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Thursday, August 9, 1984  
Sravana 18, 1906 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifteenth Session  
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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*No. 14, Thursday, August 9, 1984 | Sravana 18, 1936 (Saka)*

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 9, 1984 | *Sravana 18,*  
1906 (*Saka*)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.*

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Proposal to run Navajivan Express  
between Ahmedabad and Trivandrum  
thrice a week

\*271. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand to run the Navajivan Express between Ahmedabad and Trivandrum (via. Bangalore) thrice a week ;

(b) whether there is also a demand to run the train via Daund-Kalyan-Diva Vasai route ; and

(c) if so, when does the Railways propose to implement the same ?

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 Navajivan Express does not run between Trivandrum and Ahmedabad but runs between Ahmedabad and Madras. There have been demands for

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increasing the frequency of Navajivan Express. The need for running a train between Ahmedabad and Trivandrum has been fulfilled by the introduction of Ahmedabad-Trivandrum Express via Bangalore.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) For lack of resources, it is not feasible to increase the frequency of Navajivan Express. As regards diverting the train via Daund-Kalyan and Diva-Vasai, it is operationally not feasible to do so as of now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, in the answer to Part (c), they say that "As regards diverting the train via Daund-Kalyan and Diva-Vasai, it is not operationally not feasible to do so as of now". This is a very vague answer. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify why it is operationally not feasible, what is the problem, whether it is the infra-structural problem or there source problem, because the demand is very severe.

MR. SPEAKER ; Is it serious or severe ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is extreme.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Firstly, there is a difficulty with regard to line capacity constraint, that is, from Surat to Bombay and to Poona. As regards Vasai to Diva, a section has been opened for goods traffic. For running Passenger services, Infra-structural facilities are required which are not yet available. For lack of resources, it will not be possible for the railways to develop the requisite facilities for operating passenger services at the present moment. As soon as we have the resources—I cannot make any commit-

ment to the hon. Member—I will do my best. This much I can say. Apart from this, if we make the diversion as it stands today from Surat to Deva, there will be resentment in that quarter on why we have diverted the train. Therefore, it is better to keep the present train and to have an extra train in the direction that we want.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** The hon. Minister concedes that there have been demands for increasing the frequency of the Navajivan Express. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister or the Government is in a position to make any commitment about the likelihood of the increase in the frequency of Navajivan Express.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY :** The hon. Member is aware that the train Nos. 145 and 146 Ahmedabad-Madras Navajivan Express formally used to run once a week. Now we have made it twice a week. Because of the persistent demands of the travelling public, the frequency of the train has been increased. But we cannot make more than that at the present moment because of shortage of coaches.

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :** The hon. Minister has just now mentioned that they have increased the train frequency to twice a week. He has also said that resources are limited. But, may I ask the hon. Minister is it not a fact that the trains going to South especially to Trivandrum do give lot of revenue to the Railway Board compared to other areas? Prof. Madhu Dandavate and I have been asking in this House to take speedy steps to construct the West Coast Railway line to augment the economic and other progress of that region.

Will the hon. Minister say what steps the Government/Ministry is taking to complete the West Coast line?

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is not somehow connected with this question.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** With your indulgence, it can be connected.

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :** Dr. Subramaniam Swamy also comes from South and he knows the problems of the South. Is it not a fact that the revenue received from the South especially from Kerala will be a great revenue resources? Besides, the speedy execution of the work of the West Coast line will develop the area properly.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY :** I cannot answer this question.

**PROF. P. J. KURIEN :** Navajivan Express should be extended up to Trivandrum.

#### Causes of sickness in small scale industries

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\*272. **SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI :**

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the main cause of sickness among small scale industrial units in the country is due to shortage of working capital and inadequate and untimely assistance from banks and other financial institutions ;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry have taken any steps to provide prompt assistance to the sick industrial units ; and

(c) if so, details thereof and how his Ministry will provide adequate assistance to sick industrial units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) A number of causes, both internal and external operating in combination are responsible for industrial sickness. The major causes of industrial sickness are; shortage of working capital/inadequacy and untimely assistance from the banks, scarcity of raw materials, lack of demand, management deficiencies etc.

(b) and (c) A number of steps have been taken to provide assistance to sick small industrial units by the Central Government, Financial Institutions, Banks and the State Governments. A Working Group has been set up to study the need for upgradation of technology and to suggest measures in respect thereof, for the small scale sector. A Margin Money Scheme is being operated by the Central Government under which loans are advanced to the State Governments on a matching basis for the purpose of rehabilitating sick units in the small scale sector. A Standing Committee on Industrial sickness has been constituted to identify the problems of sick units in the small scale sector and to suggest remedial measures for rehabilitation of the same. In addition, the financial institutions as also the State Governments have taken a number of steps to revive and rehabilitate sick units in the small scale sector.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़े अदब से आप के द्वारा पूछना चाहता हूँ, मंत्री महोदय, जब यह फाइनेंस मंत्री होते हैं तो कुछ और बात कहते हैं और जब उद्योग मंत्री होते हैं तो कुछ और बात कहते हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, हमारा मतलब है सरकार से, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह यह बताएंगे कि मगरमच्छ और मछली का अन्तर वह जानते हैं या नहीं ? यहाँ मछली और मगरमच्छ का मामला है। मैंने देखा है कि 7 तरीख को इंडस्ट्रियल रिकॉन्स्ट्रक्शन बैंकिंग बिल जो

आया उस बिल के सम्बन्ध में वह कहते हैं कि सिक इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए स्टडी ग्रुप बैठाएंगे और इधर उन्होंने कह दिया कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी भी कायम कर दी, एक ग्रुप भी कायम कर दिया स्टडी करने के लिए, लेकिन स्टडी किस बात की कर रहे हैं ? जब यह खुद मानते हैं कि इनके पास इंडस्ट्री चलाने के लिए रनिंग कैपिटल नहीं है, खुद मानते हैं सारी बातें, फिर कहते हैं कि टेकनालाजी का अभाव है, टाइमली बैंकिंग असिस्टेंस नहीं है उसके साथ साथ राँ मेटीरियल की कमी है, ये सारी बातें जब खुद स्वीकार कर लेते हैं तो फिर स्टडी ग्रुप किस के लिए बैठा रहे है ?

फिर इन्होंने स्वयं कहा उस बिल को पास करते समय कि यह जो बात है कि सिक यूनिट्स को ले लेना, यह इसका कोई हल नहीं है। पूँजीपति पूँजी का डाइवर्सन करते हैं, नये नये लाइसेंस लेकर देश की एकोनामी को खराब करते हैं, एक तरफ तो यह कहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ उनको सहायता देने की बात करते हैं। अब पहले तो यह कहते हैं इस देश में 5,58,551 सिक यूनिट्स हैं। सिक यूनिट्स मान लेते हैं लेकिन उसमें यह नहीं बताते कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के कितने हैं, दूसरे कितने हैं और उसके साथ-साथ स्टेट-वाइज कितने ह ? यह सवाल छोटे आदमी को बड़ा मगरमच्छ खा रहा है, उसका है। ... (व्यवधान) ... स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री में जो इंडस्ट्रीज चल रही हैं जब तक बड़े-बड़े विंग हाउसेज वही इंडस्ट्री चलाएंगे, जब रंगरपुरा में जूता बनाने वाला जूता बनाता है और बाटा भी वही जूता बनाएगा... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप तो लेक्चर देने लग गए।

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बुनियादी बात है कि जब बड़े बड़े मगर-मच्छ छोटे लोगों को खाने लग जायेंगे और वही इंडस्ट्री वह भी चलाते जायेंगे तो ये छोटे लोग कैसे जीवित रहेंगे ?... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मुझे बन्द करना पड़ेगा।

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : रोग तो इन्होंने रकड़ लिया मगर इलाज करना नहीं चाहते। सवाल सीधा सा है कि जो स्माल स्कैल में इंडस्ट्रीज चल रही हैं वह इंडस्ट्रीज बड़े-बड़े उद्योग वाले भी चलायेंगे तो छोटे उद्योग वाले कैसे जीवित रहेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल सीधा है। जैसे जमीन पर सीलिंग लगाई है यहां पर भी लगाओ।

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : The Government appreciate the hon. Member's concern about the small scale industries. The point is very well taken. It is nobody's case that there is no sickness in the small sector of our industrial development. The other day the Finance Minister, while piloting the Bill on the Industrial Reconstruction Bank did make a statement that in consultation with the administrative Ministry, that is, the Industrial Development Ministry he is going to form a small study group. But the Reserve Bank has already set up in consultation with the Development Commissioner of Small Industries State level inter-institutional committees. There are 15 committees which are already in existence whose job is mainly to monitor the state of sickness in a particular industry. In other words, a diagnostic approach to the whole question of sickness has been attempted by the Industries Ministry and it will be the endeavour of this Government to give a further impetus to that kind of approach.

Secondly, the hon. Member was talking about big sharks and fish and all that. I do understand that the thrust of the question is about the encroachment by big industries into those items which have been specifically reserved for small scale industries. The Government very recently established a watch dog panel and the watch dog panel goes into all such complaints which are periodically received by this panel and whenever a complaint is received, it is the duty of the panel to look into it.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : मैं मंत्री जी से सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या वे वतामैं का कष्ट करेगे कि जब सरकार धिन्ता का इजहार कर रही है तब जो उद्योग छोटी-छोटी यूनिट्स में चल रहे हैं उनके बारे में आप कब तक एम.आर.टी.पी. के अन्तर्गत बड़ी-बड़ी मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पनियों पर प्रतिबंध लगा देंगे ताकि उन उद्योगों को वह बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियाँ न चला सकें ?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Restrictions are already there. MRTP and FERA companies just cannot go into such areas which have been exclusively reserved for the small sector.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : It is not a fact. They are coming in a large scale. You have not taken any steps. A recent study made in this regard by the Indian Institute of Public Administration is quite revealing. They say that the MRTP and FERA companies are entering the small scale sector on a large scale.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Is it not a fact that more than 23,000 units in the small scale sector have been closed down because there is no market for the goods produced in the small sector. Unless the spheres of production are clearly demarcated and protected by law and unless statutory demarcation is there, you cannot protect the small scale industries. May I know why demarcation sanctioned by statute has not been done so far ?



**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :** The Government have agreed that certain statutory protection has to be provided for the small scale sector to stabilise itself and it has been conveyed to this House by the hon. Industries Minister that a comprehensive Bill with reference to this is under the serious consideration of the Government in consultation with the Advisory Board for Small Industries.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** What is the total number of small scale units which are closed down ?

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :** I have some figures about the sickness in the small scale industrial units. As of 1982 December, the total number of cases of borrowing account units is about 10,44,000. Out of that, the sick small scale units which are bank assisted will be about 58,549. The percentage share of sick SSA units in the total number of borrowing account units is 5.6%.

**SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA :** Sir, is it a fact that due to non-infrastructure development growth of many industries has failed? If so, what steps does the Government propose to take? Secondly, will the Government have rethinking about the existing policy and grant some special incentives to small scale industries?

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :** The government does not think there is any policy inadequacy. The main thrust of government policy is to encourage development of small scale sector but wherever we find there are loopholes and gaps and certain strengthening of a particular aspect is to be looked into, Government has never hesitated and will never hesitate.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Sir, in a country like ours the role of the small scale industries can hardly be over-emphasised. Its employment generation capacity is also very great and today in India it is playing a very important role. I would like to know what is the percentage of financial assistance that is given by the financial institutions which goes to the small scale

units and what is the percentage that goes to the large scale units ?

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :** Sir, in order to answer the question about the percentage of money that has been funded into the small scale industries and also the large scale industries, I would need a separate notice. But confining myself to sick industries the Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 86 lakhs to the State Governments for implementing the margin money scheme which is one of the instruments through which we would like to help sick industries being nursed back to health. For revival of sick units in the small scale sector the State-wise break-up is also available and during 1984-85 so far about Rs. 35.40 lakhs has been sanctioned. This is what has been done from our side and it is over and above what the banks—who are the main bankers for the scale industries are doing.

**श्री मनी राम बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष जी, यह भारत का बुनियादी सवाल है। गांधी युग में आजादी के बाद गांधी जी की मान्यता इस देश के अन्दर मानी गई है। गांव के उद्योग, जूते बनाने वाले, बतन बनाने वाले, लौहार, बढ़ई, इन उद्योगों को गांधी जी की आत्मा चाहती थी कि बढ़ें। छोटे उद्योग जिनको स्माल स्केल इन्डस्ट्री कहा जाता है, जैसे लौहार आज टाटा लौहार है। छोटे उद्योग बाटा-टाटा के बड़े उद्योगों के मुकाबले में पीछे जा रहे हैं। छोटे उद्योग बीमार ही नहीं बल्कि मर गए हैं। बीमार कहना सत्य नहीं है, मर गया है। मरी हुई लाश को उठाए फिरने का क्या कारण है? कारण मैं आपको बताता हूँ, इसका कारण यह है कि एक वच्चा... (दयबधान) यह मजाक नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष जी, ये स्वामस्वाह छेड़ रहे हैं। मुझे छेड़ रहे हो, कोई और नहीं मिलता ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : भापसे बढ़िका नहीं मिलता है।

श्री मनी राा बागड़ी : स्वामस्वाह वशी ऐसा करते हो, बव कर चलो।

एक बच्चे और जावन का जब मुकाबला कराना चाहते हो, कुशरी कराना चाहते हो और बच्चे के हाथ बांध कर और जवान को हथियार देकर लडाना चाहते हो, तो यह मुकाबला नहीं चल सकता। क्या सरकार बड़े उद्योगों पर पाबन्दी लगाना चाहेगी कि इनमे ज्यादा उगकी रूम्पति कुल मिला कर देश में नहीं बढ़ सकती और जो छोटे उद्योग हैं, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के उद्योग हैं उनकी मुकम्मिल मदद की जायगी? इस अन्तर को मिटाने के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Sir, it has to be said to the credit of small industries that about 50% of the total industrial production in the country comes from the small scale sectors. This is by any standards no mean achievement, which has to be reckoned with seriously the hon. Member talked about the sickness in industry. The incidence of sickness is not necessarily confined to small industries. Every day, Parliament has been discussing about the industrial sickness most of them are big industries like the Textile industry which has been recently discussed. So, sickness is something universal, whether it is small industry, medium industry or big industry or whether they are located in West Bengal, Kerala, Karnataka or Madhya Pradesh.

Highest incidence of "Naru" in M. P.

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\*274. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI :

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that Madhya Pradesh State has the highest incidence of "Naru" (Guinny-worm) disease in India;

(b) whether the National Institute for Communicable Diseases has identified worst affected areas in Madhya Pradesh as perpetually 'Naru' prone blocks;

(c) whether the National Institute for Communicable Diseases has taken up special projects to eradicate 'Naru' in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the areas selected and the details of the work undertaken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M JOSHI) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

Madhya Pradesh is endemic for Guinea-worm incidence. The National Institute of Communicable Diseases have identified 20 districts, covering 121 primary Health Centres and 3243 villages as endemic to Guinea-worm in Madhya Pradesh.

A centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Guinea-worm Eradication Programme is being implemented in 7 endemic States including Madhya Pradesh to tackle this disease. Under the Scheme case search operations are conducted in the affected areas twice a year since 1981. High priority has been given to these areas for provision of safe drinking water. For that purpose, the drinking water sources have been identified. Besides, field trials have been carried out with use of chemicals to make the drinking water safe in these areas. The Primary Health Centres in these areas have been provided with equipments, technical documentation and health education material for tackling the disease.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all know that we are

all the door-step of Twenty-first Century. It is rather most unfortunate that in Madhya Pradesh incidence of "Naru" disease is prevailing in an endemic form for the last six years. The figures given by the hon Minister show that almost half of Madhya Pradesh—20 districts covering 121 primary Health Centres and 3243 villages—has been affected with this kind of disease. May I know from the hon Minister whether the scheme drawn up by the National Institute of Communicable Diseases is operating in various villages in a very casual manner or has it been operating on a task force basis? This disease could have been eradicated long time back. In a very casual manner, these inspectors come and take water from the open wells for sampling and later on they put some chemicals and go away. Once in a year they visit the village. I would now like to know from the hon Minister whether he has any scheme or plan whereby the open-step wells which are there in the villages will be closed and tube-well programme will be taken up in those villages.

**KUMARI KUMUDBEN M JOSHI :**  
Sir, the hon. Member is quite aware that these kinds of diseases occur only due to drinking of water that is available in the villages. So, far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, the total number of villages which are affected by this kind of endemic disease and have been identified are 3243. For this purpose, the Government of India have started a programme so that the incidence of Guinea worm disease can be checked. In Madhya Pradesh, out of 3243 villages, about 1070 villages have been covered with the provision of potable water supply system and during 1984-85, one thousand more villages will be covered with this system. So, out of 3243, by the end of the Sixth Plan, only 1173 villages will be left and these villages will be taken care of during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Sir, the Government is quite aware of the position and feels very much concerned. So far as eradication of this disease is concerned, it requires education also. I would not like to go into the causes of this disease, but I would like to inform the hon Member that we have started the eradication programme and have sanctio-

ned a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs to provide consciousness, awareness and education to the villagers of this area. Over and above, we are also providing safe drinking water sources also.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :**  
My question; whether the Government will eradicate the open step wells, which are the cause of this disease has not been answered.

I have visited almost all the villages in Rajgarh, Guna and vidisha area and among those villages some have got safe drinking water sources. But the question does not end there. The wells are infected with guineaworm perpetually. If you put some chemicals, the worms will become chemical resistant and the worms born thereafter are more powerful. Has the Government done any research with regard to this matter. The casual way in which the Government is treating this problem is evident from the fact that they have got only 121 primary health centres for all these 3243 villages. The net work of primary health centres is very much inadequate for a Madhya Pradesh; that will have to be increased if you are really serious to eradicate this disease.

**KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI :**  
The Government has not taken anything casually, we are very serious to eradicate this disease. This disease is not prevalent only in Madhya Pradesh, there are seven States in the country which are affected by this disease. We have to take care of all these seven States. We have taken steps to provide safe drinking water source to the various villages, and the remaining villages will be covered in the 7th Plan. As I said we have to take care of all the States, and to provide safe drinking water, we have to have requisite resources. As I said, at present 121 primary health centres are there to cover these villages.

So far as the present drinking water sources are concerned, we are providing the required chemical treatment to the water through our employees working in the primary health centres. They regularly visit the endemic villages and provide

श्री राम सात रातों : माननीय मध्य  
 मंत्रीय, मंत्री जी ने जो सभा पत्र पर  
 उल्लेख किया है, उसमें 'गुरु' शब्द का  
 प्रयोग किया है। मध्य मंत्रीय का  
 उल्लेख करने के लिए उचित है।  
 मध्य मंत्रीय का उल्लेख करने के लिए  
 उचित है। मध्य मंत्रीय का उल्लेख  
 करने के लिए उचित है। मध्य मंत्रीय  
 का उल्लेख करने के लिए उचित है।  
 मध्य मंत्रीय का उल्लेख करने के लिए  
 उचित है। मध्य मंत्रीय का उल्लेख  
 करने के लिए उचित है। मध्य मंत्रीय  
 का उल्लेख करने के लिए उचित है।

श्री राम सात रातों : श्रीमान् मंत्रीय  
 मध्य मंत्रीय का उल्लेख करने के लिए  
 उचित है। मध्य मंत्रीय का उल्लेख  
 करने के लिए उचित है। मध्य मंत्रीय  
 का उल्लेख करने के लिए उचित है।  
 मध्य मंत्रीय का उल्लेख करने के लिए  
 उचित है। मध्य मंत्रीय का उल्लेख  
 करने के लिए उचित है। मध्य मंत्रीय  
 का उल्लेख करने के लिए उचित है।

नहीं जाँचा कि आपने कहा है। मध्य  
 मंत्रीय का उल्लेख करने के लिए उचित  
 है। मध्य मंत्रीय का उल्लेख करने के  
 लिए उचित है। मध्य मंत्रीय का उल्लेख  
 करने के लिए उचित है। मध्य मंत्रीय  
 का उल्लेख करने के लिए उचित है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको एक ही प्रश्न का अधिकार है, आपने तीन प्रश्न कर दिये ।

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : कौन-कौन-सी कट्टी से आ रहा है—This diseases is prevalent in many countries of Asia, Africa and South America. India is the first country, which is taking strong steps to eradicate this disease.

श्री बलबीर सिंह : हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में जिम तरह से यह गिनी वर्म की बीमारी है, उमी तरह से वहां पर गोइटर, जिसको पेंषा रोग कहते हैं, फैल रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश के पांच-छः जिलों, खास कर आदि-वामी क्षेत्रों में जैसे शहडोल, सरगुजा, मांडला में यह बहुत बुरी तरह से फैल रहा है। वहां केन्द्रीय शासन की ओर से एकसपर्ट डाक्टरों की एक टीम गई थी और उसने बताया था कि यह आयोडीन की कमी की वजह से फैलता है जिससे छोटे-छोटे बच्चों की मानसिक स्थिति पर भी असर पड़ता है और हजारों लोगों की मौत भी हो जाती है। उस टीम ने वहां पर आयोडाइज्ड साल्ट बांटने की सलाह दी थी। जो सामान्य साल्ट वहां बंटता था वह तो बन्द कर दिया गया है लेकिन उसकी जगह पर अभी तक कोई आयोडाइज्ड साल्ट नहीं बाटा जा रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप पर्याप्त मात्रा में आयो-डाइज्ड साल्ट वहां बंटवाएंगी ?

MR. SPEAKER : It does not pertain to this question. You cannot go on a fishing expedition like this.

श्री दौलत राम सारण : सरकार ने इस रोग के बारे में बहुत चिंता व्यक्त की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि 37 वर्षों की

आजादी के बाद भी गांव-गांव में नारू रोग है और गांवों की सेनिटेशन पर आप 0.1 परसेंट राशि खर्च कर रहे हैं; फिर कैसे माना जाए कि आपको इसके बारे में बड़ी चिंता है। 37 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी लोगों को गांवों में पीने का पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। लोग प्यासे मर रहे हैं और गन्दा पानी पीते हैं। पशुओं के लिए शुद्ध पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। क्या यह सही नहीं है ? ... (व्यवधान)

इसके अलावा आपने शुद्ध पानी देने के लिए जो आपने रीजनल स्कीम, हेड पंप स्कीम और गांव की स्कीम बनाई है, उनमें शामिल चौथाई गांवों में भी पीने का पानी नहीं पहुंच रहा है। क्या यह सही है ?

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : मैंने बताया है कि भारत सरकार पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए केवल चिंतित ही नहीं है बल्कि योजनाएं भी बनाई गई हैं। तीन प्रकार के गांवों को आईडिएंटफाई किया गया है। जैसे वे गांव जहां 1.5 किलोमीटर दूरी से पानी लाना होता है। दूसरे जहां पानी शुद्ध नहीं है। वहां पर केमिकल्स हैं, उनको भी आईडिएन्टीफाई किया गया है। तीसरे वे गांव हैं जहां पानी में गिनी और कानरा जैसी डिसेजेज हैं। इन तीन प्रकार के विलेजेज को आईडिएन्टीफाई किया गया है। इसके लिए भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को पैसा भी दिया है।

The total budget which we have made during the 6th five year Plan to provide facilities to 1.90 lakh villages is Rs.1407.11 crores. Now it is for the State Government to provide water facilities to these villages.

इसलिए भारत सरकार इसके लिए पूरी

तरह चिंतित है और कार्यवाही भी कर रही है।

#### Review of the Implementation of Industrial Licences

\*275. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for review of the implementation of industrial licences as also conversion of letters of intent in the interest of the development of industries in the country ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Government is anxious to ensure early implementation of all the industrial projects for which letters of intent/licences have been issued. With this end in view, Administrative Ministries and the State Governments have been advised to re-structure and strengthen their monitoring systems, help and assist the entrepreneurs in implementing the projects and weed out those letters of intent licences where progress is tardy.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : The reply says that the Government is anxious to ensure early implementation of all the industrial projects. May I know from the hon. Minister the total number of entrepreneurs who had applied for such licences in the last three years, and how many have been issued licences: how many applications are pending for the last six months, and whether Government will take early action to dispose of the applications ?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : As per the study made by the Data Unit in the secretariat for Industrial Approvals, it was found that out of the total number of 4230 letters of intent granted during the period 1974-79, 1965 letters of intent had

been converted into industrial licences : and 1443 letters of intent had been treated as lapsed or cancelled. As many as 805 letters of intent were yet to be converted into industrial licences, or treated cancelled. In other words, 805 letters of intent were being processed.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : There are some backward districts and tribal districts in States, where there are no industries. May I know whether Government have taken steps to industrialize those no-industry districts on a priority basis ? if so, has such/policy decision been taken ? what is the total number of no industry districts which have been industrialised so far since the policy decision has been taken ?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : The House will appreciate that between 1977 and 1984, the thrust of Government of India's industrial development policy is to push industries to the backward areas. Some figures will go to prove my point. In 1977, the total number of letters of intent issued had been 533, out of them the share of backward regions was only 35.1 per cent whereas in 1983, out of 1055 letters of intent, 649 accounting for 61.5 per cent were earmarked for backward areas. The same trend has been followed in 1984. Out of 500 letters intent, 298 accounting for almost 60 per cent has been earmarked for the development of backward areas.

श्री बयाराम शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, भारत वयं में छोटी कार बनाने के कारखाने बहुत कम हैं। एक या दो हो सकते हैं। सरकार आश्वासन देने के बाद मारुति कार सांसदों को मुहैया नहीं कर पा रही है। सपना मुप्रीम को 1972 में आशय पत्र दिया गया था। बी०घार०डी० ग्रहमदनगर में साढ़े अठाइस हजार किलोमीटर की टेस्टिंग के बाद भी वह कार में कमी नहीं निकाल सके हैं। इतना सब कुछ होने के बाद भी इस आशय पत्र को लाईसेंस में परिवर्तित नहीं

किया गया, यह देखते हुए भी कि देश में छोटी कारों का निर्माण कम हो रहा है। छोटी कार तो ज्यादातर लोग ले सकते हैं जबकि बड़ी कार सभी नहीं ले सकते। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार सपना सुप्रीम कार के आशय पत्र को लाईसेंस में परिवर्तित करने पर विचार करेगी ?

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :** When the Government of India is convinced that certain effective steps have not been taken to convert letters of intent into industrial licences, they get lapsed and they get cancelled. This is a continuous process which keep going on.

**SHRI C.P.N. SINGH :** Has the tardy progress been on the part of the person wanting a letter of intent to be converted into an industrial licence or is it a lapse on the part of the department concerned ? Secondly, there was a statement by the hon. Prime Minister that industries in North India especially U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, North Eastern States and J & K were very very behind certain advance states of the south and hence industrial licence would be given on a priority basis to some of these areas from the date of her statement. Is this being followed in changing a letter of intent into an industrial licence ?

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :** There could be a number of causes for not being able to convert a letter of intent into an industrial licence. The cause could be from the entrepreneur, the promoter who makes an application for a letter of intent. So, according to the monitoring that we made, the responsibility of getting the letter of intent converted into an industrial licence is that of the financial entrepreneur, not that of the promoter. The hon. Member can draw his own conclusion as to where the fault lies. The second point is about backward areas, I just quoted some figures.

**SHRI C.P.N. SINGH :** I did not say 'backward areas'. I referred to the Prime Minister's statement.

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :** You mentioned U.P. and other States.

**SHRI C.P.N. SINGH :** I only said about the Northern States.

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :** I have the whole list of States. Between 1974 and 1979, later on up to 30-6-1984. The letters of intent given for Uttar Pradesh, for example, between 1974 and 1979, were 345. That is, 345 letters of intent were issued. Out of them 115, roughly about 33 per cent were converted into licences, and 204, roughly about 59 per cent were treated as lapsed, and about 20, that is 7.5 per cent are still being processed. The figures run like this. There are certain States, where the percentage in terms of conversion is on the high side like Gujarat, Maharashtra and part of Karnataka. So it varies from State to State.

**SHRI C.P.N. SINGH :** I categorically asked if the prime Minister's statement that certain neglected areas of Northern India would get preferential treatment, was being pursued. Has it been applied to all those States ?

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :** The Prime Minister's statement has been literally implemented by the Industrial Development Ministry in the issue of licences and the letters of intent in respect of all states, whether they are in the North or in the South. The task of the Government is to push those industries

• **श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी :** मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि यह बात स्वीकार कर ली गई है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हैं, उदाहरण के लिए छतरपुर और टीकमगढ़ जिले तो औद्योगिक पिछड़े जिलों की लिस्ट में मौजूद हैं, जहाँ कोई उद्योग अभी तक नहीं खुला है। हमारी प्रधानमंत्री जी ने भी बार-बार आश्वासन दिया है कि औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों को उद्योग

स्थापित करते समय प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी, क्या लाइसेंस देते वक़्त इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि जो इलाके ज्यादा पिछड़े हैं, उनको प्राथमिकता दी जाए।

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :** The Government itself does not promote industries except in the core sector, but whenever the promoters come forward to set up industries, it is the responsibility of the Government to create the right kind of conditions and create the right type for atmosphere and provide the infra-structure for industries to develop. If there are entrepreneurs who come from Madhya Pradesh they will be encouraged.

गुजरात में पोलियो के कारण मौतें

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\*276- श्री जगपाल सिंह .

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात में 10 जुलाई, 1984 तक पोलियो के कारण लगभग 500 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गई है और यदि हां, तो इस बीमारी के स्थायी इलाज के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने मृतकों के परिवारों को कोई वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार पोलियो से मरने वालों के आश्रितों को 50,000 रुपए की सहायता देने पर विचार कर रही है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) As per information obtained from the State Government, three deaths occurred in Gujarat due to poliomyelitis between January and June 1984. There is no proposal for providing financial assistance to the families of the deceased.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि गुजरात सरकार से मिली इंफार्मेशन के अनुसार पोलियो से मरने वाले लोगों की संख्या सिर्फ तीन है, जबकि दैनिक समाचार "जनसत्ता" में जो रिपोर्ट गुजरात के संबंध में छपी है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जनसत्ता को क्यों कोट कर रहे हैं .....

श्री जगपाल सिंह : जनसत्ता के अलावा गुजरात के माधियों और अपसरो से बात-चीत के जरिए जो इंफार्मेशन मुझे मिली है, उसके अनुसार वहां 500 से कम मरने वालों की संख्या नहीं है। क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जान सकता हूँ कि गुजरात में एकदम से इस बीमारी के फैलने के क्या कारण हैं, क्या सरकार ने उसकी कोई जांच कराई है, यदि हां, तो उसकी रिपोर्ट क्या है?

