजारों एकड़ के बेराब में जमीन हैं, अगर उनकी एस्टेट ड्यूटी समाप्त हो जाये एग्रीकल्चर लैंड कर के, इसका मतलब यह है कि प्राप गरीबों की मलाई नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि पूंजी-पतियों की मदद कर रहे हैं।

संविधान की-प्रस्तावना में जो, समानता, एकता या जस्टिस की बात कही गई है, अभी तक 37 बरस की आजादी के बावजूद भी वह नहीं दिखाई देती है। हमारे मित्रों ने कहा कि आज ढाई और 3 हजार करोड़ की आमदनी वाले सैकड़ों लोग देश में हो गये। आजादी से पहले 30 करोड़ की आमदनी वाले मुट्टोभर होते थे, लेकिन आज उनकी संख्या सैकड़ों और हजारों की

घोर चली गई है। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे जितने भी कानून बनते हैं वह डिफिकिटव है, दोषपूर्ण और पक्षपात-पूर्ण हैं और हम पूंजीपतियों की मदद के दृष्टिकोण से बना रहे हैं। यही कारण है कि आज पूंजी बंटवारा दूसरे रूप में बदल रहा है और आज जो कानून बनाकर नौकरशाह लाते हैं, उनका प्रलेटीरियर मोटिव है; वह चाहते हैं कि ऐसे लोगों को बचाया जाये जिनसे उनकी आमदनी बढ़ती है और जिसमें उनका स्वार्थ निहित है ऐसे लोगों के लिये ही यह बिल बनाया गया है।

यह जो प्रमेडमेंट प्रस्तावित है, मैं तो समझता हूँ कि ना यह जनहित में है और ना राष्ट्रहित में है और न इससे बहुत उपकार होने वाला है। मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (ADILABAD): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sri, hon. Member Mr. R.L.P. Verma while speaking on the Bill said that this was election-oriented and also said that this would only help the big landlords. These two things do not go together. If it is election-oriented, our Party should bring a Bill which would help small people because majority is of small people.

The object of the Bill is very good. As far as I know, in our country about 80% of the people are agriculturists and the value of the land is going up. The minimum amount which is kept for in the Estate Dute Act is too small if you compare even a small farmer who is having 6 acres or 5 acres of land in a village. The price of land in any ordinary village, in a agrarian village today is Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000/- per acre.

The price will go up almost four or five times. That means, even a small farmer will be attracted under the estate duty. Therefore, our Party, our Government, has rightly brought

forward this Bill to protect illiterate, uneducated, farmers who are living in the villages, from being harassed by the tax officials. It is with this intention that 80 per cent of the people living in villages will be protected from being harassed by the tax officials that this Bill has been brought before the House.

Now, I would like to bring certain things to the notice of the hon. Minister. Today, in our country there is land hunger. From, whatever amount of land was left, most of the Government land has been distributed by the State Governments to the landless poor. For whatever good it is going to do, this may also affect the poor people living in the villages from another point of view. The agricultural land has almost been exempted from all taxes. A businessman who earns lakhs of rupees, to protect himself from paying taxes or to hide his black money, can go and buy any agricultural land even if there is a ceiling law. So, round about cities, he can purchase agricultural land. That means, I am afraid, such a legislation may set a trend for the businessmen to go in for agricultural land. So, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister for consideration whether there is a possibility of drawing a line, say, a person having an income of Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 50,000 per year, whatever Government feels proper, or a person who is only dependent on agriculture may be exempted.

What I mean to say is that after a certain level of income through other sources, if a person is given this encouragement this premium of exemption of taxes on agricultural land, he may go in for purchasing a lot of land thereby depriving other ordinary poor people, landless people, living in the villages of land. Therefore, the trend which the Government had set earlier to see that the land goes to the poor people living in the villages, by distributing Government land to the landless people, I am afraid, may be reversed. The business people may go in for purchasing agricultural land wherever

they want. In view of this, I would like him to consider, if not now, in the future amendment to the Act to draw a line somewhere so that all the business people who have got sufficient income from other sources should not be attracted towards purchasing agricultural land which may deprive our poor people living in the villages of land.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सम्पदा-शुल्क (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1984 का जोरदार विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हम उम्मीद करते थे कि देहात में जो भूमिगत या बड़े-बड़े जमीन के मालिक हैं, उन पर-और छोटे किसानों पर भी-मालगुजारी सिस्टम समाप्त कर के ग्रैंडिड इनकम टैक्स लगा दिया जाएगा। लेकिन वैसा न कर के सरकार भूस्वामियों को इस सम्पदा-शुल्क से बिल्कुल मुक्त कर रही है। इस विधेयक के पारित होने के बाद लगभग डेढ़ दर्जन राज्यों के बड़े-बड़े भूस्वामी सम्पदा-शुल्क देने से मुक्त कर दिए जाएंगे। जो लोग मुक्त किये जाएंगे, मैं उनका जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। इन राज्यों में बिहार की भी गणना की गई है। मेरे पास एक अखबार है जनयुग उसमें एक लेख निकला है। लेखक हैं श्री अनवर। 25 जुलाई के जनयुग में यह लेख निकला है। आज 26 जुलाई है। उस का शीर्षक है-भूमि मुक्ति संघर्ष का बिगुल बज चुका है। अब इस को अगर आप पढ़िएगा, मैं तो चाहूंगा कि आप के अधिकारी भी इस लेख को पढ़ें और मंत्री जी तो हिन्दी नहीं जानते होंगे, लेकिन उस को अनुवाद करा कर पढ़ें या पढ़वा सके तो उन को पता लगेगा, उस में बहुत सारे फैक्ट्स एंड फिगर्स दिए गए हैं कि किन किन लोगों के पास कितनी जमीन है। कुछ मैं उल्लेख कर देना चाहता हूँ।



घोर घाप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या घाप इन्हीं लोगों को मुक्त करना चाहते हैं क्यों कि यह विधेयक यही कहता है।

हमारे यहां बिहार में एक जगह है, परबत्ता। परबत्ता के साहू परिवार के पास 18 हजार एकड़ जमीन है। उसी तरह से घाप के बिहार सरकार के मंत्री, मिनिस्टर 18 हजार एकड़...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't mention the name. Please don't mention the names.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : No, no. It is already in the paper,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is all right. Don't mention his name. He is not a Member of this House. You can say something, else.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : On earlier occasions, I mentioned so many names of zamindars.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is all right. The rules are there. Please don't mention the name of any Minister. You can say something else.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : He is a zamindar.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : What about the names of other zamindars whose names I mentioned so many times on earlier occasions ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is there ? You carry on.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : How could I mention the names of other zamindars on earlier occasions ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I could not check.

Generally, don't mention the name of any person who is not a Member of this House because he is not here to defend himself.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are a very senior Member. If you mention the name of any person, if he is not here in this House, he cannot defend himself. Therefore, you should not mention the name of any person who is not a Member of this House.

In spite of that if you mention, I will have to go through the record and I will have to remove that name.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : I am on a point of order. If Shri Ramavatar Shastri wants to mention the names of some zamindars, than he will have to substantiate. He will have to show the documents. All that comes in the newspaper cannot be the gospel truth. He will have to produce documents that he is the owner of the land.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If he wants to mention the name of any persons who owns lands, he could have given it to me in writing. You have to follow the rules. It is a general rule.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I am not making any allegation against anybody.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. Please follow the rules, You can say some zemindari family but don't mention the name of the person.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I am only mentioning the facts.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can mention some zamindary family or so many zamindary families but don't mention the name of the person.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I would like to submit that on earlier occasions we have discussed and mentioned about Shri Bhindranwale. He was not present here. We have mentioned about Shri Prakash Singh Badal, and so many other things. He was not here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have been Minister and all that.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I have never been the Deputy Speaker. That is my good fortune.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shall I read the rule? Why I am saying is you must do justice to each and every person in the country. When you mention the name of that person in the House, it goes on record.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You read out that rule.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : What is the allegation in his statement?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Only allegations cannot be levied against persons in high positions. He should not name the Minister. I agree.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I have understood you now.

18 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through the record. Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, you are mentioning something. Are you sure that such and such zamindar has got such and such property? (Interruptions) You cannot refer to any person who is not a Member of this House and who is not here to

defend himself. What do you say about that rule? Anyway, Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, do as you like. I know the rules. I cannot satisfy you. I will go through the record. I know the rule and I will act according to the rule.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : If he says, 'as per newspaper report', then we have no objection...