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे लगता है कि माननीय सदस्य को कुछ कंफ्यूजन हो गया है। सवाल उन्होंने पोलियो के लिये पूछा है और सूचना किसी और डिजोज के लिये दे रहे हैं।

I suppose, the hon. Member is somewhat confused. Perhaps, he is referring to some other disease. First he should get himself cleared up. So far as polio is concerned, the State Government has given the figures,



यह तो उनको समझना चाहिये। 500 जो मरे हैं वह पोलियो से नहीं मरे हैं। पोलियो से जो मरे हैं 1982 में 7, 1983 में 10 और 1984 जून तक 3 मरे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पोलियो नहीं पोलिया।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : हालांकि पोलिया से संबंधित प्रश्न था लेकिन उसको कंवर कर दिया है पोलियो में।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : लिखने वाले सारी गलती कर देते हैं।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, देश के किसी भी प्रदेश में इस तरह की बीमारी फैल जाती है तो मैंने सवाल किया था कि क्या सरकार उनके आश्रितों को कुछ घटिया सहायता देने पर विचार कर रही है? इस का जवाब नहीं आया। लेकिन भविष्य के लिये बड़े पैमाने पर अगर देश में इस तरह की बीमारी फैल जाती है तो क्या भारत सरकार का वित्तीय सहायता का प्रावधान भविष्य में है?

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : मैंने जवाब में कहा है कि जहां तक पोलियो का संबंध है कोई प्रावधान ऐसा नहीं है कि आर्थिक सहायता दी जाय।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : कोई औषधि की सुविधा देने वाली बात है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घान कैसे पूछ सकते हैं सवाल।

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : The hon. Minister was saying that the death was not due to polio but due to jaundice,

Jaundice is also a viral disease and it spreads due to consumption of polluted water. We have discussed the water borne diseases in a previous question. I shall ask a pertinent question. Actually we are dealing with the matter of providing protected drinking water. It is a shame that even after 37 years of Independence and six five year plans, we could not provide protected drinking water. The House must know that the provision of drinking water is not under the Ministry of Health. If it is a strategy, has the Ministry taken up with the Government to bring the subject of providing protected drinking water under their purview?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M JOSHI : My hon. friend is a doctor. So he knows the difference between polio and jaundice. Both are viral diseases. We have included polio under the National Immunisation Programme and we are giving polio vaccine to the newly born. So far as jaundice is concerned, it is related with the community hygiene, family hygiene and individual hygiene. If the hon. Member wants to know more on this, he will have to give a separate notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Shortage of Medicine and Staff in CGHS Dispensaries in U.P. and Haryana

\*269. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether CGHS dispensaries functioning in the suburbs of Delhi i. e. in U. P. and Haryana are short of medicines and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether these dispensaries are short of staff also ; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to fill up these vacancies ?

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

(b) and (c) There is no shortage of staff in these dispensaries except one Ayurvedic Physician at Gurgaon. This post is going to be filled up shortly

पटना से मद्रास तक एक सीधी सुपर-फास्ट रेलगाड़ी चलाना

\*270. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना से मद्रास तक एक सीधी रेलगाड़ी चलाये जाने की मांग की गई है और इसकी आवश्यकता भी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार पटना से मद्रास तक एक सीधी सुपरफास्ट रेलगाड़ी बनाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस रेलगाड़ी को किस मार्ग से चलाया जायेगा तथा इसे कब तक शुरू करने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) पटना तथा मद्रास के बीच एक सीधी गाड़ी चलाने के लिए अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं लेकिन इन स्थानों के बीच प्राप्त होने वाले यातायात की मात्रा इतनी नहीं है जिससे एक सीधी गाड़ी चलाने का औचित्य बन सके ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Payment of bonus to Railwaymen

\*273. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state reasons for Government's silence on the question of payment of bonus to railwaymen under the payment of Bonus Act ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : Railways are exempt from the Bonus Act in terms of provisions contained in Section 32(iv) of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. Accordingly this Act will not apply, *inter alia*, to employees employed in a department of the Central Government.

However, the Ministry of Railways have adopted a scheme of Productivity-linked Bonus for railway employees according to which payments have been done in the past upto 1982-83 and which matter naturally is receiving active attention for the year 1983-84 too.

Report of Committee for reorientation of Medical Education in the Country

\*277. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :  
SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee which was appointed by the Centre for a re-orientation of the entire medical education in the country has submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the recommendations which have been accepted by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b)

The Government of India set up a Medical Education Review Committee in September, 1981 to review and to make recommendations for effecting necessary changes in the present medical education system. On receipt of the Report of the Review Committee, an Empowered Committee was appointed which has since submitted its Report to Government for consideration and appropriate action.

भारत फेस्टीवल्स के लिए नन्दी की मूर्ति का खटन

\*278. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पुरातत्व महत्व की मूर्तियों, स्थानों और पुगवशेषों के संरक्षण और परिरक्षण के लिए क्या विशेष उपाय किये गये हैं ;

(ख) विदेशों में आयोजित भारत फेस्टीवल्स के लिए चुनी गई नन्दी की मूर्ति मूलतः किस स्थान से प्राप्त की गई है ; और

(ग) पुरातत्व महत्व की वस्तुओं का एकत्र करने के लिए इस समय क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० शृंगन) : (क) पुरातत्व महत्व की मूर्तियों, स्थानों और पुगवशेषों के संरक्षण और परिरक्षण के लिए किए गए विशेष उपाय नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

(1) उत्कृष्ट ऐतिहासिक और पुरातत्वीय स्मारकों, स्थलों तथा अवशेषों को, प्राचीन स्मारक और पुरातत्वीय स्थल तथा अशेष अधिनियम, 1958 के अन्तर्गत, राष्ट्रीय महत्व के स्मारकों के रूप में घोषित करके उन्हें संरक्षण प्रदान करना ।

(2) संरक्षित स्मारकों/स्थलों/अवशेषों की पुरातत्वीय भिदांतों के अनुसार मरम्मत करके उनका परिरक्षण तथा चोरी और कलाकृतिध्वंसन को रोकने के लिए उद्युक्त पहरे और निगरानी की व्यवस्था सहित उनका रख-रखाव ।

(3) अबद्ध और स्वस्थाने मूर्तियों का प्रलेखन तथा अबद्ध मूर्तियों को स्थल संग्रहालयों, मूर्ति श्रेड/भंडारों में रखना ।

(4) महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्रीय संरक्षित स्मारकों/संग्रहालयों में सशस्त्र पुलिस पहरेदारों की व्यवस्था करना ।

(5) पुगवशेष और कला भंडार अधिनियम, 1972 के उपबंधों को लागू करना ।

(ख) लंदन में आयोजित भारत उत्सव में भारत द्वारा नन्दी की कोई मूर्ति नहीं भेजी गई थी ।

(ग) पुरातत्व महत्व की वस्तुएं, धन्ये-षण, उत्खनन/शोधन और अकस्मात खोज की कार्रवाई के माध्यम से की जाती हैं । ये वस्तुएं पारस्परिक आदान प्रदान, ऋणों, उपहारों और सीमाशुल्क विभाग तथा पुलिस से जवती करके एकत्र की जाती हैं ।

Unauthorised Booking for Maruti Cars  
in Singapore

\*279. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
SHARMA :

SHRI BABURAO  
PARANJPE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that an automobile dealer in Singapore has opened an unauthorised booking facility for Maruti Cars for non-resident Indians against foreign exchanges ;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government so as to save the intending buyers of Maruti cars from being cheated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) A circular, with the letter head of M/s. Karmart Motors (Private) Ltd. Singapore, in which bookings for the Maruti-800 Deluxe were invited, has come to the notice of Maruti Udyog Ltd. According to this circular, bookings were opened by M/s Karmart from April 20, 1984 upto 25th May, 1984. The total cost of the car was given as US \$ 10,500 of which US \$ 2,500 were to be sent with the application for booking the car. It was stated that the cars should be delivered directly by Maruti Udyog Limited in Delhi. The circular was unauthorised.

(c) On receipt of the circular, the matter was brought to the attention of the High Commissioner of India, Singapore by Maruti Udyog Ltd. He has been requested to issue a press release on the subject and a paid advertisement at the cost of Maruti Udyog Ltd, so as to warn people about the unauthorised nature of circular.

#### University for Medical Education

\*280. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported irregularities committed by the Delhi University in evaluating the answer papers of entrance examination to the MBBS courses ;

(b) whether the Indian Medical Association had suggested a separate university to deal exclusively with the medical education in the country in order to eliminate such irregularities in the selection of candidates for medical courses ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to the Delhi University, there has been an error in the evaluation of answer scripts for the MBBS entrance test conducted by the University in 1984.

(b) No such recommendation has been received by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Inadequacy of CGHS Facilities in Calcutta

\*281. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint regarding inadequacy of C.G.H.S. facilities in Calcutta and if so, details of the complaints and measures taken to rectify the situation ;

(b) whether there has been any proposal for extending C.G.H.S. facilities to Calcutta by acquiring a hospital by C.G.H.S. and if so, details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of West Bengal Government with respect to proposal mentioned in part (b) and what steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

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

and suggestions have been received from time to time for further improvement of the services offered by the Central Govt. Health Scheme in Calcutta.

(b) and (c) The State Government of West Bengal has taken over the Maya Hospital in Calcutta and have requested the Government of India to utilise the facilities and infrastructure available therein for providing better facilities to the beneficiaries of the Central Govt. Health Scheme. A view will be taken after the full details are worked out.

#### New Measures for Rural Industrialisation

\*282. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether industries set up in rural areas do not have linkages with the areas economically developed and these have failed in resource utilisation and employment generation; and

(b) the new measure Government propose to implement for rural industrialisation for integrated approach in the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Rural industries are primarily local resource based and their scale of operations take into account local skills and local markets. Against the target of creating additional employment of 9.20 lakh persons in Khadi & Village Industries sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, and additional employment of 4.18 lakh persons had already been created upto the end of the year 1982-83. The total employment in this sector which stood at 30.16 lakh persons in 1980-81 is expected to have risen to 36.85 lakh persons at the end of the year 1983-84.

Government is constantly trying to evolve an integrated approach to the problem of rural industrialisation by improving the package of services, support systems, upgrading the technology and providing marketing support. A separate

apex bank, NABARD, for rural development has already been set up which is expected to ease the credit flow to rural industries. The Working Group on Small Scale Industries for the Seventh Plan is finalising a comprehensive set of measures to qualitatively improve the growth potential of the Small Scale Sector which will also help in ensuring large employment.

A scheme for self-employment has been launched for rural and semi urban areas which aims at providing self employment to educated unemployed youth through industry, service and business sector.

सेवा आयोग से राय लिए बिना पूर्व,  
उत्तर सीमांत और दक्षिण पूर्व  
रेलवे के श्रेणी-III के कर्म-  
चारियों की भर्ती

\*283. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेवा आयोग से राय लिए बिना पूर्व रेलवे, उत्तर सीमांत रेलवे और दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे में श्रेणी-III के पदों पर सीधे भर्ती की गई है और यदि हां, तो अब तक इस प्रकार कितने व्यक्तियों में भर्ती की गयी है;

(ख) किस अधिकारी के आदेशों से यह सीधी भर्ती की गयी और इसके क्या कारण हैं खासतौर पर जब सीधी भर्ती पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ था; और

(ग) क्या श्रेणी IV और श्रेणी III के पदों पर सीधी भर्ती पर प्रतिबन्ध इस बीच हटा दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो कब और इस बारे में क्या ब्यौरा है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) यद्यपि भारतीय रेलों पर ग्रुप "सी" (श्रेणी III के पदों की

भर्ती सामान्यतः रेल सेवा आयोगों के माध्यम से की जाती है, किन्तु प्रचलित नियमों के अनुसार निम्नलिखित प्रकार के मामलों में एक सीमित सीमा तक, ग्रुप "सी" (श्रेणी III) के पदों पर रेल प्रशासन द्वारा स्वयं सीधी भर्ती करने की व्यवस्था है :...

- (1) अनुकम्पा के आधार पर नियुक्तियां करना
- (2) उत्कृष्ट खिलाड़ियों की भर्ती
- (3) शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों की भर्ती
- (4) रेलवे के स्कूलों में अध्यापकों की भर्ती
- (5) कुशल कारीगरों की भर्ती
- (6) जब कभी रेल सेवा आयोग कुछ कोटियों और/या कुछ क्षेत्रों में समय-समय पर उपयुक्त और योग्य उम्मीदवार प्राप्त करने में असफल रहता है तो विशिष्ट मामलों में, रेल मंत्रालय के अनुमोदन से भर्ती कर ली जाती है।

उपरोक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुए पूर्व, पूर्वोत्तर सीमा और दक्षिण पूर्व रेलों पर ग्रुप "सी" (श्रेणी III) के पदों पर कुछ सीमा तक रेल प्रशासनों द्वारा सीधी भर्ती स्वयं कर ली गयी होगी।

(ग) एक सीमित अवधि के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजकोष से होने वाले खर्च को कम रखने के हित में समय-समय पर सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता के संदर्भ में, कुछ अपवादों को छोड़कर चालू केलेंडर वर्ष में 30

सितम्बर, 1984 तक कोई नयी भर्ती नहीं की जा रही है। इस अवधि के समाप्त होने पर स्थिति की समीक्षा की जायेगी।

**Guidelines to States on Children Languishing in Jails**

\*284. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI :  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item captioned 'Children Languishing in Jails' reported in 'Indian Express' dated 7 July, 1984;

(b) whether Central Government have issued any guidelines and directions to State Governments in this regard; and

(c) if so, details of the guidelines or directions issued and further steps Central Government contemplate to take to save the lives of children who are languishing in jails ?

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

(b) and (c) The responsibility of enforcement and implementation of the Children Act rests with the State Governments. The need for extending the coverage of the services of the Children Acts in all the districts and also to improve the quality of existing services so that children are not kept in jails has been emphasized on the State Governments. The Government of India is pursuing this matter with the State Governments.

**Illiteracy Among Women**

\*285. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that illiteracy amongst women particularly in adivasi areas is still a major problem; and

(b) if so, what special measures are being taken by Union Government to boost women's education in rural and Adivasi areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The Government is seized of the problem of illiteracy among women particularly in rural and Adivasi areas. The following special measures have been taken to encourage literacy among women in the country including the rural and Adivasi areas :

- (i) The State Governments/Union Territories have been requested to lay special emphasis on the coverage of target group namely, women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Adult Education Programme.
- (ii) The State Governments/Union Territories have been specifically requested to ensure that atleast 50% of the learners in the adult education centres are women. The target fixed for enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the adult education centres for 1984-85 is about 30% and 15% respectively.
- (iii) Priority is given to the opening of adult education projects predominantly in rural and Adivasi areas having literacy rate below the national average.
- (iv) The State Governments and Union Territories have been requested to locate adult education centres in the basis of Scheduled Castes/Tribes as far as possible.
- (v) To encourage voluntary organisa-

tions to run literacy centres exclusively for women, grant-in-aid rules have been relaxed to permit voluntary agencies working in the field of adult education to take up a minimum number of five centres for women learners instead of the normal practice of running 15 centres.

- (vi) State Governments/Union Territories have been requested to ensure that adults who have been made literate do not relapse into illiteracy and that specific proposals for post-literacy are undertaken for neo-literates.
- (vii) Separate funds are being provided for Adult Education Programme in tribal areas under Tribal Development Sub-Plan.
- (viii) To promote literacy among women, linkages between Adult Education Programme and programmes like Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) etc. have been strengthened. In all the existing ICDS projects, there is a provision for functional literacy for adult women. In 1983-84, nearly 4 lakh adult women have been enrolled under the Functional Literacy Programme of ICDS.
- (ix) A centrally sponsored scheme of Non-formal Education on 50:50 basis has been introduced in the nine educationally backward States to provide opportunities to children in 9-14 age group belonging to the disadvantaged sections of the society. In order to promote increased enrolment of girls, the scheme has been liberalised during 1983-84 under which Central assistance on 90:10 sharing basis is provided to the nine educationally backward States for establishing non-formal education centres exclusively for girls.

- (x) An incentive scheme has been instituted under which centre level awards, district level awards and State level awards are given to the States/Union Territories for excellence of performance in adult literacy for women during the year. Similar scheme of Awards exists for enrolment of girls both under Universalisation of Elementary Education and Non-formal Education programmes.

**Supply of Power to Wheel and Axle Plant in Bangalore**

\*286. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government has agreed to supply power to Wheel & Axle Plant in Bangalore ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Karnataka Government had also agreed to supply power to the Wheel & Axle Plant Factory; and

(c) whether the terms of the Kerala Government for supply of power are better than the terms given by the Government of Karnataka ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir. To the extent of meeting the power shortfall between need and local availability for the Wheel & Axle Plant, subject to their peak loads and other commitments,

(b) Yes, Sir. But limiting the supply to their constraints of availability and extant power cuts,

(c) Terms and Tariff for the power supply are still under finalisation with the Karnataka Government.

**महाराष्ट्र में औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को घोषणा**

\*287. श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में किन-किन जिलों को औद्योगिक और आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है;

(ग) क्या अमरावती जिले को जिसका एक तिहाई क्षेत्र आदिवासी क्षेत्र है और जो बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, पिछड़ा हुआ जिला घोषित नहीं किया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस पिछड़ा हुआ जिला घोषित करने वहाँ पर उद्योग स्थापित करने को प्रोत्साहन देने पर विचार करेगी; और

(घ) इस संबंध में और क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राणा राव) : (क) महाराष्ट्र के निम्नलिखित जिलों को विभिन्न केन्द्रीय प्रोत्साहनों की पात्रता के लिए औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ माना गया है :—

वर्ग 'क' ... कोई नहीं ।

वर्ग 'ख' ... रत्नागिरि, औरंगाबाद तथा चन्द्रपुर

वर्ग 'ग' ... भंडारा, मीर, बुलढाना कोलाबा, घूमिया, जलगांव, नांदेड, उस्मानाबाद, परबनी तथा यवतमाल ।

(ख) अमरावती जिले को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र नहीं माना गया है ।

(ग) और (घ) अमरावती को औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।



मध्य प्रदेश में प्राथमिक शिक्षा को  
सब तक पहुंचाना जाना

\*288. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में प्राथमिक शिक्षा को सब तक पहुंचाने के लिए अनुमानतः कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता है; और

(ख) उनमें से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) : (क) प्राथमिक शिक्षा सहित, प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा सबको सुलभ करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई योजना के अनुसार वर्ष 1983-84 से वर्ष 1989-90 तक की अवधि के दौरान 21.21 करोड़ रु० की राशि अपेक्षित है ।

(ख) प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के लिए निधियों की व्यवस्था राज्य वार्षिक योजनाओं में की जाती है जिन्हें योजना आयोग और शिक्षा मंत्रालय से परामर्श करके अन्तिम रूप दिया जाता है । तथापि, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश को विशेष योजनाओं के लिए अब तक 360.68 लाख रु० की विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सातवें पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राज्य सरकारों को दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता की रूपरेखा को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

Schemes for women Entrepreneurs to set up Industries

\*289. SHRIMATI MADHURLSINGH; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether women entrepreneurs and would be entrepreneurs face several problems in securing land, loan and other assistance ; and

(b) whether special schemes would be formulated to open avenues and provide encouragement to them to set up industries and thereby to encourage them, to integrate with the development programmes of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABAI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Land, loan and other assistance being scarce, all entrepreneurs including women may face some difficulty in securing them. However, Government tries to minimise them to the extent possible.

सिरोही (राजस्थान) में उद्योगों की स्थापना

2611. श्री विरवा राम फूलवारिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के सिरोही जिले में 1 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की पूंजी से कितने उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) ये उद्योग किस कच्चे माल पर आधारित होंगे और उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने उद्योग लगाने की पेशकश की है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) और (ख)

राजस्थान के सिरोही जिले में एक करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की पूंजी वाले उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु 1981-84 (जून तक) सात आशय पत्र जारी किए गए हैं।

इन आशयपत्रों के नाम, उत्पादन की वस्तु, क्षमता तथा स्थापना स्थल आदि के बारे में भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र द्वारा अपने "मन्थली न्यूज लेटर" में प्रकाशित किए जाने हैं जिसकी प्रतियां ससद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

#### Association of States with Self-Employment Scheme

2612. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Governments have been associated with the Self Employment Scheme ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth is being implemented in the country District Industries Centres which are under the administrative control of State Governments.

#### Sangeet Natak Akademy Service Bye-Laws

2613. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sangeet Natak Akademy is an autonomous organisation under the Department

of Culture set up by Government in 1953 and it has its own service bye-laws for its employees duly approved by Government in 1984 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that to make changes in any clause in the service Bye-laws and Rules and Regulations approval of Government is required as per clause 3 (XXVI) of its Memorandum of Association, and also employees are to be informed accordingly ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that certain changes in the Service Bye-laws of the Akademy have been made without approval of Government and employees have not been informed ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Sangeet Natak Akademi, which is an autonomous organisation, has reported one instance when they have changed the Service Bye-laws during 1973 within their powers. This changed relates to mode of recruitment to ministerial posts. As the question of recruitment to ministerial posts is subjudice it will not be advisable to comment on this matter at this stage.

#### Booking of Foodgrains in open Rail Wagons

2614. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that foodgrains are often booked to States in open rail wagons which generally get wet during rain and become unsuitable for human consumption ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken so far forbidding transit of food-grains in open wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) and (b) Normally food-grains are moved in covered wagons, which are required to move other important items like Cement, Fertilizer etc. However, in order to optimise the utilisation of rolling stock and avoid cross running of empty wagons of different types in certain areas, Railways offer some open wagons for movement of food-grains. Such movement is confined to fair weather season only. Also, whenever open wagons are supplied for loading of foodgrains, the wagons are covered by tarpaulins and the movement is arranged in block loads escorted by R.P.F. staff in vulnerable areas.

चेकोस्लोवाकिया के सहयोग से चलाई जा रही फैक्ट्रियां

2615. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में चेकोस्लोवाकिया के सहयोग से सी फैक्ट्रियां चल रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) लाभ और हानि में चलने वाले उद्योगों का अलग-अलग ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग का आधार क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) से (ग) 1969 से जून, 1984 तक चेकोस्लोवाकिया के साथ विदेशी सहायता की 48 परियोजनाओं के

लिए स्वीकृति दी गई है। भारतीय और विदेशी फर्मों के नामों, विनिर्माण की वस्तु तथा सहयोग के स्वरूप को दिखाने वाले सभी स्वीकृत विदेशी सहयोग के व्योरे भारतीय निश केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली द्वारा उनके "मंथली न्यूज लेटर" के परिशिष्टक में त्रैमासिक आधार पर प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं। इस प्रकाशन की प्रतियां नियमित रूप से मंसूमे के पुस्तकालय को भेजी जाती हैं। इन कंपनियों द्वारा हुए लाभ-हानि के व्योरे, यदि कोई हों, केन्द्रीय रूप से नहीं रखे जाते।

(घ) दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोगों की स्वीकृति उत्पादन संबंधी प्रौद्योगिकी, आयात प्रतिस्थापन तथा निर्माण संवर्धन के क्षेत्रों में महसूस की गई आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर दी जाती है।

Poor availability of Paper in India

2616. SHRI K MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether paper and paper board industry in the country has been hit by virtual stagnation with the result that the per capita availability of paper which is already poor in India, threatens to go down further; and

(b) if so the active steps Government have taken to improve the situation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The installed capacity for the manufacture of paper and paperboard is expected to increase from a level of about 15 lakh tonnes in 1980 to nearly 24 lakh tonnes by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Apart from additional capacity having been established, various

fiscal concessions have been extended to the paper industry, and infrastructural has also been improved.

percentage to total) of the following States in this total, year-wise during the same period :—

**Industrial Licences issued to different States**

2617. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Haryana and Karnataka ?

(a) the total number of industrial licences granted from 1980-81 to 1983-84, year-wise ; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The year-wise total number of industrial licences issued during 1980-1981 to 1983-84 and the share of West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka States therein are as below :—

(b) share (in number as well as in

	1980-81 No./%	1981-82 No./%	1982-83 No./%	1983-84 No./%
All India total	463	530	516	1042
West Bengal	25 (5.4)	38 (7.2)	23 (4.5)	84 (8.1)
Maharashtra	104 (22.5)	127 (24.0)	101 (19.6)	166 (15.9)
Gujarat	80 (17.3)	91 (17.2)	67 (13.0)	114 (10.9)
Haryana	23 (5.0)	18 (3.4)	27 (5.2)	64 (6.1)
Tamil Nadu	42 (9.1)	42 (7.9)	43 (8.3)	68 (6.5)
Karnataka	34 (7.3)	30 (5.7)	46 (8.9)	58 (5.6)

**Memorandum by All India Small Paper Mills Association**

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

2618. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(c) reaction of Government there-to ?

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum dated 3 July, 1984 addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Industry, New Delhi from All India Small Paper Mills Association, Bombay;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Association has urged that wood pulp imported for the manufacture of paper and paper board should be totally exempted from customs

duty. The Association has also suggested that the duty free import of pulp should be restricted only to paper and paper board units manufacturing common grades of paper, and not having their own bamboo or wood pulp plant.

(c) Government would take a view in the matter having regard to requirements of wood pulp, domestic capacity, foreign exchange outgo on imports, and other relevant factors.

#### Loss in H.E.C.

2619. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited is incurring huge loss for the last several years ;

(b) if so, details of the losses and its reasons ;

(c) details of the steps taken by Government to improve the management of HEC ;

(d) whether serious industrial unrests and financial constraints are also the reasons for the loss ;

(e) if so, details of the man days lost since 1980 till date, year-wise ; and

(f) the details of the financial constraints being faced by the HEC and the improvements being made in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The loss incurred by HEC during the last five years is given below :—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Loss
1979-80	(—) 34.78
1980-81	(—) 51.31
1981-82	(—) 22.82
1982-83	(—) 47.96
1983-84	(—) 48.64

(Anticipated-under audit).

The losses were primarily attributable to low production and productivity, lack of balanced load in some load centres and un-remunerative orders, inadequate and erratic power supply, shortage of working capital and unsatisfactory industrial relations.

(c) Amongst other steps, action has been taken to place a strong and cohesive team of Managers at the top, ensure adequate power supply, improve industrial relations and discipline with a view to increasing productivity, identify under loaded centres and make continuous efforts to procure suitable orders, provide financial assistance in the form of non-plan loans for working capital.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The year-wise details of mandays lost is as follows :—

Year	Mandays lost
1980	919
1981	1037
1982	1278
1983	9
1984 (Upto June).	Nil

(f) In view of low production and the losses suffered, HEC has been facing acute cash shortage. The Govt. have assisted with financial support and also given financial reliefs such as moratorium on repayment of loans. The Company

has also taken steps to reduce requirements of funds and to improve collection of dues from customers.

**Import of L.P.G. cylinders and their production in India**

2620. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 639 on 11 April, 1984 regarding import of LPG cylinders and state :

(a) to what extent gas cylinders are being imported from other countries ; and

(b) the number of units out of 422 who have enhanced their capacities during 83-84 and the total indigenous production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Eight lakhs L.P.G. cylinders are being imported from Brazil during the current year.

(b) The units which have been granted registration during 1983-84, have yet to commence production and, therefore, the question of enhancing their capacity does not arise for the present. The production of L.P.G. cylinders in the organised sector for the year 1983 is 19.46 lakhs.

**Conversion of Surendranagar-Bhavnagar — Line**

2621. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state :

(a) what is the length of rail track from Surendranagar to Bhavnagar on Western Railway ;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government consideration to convert Bhavnagar-Surendranagar line into board gauge ; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken till date and by when the work is likely to be starting and completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) 167 kms.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The present constraint on resources does not permit consideration of the proposal.

**Conversion of Steam Locus into Diesel**

2622 SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is actively studying the possibility of converting the entire fleet of coal-fired engines into diesel ones during the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, its financial implications ;

(c) the number of steam locos which would go out of operation and how these will be utilised ; and

(d) whether the indigenous availability of the requisite quantity of diesel has been taken into account before launching upon this conversion plan for diesel power and its likely impact on Railways increasing its turn-round ratio of wagons and passenger coaches and its finances ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir. Replacement of the entire fleet of steam locomotives by diesel/electric locomotives during the Seventh Plan will not be feasible.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Living of Delhi Eunuchs in a Grottesque World**

2623. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that eunuchs of Delhi disowned by parents and despised by society, live in a grotesque world of own;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Social Welfare sponsored a study namely, 'A Study of Eunuchs in Delhi'. It was conducted by Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi in 1981-82 with Prof. S.N. Ranade as the Project Director. The study was confined to the Delhi urban areas only and some of its findings are :—

- The eunuchs constitute a closed community. Their contacts with people outside their community are extremely limited. People look upon them with disdain and generally avoid them.
- The eunuchs nurse a sense of grievance against their natal families.
- Eunuchs settle their disputes between themselves and they hardly go the police as complainants.
- The eunuchs earn their livelihood mainly through dancing and singing as badhai. In addition to this, some are engaged in begging and prostitution.

#### Providing a Stoppage of Superfast Trains at Khamam Station

2624. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state :

(a) whether representation has been received for providing stoppage of Super-

fast trains at Khamam Railway station in Andhra Paadesh; and

(b) if so, which are be super fast trains that are proposed to be provided a stoppage at Khamam ?

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

(b) There is no proposal at present to provide a stop to any of the Super Fast trains, for want of commercial justifications.

#### Improvement in condition of Medical Services

2625. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) numbers of Asstt Medical Officers (Class II) appointed on *ad hoc* basis from 1971 to March 1984, indicating their length of services alongwith the benefits and privileges admissible to them, Zone-wise break-up ;

(b) whether it is permitted under Rules to continue the service of these Asstt. Medical Officers on *ad-hoc* basis for years together ;

(c) number of Asstt. Medical Officers, Class-I appointed through UPSC from 1971 to 1983 and the total number of such Medical Officers resigned during the said period ;

(d) reasons for their resignation from service and the action taken to stop this ; and

(e) action taken to improve the condition of Medical Services caused mainly by large numbers *ad-hoc* appointed Asstt. Medical Officers having no future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) to (e) The information

is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**N.E. State Tribal Students' Entry in Delhi University and JNU**

2626. DR. R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Tribes students from Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh who got admission in Jawahar Lal Nehru and Delhi University and other colleges in Delhi for 1984-85, academic session ;

(b) whether Government propose to make reservations for those students from the North Eastern Tribal States, for admission in Universities/Colleges in Delhi ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The desired information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) and (c) The University Grants Commission/Government guidelines provide for reservation of 7½% of seats for Scheduled Tribes students. There is no specific reservation for Scheduled Tribes Students from the North-Eastern Tribal States.