(Interruptions)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह न्यूज पेपर में दिया है, छाप पढ़िए।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Ramavatar Shastri is a politician and he will try to score some point by mentioning these things. All right. I will go through the record.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं कह रहा था—बिहार के एक \*\* मिनिस्टर के पास 18 हजार एकड़ जमीन है। दूसरे \*\* मिनिस्टर के पास 25 हजार एकड़ जमीन है और \*\* के पास 13 हजार एकड़ जमीन है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is the difficulty. I should not have allowed you. You try to politicalise everything.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने नाम नहीं बताया। मैंने कहा—वन जनरल सेक्रेटरी।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hereafter I will not allow you. I will follow the rules. I will be careful hereafter. You cannot take under advantage like this. What is the amendment before us? You are a senior leader. You should either help the Government or oppose the Government.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I am only giving some examples of cases of teroms whom you are going to exempt.

THE MINISTER OF SPACE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : Sir, he just now mentioned about.\*\*

So, the reference is very clear as to what he has in mind. He happens to be an hon. Member of the other House. I respectfully submit that should not go on record.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have said that I will go through the record.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : You do your duty. Let me do my duty.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot behave like this. You meet them on the platform and deal with them. Why should this House be utilised for that purpose? You must boldly say it outside. In this House, with all protection, you are saying so many things.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : नवादा हमारे स्टेट की डिस्ट्रिक्ट है। वहाँ के साम्बे स्टेट के पास 11 हजार जमीन है। बुझीली के मंथ के पास तीन हजार एकड़ जमीन है। मोतीहारी मुगर मिल के पास 1350 एकड़ जमीन है।

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : He will have to give the source of information.

\*\*Not recorded.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Yes, This is the source of information. You may not believe, but I believe.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please come to the subject. Otherwise, I will have to stop you.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Shastri, are you coming to the subject or not? You are bringing in so many allegations.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I want to prove that you are going to exempt such persons who are owing so much of land.

SHRI G NARASIMHA REDDY : Let him tell us the name of the village, survey number and all that.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : You cannot expect that.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Can you do it?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will take care of that.

Now you please complete your speech.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : How can I complete? You interfere, he interfers ...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are the second person in your Party to speak... You cannot dictate to me. I will disturb you go against the Rules.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I am on a point of order. Please go through the Rules. It is stated that a Member shall not make a derogatory statement. ...He is not making any such statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through the records. The hon Member must be relevant to the subject under discussion. If he is not relevant, then the Chair has the power to stop his speech.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : On previous occasions you have said that every Member has a right to speak anything.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : But that should be relevant to the subject under discussion,

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I am relevant because this Bill is going to exempt such landlords.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are the second Member in the same Party. That is the advantage you have got. I will say you are using it politically. It is not going to serve any purpose.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Let it not serve any purpose.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Bhogendra Jha has already spoken. As a special case, as you are a senior Member, I gave you an opportunity.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I do not want your mercy, I wanted to speak during the third reading.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You complete your speech.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : How can I complete ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I can stop you,

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं कह रहा था - मोतिहारी शुगर मिल के पास 1350

एकड़ जमीन है। \*\* के पास है 1300 एकड़ जमीन है। ये सब पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले में है। सेमुआपुर मठ के पास 3500 एकड़ जमीन है। अब पश्चिम चम्पारन में ले - हरिनगर खानी मिल के पास 7 हजार एकड़ जमीन है \*\* के पास 4 हजार एकड़ जमीन है। सूदादीन शुगर मिल के पास 3500 एकड़ जमीन है। एस.पी. शुगर मिल, मझौलिया, के पास 3 हजार एकड़ जमीन है। \*\* के पास 2 हजार एकड़ जमीन है। \*\* के पास एक हजार एकड़ जमीन है।

इस प्रकार 29 भूस्वामियों के पास 1 लाख 5 हजार 350 एकड़ जमीन है जिन को आप सम्पदा शुल्क से मुक्त करने जा रहे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ये तो केवल बिहार में हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इतना ही नहीं, कुछ दिन पहले बिहार के जो भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री थे - डा. जगन्नाथ मिश्र - उन्होंने मुख्य मंत्री पद से जाते वक्त कहा था कि 150 जमींदारों, भूमिपतियों ने जमीन रिटर्न दाखिल नहीं किया और जिन लोगों ने दाखिल भी किया तो वह गलत दाखिल किया।

मेरा यही कहना है कि इस कानून के तहत केवल बिहार में आप कई सौ जमींदारों भूस्वामियों को इस सम्पदा शुल्क से मुक्त करने जा रहे हैं-इस क्या औचित्य है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can ask him to withdraw the Bill.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरी समझ में तो यही बात था रही है कि इस विधेयक के जरिये आप जमींदारों का वोट और उनकी लाठी अगले चुनाव में हासिल करना चाहते हैं।

इसीलिए यह बिल लाया गया और इसका कोई दूसरा मकसद नहीं है। जमींदार लोग आप से नाराज हो रहे थे, इसलिए आप इस बिल लाए हैं।... (व्यवधान) हमारे बिहार की हालत आप नहीं जानते।

तो मेरा यही कहना है कि यह जो विधेयक है, इसको आप वापस लीजिए। आप औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में पूंजीपतियों को छूट देते जा रहे हैं और अब भू-स्वामियों को छूट दे रहे हैं। यह जन-विरोधी कदम है, या किसान-विरोधी कदम है। आप इस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान में अपने चरित्र को साबित कर रहे हैं। इस सरकार का चरित्र पूंजीपतियों और जमींदारों को बढ़ावा देने का है यही मेरा कहना था।

इस शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का पुरजोर विरोध करता हूँ कि आप लोग भी इसका विरोध कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Should the Minister follow your speech or the speech of Shri Bhogendra Jha ?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : There is no contradiction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the Minister will reply. He wants him to withdraw the Bill,

The Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : Sir, the debate has covered quite a large area. But, the purpose of this Bill is a limited one. In the course of the debate, on various aspects of land-reforms, either for or against arguments have been advanced.

In my initial statement, I said that the Estate Duty in respect of agricultural land is a State subject. However, Parliament has been empowered to legislate on this subject by virtue of a Resolution to this effect that had been passed under the relevant Article of the Constitution. No meaningful amendment to the Estate Duty Act itself, if it has to go through, is possible. We will have to adopt a cumbersome procedure after getting the consent by the Resolutions passed in various legislative Assemblies or Legislatures in the country.

So, all that we are trying to do by amending the Estate Duty Act in a very limited manner is to counter the cumbersome procedure. Many hon. Members have made very useful suggestions. No Government, much less, this Government, can lull itself to a very comfortable feeling that the last pie is being collected by our tax collecting machinery. It must be the endeavour of the Government to tighten by plugging the loopholes that are there and then to sharpen the tax collecting apparatus of the Government. It has been the constant endeavour of this Government to do it by resorting to various measures.

Now, the Economic Administration Reforms Commission have made certain suggestions; the Public Accounts Committee has also made certain suggestions. All these suggestions will be borne in mind by Government when the time is ripe for coming forward with a comprehensive Amending Bill to the Estate Duty Act itself.

This process is going to be further hastened if the August House were to

give its consent to this particular amendment which I have placed before this House. The Estate Duty as such was brought in 1953. The concept behind it is to take the country forward toward an egalitarian society and to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor.

These are concepts which are totally unexceptionable in the sense that everyone subscribes to it. We might not have taken all the steps towards that direction but we have certainly inched forward towards that direction.

The last speaker, Mr. Ramavatai Shastri mentioned about certain cases in Bihar. What are we doing by passing this amendment? All we are doing is that instead of Parliament legislating on this if the State government of Bihar were to desire they certainly can enact a legislation.

(Interruptions)

I am only conveying the legal position and not the political will, Whether the parties have the political will to do it is altogether a different question, The legal position remains and it cannot be challenged.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill has been pending for assent for the last years whereas the Bihar and Reforms Bill, 1982 restoring zamindari rights to Tatas has been assented to by the President.

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :** That still does not take away the force of argument which I was placing before the House,

We now talk about decentralisation of power day in and day out. Allegations are made against the federal government that the area of taxation given to the States is being limited. Now, here is a case where the federal government is withdrawing itself from

this sphere and allowing the State governments a total control to initiate whatever legislation they want. It only helps the State governments in their taxatton proposals so that they can augment their resources for their own plans.

My hon. friend, Shri Satish Agarwal mentioned about the various aspects concerning this Bill. He said that there should be some uniformity in the valuation of property both for wealth tax and estate duty. I entirely see the logic of that kind of argument. I myself do not see any rationale in having two different standards of valuation for the purpose of wealth tax and for the purpose of estate duty. That aspect will be looked into by the government and this has been referred to in the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee also.

In fact, the passing of this amendment would take us to the next stage of the amendment which would perhaps cover all these aspects. Somebody mentioned about the arrears of estate duty. The nature of the duty is such that there is plenty of scope for litigation. There are so many stages of this litigation and in order to arrive at the final stage of collection of estate duty the time-gap is rather considerable but that cannot be helped because the fundamental right to move a court of law cannot be abolished.