**Repairing of Laser Coagulator Machine Installed at Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre of Ophthalmic Sciences**

2627. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how long the laser photo coagulator machine for preventing retinal diseases from causing blindness has been

out of order at Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences ; and

(b) if so, what measures are being taken to repair it and how many patients have been deprived of this special treatment during this time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences has reported that the Laser Coagulator Machine, which is an imported equipment, was out of order for about 6½ months from October, 1983 to May, 1984.

(b) The machine has been repaired and made functional from May, 1984. Though it is not possible to estimate the exact number of patients who might have been deprived of this special treatment during this period, it has been reported that all patients on the waiting list had been provided alternative treatment.

**Over-crowding on Railway Platforms**

2628. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are over-crowding on railway platforms, particularly in Metropolitan Cities ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Ticket Collectors are posted at entry and exit points to prevent entry of unauthorised persons in order to reduce over-crowding on platforms. A scheme has also been introduced at Madras and Delhi as an experimental measure, to restrict entry of persons other than the *bonafide* passengers on certain platforms.



Drives against occupation of station premises by unauthorised persons are also being conducted on a regular basis, in order to prevent overcrowding on platforms.

**Provision of DT and TT Vaccine at Institute of Baroda**

2629. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Government have approached the Centre to provide DT and TT Vaccine at the Vaccine Institute of Baroda ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the other suggestions which have been put forward for the approval of Centre and the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M JOSHI) : (a) and (b) The Government of Gujarat has approached the Government of India to provide financial assistance of Rs. 7.45 lakhs (Rs. 4.15 lakhs recurring expenditure and Rs. 3.30 lakhs Non-recurring expenditure) for the project of manufacturing TT and DT Vaccine amounting to 1.0 to 1.5 million doses per year at the Vaccine Institute, Baroda

The Government of Gujarat has been informed for the inability to provide financial assistance for the above project in the 6th Plan period. However, the question of providing financial assistance to State Sector Vaccine manufacturing Units to augment vaccine production in the country to meet the requirements of the E.P.I. programme is presently being considered in connection with the formulation of the 7th Plan.

**Adoption of 10+2+3 System in States**

2630. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of

EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the states which have introduced the 10+2+3 system in their educational institutions and others agreed to introduce the system along with the dates w.e.f. which it would be introduced by them ;

(b) whether Government have taken any concrete steps to persuade the remaining states to fall in line ; and

(c) if so, the date by which the entire country will have the uniform system of education (10+2+3) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) The following 19 States and 9 Union Territories have adopted the 10+2 system :—

1. Andhra Pradesh, 2. Assam, 3. Bihar, 4. Gujarat, 5. Jammu and Kashmir, 6. Karnataka, 7. Kerala, 8. Maharashtra, 9. Manipur, 10. Meghalaya, 11. Nagaland, 12. Orissa, 13. Punjab, 14. Sikkim, 15. Tamil Nadu, 16. Tripura, 17. Uttar Pradesh, 18. West Bengal, 19. Rajasthan, 20. A&N Islands, 21. Arunachal Pradesh, 22. Chandigarh, 23. Dadra & Nagar Haveli, 24. Delhi, 25. Goa, Daman & Diu, 26. Lakshadweep, 27. Mizoram, 28. Pondicherry.

2. All the remaining States/UTs have agreed in principle to switch over to the 10+2 system and it is expected that there will be a uniform pattern of 10+2 system of education during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

**Alleged big pilferage and theft racket in Madras Port**

2631. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "Theft and pilferage plague Madras Port" appearing in Business Standard dated 7 July, 1984 wherein it has been stated that representatives of shipping companies alleged that a big pilferage and theft racket is going on in Madras Port with the alleged collusion of Port Trust employees ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the items which are main targets of the racketeers are small imported items but are very costly ; and

(c) if so, measures taken or proposed to be taken in this regard.

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Such items are more susceptible to pilferage.

(c) Madras Port has taken number of steps to improve and strengthen Security arrangements including :—

- (i) removing important cargo to a central lockfast under supervising of CISF and Customs ;
- (ii) handling over of damaged packages containing pilferable items to the steamer agents for storage in their godowns.
- (iii) manning all exit gates of the Port by Central Industrial Security Force personnel to check persons and vehicles passing through the gates.

#### Electrification of Delhi-Agra Section

2632. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the electrification of Delhi-Agra section has been completed, if so, when and at what cost ;

(b) whether the coal and diesel engines have been replaced on this section by electrical locos ;

(c) the plan to obtain power for this section and the specific stipulation to recover damages if power is delayed or not supplied ; and

(d) estimated savings per day in Rupees and in weight or volume of coal and diesel, if electrical locos had replaced coal and diesel engines in this section ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHDURY) (a) The main works for electrification on Delhi-Agra Section have been completed and the section was energised in stages on various dates by 25.5.84. However, some ancillary works are still in progress. The work of electrification of Delhi-Agra section which forms part of the Project for electrification of Delhi-Jhansi Section is estimated to cost approximately Rs.58 14 crores

(b) Diesel locos on 2 freight trains in either direction in the section have already been replaced by electric locos, and replacement of such locos on another 8 trains in either direction has already been tied up. Electrification of all other diesel hauled and the steam hauled trains, has been planned in phases.

(c) Electricity for the section is to be supplied by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, Haryana State Electricity Board and U. P. State Electricity Board who have assured continuous supply of power for electric traction. Power for railway electric traction is given priority by the power supply authorities.

(d) The estimated savings per day in terms of diesel oil are about 79 kilolitres which would cost about Rs.2.52 lakhs. No estimate has been made of savings in terms of coal, as the section is predominantly dieselised.

Stoppage of 905/906 Bangalore-Nizamuddin Express and 145/146 Navajivan Express at Kurduwadi Junction

2633 : SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the every day difficulty being experienced by about 22,000 to 25,000 pilgrims for the famous religious centre Pandharpur (Maharashtra) on the Narrow Gauge line of Later-Miraj resulting avoidable expenses and waste of time;

(b) if so, whether a proposal has been made for providing a stoppage of 905 UP and 906 DN Bangalore-Nizamuddin Express and 145 DN and 146 UP Navajivan Express at Kurduwadi Junction to give relief to these pilgrims; and

(c) if so, action taken thereon or alternative steps being taken to accord the much needed relief for the pilgrims;

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A B A GHANI KHAN CHOU DHURY) (a) to (c): Stoppage of 905 Up/906 Dn Bangalore-Nizamuddin Express and 145Dn/146Up Nav Jeevan Express at Kurduwadi has been examined and not found justified as these are long distance trains running to very tight schedule with very limited stoppages enroute. However, Kurduwadi is served by 9 pairs of trains including 6 pairs of Mail/Express trains. The Narrow Gauge trains on Kurduwadi-Pandharpur /Latur section maintain important connections with these trains at Kurduwadi.

#### Railway overbridge at Balasamapuram

2634 SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey has been conducted to construct a Railway over bridge at Balasamapuram in Trivandrum District of Kerala in the place of Railway level cross; and

(b) if so, the details of the survey and the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Dwelling units under construction in Ashok Vihar Phase III

2635. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of dwelling units under construction at the vacant land kept for Northern Railway Colony near the DDA Market in Ashok Vihar, Phase III, included in the Railway Works Programme for the year 1982-83;

(b) the total number of dwelling units proposed to be taken up for construction on the said vacant land and the number which has been included in the Railways Works Programmes for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85; and

(c) the target date by which all the dwelling units on the said vacant land will be constructed alongwith the provision of other community facilities?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A GHANI KHAN CHOU DHURY)

(a) Sir, one block of 16 units type I four storeyed quarters.

(b) Approximately 1400 Nos. dwelling units are expected to be accommodated on the vacant railway land in Ashok Vihar Phase III. Due to severe constraint of funds it has not been possible to include construction of additional quarters in the Railway's Works Programme during 1983-84 and 1984-85 in this area.

(c) The 16 dwelling units under construction are likely to be completed by the end of June, 1985. Construction of more quarters and provision of community facilities will depend upon the availability of funds in future years. It is not possible to indicate any target date for construction of all the dwelling units etc that can be accommodated in this area at this stage.

किरन्दुल-वाल्टेयर पेंसेन्जर गाड़ी नं० 2  
के छूटने के समय में परिवर्तन  
किया जाना

2636. श्री लक्ष्मण वर्मा : क्या रेल  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किरन्दुल-वाल्टेयर पेंसेन्जर  
गाड़ी नं० 2 जो कि ब्रेलाडिसा लौह ग्रयस्क  
खानों के मजदूरों की सुविधा के लिए चलाई  
जा रही है, के छूटने के समय में परिवर्तन  
करके प्रातः 6-00 बजे करने का कोई  
प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से और यदि  
नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां  
चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) किरान्दुल से  
2 डब्ल्यू के किरान्दुल-वाल्टेयर पेंसेन्जर गाड़ी  
के छूटने के समय में परिवर्तन करने का कोई  
प्रस्ताव नहीं है। वास्तव में, जनता और  
मंद सदस्यों/विधान सभा सदस्यों की  
पुरजोर मांग पर भुवनेश्वर और कोरापुट  
किरान्दुल के बीच एक सवारी डिब्बा  
चलाने के उद्देश्य से, 1-4-84 से इस  
गाड़ी के समय में परिवर्तन करके किरान्दुल  
से छूटने का समय 23.30 बजे कर दिया  
गया है। यदि इस गाड़ी के समय में परि-  
वर्तन किया जाता है तो इस घू सवारी  
डिब्बे को समाप्त करना पड़ेगा जो बांछनीय  
नहीं है क्योंकि वर्तमान उपयोगकर्ताओं  
द्वारा इसका प्रतिरोध किया जायेगा।

**Central Guidelines to States for Giving  
Pension to Disabled Persons**

2637. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-  
NAIK : Will the Minister of SOCIAL  
WELFARE be pleased to State :

(a) whether some State Governments  
are giving pension to the physically disa-  
bled persons ;

(b) if so, the name of such States  
where pension is given to the disabled  
persons ; and

(c) the details of central guidelines  
sent to those States in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION  
AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL  
WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUN-  
GON) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir,  
According to the information available,  
the State Governments of Andhra  
Pradesh, Assam, Bihar Gujarat, Haryana,  
Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir,  
Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh,  
Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab,  
Tamil Nadu, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar  
Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Terri-  
tory Administrations of Andaman &  
Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Chandigarh, Goa,  
Daman & Diu, Mizoram, Pondicherry,  
and Lakshdweep are giving pension to  
destitute handicapped persons under  
their old age pension schemes or special  
schemes.

(c) The Central Government has not  
issued any guidelines to the States in this  
regard.

**Medium of Education Prevalent in  
Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

2638. SHRI MANORANJAN BHA-  
KTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION  
AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many mediums of education  
are at present prevalent in the Union  
Territory of Andaman and Nicobar  
Islands in Primary, Secondary and Senior  
Secondary stages ;

(b) what is the total number of  
schools in each medium in each category  
and the number of students in each  
medium ;

(c) what is the total number of posts  
created against each medium as P.S.T.,  
G.T.T. Senior Teacher, Headmaster and  
Principal category-wise ; and

(d) what is the total number of teachers including Headmasters and Principals appointed against each medium and category-wise up to March, 1984 ?

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

reported by Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration, at present there are six media of education prevalent in the primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary stages.

(b) Number of schools in each medium, category-wise is as under :-

Category	Medium	No. of schools
Primary	Hindi	89
	Tamil	4
	English	6
	Bengali	60
	Multi-media	24
Secondary	Hindi	2
	English	1
	Bengali	3
	Multi-media	14
Senior Secondary	Hindi	4
	Tamil	1
	Telugu	1
	English	2
	Bengali	2
	Multi-media	12

Number of students in each medium is given below :-

Stage	Medium	No. of students
Primary	Hindi	15340
	Bengali	7210
	Tamil	3578
	Telugu	1980
	English	4213
	Malayalam	368
Middle	Hindi	6470
	Bengali	2314
	Tamil	1137

Stage	Medium	No. of Students
Secondary	Telugu	255
	English	1406
	Urdu	30
	Hindi	2616
	Bengali	907
	Tamil	365
	Telugu	105
Senior Secondary	English	536
	Urdu	27
	Hindi	1221
	Bengali	370
	Tamil	59
	Telugu	38
	English	335
	Urdu	4

(c) The following number of posts in each medium were created upto March, 1984 :-

Medium	P.G.T.	T.G.T.	P.S.T.
Hindi	95	330	567
Bengali	35	164	334
Tamil	8	83	118
Telugu	4	16	63
English	11	61	86
Malayalam	—	—	19
Urdu	4	5	—

Posts of Headmasters and Principals are not created on the basis of medium of instruction but are created on the basis of entitlement of schools. At present, the following posts of Headmasters and Principals are created in various schools :-

Category	Stage	No of posts
Headmasters	Primary	77
	Middle	37
	Secondary	10
Principals	Senior Secondary	17

(d) Number of teachers appointed upto March, 1984 is given below :-

Category	Medium	No. of posts
Teachers	Hindi	992
	Bengali	533
	Tamil	209
	Telugu	83
	English	158
	Malayalam	19
	Urdu	9
Headmasters (Primary)	—	75
Headmasters (Middle)	—	37
Headmasters (Secondary)	—	10
Principals (Senior Secondary)	—	17

**Countries having acupuncture treatment diseases treated thereby**

2639. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries where acupuncture treatment has been introduced and what are the names of the diseases which are being treated by this methods;

(b) whether this treatment is being introduced in India also and if so, the number and location of its branches and whether it is found successful; and

(c) whether Government propose to encourage this treatment and if so, what steps have been taken in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) According to information available, Acupuncture treatment is being practised in many countries such as China, Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, Japan, Korea, Canada, U.S.A., etc.

Some of the common diseases for which acupuncture treatment is used are as under .—

1. Joint disorders e. g. Spondylitis, Sciatica, Arthritis etc.
2. Neuroparalytic conditions e. g. facial paralysis, Hemiplegia, part Polic in early phase.
3. Bronchial Asthma,
4. Skin disorders e.g. Psoriasis.
5. Psychosomatic disorders.
6. Some gynaecological problems.

(b) In India, Acupuncture treatment is available in places like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Nagpur, Pondicherry etc.

No specific data on the effectiveness of acupuncture on treatment of diseases are available with the Ministry.

(c) The Government of India had deputed some of its officers to China for training in Acupuncture to enable them to understand the merits and demerits of this technique.

**Development of line capacity and terminal facilities between Ahmedabad and Surat**

2640. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that to meet the tremendous passenger traffic between Ahmedabad and Surat on Western Railways, an engineering-cum-traffic survey for development of line capacity and terminal facilities, has been started for introduction of local services of EMU type with modified ICF coaches;

(b) if so, when the survey work had been started and likely to be completed; and

(c) the alternative arrangement to be made to meet the overcrowding, particularly in the morning and evening trains on this section ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) To cope up with the rush of passenger traffic, 29 Dn/30Up Inter city Express (a pair of new trains) has been introduced between Ahmedabad and Baroda with effective from 1-7-83. Besides, a double decker coach has been introduced on Ahmedabad-Surat section on 41 Dn/42 up with effect from 1-7-83.

It is proposed to augment the capacity of some trains. As a first step towards this, a new work has been included in the

Works Programme 1984-85 for extension of platforms at Surat, Vadodara, Ahmedabad stations at a cost of Rs. 39.52 lakhs.

High prices of equipment produced by BHEL.

2641. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of equipments produced by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. are very high out of all proposition to their costs in the absence of competitors;

(b) whether most of the State Electricity Boards have complained about their unreasonable High prices; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to make the prices realistic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) The question does not arise in view of answer to parts (a) and (b).

Representation from forward seamen's union of India relating to Calcutta Based Seamen

2642. SHRI NIRMAL SINHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Govt. have received a representation dated 5 July 1984 from Forward Seamen's Union of India (CITU) Calcutta relating to Calcutta based seamen;

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

(c) what steps Govt. have taken or propose to take to redress the grievance ?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The complaints are as follows :—

(i) In the selection of crew for m.v. 'Indian Glory', Director, Seamen's Employment Office, Calcutta is trying to divert the recruitment of seamen from Calcutta to Bombay.

(ii) Equal job opportunities are not being given to Calcutta registered seamen in comparison to Bombay registered seamen.

(iii) Non-implementation of Nanda Committee's recommendations.

(c) (i) The FSUI has since informed Director General of Shipping vide their letter dated 20-7-84 that crew selection for m.v. 'Indian Glory' has not been disturbed.

(ii) FSUI want the 70:30 ratio of recruitment between Bombay and Calcutta to be extended to all the vessels. This is already being done in the case of SCI. Director General of Shipping is looking into the question of persuading other Shipping Companies to follow suit.

(iii) Most of the recommendations made by the Nanda Committee have been accepted by Government and are in various stages of implementation.

Collection of Freight Charges from Consignees of Wagons booked on 'Weight only System'

2643. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :



(a) whether in the Railways the Wagon loads traffic booked on "Weight only system" to certain firms and Industry, freights charges are not collected regularly from the Consignors/Consignees;

(b) If so, names of the firms and industries who are defaulters;

(c) Total amount of freights lying outstanding against them on 1 April, 1980, 1 April, 1981, 1 April, 1982 and 1 April, 1983, firm-wise, industry-wise and Zone-wise, separately;

(d) Measures taken to realise the freight (outstanding);

(e) Action taken against the concerned officers for their slack supervision; and

(f) Total amount of freight lying outstanding on "To Pay" Traffic, for the period from 1 April, 1980 to 31 December, 1983, year wise, Division-wise and Zone-wise, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) to (f) Information is being collected from the Railways and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### Setting up of Engineering and Electronic Units in Orissa

2644. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some power-intensive engineering and electronic units in Orissa during 1984-85 financial year;

(b) if so, the number of such units which are proposed to be set up in Orissa in the above financial year;

(c) the names of the places identified in different parts of Orissa for the location of such units; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d), The Planning Commission, who are the modal authority to finalise Plan proposals of all the Central Ministries/States are not aware of any proposal to set up, in Central Sector, any power intensive engineering and electronic unit in Orissa in 1984-85.

As far as the State Sector is concerned, according to the information made available at the time of the Annual Plan 1984-85 discussions, the Orissa State Electronic, Development Corporation Ltd. and the Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (IPICOL) had proposed to set up / promote certain electronic units. The outlay requirement of the Orissa State Electronic Development Corporation Ltd. for 1984-85 was placed at Rs. 90 lakhs for the following projects out of which 1 to 4 have been given letters of intent :

Project	Total cost	Outlay required in 1984-85
		(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Cermet Variable Resistors (cap. 1.15 mill. nos.) Bhubneshwar)	258	11
2. Plastic Film Capacitors (50 Mill. nos.) (Puri)	345	26

	1	2	3
3. Printed Circuit Boards (2 lakhs sq. ft.) (No Industry District)		408	36
4. T. V. Picture Tubes (Bhubneshwar), Puri.		1761	10
5. Equipment & Component for R & D		—	8
<b>Total</b>			<b>91</b>

A statement showing recommended scheme-wise allocation of the outlay is enclosed.

**Statement**

	1984-85 (Rs. lakhs)	
	Outlay proposed by the State Government	Outlay recommended by Working Group.
1. Orissa State Financial Corpn.	450	450
2. Industrial Promotion & Investment Corpn. of Orissa Ltd. (IPICOL)	600	600
3. Infrastructure Development Corporation	50	50
4. Film Development Corporation	35	35
5. Cooperative Spinning Mills	15	15
6. Electronics Development Corp.	90	90
7. <i>Incentives :</i>		
(a) Power Subsidy	10	10
(b) Investment Subsidy	200	200
(c) Sales Tax Loans	50	50
8. Weights & Measures	10	10
<b>Total :</b>	<b>1510</b>	<b>1510</b>

Conversion of Murtizapur-Yavatmal  
Murtizapur-Achalpur and Pulgaon-  
Arvi Railway Line

2645. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
PATIL :  
SHRI CHANDRABHAN  
ATHARE PATIL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether in 1979 the Vidarbha Development Corporation had closely examined and found that the Murtizapur-Yavatmal, Murtizapur-Achalpur and Pulgaon-Arvi railway lines which were constructed in 1969-70 were serving a great social cause and people being benefited substantially, there was full justification for continuing these lines and also to convert them into broad gauge;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have repeatedly urged the Control Government to include these lines in their scheme for conversion of lines, but so far this has not been done; and

(c) whether keeping in view the economic backwardness of Vidarbha, Government will include these projects in their next programme for conversion into broad gauge, and if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) to (c) These rail lines were constructed in 1916-17. Representations have been received from the Government of Maharashtra and the members of the Public for continuing the Murtizapur-Yavatmal, Murtizapur-Achalpur and Pulgaon-Arvi N. G Sections and also for converting them into B. G.

There is at present no proposal to close down these lines. In view of severe constraint of resources and heavy commitments already on hand, conversion of these lines into B. G. has not been considered so far.

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के एलोपैथिक, होम्योपैथिक और प्रायुर्वेदिक औषधालयों के लिए 1983-84 के लिए निर्धारित बजट राशि का उपयोग न किया जाना

2646. श्री निहाल सिंह :  
श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के औषधालयों में दवाइयों का उपलब्ध न होना और उसके लिए बजट प्रावधान के बारे में 19 अप्रैल, 1984 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 8230 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने 1983-84 के दौरान एलोपैथिक, होम्योपैथिक और प्रायुर्वेदिक औषधालयों के लिए दवाइयाँ खरीदने हेतु क्रमशः 55 लाख रुपये, 3 लाख रुपये और 4 लाख रुपये के प्रावधान के समझ, ये दवाइयाँ खरीदने पर अलग-अलग कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की;

(ख) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा चलाये जा रहे एलोपैथिक, प्रायुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक औषधालयों की संख्या कितनी है और क्या उनकी संख्या के हिसाब से उपरोक्त बजट-प्रावधान पर्याप्त है ; और

(ग) क्या प्रायुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक दवाइयों की खरीद पर इनके लिए निर्धारित बजट राशि की तुलना में कम धनराशि खर्च की गई जबकि औषधालयों में इन दवाइयों की कमी है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी).  
(क) और (ख) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान एलोपैथिक, आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक दवाइयों की खरीद के लिए लिए किये गये बजट प्रावधान तथा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा खर्च की गई रकम इस प्रकार है :—

(रुपये लाखों में)

	बजट प्रावधान	खर्च की गई रकम
एलोपैथिक	55.00	55.00
होम्योपैथिक	1.00	0.64
आयुर्वेदिक	4.00	2.50

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा 12 एलोपैथिक, 8 होम्योपैथिक और 9 आयुर्वेदिक औषधानय चलाये जा रहे हैं। इन औषधानयों के लिए ऊपर दिखाये गये बजट प्रावधान पर्याप्त है।

(ग) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि इन औषधानयों के लिए आयुर्वेदिक एवं होम्योपैथिक दवाइयों की कोई कमी नहीं है और इन दवाइयों की खरीद वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर की जाती है।

#### Reclassification of Salt

2647. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Salt has been reclassified from class 75 to 80 for freight purposes in Railway;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that because of this reclassification and revision of freight, movement of salt is being diverted by sea route; and

(c) whether freight earnings have increased or decreased after reclassification ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHDHURY) : (a) Wagonload classification for Salt has been revised to Class 80 with effect from 1-6-1984.

(b) No diversion of salt traffic to sea because of the re-classification, has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) There has been an increase in freight earnings after re-classification.

#### Non-issue of Industrial Licences for Maharashtra

2648. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether pockets of poverty are continuing in the State of Maharashtra because new licences for setting up of big industries are not being issued because, the States has 'No industry districts' ;

(b) whether Government would have a rethinking about the existing policy and permit some big industries to go into the economically backward districts, so that it may lead to the economic well being of the backward people or as an alternative ; and

(c) whether Government would consider setting up of medium scale industrial projects in the backward districts of Maharashtra, so as to boost the economic development of the area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) As per the location policy for licences, the order of preference for grant

of Industrial Licences for setting up industries in identified backward areas is in the order of Category 'A', 'B' & 'C'. During 1982, 1983 & 1984 (upto June) the No. of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences issued for backward areas of Category 'B' & 'C' in Maharashtra is as follows :—

Year	Letters of Intent	Industrial Licences
1982	43	21
1983	61	23
1984 (upto June)	28	14

Thus Maharashtra is getting its due share of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licence for backward areas.

**Upgrading Tekdar, Muraitha, Korliia and Uzna Halts**

2649. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been long-standing demands for upgrading Tekdar, Muraitha, Korliia and Uzna Halts into stations ;

(b) if so, steps taken to meet this demand including the time schedule therefor ; and

(c) if not, reasons for not upgrading these halts and increasing railway income ?

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

(b) and (c) The proposal for upgradation of Tekdar, Muraitha, Koraliya and Uzna halts into flag stations have been examined but not found financially justified.

**Inconveniences at Guru Teg Bahadur Nagar Station**

2650. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a representation dated 28 June, 1984 from the Secretary King's Circle-Kolwada Yatri Sangh, Kolwada, Bombay (Maharashtra) regarding inconveniences at Guru Teg Bahadur Nagar Station (Koliwada) ;

(b) if so, action taken by the authorities so far ; and

(c) if no action taken reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) On receipt of the said representation, the Central Railway arranged an inspection at Officers level and details of the follow up action is as under :—

*(i) Booking Office :*

There are 3 booking windows at this station. Due to acute shortage of staff, one of the windows remained closed for some time. All the 3 booking windows are now being manned according to schedule.

*(ii) Foot-over-bridge, booking counter and indicator board at Kurla end of the station :*

It has not been possible to take up those works during this year due to severe constraint of funds.

*(iii) Lutrines and Urinals*

To overcome the problem of misuse of lavatories and urinals, a decision was taken in the meeting of the Suburban Railway Users' Consultative Committee held in August/76 to dismantle latrines

and urinals at Suburban stations and therefore the entire lavatory blocks were dismantled at many stations including Guru Teg Bahadur Nagar Station.

(iv) *Cleanliness of station premises :*

At present 2 safaiwalas have been posted. Surprise checks are being conducted by the officers from time to time to ensure maintenance of cleanliness at this station.

(v) *Provision of Public Telephone :*

In the past a P & T telephone was provided near the booking office but it was stolen by miscreants. P&T telephone facility is at present available in the booking office and the same can be used by the commuters in case of emergency by paying the necessary charges. Railway also consider favourably all proposals for provision of Public Call Office Booths to be manned by handicapped persons at the stations when a reference to this effect is made by the Bombay Telephone Authorities.

(vi) *Drinking water arrangement :*

Arrangements exist for supply of drinking water free of charge to commuters at the Tea Stall of the station and a Notice Board to this effect is displayed at the said Tea Stall.

हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची  
में हड़ताल

2651. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची के 25,000 कामगारों ने दो कामगारों को निलंबित किये जाने पदोन्नतियों में अनियमितताओं तथा प्रबंधकों के रवैये के विरुद्ध विधिवत नोटिस देने के पश्चात सभी मजदूर संघों के संयुक्त अह्वान पर 23/24 जुलाई को हड़ताल की थी ;

(ख) क्या हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन के प्रबंधकों ने सभी कर्मचारियों के 8 दिन के वेतन की कटौती करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार हटिया वर्क्स यूनियन तथा अन्य दो संघों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये संयुक्त शापन में उल्लिखित उपरोक्त मामलों के बारे में एक उच्च स्तरीय जांच कराने के आदेश देने तथा वहां पर औद्योगिक अशांति को समाप्त करने का है तथा दोषी अधिकारियों को, यदि कोई मजा देने का है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) गैर-मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों के एक ग्रुप ने 23-7-1984 को एक दिन की आकस्मिक हड़ताल की थी। पदोन्नति में कथित अनियमितताओं अथवा कामगारों के निलम्बन के बारे में प्रबंधकों को 23-7-1984 से पहले कोई नोटिस नहीं मिला था।

(ख) भारी इंजीनियरी निगम के प्रबंधकों ने 21-7-1984 को हड़ताल से पूर्व यह घोषणा की थी कि जो कामगार अवैधानिक हड़ताल में भाग लेंगे, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ मजदूरी भुगतान अधिनियम के अनुसार उनकी 8 दिन की मजदूरी काटी जा सकती है।

(ग) उक्त संयुक्त शापन के संबंध में बिहार के श्रम प्रायुक्त मन्त्रालय पर विचार कर रहे हैं। उच्च स्तरीय जांच का आदेश देना आवश्यक नहीं है।

Decisions taken at the meeting of  
Chairman on Major Ports on  
Manning Scale and Port  
charges

2652. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the decisions taken at the July 10, 1984 meeting of Chairman of all major ports convened for reviewing the manning scale and port charges with special reference to handling charges for containers ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for obtaining higher productivity in the ports ?

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

(a) and (b) The meeting, proposed to be held on 10th July, 1984 with the Chairman of Major Port Trusts, representatives of federations of Port and dock workers and the Federation of Associations of Stevedores, was postponed and held on 6th August, 1984. After detailed discussions on the general approach to the question of productivity, the meeting recommended that Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards may set up Productivity Committees to examine all aspects of productivity and initiate measures designed to improve it,

Stay of Asstt. Director/ADG, Dy. Director/CMO in CGHS Headquarters

2653. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any stay of an Assistant Director/A.D.G., Deputy Director/C.M.O. in the CGHS Headquarters Office in the D.G.H.S. has been prescribed to ensure healthier administration ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) No period of stay of Assistant Director/ADG/Deputy Director/C.M.O. in Delhi has been prescribed. The transfers and postings of these categories of officers are

made keeping in view the exigencies of public service.

Pay Scale of Commercial Couriers

2654. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Board has issued orders dated 22 May, 1984 granting a pay scale of Rs. 225-308/- to the cadre known as Commercial Couriers in N.F. Railway ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the implementation of this order has been given effect from 1 April, 1983 ;

(c) whether the above mentioned pay scale was recommended by the IIIrd Pay Commission in 1973 and that implementation of IIIrd Pay Commission's recommendations were given effect from 1973 ;

(d) reasons why the Commercial Couriers of N. F. Railway are being deprived of implementation of IIIrd Pay Commission's recommendation w.e.f. 1973 since the delay in implementation was due to Government's late decision ; and

(e) whether Government are reviewing the matter so that Commercial Couriers of N.F. Railway get their arrears from 1973 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Commercial Couriers of the North-east Frontier Railway who were originally in scale Rs. 80-110 (AS) were given the correct replacement scale of Rs. 210-270 recommended by the Third Pay Commission.