So this is the reason why there have been arrears, in a vast country where we have about 45 lakh income-tax assesseees, in a country with 750 million people. So, we just have to realise the problem in its rights perspdcive when we talk in terms of assessment, when we talk of collection of taxes. There are about 4,23,000 wealth-tax payers, There are about 1,13,000 gift-tax tax payers. There are about 74,000 estate duty cases. Now, altogether, wealth tax providea about Rs. 93 crores, gift tax about Rs. 8.5 crores and Estate Duty about Rs. 21.48 crores. Now, there is a possibility

(Shri S. M. Krishna)

that while collecting this tax there might have been certain lapses. But it has been the endeavour of all of us to streamline the system, so that the tax that is due to the exchequer shall be collected and shall be accounted for.

Now, various other suggestions have also been made. We will bear in mind all of them when we come forward with various amendments to both the Income-tax as well as the Estate Duty Acts and when we reach that stage, I will certainly bear all those suggestions in mind that have been made in this august House. I have nothing much to add except to contradict certain charges which have been made and those charges are that tax evasion has been taking place in this country on a large scale. It has never been the stand of the Government that there is no tax evasion. There has been tax evasion. Now the point is, the percentage of incidence of tax evasion has not been quantified in very clear terms.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Are you aware of the dimension of the tax evasion? If you go through the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General for the year 1982-83, you will find that in our country with 70 crore people, there are only a little more than 600 people whose annual income has been shown as Rs. 5 lakhs and more. In 1983-84 report the number has gone down to only 500 individuals in the country who have shown in their income-tax returns that their annual income was Rs. 5 lakhs. This is the dimension of the tax evasion.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Thank you very much for the enlightenment that I have got from you. I have only said that we are willing to be fed about the quantum of tax evasion. That is your view. One of the publications gave that 60 percent of the Indian economy is flooded with black money. But it has not been authenticated. I

only seek the indulgence of this House that we ourselves have entrusted this for a study of a Committee to one of the institutes. They are doing some research on this, to find out the incidence of black money in the Indian indulgence to withhold your opinion till some document is available and certainly we can debate on that document. Please tell me country does not have tax evasion. Name any democratic country where there is a no tax evasion. Now, with the kind of legal experts that we have in our country, as was put by Mr. Barot, where the line of tax evasion stops, line of tax planning starts, or the other way about. The line is getting thinner and thinner. So, we are operating under this kind of constraints both legal and otherwise, I am sure there is bound to be some kind of an overlapping and we will have to tighten up things.

Somebody mentioned about black money in Jammu and Kashmir. We have repeatedly said that if hon. Members or any others have any information, and if they can pass it on to the Government, the law of the land will take its own course. If some of you have any information about these things, whether it is about tax evasion or accumulation of black money, you are certainly entitled to pass it on to the Government.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I had given it in writing.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: I do not know the circumstances under which the hon. Member wrote, and I did not reply.

I said this was a very simple Bill. I did not expect the debate to last so long. This is only a small amendment. I am sure that after this speech, the amendment will go through, without the participation of Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, in the final reading of the Bill.

**SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT :** We thank the hon. Minister. He was kind enough to say that it would be open to the States, even if we pass this Bill now, to revise or to have the law as it should be. But his amending Section 2, sub-clause (b) on the contrary provides that the States which have not adopted it, and not consent to this so far, will subsequently be in a position to adopt it, viz, the exemptions. Will he say how he contemplates that there will be not only exemptions, but also revision permissible? I am unable to understand it.

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :** I have said that Agriculture is a State subject. So, they can enact under it.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Now the question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953, be taken into consideration,”

*The motion was adopted*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** We now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

“That Clause 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill.”

*The Motion was adopted*

*Clause 2 to 5 were added to the Bill*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Now the question is :

“That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill,”

*The Motion was adopted*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Now the Minister may move that the Bill be passed.

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :** I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

Those in favour may say ‘Aye’.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS :** Aye.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Those against may say ‘No’.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS :** No.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I think the ‘Ayes’ have it.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Noes have it.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Let there be a division. Let the lobbies be cleared.

The lobbies have been cleared.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Hon. members, quorum required is 55 including the Chair. Now, the members present are only 53 and therefore, there is no quorum; and the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.34 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 27, 1984/Sravana 5, 1906 (Saka)*