(d) In view of reply to (c) above, the question of granting the scale of Rs. 225-308 to the Commercial Couriers of this

Railway did not arise. A decision to grant scale of Rs. 225-308 with retrospective effect from 1-4-83 and current payment from 1-4-84 was taken separately, taking into account the designation, functions and duties attached to this post.

(e) There is no proposal to review the matter.

#### Universalisation of Primary Education

2655. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under Government's consideration for universalisation of education in the country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have decided to universalise the primary education at present in the country ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and why not universalise the education as a whole ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :

(a) to (c) In accordance with the provisions of article 45 of the Constitution of India, the State is committed to universalisation of elementary education (comprising of primary and middle levels) for all children of the age group of 6-14 years. The Government is also committed to the removal of illiteracy among adults in the age-group of 15-35 years. According to the policy frame of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the goal of universalisation of elementary education is to be achieved by 1990. For purposes of operational efficiency, the focus is on primary schools during 1980-85, and on middle schools during 1985-90. The targets prescribed are 95% enrolment in primary schools and 50% enrolment in middle schools by 1984-85, and 100% in both by 1989-90. According to the policy frame of the

Sixth Five Year Plan, the goal of removal of illiteracy among adults in the age-group 15-35 years is also to be realised by 1990.

2. Post-school education for everyone is neither necessary nor practicable. Therefore, government is not aiming at universalisation education as a whole.

#### Running of Railway out Agency in Kashmir

2656. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) name of the firm that is responsible for running the Railway Out Agency in Kashmir ;

(b) whether the Railways terminated contract with this firm basing on the findings of CBI enquiry regarding this firm ;

(c) what are the main points of the CBI findings regarding this firm ;

(d) whether the said firm has again been allowed to have contract of Out Agency for the Railways in Kashmir as reported in the Statesman of 20 June ; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHDURY) : (a) The name of the firm responsible for running the out-agency in Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir is M/s N D. Radhakishen & Co.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main point of CBI's findings in respect of M/s N.D Radhakishen & Co. related to delayed remittance of railway cash by two days to two months and utilising the same for their company affairs. However, no specific criminal case could be made out by the C.B.I.



(d) and (e) The present policy of the Railways is to departmentalise the services wherever practicable. However, the process of departmentalisation takes some time and it cannot be completed overnight. It is, therefore, necessary in the interim period to continue with the existing arrangements to avoid difficulties and discomforts to the Railway passengers. In the case of Srinagar Out-Agency, the Northern Railway have confirmed that M/s. N.D. Radhakishen & Co. against whom Government dues were pending, had cleared all such dues outstanding to Railways except for a very small amount and the Northern Railway had also recommended renewal of the agreement of this party for five years beyond 31-12-1983. However, keeping in view the above circumstances, the Ministry of Railways decided to extend the contract of this party for a limited period of one year only. It may be mentioned that if the departmentalisation of this Agency can be completed early, the existing contract of M/s N.D. Radhakishen & Co. will be terminated even before the expiry of one year period.

#### Inadequate Facilities for Poor People in Tribal and Rural Areas

2657. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in many areas and specially in tribal and rural areas basic and preventive health, family planning and nutrition services for the poor people are not adequate ;

(b) the measures Government propose to take to introduce health service in these areas ; and

(c) whether private voluntary organisation wish to work would be given liberal assistance and grants and if so, the details thereof ?

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

are being made to provide promotive, preventive, rehabilitative & curative health services through the net work of Community Health Centres (upgraded Primary Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, Subsidiary Health Centres, Sub-centres, Village Dais and Village Health Guides in the tribal and rural areas in order to achieve the objective of "Health For All by 2000 A.D." These Centres are being set up in a phased manner. So far, 472, Upgraded Primary Health Centres, 7210 Primary Health Centres, 3609 Subsidiary Health Centres, 73495 Sub-Centres have been set up. Besides, 478916 Dais and 310812 Health Guides have been trained for deployment in the rural and tribal areas. Financial assistance is given to Private Voluntary Organisations working in the rural and tribal areas under certain schemes, the details of which are given in the enclosed statement.

#### Statement

##### 1 Project Grants Scheme

Under this Scheme, grants will be released to private voluntary organisations upto 75% of the project cost approved for implementation of projects designed to expand and improve basic and special preventive health, family planning and nutrition services, with special attention to less served areas and deprived population. The balance of 25% of the Project cost is to be met by the Voluntary organisation concerned from its own sources. This scheme seeks to reduce morbidity, mortality and fertility among the rural and urban poor in the country. Objectives for which assistance will be available are :—

(1) For expansion of services, for outreach services delivery programmes which are community oriented and include surveillance for high risk families/individuals, individual counselling through home visits and community based group promotive/educational activities ; and

(2) For improving the quality of service by encouraging the organisation/institution to undertake :

(i) innovative activities and practical

- services oriented research programmes ;
- (ii) training programmes for improving the skills of rural/small town practitioners (both allopathic and indigenous) in basic health, family planning and nutrition areas ; and
- (iii) for training programmes in management of organised out-reach delivery systems for preventive health, family planning and nutrition service programmes

The following major criteria is to be followed for giving grants-in-aid under this scheme :—

- (a) The institution must be registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 or any other Statute and should be non-official and under non-proprietary management.
- (b) It must be of sound financial standing and agree to meet at least 25% of the total project cost including that in kind from out of indigenous non-Government sources ;
- (c) It must offer services to the general public without any distinction of religion, caste, creed or colour.
- (d) The project for which grant-in-aid is required must be consistent with the objectives of the scheme and must complement or supplement the existing programme activities of the Government of India,

## II. *Special Health Scheme for Rural Areas*

The financial assistance under this scheme is given to voluntary organisations for setting up hospitals, dispensaries in rural areas only. The salient feature of this scheme are as follows :—

- (i) Financial assistance would be available to voluntary organisations for setting up new Hospitals/Dispensaries in rural areas only.
- (ii) The maximum number of beds should not exceed 30.
- (iii) One-third of the beds will have to be kept as free beds.
- (iv) The contributions of the various parties will be in the following proportion :—
- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| (a) Construction (other than residential accommodation) and equipment : |     |
| Central Government  | 40% |
| State Government  | 40% |
| Institutions  | 20% |
| (b) Construction of residential accommodation :                         |     |
| Central Government  | 50% |
| State Government  | 35% |
| Institutions  | 10% |
- (v) For determining the shares of the Central Governments, and State Governments the standard cost of construction of 30 bedded Community Health Centre or the cost as estimated in the project report, whichever is less will be taken into account.
- (vi) In exceptional cases assistance can be given by the Government of India beyond the limits indicated in (4) above with the approval of the Ministry of Finance.
- (vii) The Grantee Institutions shall prominently display information about the amount of grants received and the number of beds available as free beds.

- (viii) The applications from voluntary organisations for financial assistance will be routed through the State Governments.

*Conditions for eligibility for assistance*

A voluntary organisation/institution that fulfils the following criteria shall be eligible for grants under the scheme :

- (i) It must be registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 or any other statute.
- (ii) It should be of an All-India character or of state level importance or should be engaged in doing pioneering and innovative work.
- (iii) It should be non-official and under non-proprietary management.
- (iv) It should not be run for profit to any individual or group of individuals.
- (v) It must offer services to the general public without any distinction of religion, caste or colour.
- (vi) It must be of sound financial standing and capable of meeting its share of the non-recurring cost as also the entire cost of running the hospital/dispensary after it is set up.
- (vii) It should agree to reserve a minimum of one third of the beds as free beds as the definition of a free bed/free medical care given as a part of the application form.
- (viii) It should have personal resources, experience and managerial ability to carry out the purpose for which the grant of financial assistance has been asked for.
- (ix) Its work and financial position should be reported as satisfactory

and payment of grant-in-aid should be recommended by the State Government. An organisation/institution managed and maintained by a State Government or local Body shall Not be eligible to receive assistance under this scheme.

*III. Scheme for Improvement of Medical Services*

Financial assistance under this scheme is available to private voluntary organisations which are running hospitals in rural areas/urban areas but are catering to high density urban slums only for expansion and improvement of existing hospital facilities. Financial assistance is provided for purchase of essential hospital equipments for treatment of ailments (100% grant) and for additional construction for the expansion of hospital facilities for the indigent construction of operation theatres etc. on matching basis (50% of the post). Admissible grant is 100% in case of voluntary institutions engaged in the treatment of leprosy, eye diseases and blindness. The maximum limit of grant-in-aid is Rs. 2.00 lakhs per institution once in three years.

*Conditions of Eligibility of Assistance*

Voluntary organisations/institutions which fulfil the following criteria shall be eligible for grants under the scheme :

- (i) It must be registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 or any other statute.
- (ii) It should not be run for profit to any individual or group of individuals.
- (iii) It should be non-official and under non-proprietary management.
- (iv) It must offer services to the general public without any distinction of religion, caste, creed or colour.

- (v) It should have personal, resources, experience and managerial ability to carry out the purpose for which the grant of financial assistance has been asked for
- (vi) Its work and financial position should be reported as satisfactory and payment of grant-in-aid should be recommended by the State Government.
- (vii) It should normally be engaged in the treatment of tuberculosis, Leprosy, Cancer, eye and other diseases.
- (viii) It should agree to reserve a minimum of one fifth of the beds as free beds as per the definition of free bed free medical care given as a part of the application form.
- (ix) It must be of sound financial standing and agree to meet its share of non-recurring expenditure wherever applicable
- (x) It should have furnished to the Government of India utilisation documents in respect of the earlier grants after they have become due.
- (xi) Assistance shall be given to an Institution only in three years.

An organisation/institution managed and maintained by a State Government or a Local Body shall *NOT* be eligible to receive assistance under this Project.

उद्योगों में पुरानी तकनीक को बदलना

2658. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :  
श्री मंजुल राम प्रेमो :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार द्वारा देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक प्रगति को तेज करने की दृष्टि

से पुरानी तकनीक को बदलने और पुराने परम्परागत उत्पादों के स्थान पर नयी तकनीक और उत्पादों को लगाने के लिये किए गए उपायों को व्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

उद्योगों में गत प्रयोग प्राविधियों और परम्परागत उत्पादों के स्थान पर नई प्राविधियों और उत्पादों का प्रतिस्थापन करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। परम्परागत उत्पादों/उद्योगों में खादी और ग्रामीण उद्योग, हस्तशिल्प हथकरघा, केसर उत्पाद तथा रेशम उद्योग (प्राकृतिक रेशम उत्पाद) शामिल हैं। इन परम्परागत उद्योगों में अधिकांश कारखाना अधिकतर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में केंद्रित हैं। अनेक एकक जो भी हाल ही में स्थापित होते जा रहे हैं और जिला उद्योग केंद्रों में पंजीकृत हो चुके हैं, कारीगरों पर आधारित एकक हैं। और ये अधिकतर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं। इन परम्परागत उद्योगों में प्रौद्योगिकी के उन्नयन और उत्पादकता में सुधार करने तथा औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कार्यक्रमित की जा रही विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन योजनाओं से इन क्षेत्रों के विकास में तेजी आने की आशा है।

2. गतप्रयोग प्राविधि की समस्या को ध्यान से रखकर उस पर विचार नहीं किया जा सकता और केवल इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए किए गये अभ्युपाय तब तक असफल होते रहेंगे जबतक इनके साथ-साथ आवश्यक निविष्टियों का संभरण, ऋण, तकनीकी सहायता प्रशिक्षण, विपणन संबंधी सहायता आदि के लिए कुछ अन्य समर्थनकारी अभ्युपायों को मदद नहीं मिलती।

प्रतः सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में शुरू से ही सम्मिलित दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया है और तदनुसार इन उद्योगों के विकास की योजना बनाई गई है। वैज्ञानिक तथा प्रौद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद की राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएँ, राष्ट्रीय कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास बैंक, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक, हथकरघा तथा हस्तशिल्प निर्यात निगम, राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम जैसे विशिष्ट संस्थान और अन्य संस्थानों का एक समूह इस काम में लगा दिये गए हैं। फिर भी, सरकार द्वारा इन उद्योगों में गतप्रयोग की प्रविधियों के प्रतिस्थापन के लिए किए गए अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण उपयोगों में से कुछ उपाय निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. उत्पादन की उपलब्ध सर्वोत्तम प्रविधियों का उपयोग करके कुटीर, ग्रामीण तथा लघु उद्योगों की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक क्षमता को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता को सरकार ने 1948 में ही समझ लिया था। 1948 में घोषित सरकार के औद्योगिक नीति विषयक पहलू संकल्प में और उसके बाद के संकल्प/विबरणों में इस पर अलग-अलग मात्रा में बल दिया जाता रहा है।

स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास के लिए नीति समर्थन, राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं तथा संसाधनों के उपयुक्त आयातित प्रौद्योगिकी को कुशलतापूर्वक ग्रहण करके उसे अनुकूल बनाने की बात जनवरी, 1983 में हाल ही के सरकार के प्रौद्योगिकी नीति वक्तव्य में अधिक स्पष्ट रूप में कही गई है।

2. ऐसे उद्योगों जिनमें उत्पादन प्रक्रि-

याओं की प्रविधियों में सुधार और आधुनिकीकरण तथा उत्पाद विकास आदि शामिल हैं, के लिए विकास संबंधी कार्यनीतियों को तैयार करने में सरकार की सहायता करने वाले अखिल भारतीय संगठनों की स्थापना करने के लिए एक सुदृढ़ व्यवस्थापन आधार का मूत्रन किया गया है जैसे केन्द्र में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग हथकरघा, हस्तशिल्प, नारियल जटा तथा रेशम बोर्ड, लघु उद्योग विकास संगठन आदि ऐसा मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों तथा संघराज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयत्नों को बढ़ाने के लिए किया गया है। राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने भी अपनी ओर से अनेक संस्थानों की स्थापना की है जिनका उद्देश्य भी इन उद्योगों का शीघ्रता से विकास करना है जिससे वे अन्य स्थानों के अपने प्रतिपक्षों के कार्य को पूरा कर सकें। इसके अतिरिक्त राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान विकास निगम का जो भारत सरकार का एक उद्यम है, गठन वाणिज्यिक उपयोग के लिए वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद की प्रयोगशालाओं द्वारा विकसित प्रौद्योगिकी को प्राप्त करने के लिए किया गया है।

ये संगठन अपने विभागीय संस्थानों में किए गए अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य द्वारा प्रौद्योगिकी के उन्नयन के लिए निरंतर प्रयत्न करते रहे हैं अथवा राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं के अनुसंधान तथा विकास के प्रयत्नों द्वारा प्राप्त परिणामों तथा इसके साथ-साथ प्रौद्योगिकी के अंतरण चाहे

बहु स्वदेशी या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्त्रोत से हो, ग्रहण करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

3. उत्पादकता बढ़ाने, नीरसता एवं उत्पादन की लागत को कम करने उत्पाद की कोटि में सुधार करने हेतु उपयुक्त वित्तीय व्यवस्था करने आदि के लिए एक अलग विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी योजना तैयार की जा रही है पांचवी योजना के शुरू से ही पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल की जा रही है।

4. राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम मशीनों, उपकरणों और औजारों के आद्यरूपों का विकास करने तथा अनेक प्रौद्योगिक व्यवसायों में वास्तविक प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए राजकोट, हावड़ा और मद्रास में चार आद्यरूप विकास और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र चला रहा है। ग्रामीण कारीगरों के लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम भी चलाए जाते हैं।

5. नए बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में हथकरघा तथा हस्तशिल्प जैसे लघु एवं ग्रामोद्योगों को विशेष स्थान दिया गया है तथा उनकी प्रौद्योगिकी को उन्नत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया गया है।

6. उत्पादकता वर्ष 1982 के दौरान औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए विशेष अभियान चलाया जा रहा है।

7. लघु क्षेत्र के चुनीदा क्षेत्रों में प्रौद्योगिकी को उन्नत करने के लिए एक विशेष कार्यदल का हाल ही में गठन

किया गया है जो इस समय उक्त क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रहा है।

8. ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकी का संवर्धन करने के लिए सी० ए० आर० टी० नामक एक विशिष्ट केन्द्रस्थ अभिकरण की हाल ही में स्थापना की गई है।

#### Development of export based industries in North Eastern Regions

2659. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the AIEI review of Assam and the entire North-Eastern region had concluded excellent prospects for developing export based industries there; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to explore the prospects further ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) In the course of its review of Assam and the entire North-Eastern Region, the AIEI Eastern Region, has concluded that there is definite potential for greater industrialisation and setting up of mineral based industry many of whom could have export potential also.

(b) AIEI, in consultation with the State Governments, is setting up a Task Force to specifically identify prospective opportunity areas where new industries, both resource based and demand based could come up in the States of Assam and Meghalaya. This Task Force would do a detailed study and draw up a list of industries which could be set up both with potential for the domestic and export markets.

#### State-wise Break-up of industrial Licences and letters of intent

2660. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM :  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise break-up of letters of intent issued since 1980 upto March, 1983 ;

(b) the State-wise break-up of industrial licences issued during the same period ;

(c) the State-wise break-up of letters of intent and industrial licences issued to no industry districts in the country during the same period ; and

(d) the number of no industry districts, State-wise which have not got any letters of intent or industrial licences during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) A statement-I is enclosed.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) 'No-industry districts' were identified in November, 1981. During the period January 1982 to March, 1983, a total number of 182 letters of intent and 6 industrial licences were granted under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act for setting up of units in various 'no-industry districts' of the country. In respect of a number of these letters of intent, the entrepreneurs have been allowed to choose any 'no-industry district' in any part of the country and/or any 'no-industry district' in the States of Bihar, H.P., M.P., Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, U.P. and North Eastern Zone for setting up of their industrial units. In view of this, it is not possible to categorically state the number of 'no-industry districts' for which no letters of intent have been issued.

#### Statement I

*State-wise Break-up of letters of Intent (LOI's) & Industrial Licences (IL's) issued during the years 1981 to 1983 (upto March).*

State	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	LOIs	ILs	LOIs	ILs	LOIs	ILs	LOIs	ILs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh	78	42	68	39	66	26	16	18
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
3. Assam	2	5	7	4	5	1	1	9
4. Bihar	19	4	17	10	22	9	10	5
5. Chandigarh	—	1	1	1	4	3	—	1
6. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
7. Delhi	2	5	9	2	9	7	3	4
8. Goa, Daman & Diu	9	2	8	5	9	7	3	1
9. Gujarat	148	85	131	79	121	69	20	23
10. Himachal Pradesh	11	2	15	11	15	6	5	—
11. Haryana	59	20	59	21	66	21	21	10
12. J. & K.	12	1	8	3	8	3	2	8
13. Karnataka	73	40	58	25	85	34	9	21
14. Kerala	22	11	25	15	29	9	13	9
15. Madhya Pradesh	47	18	30	15	63	9	10	8
16. Maharashtra	175	107	144	114	148	95	36	40

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17. Manipur	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
18. Meghalaya	—	—	—	11	—	4	—	—	—
19. Nagaland	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—
20. Orissa	14	8	32	5	43	10	10	3	
21. Pondicherry	1	—	3	1	2	1	—	—	
22. Punjab	38	18	46	17	39	14	12	12	
23. Rajasthan	45	15	42	26	55	14	4	6	
24. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
25. Tamil Nadu	52	37	62	30	66	41	16	23	
26. Uttar Pradesh	80	30	77	24	111	22	14	21	
27. West Bengal	55	23	43	34	37	27	7	8	
28. State not indicated More than One State	4	1	6	4	29	4	—	—	
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>1043</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>230</b>	

## Statement II

*State-wise break-up of Letters of Intent (LOIs) and Industrial Licences (ILs) issued During the year 1982 and 1983 (upto March) for No-Industry Districts*

State	Letters of Intent		Industrial Licences	
	1982	1983 (March)	1982	1983 (March)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	—	2	—	—
2. Assam	—	1	—	—
3. Bihar	7	—	—	1
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	—	—	—
5. Gujarat	2	2	—	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	5	1	—	—
7. Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	—	—
8. Karnataka	8	1	1	—
9. Madhya Pradesh	29	5	1	2
10. Meghalaya	2	—	—	—
11. Orissa	15	5	—	—
12. Rajasthan	18	—	—	—
13. Sikkim	1	—	—	—
14. Uttar Pradesh	33	4	—	—
15. West Bengal	7	2	—	1
16. State not indicated More than one State	25	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>



बड़े उद्योग गृहों द्वारा निर्मित वस्तुओं के मूल्यों तथा छोटे एककों द्वारा निर्मित वस्तुओं के मूल्यों के बीच समानता

2661. श्री दौलत राम सारण :

श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बड़े औद्योगिक एककों द्वारा निर्मित वस्तुओं पर, कराधान करके बड़े औद्योगिक एककों द्वारा निर्मित वस्तुओं के मूल्यों को छोटे औद्योगिक एककों द्वारा निर्मित उमी प्रकार की वस्तुओं के मूल्यों के बार-बार लाने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और उन वस्तुओं का विवरण क्या है जिन के मूल्य बराबर लाये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इनमें क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं तथा ये कठिनाइयाँ कब तक दूर कर दी जायेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) से (ग) उत्पादन शुल्क संबंधी रियायत के रूप में लघु एककों को सरक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए विभेदक कराधान पहले से ही लागू है। 67 वस्तु समूहों पर लागू अल्प छूट की सामान्य योजना के अन्तर्गत वे उत्पादक, जिनकी पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में आन्तरिक खपत के लिए सभी उत्पादन कर योग्य वस्तुओं की अनापत्तियाँ 25 लाख रु० से अधिक नहीं हैं, आन्तरिक खपत की पहली अनापत्तियों के सम्बन्ध में 7.5 लाख रु० तक पूर्ण छूट प्राप्त करने और 17.5 लाख रु० की अगली अनापत्तियों के संबंध में शुल्क की प्रभावी

दरों के 25 प्रतिशत तक छूट प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं। केन्द्रीय उत्पादन प्रशुल्क की अविशिष्ट मद 68 के अन्तर्गत आने वाली वस्तुओं के संबंध में, वे उत्पादक, जिनकी पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान आन्तरिक खपत की सभी उत्पादन कर योग्य वस्तुओं की अनापत्तियाँ 40 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं हैं और जिनका उस औद्योगिक एकक में, जिसमें उक्त वस्तुएं बनायी गई हैं, अधिष्ठापित संयंत्र और मशीनों में किया गया निवेश 20 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं हुआ है, आन्तरिक खपत के लिए उक्त वस्तुओं की पहली अनापत्तियों के संबंध में एक वित्तीय वर्ष में 30 लाख रुपये तक की पूरी छूट प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं। इसके अलावा, बिजली की सहायता के लिए बिना बनाई गई केन्द्रीय उत्पादन प्रशुल्क की मद 68 के अधीन आने वाली चन्दन की लकड़ी से भिन्न वस्तुएं उत्पादन शुल्क से छूटप्राप्त हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, अंगराग सामग्री और सौन्दर्य प्रसाधन सामग्री सिलिस्ट काबनिक रंजक सामग्री, वायुमिश्रित जल और प्रशीतन और वातानुकूलन उपकरण जैसी विनिर्दिष्ट वस्तुओं के संबंध में लघु उत्पादकों के लिए अलग से छूट संबंधी योजना चल रही है।

#### Taking over of India Cement Limited

2662. SHRI M ARUNACHALAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India Cement Limited has been taken over under the Public Sector undertaking ; and

(b) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has offered to purchase the shares ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The

Company continues to be in Private Sector and the All India Financial Institutions together hold equity shares of face value of Rs 237.73 lakhs constituting 48.52% of the total paid-up equity capital of the Company.

(b) Though the Government of Tamil Nadu had earlier expressed desire to purchase shares of the Company from institutions, no concrete offer has, however, been received.

**Surplus employees in Delhi State  
Industrial Corporation**

2663 SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :  
SHRI R N. RAKESH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of persons have been declared surplus by Delhi State Industrial Corporation, New Delhi and instructions have been issued not to make recruitment any more ;

(b) whether inspite of instructions, DSIDC has recruited more than 200 persons during 1983-84 and if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the financial implication due to this extra recruitment ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI  
PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to Delhi Administration, no instructions have been issued to the DSIDC regarding stopping of further recruitment. However, 97 employees (including 71 on daily wages) have been recruited. They have been recruited mostly for their departmental mining activity.

(c) According to Delhi Administration, the above recruitments involved an annual expenditure of Rs.3.62 lakhs.

**Legislative protection to the Small sector**

2664. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-  
DAVATE :

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN  
SINGH ;

SHRI CHENTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) by when Bill for providing protection and support to the small sector will be introduced ;

(b) whether other recommendations of Bhatt Committee 1972 have been considered by Government ; and

(c) if so, the major recommendations accepted by Government and implemented?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI  
PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :** (a) The Bill will be introduced in Parliament as soon as possible.

(b) and (c) The proposed legislation is expected to be comprehensive and will take into consideration important recommendations made by the Bhatt Committee 1972.

**Report of Standing Committee on  
Industrial sickness**

2665. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK:  
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Standing Committee on industrial sickness set up All India Small Scale Industries Board has revealed several features in its report ;

(b) if so, full details thereof ;

(c) whether the Central Government has gone through the said features ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Report had defined sickness for the small scale sector, identified the causes, recommended measures to prevent sickness and for rehabilitating the sick units. It had also recommended improvements in the existing institutional framework in dealing with the problems of sickness and suggested improved mechanism of collection of up-to-date data and information in this regard.

(c) and (d) The All India Small Scale Industries Board in its meeting held on 9th and 10th July, 1984 had approved the recommendations of the Standing Committee on industrial sickness and its recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

Withdrawal of-Husk control order in the coir Industry, Kerala.

2666. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have received any request from the Government of Kerala to withdraw the Husk Control Order in the Coir Industry in Kerala ;

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

(c) whether Government received any representation from the Cooperatives and Trade Unions representing all view points opposing this move ;

(d) the reaction of Government ; and

(e) whether Government would take a final decision immediately considering the statement that has developed in the husk procuring State machinery in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (e) : The Government of Kerala had Sought sanction of the Central Government for the introduction of a levy system for procurement of Coconut husk and for the delegation of powers under the Essential Commodities Act.

Action Council of the Kerala State Coir Co-operative Conference has submitted a memorandum seeking *inter-alia* delegation of all statutory powers to the Kerala Government so that the State Government can make monopoly procurement of all green and distribute equitably to the Co operatives.

These have since been examined and certain clarifications sought from the State Government are awaited.

#### Region-wise distribution of industrial licences

2677. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial licences issued for the whole country since 1980 till date;

(b) the region-wise distribution of these licences;

(c) the reasons for discriminations in issuing these licences; and

(d) the criteria to issue these licences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) During the years 1980 to 1984 (upto June, 84), the following number of industrial licences were granted under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for setting up industries in various parts of the country :

Year	No. of Industrial Licences issued
1980	475
1981	476
1982	432
1983	1075
1984 (upto June, 84)	480

(b) Zone-wise distribution of the above industrial licences is as below :

Zone	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (upto June)
North Zone	62	71	68	289	130
Central Zone	48	39	31	128	55
Western Zone	194	199	172	289	123
East Zone	36	49	46	114	68
South Zone	130	110	111	229	100
North-East Zone	5	5	1	26	3
More than one Zone	—	3	3	—	1

(c) and (d) Approvals are given on applications made. Apart from a licensing preference for backward areas/regions, all applications are considered taking into account various techno-economic factors, such as, demand and supply, capacity already licensed, availability of raw materials, locational constraints and viability of the scheme.

बाइमेर, जालौर और चुरू को उद्योग-विहीन जिले घोषित करने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार का अनुरोध

2668. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने राजस्थान के बाइमेर, जालौर और चुरू जिलों को उद्योग-विहीन जिले घोषित करने के लिये भारत सरकार से सिफारिश की थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन जिलों को उद्योग-विहीन जिलों के रूप में घोषित करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) किस निश्चित तारीख तक इन जिलों को उद्योग विहीन जिले घोषित कर दिया जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख), और (ग) बाङ्गोर तथा चुरू को उद्योग रहित जिलों की सूची में सम्मिलित करने का निर्णय लिया जा चुका है। जालौर मानदंड को पूरा नहीं करता क्योंकि वहाँ एक मध्यम दर्जे का उद्योग विद्यमान है।

बड़े एककों द्वारा प्रक्षालकों (डिटजेंट) आदि का निर्यात

2669. श्री छोटे सिंह यादव :  
श्री जगपाल सिंह :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बता कर कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पाम बड़े एककों द्वारा निमित साबुन प्रक्षालकों (सोप डिट-जेंट) आदि जैसी वस्तुओं को केवल निर्यात के लिये ही आरक्षित करने और देश में छोटे एककों द्वारा उत्पादित ऐसी वस्तुओं की सप्लाई करने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव विचारा-चोन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव को कब कार्यान्वि- किया जायेगा और ऐसे बड़े उद्योगों का विवरण क्या है जिनके उत्पादों का निर्यात किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ; और

(ग) इस समय निर्यात की जा रही ऐसी वस्तुओं का ब्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) वर्ष 1981-82 से ग्लिसरीन, साबुनों, प्रक्षालकों, सौंदर्य प्रसाधनों तथा

स्नान सामग्रियों (टाइलेटरी) के निर्यातों का मूल्य नीचे दिया गया है :—

	* (लाख रुपये)
1981-82 -	11939.66
1982-83	10351.70
1983-84 -	2931.50
1984-85 (जून 84 तक)	512.30

\* संख्याएं घनन्तिम हैं।

Facilities for setting up of industries in Balangir

2670. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHA :  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have since issued guidelines for the grant of central assistance to State Governments to take up infrastructural development in identified growth Centres, in no-industry districts;

(b) if so, guidelines suggested by the Union Government to the State Governments; and

(c) specific steps taken for the infra-structural development in the Balangir and other 'No Industry' districts in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The guidelines for Central Assistance for development of infrastructural facilities have been issued on 19-6-1984. Copies of the same are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) State Government has set up Task Forces to identify growth centres and assess infrastructural shortcoming in no-industry districts including Balangir in

Orissa, State Level Committee which will go into each case (project-wise) and decide the quantum of assistance to be granted for development of infrastructural facilities in no-industry districts, is being set up by the State Government of Orissa.

#### Crisis in Capital Goods Industry

2671. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a serious crisis has overtaken the capital goods industry with the dwindling of order book position and with the stop of cash flow from clients because of the blanket permission granted to automobile companies to go in for imports; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to protect the capital goods industry from becoming extinct ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को घाटे के कारणों को दूर करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का प्रभाव

2673. श्री भीम सिंह :

डा० मुद्रहरप्रियम स्वामी :

श्री माधव राव सिंधिया :

श्री पी० राजगोपालन नायडू :

श्री आनन्द सिंह :

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका :

क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नौवहन और परिवहन को अगातार घाटा हो रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली परिवहन को होने वाले घाटे के कारणों को दूर करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन कदमों का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को मुख्यतः कम भाड़े और बढ़ती कीमत के कारण घाटा हो रहा है। इसके साथ-साथ अपने कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भत्ते की अनेक किश्तें और प्रत्य लाभ देने से भी घाटे में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। उन्हें ये भत्ते केन्द्रीय सरकार की दर से देने पड़ते हैं। निगम द्वारा पर्याप्त धन नहीं जुटाने में भी सकल घाटे की राशि में वृद्धि हो रही है जिससे ऋण का भुगतान नहीं हो पाता और ब्याज बढ़ता जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम ने अपनी प्रचालन कुशलता में सुधार लाने के लिए बेड़े का बेहतर उपयोग, ईंधन खपत में किफायत, समय पर अनुसंधान, जनशक्ति का बेहतर उपयोग, वस्तु सूची में उचित नियंत्रण और आर्थिक अनुशासन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी है। सड़क परिवहन निगम अधिनियम, 1950 के उपबंधों के अनुसार निगम के घाटे को इतिवृत्ति में बदल देने के लिए भी कदम उठाए गए हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश स्कूल शिक्षा योजना 1984-85

2674. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े-पन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार नए

स्कूल खोलने के लिए नए अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति करने के लिए, नए स्कूलों के भवनों के निर्माण के लिए टाट पट्टी, फर्नीचर आदि उपलब्ध कराने के लिए राज्य सरकार को कुछ विशेष सहायता देने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े 9 राज्यों में से एक होने के कारण, निधियों के आबंटन, विशेषकर प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के विकास के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को विशेष महत्व दिया जाता है। 9-14 आयु वर्ग के लिए केन्द्रीय-प्रायोजित गैर-औपचारिक शिक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत इस राज्य को 50:50 की भागीदारी के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सहायता मिलती है, जिसका उपयोग उन बच्चों के लिए गैर-औपचारिक केन्द्र खोलने हेतु किया जा सकता है जो स्कूल नहीं जा सकते। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य को, केवल लड़कियों के लिए गैर-औपचारिक केन्द्र प्रायोजित करने की केन्द्रीय योजना के अंतर्गत 90:10 की भागीदारी के आधार पर और महिला शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति के लिए 80:20 की भागीदारी के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सहायता मिलती है। एकल शिक्षक वाले प्राथमिक स्कूलों में एक अतिरिक्त शिक्षक की नियुक्ति के लिए आठवें मित आयोग ने भी 15.45 करोड़ ६० के सहायता अनुदान को सिफारिश की है।

**World Bank Loan for National Highway Projects**

2675. SHRI GHULAM MOHD. KHAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has sought loan from the World Bank for construc-

tion and expansion of National Highways in the country;

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of the Highway projects;

(c) whether a decision on final selection and funding the projects have been taken; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d) Discussions have been held with representatives of the World Bank for taking up under World Bank aid certain highway projects in India estimated to cost about Rs. 400 crores. The final appraisal of the projects by the Bank is yet to be done.

**Delay in repairing the track damaged due to derailment of wagons near Etawah on 15-7-1984**

2676. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for inordinate delay in putting the track in order which was damaged due to derailment of 30 goods wagons near Etawah on Sunday the 15 July, 1984;

(b) whether Government are aware of the sufferings of lakhs of passengers stranded on Allahabad-Delhi Stations and who were harassed to a great extent due to the late running of trains on this Station as a result thereof; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take for inordinate delay in putting the track in perfect order, resulting in late running of trains for days together ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) Considering the abnormal intensive telescoping and vertical piling up of the wagons forming a pyramid, unforeseen breakage of wagon bodies and

underframes during the lifting by the crane, non-availability of adequate space for keeping the salvaged wagons by the side of track, extensive damage to the track and work involved in rectifying the electric overhead equipment, the time taken to restore traffic after the derailment of 32 wagons was not excessive,

The restoration operations were supervised throughout by Senior officials.

(b) Because of the interruption in communication on this route, a number of long distance trains were diverted or terminated short of destination, but due care was taken to cause the least inconvenience to the passengers, Arrangements were made to provide meals to the passengers and refund of fare was arranged to passengers of trains terminated short of destination.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Bagaha-Chhitanni Rail Bridge

2677. SHRI PITAMBER SINHA :  
SHRI BHOGENDR JHA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bagaha-Chhitanni rail bridge which was collapsed long back in 1924 thereby cutting the link between Bihar and Uttar Pradesh has not been reconstructed as yet; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor and remedial steps being taken if any, in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-  
DHURY) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The section between Bagaha-Valmikinagar road, as a part of Chhitanni-Bagaha restoration project, has since been opened to traffic. The work on construction of bridge and the river protection works etc, could not be started due to

various financial and technical problems. The State Govts. of U. P. and Bihar have not yet communicated their acceptance to bear the increased share of cost. The matter is under correspondence.

#### National Commission on Teachers

2678. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Commission on Teachers has submitted its interim report to Government;

(b) if so, the details of its recommendations; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) A statement containing details of the major recommendation is attached.

(c) The Government is yet to examine the Interim Report.

#### Statement

The two National Commission on Teachers have sent their Interim Report to the Government on 25th June, 1984. The main recommendations of Commission-I dealing with School Education are :

(i) A National Commission for School Education should be set up as a statutory body, to monitor and coordinate all activities in the field of school education.

(ii) A national organisation for the control of standards of teachers and their recruitment should be set up.



- (iii) The National Council for Teachers Education should be reorganised and given its due status.
- (iv) The National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare should be geared up to maximise the benefits given to teachers under this scheme.
- (v) A National Education Fund may be established which could receive funds from various sources.
- (vi) To promote Universalisation of Elementary Education, more facilities in the shape of provision of books, mid-day-meals, dresses to girl students etc., should be given.
- (vii) Adult education may be suitably expanded to bring under its fold all adults who could not avail of formal education.
- (viii) Non-formal programme should be extended and software developed on a large scale to be used on the television net-work and radio.
- (ix) The salary structure and promotional avenues of school teachers may be suitably looked into. This should compare favourably with the salaries paid to other occupations requiring similar or equivalent qualifications.
- (x) The teachers and their dependents should be provided reasonable standard of living, housing medical facilities, education for their children, retirement benefits and job for their dependents.
- (xi) Facilities should be provided to school teachers to advance their professional competence, such as granting of study leave and facility to appear at public examinations.

The National Commission on Teachers-II dealing with the University and College

teachers has made the following recommendations :

- (i) The concept of relevance of education and linkages to other Ministries should be considered by different Ministries and a certain percentage of plan allocation of each Ministry be earmarked for corresponding needs of manpower and scientific and technological development.
- (ii) The existing merit-cum-promotion scheme should be so introduced that a large number of teachers are benefited.
- (iii) Necessary accommodation with bare minimum space for living should be provided to all teachers either on the campus or in the housing schemes developed and run by various Government agencies.
- (iv) Facilities should be provided to teacher to prepare his lessons and to meet students, and facilities should be increased wherever these are not enough for teachers.
- (v) Until medical facilities like the CGHS are made available to all teachers, a minimum of Rs. 500/- per annum be given to all teachers.
- (vi) Ad-hoc and temporary appointments in colleges and universities may be stopped.
- (vii) Subject wise seminars and workshops may be arranged more frequently with a view to ensure that teachers have opportunities of professional growth.
- (viii) Facilities for academic pursuits like writing of books or preparation of soft-ware for audio or video systems should be expanded.

(ix) In each district, there may be one school which may give preference to children of teachers for the purpose of admission.

(x) Facilities for women teachers such as provision of maternity leave, creches may be developed wherever these do not exist.

**Increase in allocation for National Programme for prevention of blindness in Seventh Plan**

2679. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Health Ministry has sought a four-fold increase in the allocation for the national programme for prevention of blindness in the Seventh Plan over that for the current plan period ;

(b) if so, what is the total grant sought by the Ministry in this regard ;

(c) whether almost all the amount that was earmarked during the Sixth Plan has been utilised ; and

(d) if so, what are the details of the programme to control the blindness in the Seventh Plan ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) to (d) Against an allocation of Rs. 22.00 crores for Sixth Five Year Plan; an expenditure of Rs 16.35 crores has already been incurred upto 1983-84. A Plan allocation of Rs. 7.50 crores has been made for the year 1984-85. Thus the likely expenditure will exceed the Plan provision.

The Working Group constituted for the formulation of 7th Five Year Plan has identified the policies, strategies and the programme content during the 7th Plan period and amounts will be allocated to the programme after the plan is finalised.

**Proposal for a new National Highway from Chittorgarh to Jalgaon via Khargone-Bikhangaul**

2680. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to construct a new National Highway from Chittorgarh (Rajasthan) to Jalgaon via Khargone-Bikhangaul ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) when the work on this highway will commence ;

(d) funds allocated for the purpose ; and

(e) the time by which this new highway will be completed ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

**Late running of Bundelkhand Express between Jhansi and Varanasi**

2681. SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bundelkhand Express between Jhansi-Varanasi is running late for four hours every day for more than last four years ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to improve its efficiency so as to relieve the general public of their inconvenience caused due to late running of the train ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) and (b) Sir, The punctuality of Bundeikhand Express is not satisfactory and the extent of late running varies. Since the main cause of late running is Alarm chain pulling and hose-pipe disconnection leading to out of path running and consequent detention for other trains, special drives will be made to check this nuisance and improve punctuality.

**Poor conditions of monuments in Capital**

2682. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the conditions of monuments in the Capital are very poor due to improper maintenance ;

(b) if so, names of such monuments conditions of which are very poor ;

(c) whether Government propose to improve the conditions of monuments in the Capital to attract the tourists ; and

(d) if so, funds allocated for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) Monuments of national importance which are protected by the Survey are in a good state of preservation and are maintained well.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The funds provisionally allocated for repairs and maintenance (structural, chemical and horticulture) for the year 1984-85 is Rs. 23,74,000/-.

**Railway overbridge at Jaipur-Keonjhar Road**

2683. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the present position regarding construction of Railway over-bridge at Jaipur-Keonjhar Road of South Eastern Railway ; and

(b) when the bridge is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) The work of construction of Road Over Bridges in replacement of level crossings are taken up jointly by Railways and the State Government on cost sharing basis. Orissa State Government vide their letter No. 2078 T/TRly-24/82 dated 3-2-84 have informed that they are not in a position to take up this work for the present.

(b) Does not arise.

**दिल्ली के कालेजों में सीटें**

2684. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :  
श्री बिजय बसु :

क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में स्कूली शिक्षा के बाद इस शैक्षणिक सत्र में कालेजों में दाखिला पाने के पात्र छात्रों की संख्या लगभग 40,000 है जबकि दिल्ली के कालेजों में केवल 28,000 सीटें उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में तथ्यात्मक स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उन सभी स्थानीय छात्रों को दाखिला देने की स्थिति में है जो

कालेजों में दाखिला लेने के पात्र और इच्छुक है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ;

(ग) जी, हाँ। विश्वविद्यालय पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम और सतत् शिक्षा स्कूल तथा गैर-कालेज महिला शिक्षा बोर्ड में, असीमित संख्या में नामांकन की सुविधाएं प्रदान करता है।

**Second entry and new Platforms at Delhi Junction**

2685. SHRI TRILOK CHAND : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No 9072 answered on 22 April, 1982 regarding second entry at Delhi Railway station and state :

(a) reasons for not shifting the long distance trains on vacant platform No. 14 and 20 at Delhi Junction ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that after sanctioning a large amount in the Budget of 1982-83 and 1983-84 for construction of the Second entry and new platforms at Delhi Junction the work has not yet started/completed, if so, what are the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) Platform Nos. 14 and 20 at Delhi Jn. do not have the adequate length to accommodate long distance trains.

(b) Due to meagre allotment of funds during 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively, the actual work could not be taken up so far. The allotment in 1984-85 is Rs. 90

lakhs and the work is now being taken up.

**Shelter for Patients outside Registration Window**

2686. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Safdarjang Hospital no shelters have been provided outside the registration windows in a number of cases and the patients are made to stand in the sun/rain ; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to look after the comforts of the patients ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) In almost all the Out Patient Departments, the registration counters are well inside the complex and the patients are sheltered from the rain sun. The registration in the Eye and E.N.T. Out Patient Departments is done from the windows, because of renovation of the C.G.H.S block. However, steps have already been taken to provide permanent sheds at the registration counters of these two departments also.

**Development of National Highway No. 43 from Vizianagaram to Kotpad**

2687. SHRI GIRIDHAR 'GOMAN-GO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Highway No. 43 particularly from Vizianagaram to Kotpad has not yet been fully developed on the line of National Highway standard ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

(c) when this route was included under the list of National Highways and works undertaken to convert the road and bridges for the approved standard, plan-wise ;

(d) funds provided during Sixth Plan for this Highway and the works completed so far ;

(e) whether the concerned authority has submitted the detail estimate of the road and bridges of the said route to his Ministry ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) N.H. No 43 passing through Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh having a total length of 551 Km. was included in the National Highway System in 1947. Since its inclusion, development works have been carried out under the various plans and this National Highway including the portion from Vizianagaram to Kotpad is in a traffic worthy condition.

(d) Funds are allotted for the development of National Highways State-wise and not National Highway wise. 14 works of the Sixth Plan sanctioned for Rs. 60.3 lakhs have been completed so far.

(e) and (f) Two estimates for widening and reconstruction of culverts for the portion in Orissa amounting to Rs. 93.69 lakhs have been received in this Ministry.

#### Working Group on Adult Education

2688 SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Working Group was set up by Government to review the working of the programme on

adult education and extend co-operation through Universities and colleges in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it has submitted its report to Government alongwith some recommendations ; and

(d) whether some difficulties and shortfalls have also been found by this group regarding the implementation of the programme in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :

(a) and (b) The University Grants Commission in consultation with the Government of India in the Ministry of Education and Culture had set up Working Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. (Mrs.) Madhuri R. Shah Chairman, University Grants Commission to review the existing Adult Education and Extension Programme being implemented through universities and colleges to identify the short-falls/difficulties and suggest measures necessary to be adopted to overcome them. The Working Group was also required to review the existing guidelines of the UGC on Adult Education and Extension Programme and to help formulation of new guidelines for the implementation of the Programme.

(c) and (d) The Working Group in its report submitted to the Government has identified the short-falls/difficulties in the implementation of the programme and it also made some recommendations. Some of the important recommendations made by the Working Group are given in the attached statement.

#### Statement

##### *Important Recommendations made by the Working Group*

(i) Adult literacy programme through universities may be implemented in two phases. First phase to

cover the period ending 31st March, 1985 and the second phase ending 31st March, 1990. In the first phase all affiliating type of universities and at least 1,500 colleges are involved to organise 15,000 to 20,000 centres. In the second phase, the number of centres be raised to at least 50,000 by involving all the universities/colleges in the country in Point No 16 programmes.

- (ii) A University may be considered as a Unit and be made responsible for the implementation of the Programme through itself and its colleges. The universities may finalise their plans in consultation with the State Governments and the Colleges concerned. In the case of universities not eligible to receive UGC assistance, proposals may be made by the colleges directly to the UGC. One of the colleges of the university eligible to receive UGC assistance be given the responsibility of coordinating the programme till such time the parent university become eligible to receive the UGC assistance.
- (iii) Every University and College should be required to adopt a minimum number of villages or mohalas or areas of community or a developmental block and to undertake a programme of total removal of illiteracy in a period of three to five years through a planned and phased programme. Wherever possible neighbourhood approach may be preferred. Local community be actively involved in all stages of planning and implementation of the programme.
- (iv) The following specific recommendations are given due consideration. Non students animators may be allowed to function as instructors to ensure continuity. Supervisors should remain in

service for the entire period of the programme. Adult Education work in the colleges/universities be given to separate functionaries. The College Programme Officer of the Adult Literacy paid the same out of pocket allowance as the NSS Programme Officer. Minimum number of learners in a Centre need not be strictly specified as 30. It may be 25-30, with an average attendance of 20. Financial assistance to colleges be made available to organise even less than 10 centres.

- (v) Teaching, research and extension are the three basic objectives of university education and they should be pursued with equal importance. Extension activity is an important dimension of higher education. It should gradually permeate within each subject discipline.
- (vi) Institutions of higher education must participate in programme of adult literacy not only for their contribution to the educational and other developmental needs of the under privileged sections of the society, but also to assimilate a greater part of such insights into the processes of their curriculum planning and youth development.
- (vii) The literacy rate among women, scheduled castes/tribes, migrant labourers, people from rural and backward areas and other weaker sections of the society is very low. High priority should, therefore, be given to the Adult Literacy Programmes for these groups for improving their literacy level. Special attention should also be paid to the organisation of adult literacy programme for the physically handicapped.
- (viii) Financial assistance to the universities/colleges be provided at the

same level/norms as approved by the Government of India for the voluntary organisations participating in the programme.

- (ix) Normally assistance may be provided for the organisation of at least five centres. However, in the case of women colleges in the rural, backward (below national average literacy level) and tribal areas, assistance may be provided to organise even two centres. Universities/colleges may also be assisted to organise adult literacy programme through "Each One Teach One".

**इलाहाबाद और फँजाबाद के बीच चलने वाली पैसेंजर रेलगाड़ियों में से एक को एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी बनाना**

2689- श्री जयराम वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलाहाबाद और फँजाबाद के बीच प्रतिदिन तीन रेल गाड़ियाँ चलती हैं और तीनों ही पैसेंजर रेलगाड़िया हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन रेल गाड़ियों के डिब्बे बहुत खराब हालत में हैं और ये रेलगाड़ियाँ प्रायः बहुत विलम्ब से चलती हैं ;

(ग) क्या जनता ने उक्त तीनों रेल गाड़ियों में से एक को एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी बनाने और डिब्बों की हालत सुधारने की माँग की है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि फँजाबाद

को उस क्षेत्र में आरम्भ की जा रही नई रेल गाड़ियों की सेवाओं की ओर से वंचित किया जा रहा है ; और

(न) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) इलाहाबाद-फँजाबाद सवारी गाड़ियों की समय-पाबंदी इसलिए संतोषजनक नहीं है क्योंकि खतरे की जंजीर खींचने और दौड़ पाइप काटने की घटनाएँ बहुत भारी संख्या में होती हैं ।

इन गाड़ियों में भ्रंदरूनी सुख-सुविधा फिटिंगों की दसा मानक स्तर की नहीं है, जिसका मुख्य कारण है इस खंड में बार-बार की गुंडागर्दी और फिटिंगों की, विशेषकर खिड़की पैनलों, बिजली की फिटिंगों, स्नाना-गार की फिटिंगों आदि की चोरियाँ ।

इन गाड़ियों की समय-पाबंदी में सुधार के लिए कारगर कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) जी हाँ ।

(घ) इस बात की जांच की जा रही है कि क्या तीन मौजूदा सवारी गाड़ियों में से एक को तेज गाड़ी में बदला जा सकता है ।

(ङ) जी नहीं ।

(च) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Opening of a CGHS Dispensary in Amritपुरi A&B Garhi Villages etc.

2690. SHRI LALA RAM KEN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no CGHS dispensary in Amritपुरi A&B

Garhi Village, Sant Nagar, Prakash Mohalla and East of Kailash ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government servants residing in these colonies have to go long distance for medical treatment ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to open dispensaries in these areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c) No. The Central Government employees residing in Amirit puri, 'A' & 'B' Garhi village, Prakash Mohalla and East of Kailash are availing medical facilities from CGHS dispensary No.37 in Srinivaspuri and those residing in Sant Nagar are availing medical facilities from CGHS dispensary No.42 in Kalkaji-I. These are areas situated within the prescribed radius from the respective dispensaries.

गढ़चिरोली में रेल डिब्बे बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करना

2591. श्री विलास मुत्तमवार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदर्भ क्षेत्र (महाराष्ट्र) में रेल डिब्बे बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने का निर्णय कब लिया गया था और योजना आयोग द्वारा इसे कब मंजूरी दी गई ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इसे विदर्भ में नए बनाए गए एक आदिवासी जिले गढ़चिरोली में जहाँ पर लौह अयस्क के बड़े भंडार हैं, स्थापित करने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव अथवा अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो गढ़चिरोली में यह कारखाना स्थापित करने का कार्य कब तक शुरू हो जाएगा और कब उसमें

उत्पादन आरम्भ होगा और उसका अनुमानित उत्पादन कितना होगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) नये सवारी डिब्बा कारखाने के स्थान के बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार ने विदर्भ क्षेत्र में कारखाना स्थापित करने की सिफारिश की है परन्तु विशिष्ट रूप से गढ़चिरोली में नहीं ।

(ग) मंत्रालय रेल इंडिया टेक्नीकल एंड इन्फ्रामिक्ल सर्विसेज को स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण सहित विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने का काम सौंपा गया है । परियोजना रिपोर्ट को अंतिम रूप दे दिया जाने के बाद कारखाने का स्थान-निर्धारण करने और उसकी स्थापना करने के संबंध में निर्णय लिया जायेगा । कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए आगे की कार्रवाई योजना आयोग द्वारा उसके लिए धन उपलब्ध कराये जाने के बाद करायी जायेगी ।

*Eradication of smoking and advertising thereof.*

2692. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what steps have been taken by the Government to eradicate and discourage smoking in interest of health of the nation ;

(b) what amount has been spent yearly towards above in the form of advertisements etc. during the last three years ;



(c) how much amount has been spent by the cigarettes manufacturers during the last three years in the form of advertisements, slogan writing, incentives, prizes, trips offered to the contests winners, lucky draws etc. ; and

(d) how such expenditure is allowed to the manufacturers for advertisement in the face- of the statutory warning against smoking by the Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) In accordance with the provision of Cigarette (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1975, the manufacturers are required to display in every cigarette packets/advertisement hoarding the statutory warning "Cigarette smoking is injurious to health". It has also been decided that the All India Radio, Doordarshan and Sports Stadia would not accept advertisements which encourage smoking. In addition most of the States/ Union Territories have prohibited smoking in public places like Cinemas, buses etc. Mass Health Education publicity campaign on the hazards of smoking have been undertaken through mass media like All India Radio, Television, films and publication and magazines. The Central Health Education Bureau has been constantly bringing out educational material on the hazards of smoking.

(c) No such data is collected and compiled.

(d) The Cigarettes (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1975 require display of Statutory warning and does not stipulate any limit on expenditure advertisements etc.

विश्वविद्यालयों में व्यवसायिक पाठ्य-  
क्रम शुरू करना

2693. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री बापूसाहिब पाखलेकर :

श्री छोटूभाई गामित :

क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में व्यवसायिक पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करने की बात अब सिद्धांत रूप में स्वीकार कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन पाठ्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी योजना का व्योम क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में कला और सामाजिक विज्ञान और विज्ञान विषयों के संकायों में प्रथम डिग्री स्तर के पाठ्यक्रमों को पुनर्गठित करने के लिए एक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है। इस कार्यक्रम में परम्परागत कार्यक्रमों में कुछ संगत प्रयोगोन्मुख विषयों को शुरू करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। तथापि, यह जरूरी नहीं है कि प्रायोज्यस्वरूप के पाठ्यक्रम व्यवसायिक या रोजगारोन्मुख पाठ्यक्रम ही हों।

(ख) और (ग) कार्यक्रम के अनुसार प्रथम डिग्री स्तर के पाठ्यक्रमों में तीन घटक अर्थात्, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने के लिए आधार पाठ्यक्रमों का एक सेट; छात्रों को चुने गए विषयों में इन में से कम से कम एक के गहन अध्ययन सहित व्यापक जानकारी प्राप्त करने का अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए कोर-पाठ्यक्रमों का सेट, और स्थानीय या क्षेत्रीय आवश्यकताओं और क्षेत्र के उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए चुनिन्दा प्रायोगिक प्रकृति के पाठ्यक्रमों का सेट। मार्गदर्शी रूप-रेखाओं में मूल विषयों से संबंध ऐसे पाठ्यक्रमों की निर्देशी सूची दी गई है।

इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आयोग एक लाख रुपये तक प्रति वर्ष प्रति कालेज के हिमाव से कालेजों की महायता करने के लिए सहमत हो गया है।

**Development of Method to Treat Heart Attacks by Doctors of Mool Chand Hospital, Delhi**

2694. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of Doctors at Mool Chand Hospital, Delhi has developed a method of treating of heart attacks successfully ;

(b) whether the treatment is less expensive ; and

(c) whether the same treatment will be recommended to other hospitals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c) Mool Chand Hospital, which is a private Hospital, have used a new treatment called "IV-Streptokinase and oral Nifedipine" in acute myocardial infarction. The treatment as a Pilot Study is still in experimental and investigation stage and further evaluation by a controlled randomized study is required, according to the Hospital.

**Regularisation and Seniority of CGHS Doctors**

2695. SHRI P. YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Doctors appointed and *ad-hoc* basis initially under ESIS were later on regularised consequent to court verdict ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the seniority of such Doctors was counted

from the date of their initial appointment in the cadre ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not applying the same rules in the case of CGHS Doctors whose services have been regularised by now ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) The Central Health Service does not cater to the requirements of the Employees State Insurance Corporation of India. In fact ESIC opted out of the Central Health Service with effect from 21st February, 1979. The Medical Officers in the Central Health Service are recruited in accordance with the Central Health Service Rules of 1982 whereas the ESIC has its own rules and regulations for recruiting medical officers. According to available information some *ad-hoc* officers working in the ESIC filed a writ petition in the High Court and a Division Bench of the High Court held that "Those petitioners who had served one year under their order of appointment and were then continued by the respondents beyond the period of one year were appointed in consultation with the UPSC within the meaning of Section 17(3) of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, and, therefore, these petitioners do not have to be selected afresh and will have to be deemed in regular appointment to the service from the date of their initial appointment. "All matters pertaining to the service conditions of the ESIC medical officers who filed writ petition in the High Court have to be determined in the terms of the High Court Judgment of 13th August, 1982

The terms and conditions of the medical officers working in the Central Health Service are determined in accordance with Central Health Service Rules which were notified on 13th November, 1982 and other rules and regulations of the Central Government. The provisions of Employees State Insurance Act are not applicable to CHS doctors.

**Community Health Guides Working in Villages and Remuneration for them**

2696, SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Community Health Guides (State-wise) are working in different villages in our country ;

(b) what are their duties ;

(c) what is the remuneration (Monthly)

they have been receiving in this respect ;

(d) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to raise their remuneration ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M JOSHI : (a) The number of Health Guides (State-wise) trained so far is as follows :-

Name of State/UT	Village Health Guides trained since inception till the end of March, 1984
1. Andhra Pradesh	28935
2. Assam	13894
3. Bihar	7424
4. Gujarat	22973
5. Haryana	9953
6. Himachal Pradesh	4386
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Alternative Scheme
8. Karnataka	9753
9. Kerala	Alternative Scheme
10. Madhya Pradesh	30129
11. Maharashtra	40181
12. Manipur	1880
13. Meghalaya	1850
14. Nagaland	340
15. Orissa	19895
16. Punjab	5679
17. Rajasthan	11624
18. Sikkim	264
19. Tripura	1755
20. Tamil Nadu	Alternative Scheme
21. Uttar Pradesh	53528
22. West Bengal	40947
<b>Union Territories</b>	
23. A & N Islands	346
24. Arunachal Pradesh	Alternative (Medics Scheme)
25. Chandigarh	23
26. D & N Haveli	74
27. Delhi	160
28. Goa Daman & Diu	813
29. Lakshadweep	42
30. Mizoram	673
31. Pondicherry	278
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,07,799</b>

(b) The job function of Health Guides are as under :-

same with the help of MPW (F)/HA (F).

### 1. *Health Education*

- (i) Safe drinking water.
- (ii) Disposal of liquid and solid water
- (iii) Home sanitation.
- (iv) Use of sanitary methods for disposal of excreta (use of latrines field etc.)
- (v) Control of insects, pests, rodent etc.
- (vi) Smokeless chulah.
- (vii) Food hygiene.

\*(vi) Identify all high risk pregnant women and advise them to get regular check-up at sub-centres/PHC.

\*(vii) Assist training dai/MPW (F) in safe conduct of deliveries.

\*(viii) Refer all cases of complicated labour to PHC Dispensary/doctor after giving the necessary first aid.

\*(ix) Provide post-natal care.

(x) Provide treatment for the minor ailments.

(xi) Inform the MPW (F) during her visit to the village about the women in need of ante-natal, post-natal and infant care and infant care and immunisation.

### 2. *Environmental Sanitation and personal Hygiene*

- (i) Chlorination of source of water supply.
- (ii) Breeding places of mosquitoes, flies etc.
- (iii) Sewage pits, sanitary latrines.
- (iv) Personal Hygiene.

### 4. *Infant and Child Care :*

(i) Advise mothers about breast feeding ; supplementary weaning food and infant care.

(ii) Identify infants and children suffering from under nutrition/malnutrition and refer them to PHC.

(iii) Education of the mother about the food requirements of children and balanced diet.

(iv) Provide iron and folic acid tablets to children suffering from anaemia.

(v) Providing prophylaxis against vitamin A deficiency to children.

(vii) Education the mothers regarding the care of the infants/children suffering from diarrhoea and promote the use of ORS.

### 3. *Maternal care and care of new born*

- (i) Register all pregnant for ante-natal care.
- \*(ii) Examine all pre-natal women and advise them about the necessary care during pregnancy.
- (iii) Advise the pregnant women about nutrition during pregnancy and lactation.
- (iv) Distribute iron & folic Acid Tablets for all paegnant women.
- (v) Educate all pregnant women about the importance of T.T, immunisation and arrange for the

5. *Immunisation*

- (i) Educate mothers about importance of immunisation.
- (ii) Types of immunisation, importance of booster doses.
- (iii) Keeping a record of children in need of immunisation.
- (iv) Arranging for services with the help of HWs.

6. *Family Planning*

- (i) Education of the couples about the need of small family.
- (ii) Provide information regarding the methods of spacing and limitations and motivate them for acceptance.
- (iii) Arrange for services for acceptors with the help of HWs and HAs.
- (iv) Provide information about the legality and availability of facilities for M.T.P.
- (v) Act as Depot holder for Nirodh and distribute oral pills.
- (vi) Participate in Orientation Camps and involve participants of the Orientation Camps in promotion of her services in the village.

7. *Malaria*

- (i) Identify fever cases.
- (ii) Prepare blood slides of fever cases, and hand over the same to Health Workers for examination.
- (iii) Provide presumptive and radical treatment of malaria.
- (iv) Education of community regarding prevention of malaria.

8. *Communicable diseases*

- (i) identification of epidemic and informs H.Ws/PHC about the same.
- (ii) To take preventive measures for checking the spread of epidemics.
- (iii) *Leprosy*: Identification of suspected cases and advising them to consult doctors, informing H.W. (M) about the suspected cases health education, keeping a record of leprosy cases, providing continued treatment.

*Tuber-culosis*: Identification of suspected cases and advising them to visit, PHC. Inform H.W (M) about the suspected cases, health education, keeping trace of confirmed cases and educating them about the need of continuing treatment for desired period.

9. *Blindness Programme*

- (i) To keep the information of blind persons and pass it on to PHC for arranging for their treatment.
- (ii) Providing vitamin A prophylaxis.
- (iii) Providing treatment for cases suffering from trachoma.

10. *Treatment of minor ailments.*11. *Firstaid in emergencies.*12. *Vital Statistics.*

- (i) Keep information of births and deaths in her village and pass on the same to H.Ws. during their visits.

13. *Community Involvement*

- (i) Keep the member of the village Health Committee informed about the activities and the health problems of the village.
- (ii) Involve the members of the village Health Committee in

promoting the health education and acceptance of small family.

- (iii) Seek better services from the health functionaries with the help of VHC.

(c) to (e) Health Guides are voluntary workers and as such no remuneration is paid to them for their work. However, an honorarium of Rs.50/- per month is paid to them to meet their out of pocket expenses. As Health Guides are Voluntary Workers, the question of paying them any remuneration does not arise.

#### Recurrence of Unrest among Port and Dock Employees

2697. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after the recent agreement with the employees of Ports and Docks, there has been a further industrial unrest among the employees;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this recurrence of unrest; and

(c) what steps are being taken to remove the unrest among the employees?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

चांदमारी और रेलगार टनल का विस्तार

2698. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आसनमोल ग्रांड कोर्ड लाइन पर स्थित चांदमारी टनल और रेल पार टनल के विस्तार का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या और बढ़ते हुए यातायात की सुविधा के लिए किसी उपरी पुल का निर्माण किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी लाल चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार मौजूदा उपमार्ग का विस्तार करने/चौड़ा करने अथवा बढ़े हुए सड़क यातायात को पूरा करने के लिए नये पलाई ओवर पुल के निर्माण करने पर आने वाले खर्च की राज्य सरकार/स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा बहन किया जाता है। इस आधार पर चांदमारी सुरंग अथवा रायलपर सुरंग का विस्तार करने/चौड़ा करने के संबंध में राज्य सरकार/स्थानीय प्राधिकरण से अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

#### Sea Education in Syllabus of Schools and Colleges

2699. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce Sea Education in the syllabus of schools and colleges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) Various aspects of Sea Education like information sub-marine relief features, marine resources, marine flora and fauna, origin of life in the Sea etc. have been included in the syllabi recommended for 10+2 pattern of Education.

Some Universities have also introduced special disciplines in Sea Education like Marine Biology, Marine Geology,

Chemical Oceanography and Physical oceanography at the post-graduate level.

**Managerial Troubles in Cochin Shipyard**

2700. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cochin Shipyard has been for a long time in serious managerial troubles; and

(b) if so, details thereof and remedial action taken ?

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

(a) and (b) Cochin Shipyard faced severe labour agitation including go slow and indiscipline by a section of the employees represented by the Cochin Shipyard Employees' Union since November, 1983. Most of the demands of the Union were found completely unacceptable by the management. Numerous conciliation meetings were convened by the Kerala State Labour Minister but no fruitful results could be achieved. The Union resorted to stay in strike from the afternoon of 31-5-84, consequent to which the management declared a partial lock out of about 800 such workers who had participated in the illegal strike. The Union thereafter launched an indefinite strike from 2-6-84 but the management took a firm stand against the unreasonable demands which impinged seriously against discipline and productivity. Finally, a settlement was arrived at on 23-6-84 in which the basic stand of the management was accepted. The strike was called off and lock out lifted from 25-6-84, restoring normalcy in the Shipyard.

**Working of CGHS Dispensaries on 12 Hours Shift Basis**

2701. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some CGHS dispensaries are working on 12 hours shift basis ;

(b) if so, why can not this system be applicable to more CGHS dispensaries including Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries ;

(c) whether the Government purpose to take decision in this regard ; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (d) Yes. On the recommendations of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms/ Staff Inspection Unit and Estimates Committee, Single Shift system has been introduced in some of the allopathic dispensaries where the work load is excessive according to prescribed norms. The question of extending this system to other dispensa-ries would be considered in the light of the experience gained.

**Providing Jhajhar with Railway Line**

2702. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several representations have been received from the people of Jhajhar Sub-Division in Rohtak Distt in Harvana for connecting Jhajhar with the railway line ; and

(b) whethet there is a proposal under consideration of the Government for connecting this backward area with the railway line, if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) In view of severe constraint of resources and heavy commitments already on hand, there is at present no proposal

to connect Jhajjar with Broad Gauge rail link.

Export of Iron-ore from Indian Ports to Japan

2703. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-  
GRAHI :  
SHRI K PRADHANI :

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

(a) whether some Indian shipping lines have been participating in the carriage of Iron-ore from Indian parts to Japan ;

(b) if so, the total tonnes of iron-ore exported by Indian shipping companies to Japan during 1983-84 ;

(c) the total tonnes of iron ore exported to Japan from Paradip port by the Indian shipping companies during 1983-84; and

(d) the details of the export programme of iron-ore through Paradip Port by Indian shipping companies to Japan and other countries during 1984-85 ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 14.06 lakh tonnes of iron-ore was shipped by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to Japan through Indian vessels during 1983-84.

(c) Nil.

(d) Japan has agreed to take 6 lakh tonnes of iron ore from Paradip Port during 1984-85. Efforts are continuing with other major buyers of iron-ore for lifting part of the quantity from Paradip Port on Indian vessels.

Letters of intent and Licences granted for production of L.P.G. cylinders

2704. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the entrepreneurs to whom letters of intent and even licences have been granted for production of LPG cylinders have failed to go ahead with the schemes ;

(b) if so, the number of units for which letters of intent and licences for production of such cylinders are presently on way and how many of them have failed to go ahead according to schedule ;

(c) the total production capacity contemplated thereunder; and

(d) the steps contemplated against the defaulting entrepreneurs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) No licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act is required to manufacture LPG Cylinders. Manufacturing facilities for this item can be created by getting the unit registered with DGTD. Some of the registered units have not been able to commence production within the validity period of their registration.

(b) and (c) There are 653 units on the register of DGTD as on 28-7-1984, for manufacture of LPG Cylinders, with a total capacity of 12.8 crores. Registration of 62 units which failed to go ahead with the scheme has been cancelled.

(d) Progress of implementation of the registered units is watched. Registration is valid for a period of 2 years within which the units are required to commence production. If no effective steps are taken by the entrepreneurs the registrations are cancelled.



**Withdrawal of kitchen car from Cochin-Nizamuddin Jayanti Janata Express**

2705. SHRI A. K. BALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the kitchen car of the Jayanti Janta Express running between Cochin and Nizamuddin has been withdrawn and connected with some other train;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the new kitchen car will be provided to Jayanti Janta Express ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Railway line from Chickmagalur to Kadur**

2706. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether people of Chickmagalur District are urging for a Railway line since the last 50 years;

(b) whether Government propose to construct railway line from Chickmagalur to Kadur; and

(c) if so, by when a final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) Several representations for construction of a Railway line from Chickmagalur to Kadur have been received.

(b) and (c) A preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for new B. G. line from Kadur to Chickmagalur is in pro-

gress. A decision to construct the line can be taken after examination of the survey report, subject to clearance by the Planning Commission and availability of resources.

**Construction of Hubli-Karwar Railway Line**

2707 SHRI D K NAIKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to start construction of Hubli-Karwar railway line;

(b) if so, when the construction work will be started; and

(c) the broad recommendations of the report of reappraised survey ordered in 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) to (c) The updating of Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for this line has been taken up. After completion of the survey, the survey report will be examined in consultation with the Planning Commission to decide on construction of this line subject to availability of resources.

**सेन्टो स्कूटरों में दोष**

2708. श्री अनवर अहमद : क्या उद्योग मंत्री सेन्टों स्कूटरों में दोष और बुकिंग की गति वापस किए जाने के बारे में 18 अप्रैल 1984 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1001 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उपर्युक्त प्रश्न के उत्तर में उल्लिखित दोषों को दूर कर दिया गया है

और यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या है;

(ख) क्या स्कूटर की बाजार में बिक्र बच्छी बिक्री होने लगी है ;

(ग) क्या जिन व्यक्तियों ने मेसर्स स्वदेशी मोटर्स, नई दिल्ली (कोड एन० डी० एल०-069) के पास बुकिंग कराई थी और अपनी बुकिंग की 500 रु० की राशि वापस किए जाने के लिए नवम्बर, 1983 में आवेदन किया था उन्हें ब्याज सहित वह राशि लौटा दी गई है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उन लोगों को उपयुक्त राशि ब्याज सहित कब तक वापिस कर दी जाएगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) जी, हाँ। अधिकांश सराबियां दूर कर दी गई हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) नियम और शर्तों के अनुसार सेग्टो स्कूटरों की बुकिंग रद्द कराने पर ब्याज नहीं दिया जाता है। कम्पनी की कठिन परिस्थिति के कारण इच्छुक आवेदकों को प्रति आवेदक 500 रु० की मूल राशि धीरे धीरे लौटाई जा रही है।

**Stopping of DTC Buses at Super Bazar Bus Stop Connaught Place**

2709. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that people from all parts of the Capital are visiting Super Bazar located in Connaught Place to buy goods for use at their homes and they find it cumbersome as all the buses passing through Super Bazar do not stop

there and the people have to walk a distance;

(b) if so, whether all buses passing through Super Bazar will be provided a stoppage there; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) Super Bazar, like a few other locations in Connaught Place, is an important commercial point and a large number of people come here daily. Services of six DTC routes start from Super Bazar. Besides, it is a stoppage point for 31 routes. The existing plan of bus stops has been drawn up in consultation with the Traffic Police. It has not been found feasible to provide stoppage of buses of any additional routes at Super Bazar primarily because there is already considerable traffic congestion in this area. The Delhi Fire Service and Telephone Exchange are situated close by and it is necessary to keep the Telephone Exchange and Fire Brigade Station free from any traffic obstruction. The DTC have provided stoppages of almost all the buses passing through Connaught Place, in such a way that they are at a reasonable, walkable distance from Super Bazar.

**Jammu-Udhampur Rail Line**

2710. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item 'Udhampur rail line starved of funds' appearing in the Indian Express dated 26 July, 1984;

(b) if so, the reasons for not making available the necessary funds for the project;

(c) whether any target date has been fixed for completion of the project;

(d) whether the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir is not reported by cooperating with the project officers and rendering necessary help and assistance in the matter; and

(e) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

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

(b) In view of overall constraint of resources, it was possible to allot only Rs. 2 crores for this project during 1284-85.

(c) No, Sir,

(d) There are no instances of the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir not extending full co-operation in regard to the execution of the project.

(e) Does not arise.

**Delay in decision to bring legislation on Indian Council of Para Medical Rehabilitation Profession**

2711. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4268 dated 22 March, 1984 regarding legislation on Indian Council of Para Medical Rehabilitation Profession and state :

(a) whether Government have since arrived at a decision;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for inordinary delay to reach at a decision ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c)

The legislative proposals in this regard are being finalised and a Bill will be introduced soon thereafter.

**Allotment of Maruti Cars to MPs**

2712. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN :  
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Member of Parliament who requested the Industries Minister for release of out of turn Maruti cars in their favour against manufactures quota;

(b) number of Maruti cars released to the Members of Parliament against the Manufacturers' quota out of turn upto 15 July, 1984;

(c) whether Government would advise the Maruti Udyog Limited to release Maruti cars to the M.Ps. out of Manufactures quota during this Session of Parliament particularly to those Members who have already registered their names in a regular way after depositing the requisite money; and

(d) the number of Maruti cars being manufactured by Maruti Udyog monthly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Fifty five.

(b) 37 Maruti cars have so far been allotted to Members of Parliament from the manufacturers' quota.

(c) No, Sir. In absence of a statutory distribution control, there are no quotas with the Government for allotment to any category of priority users including Members of Parliament. However, Maruti Udyog Ltd. are doing their best to meet the needs of Members of Parliament;

(d) The target production for the current quarter July-September 1984 is 3840 cars.

**Admission to A. Nicobar B.  
Pharma Courses**

**2713. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA :**  
**SHRI NIRMAL SINHA :**

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

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has through a notice published on 30 June, 1984 invited applications for selection of candidates for admission to B. Pharmacy Course during the current 1984-85 session including a fresh condition that "Candidate who appeared and passed in the current year examination (1984) need only apply";

(b) why Candidates who have passed the qualifying exam. in previous years but who fulfil other conditions, and candidates who might have passed higher examinations like B.Sc. etc. have been debarred from the purview of the notice unlike in previous years; and

(c) whether Government propose to direct the Administration to remove this condition when no such condition is prescribed for competitive examinations for all-India services and other lower services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) The Administration had invited applications for selection of candidates for engineering and technological seats including B. Pharmacy during the current session 1984-85 with the condition that candidates who appeared and passed in the current year examination (1984) need only apply. It has now been intimated by the Administration that this condition has been withdrawn and all those who passed the qualifying examination prior to 1984 are also eligible to apply for reserved seats for

various courses. The decision was made public through notice published in Daily Telegraph and also through announcement made over All India Radio, Port Blair.

**साबरमती शटल रेलगाड़ी का काड़ी  
तक चलाया जाना**

**2714. श्री मोती भाई धार० चौधरी :**  
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अहमदाबाद और साबरमती के बीच चल रही साबरमती शटल रेल गाड़ी को काड़ी तक चलाने की मांग की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसको काड़ी के स्थान पर कालेज तक चलाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या काड़ी में प्राकृतिक गैस को उपलब्धता के कारण वहाँ पर बहुत से बड़े और छोटे उद्योगों की स्थापना को देखते हुए तथा उन उद्योगों में कार्य कर रहे श्रमिकों को जो कि दैनिक यात्री हैं, सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने की दृष्टि से इस रेलगाड़ी को काड़ी तक चलाया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० मनो जॉ चौधरी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) काड़ी स्टेशन पर टर्मिनल सुविधाओं के अभाव में 47 अप/48 डाउन साबरमती शटल को काड़ी तक बढ़ाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

**Recalibration of Taxi and Auto-  
Rickshaw Meters**

**2715. PROF. AJIT KUMAR  
MEHTA :**  
**SHRI RAJESH KUMAR  
SINGH :**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the authorities concerned have failed to recalibrate the taxi and auto-rickshaw meters despite the fact that the fares were upgraded more than two years ago and that the public is continuously being harassed and fleeced by the drivers; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for delay in recalibrating the taxi and auto-rickshaw meters and what steps have been taken by the Government to get the meters recalibrated without any further delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) From the reference made in the question to the upgradation of the fares more than 2 years ago, it is presumed that the question by the Hon'ble Members relates to the Delhi Union Territory. The Delhi Administration has reported that the taxi/auto-rickshaw fares were last revised in 1981, consequent to the rise in petroleum prices. The meters were not recalibrated on the representation of the taxi/auto-rickshaw Unions who feared that there may be further increase in the petroleum prices and frequent recalibration of meters was not feasible. It was, therefore, decided by the State Transport Authority to issue Revised Tariff Cards, indicating the corresponding revised fare required to be paid against different fare reading on the meter based on the old fare. The Revised Tariff Cards issued by STA are required to be conspicuously displayed by them in the vehicle.

#### Regularisation of Casual Labourers

2716, SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of casual labourers working in Railways as on 31 March, 1984;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are working as casual labour for the last 2-3 years;

(c) whether Government are considering to regularise their services after completion of certain period; if so, what is the criteria adopted; and

(d) the number of workers benefited during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) The number is 2.20 lakhs approximately.

(b) and (c) On completion of 120 days service, casual labour are eligible for screening and empanelment for absorption in regular employment. To facilitate such absorption, at present, virtually all Croup D (Class IV) vacancies with a few exceptions like recruitment in workshops and some appointments on compassionate grounds, against sports quota etc, are being filled from amongst screened and empanelled casual labour. It is, however, not feasible to regularise the existing strength of casual labour within any specified period.

(d) Approximately 21,000 casual labourers were absorbed in regular employment during 1983-84.

#### Banning of Production/Marketing of Drugs Banned Abroad

2717. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether production and marketing of Novalgin, Mexaform, Gripewater, same steroids, combination of antibiotics and tetracycline syrup have been banned abroad long before;

(b) whether these drugs have also been banned in this country; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

the information available in this Ministry, preparations containing Analgin (Novalgin) and Cloquinol (Moxaform) have been banned in some countries but still continue to be marketed in many countries including developed and developing ones.

2. Gripe water has been banned in Bangladesh only.
  3. This Ministry has no information whether steroids and combination of antibiotics have been banned in other countries.
- (b) and (c) (i) Manufacture and sale of Tetracycline liquid oral preparations in the country have been prohibited.
- (ii) The Drugs Consultative Committee and the Drugs Technical Advisory Board have recommended that the question of banning the drug Analgin may be considered after the results of the study being conducted by the Drug Epidemiology Unit of the Boston University become available.
- (iii) As regard Moxaform which contains Cloquinol (Quinidochlor) a decision has been taken in consultation with the medical experts to permit marketing of preparations containing Cloquinol for treatment of Dysentery and Diarrhoea only subject to a cautionary statement and contra indication being given on the label/package insert. This Drug is also required to be sold under the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner.
- (iv) Gripe water is considered safe for use and provides symptomatic relief. There is, therefore, no proposal to ban its manufacture and sale in the country.

**Increase in industrial sickness**

2718. SHRI AMARSINH  
RATHAWA :  
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of large and small scale sick industries in the country as on 31st March, 1983 and as on 31st March, 1984;

(b) whether the number of sick industries has been increased, if so, by how much;

(c) whether any study has been made to know the causes, if so, the finding thereof; and

(d) what steps are being taken by the Government to save those sick units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Data on sick industrial units as on 31st March, 1983 and as on 31st March, 1984 are not available.

(c) A number of causes, both internal and external, often operating in combination, have been responsible for industrial sickness in India. Some of the principal causes of industrial sickness are faulty planning, management deficiencies; inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R & D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, inadequacy of demand, shortage of raw materials and other inputs and infrastructural constraints.

(d) Government have announced certain policy measures for guidance of Central Ministries, state Government and Financial Institutions to deal with industrial sickness. Salient features of the guidelines were furnished in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred question No. 4974 on 24th March, 1982.

**Cheating of Punjab National Bank  
by Executive Director of  
Bengal Potteries**

2719. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Executive Director and certain other officials of Bengal Potteries, Calcutta was arrested on charge of cheating Punjab National Bank to the tune of Rs. 11 crores; and

(b) if so, action Government have taken or propose to take against those officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) A complaint lodged by Punjab National Bank with the Police against four officials of Bengal Potteries is still under investigation. Calcutta Police, however, arrested these four officials and also the Executive Director and two other officials on 5-7-1984 and released them on ad-interim bail on 6-7-84. Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, who are managing the undertaking of Bengal Potteries Ltd. as Authorised Person, have informed that no action can be taken against Executive Director and six other officials who were arrested by Police until criminal charges against these persons are proved in court of Law.

#### Recruitment of Cost Accountant trainees in B. I. C. P.

2720 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state : .

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices, Department of Industrial Development propose to employ as Cost Accountant Trainees on stipendiary basis from amongst the candidates who have passed intermediate Examination of ICWAL Calcutta;

(b) if so, the total number of candidates who have applied directly or whose names have been recommended by the ICWAL Calcutta to the Bureau so far for such training; and

(c) the time by which selection would be made and the number of candidates likely to be selected for training ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has recently decided, in principle, to provide training facilities to trainees in Cost Accounting, including those who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the ICWAI, Calcutta. It is, however, not proposed to pay any stipend to the trainees.

(b) and (c) Three candidates have so far directly applied to the Bureau, whose candidature has been accepted. ICWAI, Calcutta has not so far sponsored any candidate.

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड  
(भेल) भांसी में आग लगना

2721. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड (भेल) भांसी (उत्तर प्रदेश) के कारखाने में 11 जून, 1984 को भयंकर आग लग गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आग लगने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) आग लगने से हुई हानि का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) भाग (क) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

#### Restructuring of cadre of SMs/ASMs

2722. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Restructuring of Cadre of Station Masters and Assistant

Station Masters as per order of Railway Board has been implemented on Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the position of implementation of Restructuring of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters as on 30 June, 1984 on Indian Railways which Division-wise break-up; and

(c) the reasons for not implementing the uniform policy regarding restructuring of cadre of SMs and ASMs on combined percentage as demanded by All India Station Master's Association ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Railways had restructured the various categories of Group 'C' & 'D' cadres including the category of Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters vide letter dated 29-7-1983. The Zonal Railways have been instructed to ensure expeditious implementation of the restructuring orders and these instructions have been relayed down the line. The feedback received from the Railways indicates that the restructuring is progressing satisfactorily. Since the implementation of the orders is a continuous process the Division wise details of the implementation as on 30-6-80 are not available with the Ministry of Railways.

The suggestion of the Group calling itself the All India Station Masters Association for adopting a combined percentage for the cadre of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters uniformly throughout the Railways had already been examined in great detail by the Ministry of Railways. After a careful and exhaustive consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of the combined percentages *vis-a-vis* the dual percentages, it was decided to maintain the practice which is now in vogue on the Zonal Railways. This decision was taken in consultation with both the recognised Labour Federations under the scheme of the Joint Consultative Machinery.

#### Filling up of Posts of SMs and ASMs

2723. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply of Unstarred question No. 3190 on 17-3-1983 and state :

(a) the action taken to fill up the vacancies of 1805 posts of Station Masters and Asstt Station Masters and the vacancies of 2618 posts of other Operating categories on Indian Railways ;

(b) actual position of vacancies of SMs and ASMs and other Operating categories as on 30 June, 1984 ; and

(c) reasons why top priority is not being given to make up the shortage of the staff directly connected with the Train movements from the point of view of safety ?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Promotion of Homoeopathy as a Science

2724. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government recognise Homoeopathy as a Scientific approach ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to promote this Science and if not the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) The Government of India have taken appropriate steps to promote Homoeopathy in the country. These include establishment of the Central Council



of Homoeopathy to regulate homoeopathic education and practice in the country, setting up of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, Delhi, to initiate, develop and coordinate scientific research in different aspects of this system, establishment of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta and a Homoeopathic Pharmacopocia Laboratory, Ghaziabad. The Government of India are also giving grants to the private Homoeopathic colleges in the country for the setting up of book banks and purchase of laboratory equipment.

**Lighting arrangement at flyover bridge at Balasore**

2725. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the flyover bridge at Balasore under Kharagpur Division, South Eastern Railway was opened for public from the month of April, 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that no lighting arrangement in the bridge has been made so far ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to provide lighting facility on this bridge at an early date ?

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

(b) and (c) The work of construction of Road Over Bridges in replacement of level crossings are executed by the Railways and the State Government jointly on cost sharing basis. The Railways only construct main bridge across tracks and the approaches, road metalling and lighting arrangement of Road Over Bridges are to be provided by the State Government.

बिहार में नई रेल लाइनों और छोटी लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों में बदलना

2726. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार बिहार से नई रेल लाइनों के निर्माण और छोटी लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों में बदलने का कार्यक्रम आरम्भ कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन कार्यक्रमों के कब तक पूरे किये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० मनो लाल चौधरी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) 1984-85 में बिहार में निम्नलिखित नयी लाइनें बिछाने और आमान-परिवर्तन परियोजनाओं के कार्य किये जा रहे हैं :—

क्रम सं०	परियोजना	वर्तमान स्थिति
<b>नई लाइनें</b>		
1.	सकरी-हसनपुर	संसाधनों की तंगी के कारण कार्य में प्रगति नहीं हो पायी है।
2.	बगहा-छितौनी	बगहा-वाल्मीकी नगर खड (9 कि० मी०) को याता-यात के लिए खोला जा चुका है। बहुत सी तकनीकी और वित्तीय समस्याओं के कारण पुल और शेष खड पर कार्य शुरू नहीं किया जा सता।
3.	तालगड़िया-नुपकाडीह	यह कार्य प्रगति के अग्रिम चरण में है।
<b>घामान-परिवर्तन</b>		
1.	बाराबंकी-गोरखपुर समस्तीपुर	इस लाइन को यातायात के लिए पहले ही खोला जा चुका है। केवल कुछ शेष बचे कार्य ही प्रगति पर हैं।
2.	बगौनी-कटिहार	यह कार्य प्रगति के अंतिम चरण में है।
3.	समस्तीपुर-दरभंगा	संसाधनों की भारी तंगी के कारण इस कार्य में अधिक प्रगति नहीं हो सकी।

नोट : इन परियोजनाओं का पूरा होना संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

पटना जंक्शन और दानापुर स्टेशनों के विकास के लिए योजना

2727. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह ज्ञप्ताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पूर्वी रेलवे के पटना जंक्शन और दानापुर रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास के लिए योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) उक्त कार्य कब तक पूरा किये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) प्रत्येक उपरोक्त स्टेशन के विकास पर किये वाले व्यय का ब्योग क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) पूर्वी रेलवे पर पटना जंक्शन तथा दानापुर रेलवे स्टेशन के विकास हेतु निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य किए जा रहे हैं :—

पटना जंक्शन

(1) प्रतिरिक्त विश्रामालयों की व्यवस्था

(2) स्टेशन की इमारत का नवीकरण।

(3) अधीनस्थों के लिए विश्रामगृह की व्यवस्था।

(4) तीसरे ऊपरी पैदल पुल की व्यवस्था।

(आर० सी० सी०) की एक ऊपरी टंकी की व्यवस्था।

(5) आदान सुविधाओं का सुधार।

(4) एक गहरे नलकूप की व्यवस्था।

(6) एक गहरे नलकूप की व्यवस्था।

(ग) प्रत्येक निर्माण कार्य का पूरा होना घन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा। अतः पूरा होने की कोई पक्की तारीख नहीं घनायी जा सकती।

(7) विभिन्न प्लेटफार्मों पर शौचालयों की व्यवस्था।

(8) 22 बोगियों के लिए प्लेटफार्म का विस्तार।

(घ) पटना जं० : लगभग 46 लाख रु०  
दानापुर : लगभग 38 लाख रु०

(9) साइकिल स्टैंड का विस्तार।

#### New Railway Projects in West Bengal

(10) स्कूटर स्टैंड की व्यवस्था।

2728. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

पटना क्षेत्र में लाइन क्षमता की वृद्धि के लिए भी एक सर्वेक्षण ट्राक में है।

दानापुर

(a) the new Railway projects taken up for construction in West Bengal during the Sixth Five Year Plan period :

(1) मबारी डिब्बों के लिए घुलाई माइडिंग की व्यवस्था।

(b) progress so far in physical and financial terms ?

(2) एक साथ आदान की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) and (b) New railway projects taken up in West Bengal during Sixth Plan, and their progress are indicated below :

(3) एक लाख गैलन क्षमता की कंक्रिट

(Figures in lakhs)

Names of Project	% of progress	Expenditure incurred upto 31-3-84	Remarks
1	2	3	4
		(Rs.)	
1. Howrah—Amta BG line including Bargachia-Champadanga.	92% (Phase-I)	1006.33	Santragachi-Domjur (16 kms) completed and opened. Domjur Bargachia is in progress.
2. Kancharapara—Remodelling and modernisation of workshop.	90%	1029.99	—
3. CLW—Modernisation.	50%	584.95	—
4. Kharagpur—Modernisation of workshop.	80%	880.59	—

	1	2	3	4
5.	Nimpura (Kharagpur) — construction of 60 loco diesel shed,	40%	94.62	—
6.	Howrah (Bamangachi) — expansion of diesel shed for 30 to 60 locos.	67%	82.63	—
7.	Bandel — Provision of an EMU Car shed	10%	41.00	—
8.	Andal — Expansion of {diesel loco shed from 20 to 50 diesel shunters,	50%	50.63	—
9.	Aansol — Provision of diesel shed to hold 80 main line BG diesel loco.	33%	70.54	—
10.	New BG line from Budge Budge-Namkhana including Lakshmikanipur-Kulpi link,	—	—	Works could not be started so far due to constraint of resources,
11.	Gauge conversion of Katihar-Sitiguri-New Jalpaiguri MG to BG,	—	—	Final Location Survey is in progress.
12.	Malda—Setting up of diesel shed,	80%	373.04	—
13.	New BG line from Eklakhi to Balurghat,	0.5%	100.11	—
14.	Modernisation of Liluah workshop,	Work just commenced	—	—
15.	Modernisation of Kharagpur workshop Phase-II,	—do—	—	—
16.	New BG line from Tamluk to Digha,	—	—	Approved in 84-85 Budget.
17.	Malda — Setting up of new Divisional office.	5%	—	New work included in 84-85 Budget.
18.	Electrification of Kharagpur-Midnapore.	Completed	—	—do—
19.	Circular Railway in Calcutta.	Work has been commenced	—	—do—
20.	Malda Town—Provision of additional Coaching facility.	Work has been commenced	—	—do—
21.	Provision of additional traffic facilities on Chamagram-New Jalpaiguri - Raninagar-New Bengaigaun section.	Work expected to be completed by 1984-85.	400.49	—
22.	Malda Town—Kumedpur section - remodelling of Old Malda and other traffic facilities.	Work has been commenced,	—	New work included in 1984-85 Budget.

**New Projects in Western Railway**

2729. SHRI AMARSINH RATHWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of projects for construction of new rail lines in the country are under Government consideration ;

(b) if so, the names of the projects submitted by the Gujarat State Government to be constructed in Western Railway and details thereof ; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Government to take up these projects ?

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

(b) and (c) A few new line proposals have been received from the Gujarat State Govt. in the recent past. The details thereof are as follows :

- (i) Khargoda-Zinzuada—23 kms.
- (ii) Halwad-Jogad—20 kms.
- (iii) Motikhavadi-Vadinar—20 kms.
- (iv) Gandhidham-Lakhpat—256 kms.
- (v) Bhavnagar-Tarapur—150 kms.
- (vi) Kansa Road-Bhildi 34 kms.
- (vii) Ambaji-Taranga—32 kms.

In view of the present severe constraint on the resources the consideration of these proposals will have to wait till resources position improves.

**Opening of more of Engineering Colleges**

2730 SHRI AMARSINH RATHWA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to open more of engineering colleges in the country to cope with the increasing demand or admission in engineering courses ;

(b) if so, the number of such colleges likely to be opened during the next five years and the names of the places so selected ;

(c) whether any request has been made by the Gujarat Government in this respect ; and

(d) If so, the names of the places suggested and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The All India Council for Technical Education has recommended selective expansion of facilities for technical education with reference to felt needs subject to the following conditions :

- (i) The State Government is convinced through Manpower estimation that there is acute manpower shortage either at local or regional or national basis in the areas of studies where new facilities are being proposed to be created expanded.
- (ii) The courses offered by the new institutions are not in the traditional areas as far as possible but are in the areas of emerging technologies for which demand is foreseen.
- (iii) The new institutions to be started or existing institutions to be expanded or located either in areas of high employment potential or in economically backward region, and/or are for the advancement of weaker sections of the community.

Based on the above guidelines, proposals received from the various State Governments, are considered by the respective Regional Committees of the All India Council for Technical Education.

(c) and (d) The proposal of State Government of Gujarat for starting a new Engineering College at Bhavnagar is under consideration through the Western Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education.

#### Who's Who of Freedom Fighters

2731. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5136 on 25 August, 1983 regarding Who's Who of Freedom Fighters and state :

(a) Upto date progress made in the Compilation of Who's Who of Freedom Fighters of various States ;

(b) whether the remaining states too have undertaken to compile the Who's Who and will get them published in future ;

(c) if so, the names of such States ;

(d) if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard to persuade the remaining States ;

(e) whether Government have any plan to compile the Who's Who of Freedom Fighters at the national level covering all the Who's Who of various States ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (d) The project of compilation of Who's Who of Freedom Fighters has been the responsibility of the State

Governments. As such at the Central level no information of this nature has been kept.

(e) and (f) As the States have already undertaken this project the Central Government does not wish to duplicate their efforts.

#### Unrest in Central Universities

2732. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION & CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government and the University Grants Commission have taken note of the wide spread unrest among students, teachers and karamcharis of the Central Universities, leading to the closure of these institutions for long periods and causing delay in examination during the last three years, including the current academic year ;

(b) if so, the names of Central Universities where the examinations could not be held on schedule during the past three years ; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government to resolve this crisis in the case of all three categories viz students, teachers and karamcharis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) There have been disturbances in certain Central Universities, notably, Aligarh Muslim University Banaras Hindu University, University of Delhi and the Jawaharlal Nehru University during the last three years which disrupted their normal academic schedule. All these Universities have since taken steps to normalise their academic session and to hold the examinations. Excepts the Banaras Hindu University, which is lagging behind in certain Faculties, all other Central Universities are now functioning as per their normal academic schedule.

(c) A Committee appointed by the UGC to review the functioning of all the 7 Central Universities has in its Report made several recommendations to improve the general state of disciplines in these universities, including establishment of appropriate grievance redressal mechanism especially for students and non-teaching employees. The implementation of these recommendations is being discussed by the UGC with the Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities. Meanwhile, the JNU has already set up separate grievance redressal mechanism for students and non-teaching staff.

**Sahitya Academy Award During  
Ten-Years**

2733. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any of the writers, to whom Sahitya Academy awards were awarded have declined to accept the awards for various reasons during the past ten years ;

(b) if so, the names of writers, along-with their language, who declined the award and the reasons advanced by them in rejecting the offers ;

(c) whether any analysis has been made to find out the short comings in the procedure or timings of the awards in this regard ;

(d) if so, the action taken to rectify the procedure etc. ; and

(e) the exact procedure for determining the annual award ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHIELA KAUL) : (a) to (e) The Sahitya Akademi which is an autonomous Organisation has furnished the following information : -

The names of writers, alongwith their languages, who declined the award and the reasons advanced by them in rejecting the offers are given below :

S. No.	Year	Author	Language	Book	Genre	Reasons Advanced
1.	1983	Shri Suresh Joshi	Gujarati	Chintayami Manase	Essays	On grounds of principle. He has reservations regarding doling out cash awards, giving award to writers who are spent forces and the merit of his own collection of stray articles which received the award.
2.	1982	Shri Deshbandhu Dogri Dogra 'Nutan'		Quaidi	Novel	On the ground that his book was not considered worthy of award during the previous years.
3.	1981	Shri V.R. Naria	Telugu	Seeta Josyam	Drama	Publication of an adverse critical review of his book in the Sahitya Akademi journal Indian Literature.

For deciding Awards to authors, well laid down rules and procedures have been evolved, which are constantly under review by the Akademy. The Rules and Procedures governing awards is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8581/84].

**Memo from Students Unions of Midnapore  
Homoeopathic Medical College and  
Hospital**

2734. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Minister has received a Memorandum dated 2 July, 1984 from the General Secretary, Students' Union, Midnapore Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, West Bengal,

(b) if so, what are their demands ;

(c) whether Government are considering their demand sympathetically ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by the Government ; thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-  
DHURY) :** (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) (i) Parity with allopathic doctors in grades ;

(ii) Increase in the number Homoeopathic doctors (presently working under the aegis of Staff Benefit Fund).

(c) and (d) Comprehensive medical facilities are afforded to railway employees and their family members in modern system of medicine (allopathy). However, Homoeopathic treatment is also available in 77 dispensaries opened under the aegis of Staff Benefit Fund and Homoeopathy doctors are appointed on part time basis. It is not considered feasible to appoint regular Homoeopathic doctors, keeping in view the very limited demand for homoeopathy on Indian Railways

**Availability of Ban Drugs like Phenacetin  
in India**

2735. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several drugs like Phenacetin, Pain killing medicines causes irreversible kidney damage, a part of kidney loses its blood supply and sloughs and use of this drug has been banned since January, 1982 are still available at large in market ; and

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE ( KUMARI  
KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) and (b) This Ministry issued two notifications on 23rd July, 1983 under Section 10-A and 16(A) of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act prohibiting amongst others the import, manufacture and sale of Phenacetin and its preparations. In so far as this Ministry is aware preparations containing Phenacetin are not being marketed in the country.

**Archaeological Regional Office at  
Udaipur**

2736. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up regional office of archaeological Department at Udaipur instead of Baroda ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) whether Government are aware that such heritage of archaeological remains are still to be discovered in the Aravalis Hills of Maharana Pratap, various Rajas and temples constructed by Parmar Rajas in the early centuries of BC in Arthuna and Tawara Temples of Banskara ?



**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) :** (a) and (b) There is no proposal for the setting up of any regional office at Udaipur instead of Baroda.

(c) The Archaeological Survey of India is aware of the archaeological importance of the area and the monuments of national importance are already protected.

**Brochure on Educational Facilities to SC & ST Students**

2737, **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Govt. have promised to publish a Brochure on Education facilities in this year under the title "Special Educational Facilities—Concessions, Scholarships & other aids to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students in Educational Institutions administered by the Centre" on the strong demand of Delhi Scheduled Castes' Welfare Association (Regd.), Ambedkar Bhavan, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi ;

(b) whether the same Brochure has since been published of Government ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, by what time the said Brochure will be published ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :**

(a) The Government have accepted the suggestion to publish a brochure on educational facilities being offered to Scheduled Caste/Tribe students in the form of reservations in educational institutions, scholarships, other financial concessions etc. under both the Central and State Government Scheme.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The requisite information is being collected from all the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. It is still awaited from a number of State Education/Social Welfare/Harijan Welfare/Tribal Welfare Departments.

(d) The Publication will be brought out on receipt of this information.

**Recognition to 'Ayurved-Ratna' Degree**

27-8. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government recognition which was being accorded to "Aurved Ratna" degree from 1931 has been stopped since 1967 ; if so, the reasons of according recognition and then why it was stopped ;

(b) whether many thousand students have till now taken this degree since 1967 and what remedial measures are being taken to safeguard their future in the face of non-recognition ; and

(c) will the Government either accord recognition or stop giving this unrecognised degree to more students in order to save them from uncertain future ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE ( KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) The qualification of Ayurved Ratna of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag, awarded from 1931 to 1967 alone is recognised for the purpose of Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 (It is a Central Act ;) *vid.* Entry No. 105 of the Second Schedule appended to the Act. The entries in the Second Schedule to this Central Act were based on the list of recognised qualifications in the Schedule to the State Acts ; the Government of

Uttar Pradesh had accorded recognition to this qualification for the period from 1931 to 1967 *vide* Govt. order No. 3175-C/5-23/n3, dated 29-9-67 from the Govt. of U.P. Medical Department, addressed to Director, Ay. & Unani Medical Services, U.P.

(b) Information is not available in this Ministry.

(c) This Institution is functioning in the State of Uttar Pradesh. In that State, Ayurvedic education has been put exclusively under the purview of the Universities by making necessary amendments in the Indian Medicine Act, U.P.

By the enforcement of another State Act (No. 18 of 1982), the colleges imparting Ayurvedic and Unani education which are not affiliated with any University established by law in the State have been restrained from admitting students in first year classes w.e.f. 2-7-1982.

#### Guidelines for Shipping Companies to Sell/Scrap of their vessels

2739. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines have been framed for granting permission to those shipping companies who have been permitted to sell/scrap of their old and un-economic vessels ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) Permission for sale/scrap of vessels is given to shipping companies under Section 42 (1) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. The shipping companies approach the Director General of Shipping with details a the name of the buyer, sale price, valuation certificate from reputed valuers etc. Directorate General of Shipping satisfies itself that

there are no Indian buyers available, that the vessel is old and beyond economic repairs or is uneconomical in operations and refers the proposal to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport for permission to sell/scrap the vessel. On receipt of Govt. approval, formal sanction for the sale/scrap of the vessel is issued by Director General of Shipping subject to the following conditions :

- (1) There should be no Indian buyers available.
- (2) Vessel should be free from all encumbrances at the time of sale.
- (3) The sale price should be reasonable to the satisfaction of Director General of Shipping.
- (4) Sale-proceeds should be remitted to Shipping Development Fund Committee for adjustment against their dues, if any.

Clearance of Metal Scrap Trade Corporation & producing of documentary evidence for the fulfilment of conditions stipulated is required for issue on formal section by DG Shipping for sale/scrap of the vessel.

#### Operation of Hydrofoil for Inter Island Services in Andaman And Nicobar Islands

2740. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representation for operating hydrofoil for Inter-Island Services in Andaman and Nicobar Islands ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter ?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The proposal was not found suitable.

**Schemes to Welfare of Women and Children and achievements in A & N Islands**

2741. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes approved by the Department of Social Welfare for welfare of women and children ; and

(b) how many of such schemes are operated in A&N Islands and the physical achievements thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) The Schemes approved by the Ministry of Social Welfare for welfare of women and children are as under :—

- (i) Scheme of Short Stay Homes for Women and Girls ;
- (ii) General grant-in-aid scheme for assistance to voluntary organisations in field of Social Welfare ;

(iii) Scheme for the welfare of children in need of care and protection ;

(iv) Scheme of Assistance for the Construction of Hostel buildings for working women with a Day-Care-Centre ;

(v) Scheme of Assistance for setting up Women's Training Centres/ Institutes for Rehabilitation of Women in Distress ;

(vi) The Anand Pattern of Integrated family welfare programme being implemented by National Dairy Development Board in Kaira District of Gujarat (Only in Gujarat State) ;

(vii) Scheme of National Awards for Child Welfare ;

(viii) Scheme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) ; and

(ix) Functional Literacy for Adult Women (FLAW).

(b) Out of the above schemes, the following are operated in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and the physical achievements have been shown against each scheme.

*Name of the Scheme*

*Physical Achievements*

- | <i>Name of the Scheme</i>   | <i>Physical Achievements</i>   |
|---|--|
| 1. Scheme for Welfare of children in need of care and protection.                           | Fifth Plan period—95 children<br>Sixth Plan period—75 children<br>(upto 1983-84) |
| 2. Construction of Hostel buildings for Working Women                                       | Rs. 8,09,016 released for construction.  |
| 3. Setting up of women Training Centres/Institutes for rehabilitation of women in distress. | No eligible institute came up for grant.   |
| 4. National Awards for Child Welfare  | Recommendation not received from the Andaman & Nicobar administration.           |

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Physical Achievements</i>
5. Special Nutrition Programme Non-plan & Plan	<i>No. of beneficiaries</i>
	31-7-79 1,542
	31-3-79 4,700 (Plan)
	31-3-82 2,500 Non Plan & 11,000 Plan
31-3-84 2,500 Non-Plan	
6. I.C.D.S.	<i>No. of beneficiaries</i>
	Children (Supplementary Nutrition) — 7:50
	Pregnant & lactating women — 2630
7. FLAW Scheme	Pre-school Education (Children) — 4310
	Functional literacy (Adult Women) — 440

**Expenditure incurred to repairing vessels of Shipping Corporation of India during 1983-84**

2742. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred during 1983-84 on repairing vessels of Shipping Corporation of India in Indian money and also in foreign exchange ; and

(b) details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) The information is being collected.

**Financial Assistance to West Bengal under Central Scheme of Grants**

2743. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of

**HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :**

(a) the financial assistance given to the State of West Bengal under the Central Scheme of Grants to undertake research projects/studies sample surveys pertaining mostly to public health problem of diseases which confront the general masses, particularly the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other socio-economic, weaker sections of population during the year 1983-84 and that proposed for 1984-85 ;

(b) the names of the Institutes/voluntary bodies entrusted and the amount paid to each one of them with the above studies ; and

(c) the result of studies thus made and preventive measures taken to combat these diseases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) No

funds are provided under the head "Central Scheme of Grants" to any State for research work, studies, sample surveys pertaining to public health problems.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Progress of Development of National Waterway between Haldia and Allahabad**

2744. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the development of the first National Waterway between Haldia and Allahabad ;

(b) when will the National Waterway Act, 1982 be brought into force ;

(c) whether necessary rules under this Act for administration and control of this Waterway have been formulated and promulgated ;

(d) if so, whether a copy be laid on the Table ;

(e) the progress made so far in the implementation of the scheme for setting up of infrastructural facilities in the reach of Haldia-Farakka ; and

(f) when will the work of the construction of terminals at Calcutta and Haldia is likely to be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) A scheme costing Rs. 189.50 lakhs has been sanctioned for river training works, establishment of terminals and aids to navigation and channel marking, etc. between the Farakka and Haldia reach on the National Waterway. The scheme is jointly being executed by the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation and Calcutta Port Trust. A similar scheme

for developing the reach between Farakka and Patna has also been formulated and is under process. For the stretch between Patna and Allahabad a pilot project for an in depth study and identification of the problems at an estimated cost of Rs. 950.00 lakhs is proposed to be launched.

(b) The Act will be brought into force after the navigational lock at Farakka is commissioned.

(c) and (d) A working Group set up by this Ministry is currently engaged in formulating various rules and regulations required to be framed under the National Waterway Act, 1982.

(e) and (f) The Central Inland Water Transport Corporation has been entrusted with the task for implementing the up of terminal facilities in the Haldia-Farakka reach. Location for development of terminal facilities at Haldia has been finalised and consultants have been engaged to prepare detailed drawings, etc. Temporary landing facilities have also been provided at Berhampur where action for acquisition of land for a terminal site has also been initiated. Site for Nabadwip has also been finalised. Calcutta Port Trust has initiated action to undertake hydrographic survey of the area. Dredging has also been started. Construction of jetty at T.T. Shed, Calcutta has also been taken up.

**Strengthening and Improvement of National Highways in West Bengal**

2745 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING & TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) details of the works relating to strengthening and improvement of National Highways in the State of West Bengal which are being taken up or proposed to be taken up particularly the G.T. Road National Highway No. 2 passing through West Bengal during the current year; and

(b) the capital outlay involved ?

are proposed to be taken up in this financial year.

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

(a) Details of strengthening and improvement works relating to National Highways in West Bengal sanctioned in 1983-84 and in 1984-85 till date are enclosed (Appendix I & II). These are the works which

In addition, there is a proposal to sanction further works for strengthening and improvement in this year as per list enclosed (Appendix-III).

(b) The total outlay involved for the works mentioned at (a) above is Rs. 11.78 crores.

## Statement-I

*List of works Sanction during 1983-84 (Widening & Strengthening Works only)*

Sl. No.	Name of work	Job No.	Sanctioned amount Rs. lakhs.	Length
<i>NH No. 2</i>				
1.	Second stage strengthening of reach km. 23 to 26 on NH-2 bypass (3.0 Kms)	486-BG-2 ----- 20-1-84	20.77	3.0 kms.
2.	Strengthening between kms. 472 and 478 and 478 to 480 in Burdwan Distt.	487-BG-2 ----- 15-2-84	46.97	5.0 kms.
3.	Second stage strengthening between km. 525 to 531 in Galsi Panagarh section	488-BG-2 ----- 15-2-84	47.01	6.0 kms.
4.	Strengthening of left over reach from km. 537 to 540	489-BG-2 ----- 7-2-84	26.45	3.0 kms.
<i>NH No. 6</i>				
5.	Strengthening and improvement of selected stretches in kms. 129, 133 to 135	481-BG-6 ----- 26-11-83	32.29	3.0 kms.
<i>NH No. 31</i>				
6.	Strengthening of bad selected stretches from km. 678-679, 688-691, 694-695, 712-713, 714-715 and 717-718 between Maynaguri (km. 678) and Dalagaon (km. 718)	483-BG-31 ----- 9-1-84	27.75	8.0 kms.
7.	Strengthening of Dalkhola Sonapohat-section from km. 457-458, 463-465, 507-509 and 525-526.	485-BG-31 ----- 6-1-84	32.50	6.0 kms.
8.	Strengthening of selected stretches in bad condition from km. 718-723 of Dalgaon-Madrikot section	482-BG-31 ----- 9-1-84	15.32	5.0 kms.
<i>NH No. 34</i>				
9.	Strengthening existing 2-lane carriageway in km. 419-421, 430-431 and 432-435.	484-BG-34 ----- 23-1-84	40.02	6.0 kms.
			289.08	45.0 kms.

## Statement-II

*List of Works Sanctioned During 1984-85  
(Widening and Strengthening Works only)*

Sl. No.	Name of work	Job Nos.	Sanctioned amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Length
<i>National Highway No. 2</i>				
1.	Strengthening kms. 480 to 485 on Ondal-Nunia Section	492-BG-2 ----- 14-5-84	47.84	5.00
2.	Strengthening and Improvement km. 619 to 624	498-BG-2 ----- 12-7-84	32.45	5.00
<i>National Highway No. 6</i>				
3.	Strengthening km. 46 to 50	493-BG-6 ----- 7-5-84	42.09	4.00
<i>National Highway No. 34</i>				
4.	Strengthening kms. 113/950 to 115 and kms 116 to 118/350 of Krishnagar Division	495-BG-34 ----- 20-6-84	30.41	3.40
<i>National Highway No. 31C</i>				
5.	Strengthening selected stretches from km. 20 to 32.75 (length of 6.75 kms.)	491-BG-31C ----- 19-4-84	21.98	6.75
6.	Strengthening selected stretches from km. 182 to 254.5 of NH 31C (Length of 29 kms)	494-BG-31C ----- 8-5-84	137.16	29.00
7.	Strengthening kms. 115-118, 120-121, 125-126, 127-129, 132-133, 139-140 and 143-144	496-BG-31C ----- 13-6-84	23.21	10.00
			----- 335.14	----- 63.15

## Statement-III

*List of Strengthening and Improvement Works yet to be Sanctioned in 1984-85*

Sl. No.	National Highway Nos.	Length (km.)	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Notional Highway 2 — km. 17-23	7	
	km. 624-627.5	3.5	
	km. 540-546	6	
		16.5	156.00
2.	National Highway 6 — Between km 59-76	6	60.00
3.	National Highway 34 — km. 202-204	2	
	Between km. 24-32	4	
	km. 204-212	8	
	Between km. 409-448	7	
	km. 253-256	3	
		24	164.00
4.	National Highway 31 — Between km 677-714	7	
	Between km. 534-562	8	
	Between km 500-534	4	
		19	114.00
5.	National Highway 32 — Between km 71-134	5	30.00
			554.00

**Production of Paper from Bagasse**

2747. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Latin America more than 12 million tonnes of bagasse are made use of per year to produce more than 5 lakh tonnes of paper;

(b) the amount of bagasse that is produced by Indian Sugar mills as by product and how much paper can be produced per year in the same way and also the amount of pressure for the raw material for paper that would be reduced on Indian forests ; and

(c) steps being taken in this regard ?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Although exact data with regard to utilisation of bagasse in Latin America is not available, it is known that in some of these countries where natural gas and furnace oil are easily available, the sugar factories are able to replace bagasse entirely by these fuels, and release bagasse for production of paper.

(b) The approximate quantity of bagasse produced by the sugar factories, in the country during the sugar season 1982-83, was 264.54 lakh tonnes (wet basis). This quantity of bagasse could yield a production of about 40 lakh tonnes of paper. To manufacture the same quantity of paper, the requirement of forest raw material would be about 120 lakh tonnes.

(c) Government have announced a package of policy measures to encourage the utilisation of bagasse for manufacture of paper, with a view to substitute the use of bagasse as a fuel by coal, including exemption from excise duty for paper containing not less than seventy five per cent by weight of pulp made from bagasse. These measures have resulted in a number of schemes being taken up for the manufacture of paper/newsprint from bagasse, including the project of Tamil Nadu Newsprint and papers, for an installed capacity of 90,000 tonnes per annum.

#### Exploitation of Asian Brides

2749. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of marriage bureau playing fraud with the Asian brides ;

(b) whether the Government have collected information about these bureau operating in foreign countries—specially Sri Lanka, of cheating and humiliating of young innocent girls and women of Asia; and

(c) if so, what effective steps the Government propose to take in cooperation with other nations and international bodies to check such abuse and exploitation of women.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

#### Submerge of Railway Staff Quarters at Jaynagar

2750. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Questions No 636 dated 26 July, 1984 regarding submerging of railway staff quarters at Jaynagar and state what will be the estimated cost of a small bridge near the goods shed to facilitate water discharge from the area covering the quarters and other inhabitants ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : Sir, no plans and estimate for the bridge have yet been prepared, nor the size of the bridge, if at all required, has been assessed. It is therefore not possible at present to give a precise estimate of the cost of the bridge, near the goods shed at Jaynagar. Very approximately the cost may be around Rs. 3.0 lakhs.

#### Participation with KVIC for developing Village Industries

2751. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have at any stage considered the need for active participation with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for drawing up a plan for developing village industries and

expanding the export market and securing a fair price for the village industries products; and

(b) If so, the broad outlines thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :** (a) and b) The Khadi & Village Industries Commission is an autonomous organisation set up under an Act of Parliament and Govt. do not directly participate in its activities. However, the entire budgetary resources for the KVI programmes are provided by the Central Government by way of loans, grants and subsidies. All possible policy support is also extended to the Commission for the growth of Khadi & Village Industries. The activities of the Commission are constantly monitored and guided through various Committees and Working Groups set up by the Government.

**Actual time of arrival of Karnataka Express at Bangalore and Delhi during the Last Six Months**

2752. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the scheduled arrival time of Karnataka Express at Bangalore from Delhi and vice-versa;

(b) the actual time of arrival at Bangalore and Delhi during last six months of 1984; and

(c) the corrective steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU DHURY) :** (a) The scheduled arrival time of 127 Dn Karnataka Express at New Delhi is 7.40 hrs. and that of 128 Up at Bangalore 21.20 hrs.

(b) During the last six months i. e. from Feb. '84 to July '84 127 Dn. Express reached New Delhi right time on 9 occa-

sions out of 60 times it ran and 128 Up reached Bangalore right time on 37 occasions out of 61 times it ran.

(c) Special monitoring of the running of Karnataka Express has been ordered.

**Industrial climate of Meghalaya and Assam**

2753. **SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Association of Indian Engineering Industry had reviewed the industrial climate in North-eastern States to promote industrialisation in the region with special reference to Assam and Meghalaya; and

(b) the details of the problems identified and ways and means to suggest the solution ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The problems hindering the industrial development of North Eastern Region as identified by Association of Indian Engineering Industry are (i) lack of effective transport and communication network, (ii) Lack of Industrial culture and Entrepreneurship, (iii) Inadequate public sector investment, (iv) Inadequate exploitation of huge hydel power potential, (v) Lower per capita income, (vi) Stiff resistance from local population to efforts at promoting industrialisation and outside investment, (vii) continued political instability and (viii) Inadequate State Incentives.

The Association of Indian Engineering Industry have suggested that immediate efforts should be made to improve the transport and communication system exploit the hydel power potential, increase the public sector investment, State Government should initiate action to provide attractive incentives and training

facilities to prospective entrepreneurs. Association of Indian Engineering Industry has offered to set up a Joint Task Force to identify industrial potentials in Assam and Meghalaya.

**Industrial Development in North-Eastern Region**

2754. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Assam and the whole of North-East no entrepreneurship has

been developed, no major industries set up and the region lacks infrastructure; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed by Government to remove economic stagnation and bring prompt development of the region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The entrepreneurship is being developed gradually in the North-East Region. During 1982 to 1984 (upto June) the number of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences and DGTD Registrations issued for setting up industries in the eight States/Union Territories of North Eastern Region is as follows :

Year	Letters of Intent	Industrial Licences	DGTD Registrations
1982	12	1	10
1983	19	25	20
1984 (upto June)	7	3	6

The entire North Eastern Region including Assam has been identified as industrially backward and included in Category 'A' of the backward areas. Government is giving various concession/incentives for setting up industries in this region viz over-riding priority in grant of Industrial Licences, Central Investment Subsidy @25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs, concessional finance facilities from All India Term Lending Institutions, Transport Subsidy @ 75% of the transport cost of raw-material and finished goods to an fro from selected rail heads, Central assistance for the development of Infrastructural facilities in No-Industry Districts, to the extent of Rs 2 crores per district, tax concessions, hire purchase of machinery for small scale industry, consultancy facilities for technical services, availability of comprehensive range of extension services and support through District Industry Centres and margin money assistance.

M RTP/FERA companies have been permitted with effect from 1-4-1983 to set up Non-Appendix I Industries not reserved for small Scale Sector with an export obligation of 30% only in respect of Category 'A' districts

**State-wise progress of industrialisation**

2755. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the States who have shown good progress in Industrialisation during the Sixth Plan;

(b) the Central investment made in each of those States for industrialisation during the above plan period; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c) With a view to have dispersal of Industries, Central Investments in the Public Sector Undertakings as well as Subsidy to Backward Areas are made for all the

States. Statements showing the comparative progress made in the Central Investment in the Public Sector Undertakings located in the respective States and Subsidy to Backward Areas during the period from 31-3-1980 to 31-3-1983 are enclosed. (Statement I & II).

## Statement-I

*State-wise Distribution of Assets.*

S No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	(Rs. in Crores)	
		Investment (Gross Block)	
		31-3-1980	31-3-1983
1.	Andhra Pradesh	775.12	2118.60
2.	Assam	490.37	1556.38
3.	Bihar	3151.67	4692.33
4.	Gujarat	879.80	1114.55
5.	Haryana	252.97	314.70
6.	Himachal Pradesh	127.82	168.11
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	7.05	23.91
8.	Karnataka	746.45	1046.82
9.	Kerala	422.84	617.53
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2230.77	3861.02
11.	Maharashtra	1313.94	3993.22
12.	Orissa	98.37	1522.45
13.	Punjab	362.52	485.85
14.	Rajasthan	337.62	543.47
15.	Tamil Nadu	747.74	1332.75
16.	Uttar Pradesh	882.28	2490.57
17.	West Bengal	1540.39	2394.14
18.	Delhi	501.29	995.49
19.	Goa	6.37	11.97
20.	Other States/Union Territories.	150.24	242.79
21.	Unallocated	2385.72	2424.04
TOTAL :		18161.14	31968.69

## Statement-II

*Statements indicating reimbursement made under central investment subsidy scheme.*

S. No. Name of the States/ Union Territory	As on 31-3-1980	As on 31-3-1983
(Rs. in crores)		
1. Andhra Pradesh	2.94	7.29
2. Assam	0.20	2.20
3. Bihar	0.19	1.10
4. Gujarat	4.07	10.72
5. Haryana	0.11	2.89
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.17	4.01
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.83	2.61
8. Karnataka	2.10	5.98
9. Kerala	2.06	3.17
10. Madhya Pradesh	1.44	4.11
11. Maharashtra	2.89	6.08
12. Orissa	—	2.03
13. Punjab	0.98	5.00
14. Rajasthan	4.02	10.23
15. Tamil Nadu	5.39	11.80
16. Uttar Pradesh	0.70	2.08
17. West Bengal	0.70	2.76
18. Goa	1.48	3.90
19. Other States/Union Territories.	0.28	3.49

*Reimbursement under Transport Subsidy Scheme.*

(Rs. in lakhs)		
1. Assam	17.55	162.18
2. Himachal Pradesh	0.44	1.42
3. Jammu & Kashmir	12.23	13.22
4. Other States/Union Territories.	0.15	14.60

**Takeover of Asansol Glass Factory**

2756. SARI BASUDEB ACHARYA :  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken decision to take-over Asansol Glass Factory;

(b) whether Asansol Glass Factory has been closed down since long; and

(c) if so, since when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Central Government have no proposal to take-over the management of the undertaking of Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Limited at Asansol under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act.

(b) and (c) According to the information received from the State Government of West Bengal, Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Limited has stopped production but has not been formally closed.

**Under utilisation of capacities of  
Public Undertakings**

2757. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Public Undertakings under his Ministry are not utilising their full capacity of production and the production is gradually decreasing every year;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the causes thereof and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether he has called the Chief Executives of the Public Sector units of the Department of Industrial Development to plan for the increase in production; and

(d) if so, measures being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) There are 36 public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Industry, out of which 4 are promotional units and one unit viz. Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. has been incorporated recently. In view of the changes in products mix and other relevant factors, the achievable capacity is fixed as the target of production for the undertaking. A Statement showing the production target for April, 1983, to March, 1984 and actual production in the same period unit wise is attached. The production achieved during 1983-84 by the units under the Deptt. of Industrial Development is 20.95% higher than the production achieved during 1982-83. Similarly the production achieved by the units under Deptt. of Heavy Industry was 12% higher in 1983-84 as compared to 1982-83.

(b) The performance of Public Sector Undertakings is reviewed continuously at regular intervals and corrective action wherever necessary to improve the performance of these undertakings is taken by the undertakings/Government. The corrective steps differ from undertaking to undertaking and are decided while keeping in view the various factors prevalent at a particular time.

These steps include gradual renewal and replacement of old plant and machinery on a regular and planned basis, installation of DG Sets to overcome power shortage and urging the State Electricity Boards to get more power, diversification into newer areas of manufacture, adequate provision of funds by Government to meet working capital requirements to the extent possible and providing assistance in meeting their raw material inputs.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

The Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of the Department of Industrial Development have been

advised among other things to increase their production atleast by 15% during the year 1984-85 over and above the production during 1983-84. To achieve this,

action plans would be prepared and effectively monitored by top and middle managements to ensure implementation.

## Statement

Cumulative (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Production target for the year 1983-84	Actual Production for the year 1983-84	%age achievement of target
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Department of Industrial Development :</i>				
1.	Andraw Value & Co. Ltd.	3556.44	3379.45	95.02%
2.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	205.95	115.68	56.17%
3.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	11948.01	10795.00	90.35%
4.	Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	1552.00	1565.00	100.84%
5.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	11319.40	11218.14	99.11%
6.	Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd.	7699.02	5425.91	70.48%
7.	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	8800.00	8934.99	101.53%
8.	Instrumentation Ltd.	4000.00	4402.48	105.06%
9.	National Instruments Ltd.	554.51	490.56	88.47%
10.	National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd.	3209.34	3333.50	103.87%
11.	National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	569.10	379.42	66.67%
12.	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.	540.26	488.87	90.49%
TOTAL		53954.03	50329.00	93.28%
			*Oct. 1983- March, 1984	
13.	(a) Hindustan Salts		32.49	
	(b) Sambhar Salts		28.08	

\* The account year is from 1st October to 30 September. Targets are fixed for the whole year and not on monthly basis as the salt industry is a seasonal industry.

Cumulative (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Production target for the year 1983-84	Actual Production for the year 1983-84	%age achievement of target
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Department of Heavy Industry :</i>				
1.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	130000	130217	100%
2.	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. @	30672	30679	100%
3.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. £	22529	13987	62%
4.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	8552	9002	105%
5.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.	6524	5919	91%
6.	Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd.	5506	5408	98%
7.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	7070	5638	80%
8.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	5066	4229	83%
9.	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	3569	4390	123%
10.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	2352	2494	106%
11.	Scooters India Ltd.	4175	1706	41%
12.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	3309	3640	110%
13.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	1051	1052	100%
14.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	1793	2424	135%
15.	Lagan June Machinery Co. Ltd.	701	425	61%
16.	Bharat Brakes Valves Ltd.	613	525	86%
17.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineering Ltd.*	721	874	121%
18.	Maruti Udyog Ltd.	399	401	101%
TOTAL		234600	223010	95%

@Excluding HMT Bearings.

£ Totals for the year are excluding interplant transfers.

\* Excluding Weighbird (I) Ltd. (WIL).



**Improvement in quality of education  
at Primary and Higher/Senior  
Secondary Levels**

2758. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any concrete steps for the improvement in the quality of education at the primary, and higher/senior Secondary levels so as to provide adequate staff, laboratory/library facilities, Hostel and extra curricular activities including sports in the Sixth Five Year Plan,

(b) if so, the main steps taken in this regard and the response of the state; and

(c) if not, whether Government would ensure that proper steps are taken in this regard for especially in the rural areas during the last year of the Sixth Five Year Plan and the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL)** : (a) to (c) Programmes for improving the quality of education at various levels of school education are included in the Annual Plans of the States which are decided in the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Government concerned and the Ministry of Education. The Government of India has been recommending to the State Governments to convert all single teacher schools into double teacher schools. The Government of India has been providing since 1983-84 assistance to nine educationally backward States for appointment of women teachers in primary schools on 80:20 Centre-State sharing basis. Under various projects taken up all over the country improvements in curriculum, text-books and teaching practices are being evolved for wider adoption. All these measures are likely to improve the quality of education at elementary level.

At the secondary level, better methods of teaching and learning like increased use of audio-visual equipment have been taken up during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Under the INSAT for Education project, ETV programme production studies are being set up in 6 States to generate appropriate software for enrichment of the learning process. A pilot programme is being launched in 250 schools to introduce computer literacy and awareness to secondary/higher secondary students. Steps have been initiated to make the examination system more objective. The school curriculum and textbooks are reviewed from time to time so as to make them more relevant to present day needs.

A National Commission on Teachers has been set up to recommend *in-r-alia* measure for improving the quality of education in school and improving teacher competence

The NCERT has been providing guidance to the States in the following fields :

- (i) Evolving need based syllabi in different subjects;
- (ii) Preparing instructional material to develop certain attitudes and values;
- (iii) Organising orientation programmes for inservice teachers;
- (iv) Generating a love for reading; and
- (v) Improved library training to teachers working as librarians in the schools

These efforts are continuing during the last year of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The programmes and outlays for the Seventh Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised.

**Assessment of D.I.Cs in M.P.**

2759. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study/analysis/assessment of the achievement has been made of the operation of the District Industries Centres functioning in M.P. State ; if so, when ;

(b) the findings thereof ;

(c) how many new industrial units have been set up, their capital base and the items of production in the D.I.Cs of districts of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha in 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 ;

(d) whether the above industrial units have started production and become economically viable ; and

(e) if not, the number of the new units set-up by D. I. C. in the above districts have not started at all or are sick and owe debts to Banks, the details of each such unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The performance of the District Industries Centres for 1982-83 has since been analysed and the findings in respect of major indicators are given below :—

S. No.	Indicator	All India achievement per DIC	Achievement of M.P. per DIC (average)
1.	Entrepreneurs identified.	1000	1007
2.	Number of new units established.	964	463
3.	Addl. Employment generated.	3119	1473
		(in Rs. crores)	(in Rs. crores)
4.	Credit assistance provided	1.48	0.85

(c) to (e) The progress is reported by DICs only of new units which are set-up and which go into production. Information in this regard as well as the credit assistance provided by financial institu-

tions for the District Industries Centres of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha is given in the enclosed statement. Information about sickness has not been furnished by these District Industries Centres.

## Statement

*Statement showing progress of new units established & credit assistance provided under District Industries Centres (DICs) Programme in DICs of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha from 1979-80 to 1982-83*

Name of DIC/ Year	New Industrial Units established (Nos. )			Credit assistance provided by Financial Institutions (Rs. in lakhs)
	Artisan based	SSI units	Total	
<b>RAJGARH</b>				
1979-80	145	106	251	14.39
1980-81	206	85	291	7.34
1981-82	307	101	408	9.92
1982-83	304	33	337	13.19
<b>GUNA</b>				
1979-80	181	95	276	3.45
1980-81	128	145	273	3.22
1981-82	230	122	352	6.66
1982-83	324	81	405	5.60
<b>VIDISHA</b>				
1979-80	25	140	165	7.15
1980-81	93	240	333	24.96
1981-82	71	200	271	10.67
1982-83	298	18	316	13.21

बिहार गोपालगंज में सरकारी क्षेत्र  
के उद्योग की स्थापना

जिला देश का सबसे अधिक अविकसित,  
पिछड़ा और ग्रामीण जिला है ; और

2760 बी नगोना राय : क्या उद्योग  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार का गोपालगंज जिला  
औद्योगिक दृष्टि से एक पिछड़ा जिला है ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा पर  
गंडक नदी के किनारे स्थित गोपालगंज

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का  
विचार हम जिले में सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक  
उद्योग स्थापित करने का है और यदि हां  
तो कौन सा उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार  
किया गया है तथा यह कब तक स्थापित हो  
जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या  
कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) और (ख) गोपालगंज केन्द्र द्वारा घोषित पिछड़ा जिला नहीं है ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय निवेश मुख्य रूप से उन बड़ी औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं में किये गये हैं जो आधारभूत किस्म की हैं । इसलिए ऐसी परियोजनाओं के स्थापना स्वल का निर्णय विशद तकनीकी-प्राथमिक विचारों के आधार पर किया जाता है । यह सरकार की नीति रही है कि तकनीकी-प्राथमिक विचारों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपेक्षाकृत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं की स्थापना करने में बरीयता दी जाए । भिन्न-भिन्न क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय निवेशों के समान वितरण का सुनिश्चय करने में अंतर्निहित सीमाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए उद्योगों का संतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उन क्षेत्रों में बढ़े निवेश करके किया जाता है । जो औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं । अतः पिछड़े और अल्प विकसित क्षेत्रों में निवेश को आकर्षित करने के लिए भावी उद्यमियों को पूंजीगत निवेश, राजसहायता वित्तीय संस्थाओं से रियायती वित्त जैसी अनेक रियायतें दी जा रही हैं ।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में चल रही सभी परियोजनाओं तथा आधुनिकीकरण/प्रति-स्थापना कार्यक्रमों को प्राथमिकता दी गई है । नई परियोजनाओं का तकनीकी प्राथमिक सम्भाव्यता के आधार पर पता लगाया गया है और उनके लिये व्यवस्था की गई है । छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में सम्मिलित ऐसी सभी परियोजनाओं के मूलभूत व्योरे छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना दस्तावेज (277-293 पृष्ठ) में प्रकाशित किये गये हैं ।

जिस की प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं ।

*Working group on upgradation of technology*

2761. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE ;  
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a working group has been constituted to study upgradation of technology in selected areas and appropriate measures ;

(b) whether the group has suggested or has made any recommendations ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Working Group is likely to submit its interim Report shortly.

*Committee on credit to small sector*

2762. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE ;  
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a committee for reviewing the procedures and policies regarding the availability of credit to the small sector ;

(b) if so, the members of the committee ;

(c) whether the committee has made any recommendations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY  
(SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) and (b) The Committee on Credit  
Facilities for Village and Small Industries

Sector has been appointed and one of its terms of reference relates to reviewing the procedures and policies regarding availability of credit to Village and Small Industries Sector. A statement showing composition of the Committee is attached.

(c) and (d) The Committee has not yet finalised its recommendations.

#### Statement

##### *List of Members of the Committee on Credit Facilities for the Village and Small Industries Sector*

1.	Prof. A M. Khusro Member, Planning Commission	...	Chairman
2.	Representative of the RBI	...	Member
3.	Representative of the IDBI	...	Member
4.	Representative of the NABARD	...	Member
5.	Representative of the Deposit Insurance & Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC)	...	Member
6.	Representative of the IFCI	...	Member
7.	Representative of the SBI	...	Member
8.	Representative of the Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Banking)	...	Member
9.	Representative of the Ministry of Industry	...	Member
10.	Representative of the Ministry of Commerce	...	Member
11.	Representative of the Ministry of Rural Development	...	Member
12.	Adviser (V&SI) Planning Commission	...	Member
13.	Adviser (MP&D) Planning Commission	...	Member
14.	Shri A.P.V. Krishnan, 128, Sarvodaya Enclave New Delhi-110016.	...	Member
15.	Adviser (RD&Coop) Planning Commission	...	Member
16.	Chairman, Council of Small Industries Corporations in India	...	Member
17.	Development Commissioner Small Scale Industries (Minister of Industry)	...	Member Secretary

जालौर (राजस्थान) को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा जिला घोषित करना

2763. श्री बिरवा राम फुलवारिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में जालौर को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों में शामिल करने तथा इसे 25 प्रतिशत अनुदान प्रदान करने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पिछड़े जिले को यह सुविधा कब तक प्रदान कर दी जाएगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) केवल "क" श्रेणी में सम्मिलित जिले ही 25% की दर से केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता के पात्र हैं । जालौर जो कि 'क' की शर्तें पूरी नहीं करता 'ग' श्रेणी में सम्मिलित है और 10% की दर से केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता का पात्र है ।

घाबू रोड (राजस्थान) में इंसूलेटर कारखाना स्थापित करना

2764. श्री बिरवा राम फुलवारिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में मिराही जिले के घाबू रोड क्षेत्र में 25 करोड़ २० के लागत

से बनने वाली शक्तिशाली इंसूलेटर कारखाना स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचारधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस कारखाने में लगभग कितने कर्मचारियों को रोजगार मिलेगा और इसके पूरा होने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) से (ग) राजस्थान के आवूरुड, जिला सिराही में एच० टी० इंसूलेटर्स का निर्माण करने के लिए 6000 मीटर टन वार्षिक क्षमता वाली एक परियोजना की स्थापना करने हेतु में माडन इंसूलेटर लि० को एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस स्वीकृत किया गया है ।

साइसेंस 13 मार्च, 1986 तक बंध है और कंपनी को उक्त तिथि तक बाणिज्यिक उत्पादन शुरू करना प्रेषित है । उक्त औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी करने के लिए दिए गए अपने आवेदनपत्र में आवेदक ने प्रबंधकीय और पर्यवेक्षण संबंधी कर्मचारियों सहित कुल 620 कामगारों की जानकारी दी थी ।

#### Industrial growth rate

2766. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the industrial production in the country has been picking up over the last three quarters ;

(b) whether at this rate of growth the annual target can be exceeded ; and

(c) if so, the particulars of the industries where the growth rate is rather slack and steps are being contemplated to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY) ( SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO ) :

(a) to (c) There has been a steady improvement in the rate of growth since the first quarter of 1983-84 ; the rate of growth in April-June 1983 was 3.4 per cent, July - September 4.9 per cent, October - December 5.7 per cent and January-March 7.3 per cent. The overall rate of growth in 1983-84 was 5.4 per cent against the average annual target of 8 per cent in the Sixth Plan. In the first two months of 1984-85, the industrial production registered a growth of 7.6 per cent.

The industry groups which showed slack growth in 1983-84 included food manufacturing, beverages, tobacco, paper, leather and fur products, basic metals and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

It is the endeavour of the Government to stimulate industrial production through appropriate changes in industrial licencing 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 infra-structural development to tackle infra-structural constraints. The focus of the industrial development in the Seventh Plan will also be on upgradation of technology, modernisation, better utilisation of assets and the promotion of efficiency so as to further accelerate the rate of industrial growth.

**Modernisation, Computerisation and Automation in Small Scale Sector**

2767. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is possible to have modernisation, automation and computeri-

sation in small scale sector where 95 per cent of small scale units have investment in plant and machinery of less than Rs. 2 lakhs ; and

(b) if not, how Government propose to help the small scale units in their survival endeavours ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Modernisation in small scale unit does not necessarily mean automation and computerisation. It is possible to modernise any small scale unit irrespective of its size and investment. The Government of India has recently constituted a Working Group for upgradation of technology in selected areas in the small scale sector to suggest ways and means for upgradation of technology in the small scale sector.

**Setting up of Industries at Balangir in Orissa by MRTP**

2768. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the policies of Government in granting Industrial licences in favour of MRTP Houses for setting up Industries in the Industrially backward areas in the country ;

(b) the steps taken to encourage MRTP Houses to set up Industries in the Industrially backward areas of Orissa ;

(c) whether MRTP Houses have been encouraged to set up Industries in backward district like Balangir where all infra-structural facilities are available for setting up Industries ; and

(d) the details of the steps taken to set up industries in Balangir district, Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Government is giving preference in the

grant of Industrial Licences for setting up Industrial Units including MRTP in identified backward areas in the order of Category 'A'; 'B' & 'C'.

(b) and (c) Various concessions/incentives have been announced *vide* Press Note dated 27-4-83 (Copies available in Parliament Library) to encourage MRTP Houses to set up their Units in identified backward areas including Balangir in Orissa.

(d) The industrialisation of specific districts is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. Central Government supplements their efforts by providing various concessions/incentives.

Balangir District in Orissa is identified as No-Industry District and included in Category 'A' of backward areas and is eligible for various concessions announced *vide* Press Note dated 27-4-1983.

#### Poor quality of tyres and tubes

2769. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether poor quality of automotive tyres and tubes are supplied by the industry ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Though there may be specific complaints of defective tyres sold by some manufacturers, Government is not aware of poor quality of tyres and tubes being supplied by the industry.

#### Linking Suburbs of Delhi with Ring Railway

2770 SHRI CHHANGUR RAM :  
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to link suburbs of Delhi with ring Railway just as in Bombay so as to avoid rush in the State Government buses ; and

(b) if so, whether with a view to discourage people to settle in the Capital which is already over-populated Government propose to implement the same immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) (a) There is no ring railway in Bombay. Suburban lines in Bombay run on North-South direction linking the suburbs of Bombay. Dalvi Committee appointed by Planning Commission has recommended running of EMU Services on the radicals converging at Delhi. The views of the Ministry of Railways recommending the implementation of the scheme as a complete package deal were conveyed to the Planning Commission.

Planning Commission have considered the views of the Ministry of Railways and in an inter-ministerial meeting held in June 1984 indicated the future course of action for dealing with the inter nodal urban transport problem in Delhi Area which is under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Augmenting DTC Bus Services to Suburbs of Delhi

2271. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase Delhi Transport Corporation bus services to the suburbs of Delhi in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana ;

(b) if not, reasons therefore ; and

(c) whether buses plying in these areas are incurring losses ?



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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Extension of services to towns located in the territorial jurisdiction of other States depends upon the provisions of the inter-State Agreements between the concerned State and any increase is possible only when such an agreement is revised/modified.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Amenities and Improvement at Bombay  
suburban Railway Stations**

2772. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state details of the facilities, amenities and improvement which Railways propose to provide at each of the Bombay Suburban Railway Stations, in the next three years, viz., Mulund, Bhandup, Kanjur, Marg, Vikhroli, Vidya Vihar Kuria, Chembur, Govandi and Mankhurd?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY): Sir, details of improvement works which are already sanctioned/in progress are given below :-

<i>Name of Station</i>	<i>Work already sanctioned/in progress</i>
Bhandup	Foot-over-bridge connecting G.D.S. Platform on east side and Island Platform No.2 & 3.
Kuria	Extension of cover over Platform No 1,2,3 & 4 at Kalyan end.
Govandi	Provision of Foot-over-bridge, Extension of cover over Platform, provision of new station building on up side.
Mankhurd	Extension of Foot-over-bridge towards down side, Provision of booking office and extension of cover over Platform.

Need for providing improvement works such as provision of electric indicators, better entrance/exit facilities, expansion of cover over platforms and provision/extension of foot-over bridges etc. at other stations has been felt it has not been possible to sanction these works so far because of service constraint of funds. Since such works are sanctioned on year to year basis, depending upon the availability of funds and comparative needs of various stations, it is not possible to indicate at this stage the improvement works to be taken up in next 3 years at the stations referred to.

**Removal of stalls built near Railway  
Stations in Bombay**

2773. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Improvements Committee of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay had written to both the Central and Western Railways about stalls near the Railway Stations on railway land that cause inconvenience to the public as there curtail the circulating area;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Central and Western Railway authorities to remove these obstructions; and

(c) which are the places in Bombay Suburban stations where these stalls are located?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) (a) No, Sir. However, a copy of the Bombay Corporation's Resolution No.199 dated 28.6.82 was received by the Central and Western Railways through Ministry of Railways in December, 1982.

(b) Both the Railways had stopped further licensing of stalls shops in circulating areas of stations in Bombay area as a policy prior to Corporation's resolution No 199 dated 28.6.82.

(c) Stalls are located at the following stations:

(i) *Central Railways*

Byculla, Parel, Kurla, Ghatkopar Mankhurd, Mulund, Chembur, Bhandup & King Circle (Nine)

(ii) *Western Railways*

Andheri, Goregaon, Vileparle, Malad, Kandivili (Five).

**Reservation quota from Ratlam**

2774. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :-

(a) whether it is a fact that different quotas are not prescribed for intermediate stations like Godhra, Dohad, Banswara from Ratlam in different trains;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a demand from public of Banswara for reservation in

Bombay bound trains at Meghnagar Station; and

(d) if so, reasons for depriving the people of this facility?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY): (a) to (d) Ratlam station has been provided reservation quotas by various trains which can be utilised for any destination subject to minimum distance restrictions wherever applicable. Journeys from Ratlam to Dohad & Godhra etc. can be conveniently undertaken by 20 Up Dehradun & 24 Up Janta Express trains as well as other passenger trains.

Reservation quotas have also been provided at intermediate stations such as Dohad, Godhra, & Meghnagar.

So far as Banswara is concerned, it is not a Railways Station. Demand has been received to provide quotas for passengers from Banswara for Bombay bound trains at Meghnagar station. The quotas provided at Meghnagar as well as at Ratlam and Dohad stations take into consideration the requirements of Banswara also.

**Steps taken to stop pilferage of goods from Railways**

2775. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are aware of the commodities which are prone to compensation claims, the areas which are vulnerable to pilferage, the personnel who cause and receive the pilfered goods and the railway staff whose active connivance is involved; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to stop all these?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY): (a) Yes, Sir. Foodgrains,

pulses, sugar, oil-seeds, cotton piece goods, iron & steel are the commodities, which are mostly pilfered during transit on the Railways. Gaya-Asansol-Andal, Howrah-Burdwan Chord, Rampurhat-Malda Town, Garhara-Jhajha, Naithati-Chitpur, Tatanagar-Kharagpur-Shalimar, Tatanagar-Rourkela-Jharsuguda, Bhilai-Ajni, Allahabad-Kanpur-Tundla, Malda-New alpaiguri, Garhara-Katihar, Nagpur-Bhusaval, Waltair-Vijaya wada and Baroda-Bandra are the areas vulnerable for pilferage of consignments on the Railways. Sometimes, railways staff are reported to be involved in cases of thefts and pilferages of consignments, as also conniving with the receivers of pilfered goods.

(b) The following steps are being taken by the Railways to prevent thefts and pilferages of consignments :-

- (i) Yards are protected against intrusion by anti-social elements so that they do not enter the yard, hide themselves somewhere on the buffers or the under-frames of the wagons and victimise them later.
- (ii) Trains carrying valuable consignments, as far as possible are escorted by the R.P.F.
- (iii) The RPF personnel are also deputed for track petrolling in vulnerable section sector.
- (iv) Goods trains carrying foodgrains or other valuable materials in open wagons are escorted by the R.P.F.
- (v) Yards vulnerable for high incidence pilferage are specially patrolled by RPF parties as also by dog squads.
- (vi) Armed pickets and patrols are also posted at outer signals, shunting necks and other vulnerable spots in and around yards.

- (vii) Plain-clothed staff of the RPF are deployed to collect crime intelligence with a view to tracking down criminals.
- (viii) Special detective staff are detained to collect intelligence regarding receivers, traders & businessman dealing with stolen property or having links with criminals and raids are organised on their shops with the assistance of police.
- (ix) Crime Intelligence staff of the Railways and Central Crime Bureau of the Railway Board are deployed to conduct surprise raids to effect red-handed capture of culprits.
- (x) Close coordination, between the RPF, the G.R.P. and the local police is maintained at various levels to deal with criminals and receivers of stolen property.
- (xi) Special drives are conducted against receivers of stolen property and cases are taken up under RP (UP) Act, 1966.
- (xii) Security Task Forces have been set up at 50 important stations to collect intelligence about criminals and to make all-out efforts to prevent thefts and pilferages by conducting raids on receivers and criminals.

Railway staff who are found involved in cases of thefts and pilferages of consignments or conniving with criminals or receivers of stolen property are either prosecuted according to law or dealt with departmentally in a deterrent manner, depending on the evidence available in each case.

**Compensation Paid for Goods Damaged/  
Pilfered**

2776. SHRI BASUDEV ACHARYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the amount of money

paid by the Railways as compensation claimed for goods damaged or pilfered separately during the last 3 years, year-wise and zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : Requisite information is given in the statement attached.

*Statement*

Railway	Causes	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Central	1. Loss/theft of Complete packages/consignments	84.67	65.19	97.03
	2. Pilferage	47.82	54.78	50.67
	3. Damage due to wet, breakage and Delay in transit	74.00	67.33	78.92
	4. Other causes	6.36	11.50	23.51
	5. Total	212.85	198.80	250.13
Eastern	1. Loss/theft of complete packages/consignments	115.98	119.55	134.23
	2. Pilferage	234.85	198.11	207.72
	3. Damage due to wet, breakage and delay in transit	81.07	76.15	89.51
	4. Other causes	108.62	56.36	32.55
	5. Total	540.52	450.17	464.01
Northern	1. Loss/theft of complete packages/consignments	124.05	191.61	357.67
	2. Pilferage	44.30	89.93	169.11
	3. Damage due to wet, breakage and delay in transit	28.70	36.91	68.33
	4. Other Causes	9.70	14.48	54.61
	5. Total	206.75	332.93	849.72
North Eastern	1. Loss/theft of complete packages/consignments	32.57	36.44	33.15
	2. Pilferage	16.56	20.53	15.50
	3. Damage due to wet, breakage and delay in transit	13.51	9.45	5.83
	4. Other causes	24.87	26.54	12.93
	5. Total	87.51	92.96	67.41

Railway	Causes	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Northeast Frontier	1. Loss/theft of complete packages/consignments	40.96	30.62	56.89
	2. Pilferage	79.83	82.64	112.83
	3. Damage due to wet, breakage and delay in transit	56.49	42.86	46.55
	4. Other causes	13.36	36.59	28.44
	5. Total	190.64	192.81	244.71
Southern	1. Loss/theft of complete packages/consignments	31.60	50.00	55.54
	2. Pilferage	42.86	46.52	50.76
	3. Damage due to wet, breakage and delay in transit	89.39	63.77	72.36
	4. Other causes	44.74	38.73	33.71
	5. Total	208.59	199.02	212.37
South Central	1. Loss/theft of complete packages/consignments	35.22	39.52	36.98
	2. Pilferage	11.99	13.06	12.63
	3. Damage due to wet, breakage and delay in transit	28.37	21.29	22.82
	4. Other causes	15.62	11.44	12.32
	5. Total	89.20	85.31	84.75
South Eastern	1. Loss/theft of complete packages/consignments	33.61	65.69	87.54
	2. Pilferage	104.56	77.61	109.70
	3. Damage due to wet, breakage and delay in transit	29.87	44.21	77.03
	4. Other causes	20.69	42.38	42.53
	5. Total	188.73	229.89	316.80
Western	1. Loss/theft of complete packages/consignments	191.60	310.29	426.81
	2. Pilferage	37.67	51.66	62.27
	3. Damage due to wet, breakage and delay in transit	32.83	41.06	66.23

Railway	Causes	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	4. Other causes	2.76	7.73	5.11
	5. Total	264.86	410.74	563.12
All Railways	1. Loss/theft of complete packages/consignments	690.26	908.91	1485.84
	2. Pilferage	620.44	634.84	791.89
	3. Damage due to wet, breakage and delay in transit	434.23	403.03	529.58
	4. Other causes	244.72	245.85	245.71
	5. Total	1989.65	2192.63	3053.02

**Implementation of National Highway Patrolling Scheme in Madhya Pradesh**

2777. DR. VASANT RUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sponsored the Highway Patrolling Scheme and the Traffic-Aid-Posts on the National Highways for safety and quick aid in case of accidents ;

(b) whether Government have requested all the States to organise as a regular scheme the Highway Patrols and Traffic-Aid-Posts on both National as well as State Highways ;

(c) whether Government are aware that Madhya Pradesh State Government have not done anything till now to follow-up the Centre's directive ; and

(d) if so, steps proposed to be taken to organise Highway Patrols and set up Traffic-Aid-Posts in Madhya Pradesh State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d) The Highway Patrolling Scheme has been launched on five selected sectors of National Highways as a pilot project.

The routes covered are Delhi-Chandigarh, Calcutta - Durgapur, Madras - Dingival, Bombay-Kolhapur and Ahmedabad-Surat. The sectors have been identified taking into account their being accident-prone due to heavy traffic ; and also on consideration of coverage in various regions of the country so that implementation of the pilot project serves as an example for launching similar schemes by the States also. All State Governments have been requested to organise as a regular scheme—the Highway Patrols on National as well as State Highways. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has so far not intimated the formulation of any scheme for this purpose.

**Decline in Railway Earnings**

2778. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) in between the road and railway transportation, how much (percentage proportion) of the loading of the core sector items like coal, steel, fertiliser etc. was carried by the Railways in 1980-81 ;

(b) what was such proportion in each of the last three years and in the current year ; and

(c) if there is a decline, the estimated loss to railway earnings ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) to (c) A statement indicating the volume of traffic moved by rail, of the various core sector items during 1980-81 to 1984-85 (upto June, 1984) is attached. Figures of volume of traffic moved by road are not available.

There has been no decline in traffic except in case of finished steel due to loss production and in case of fertilisers due to less demand for transport by rail, during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84. There has been no decline in the total earnings from these items of traffic.

## Statement

(In Million Tonnes)

Commodity	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84**	1984-85** (upto June 84)
Coal	64.1	75.8	82.3	88.8	21.8
Pig Iron & Finished Steel from Steel Plants	7.5	8.6	8.4	7.8	1.8
Cement	9.6	10.8	12.8	15.5	3.9
Fertilisers	8.1	9.6	8.5	8.1	2.0
Foodgrains	18.3	21.5	24.7	24.4	5.4
Petroleum, Oil & Lubricants	15.0	16.6	17.3	17.9	4.3

\*\* Provisional figures.

Precise definition of the term accident for minimising delay in settlement of compensation claims

2779. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the term 'accident' has not been defined in the Railways Act and has only been described in one of the sections in the Act ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide a precise definition of the term 'accident' so as to minimise delay in settlement of the claims for compensation for loss of life and limb in railway accidents and also to minimise litigation ; and

(c) what specific events and happenings besides collision between trains and derailment of passenger carrying trains are included in the definition of the term 'railway accident' ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) The term 'accident' is not defined in the Indian Railways Act.

(b) Section 82-A (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 contains the connotation of accidents which involve liability of Railway Administration for compensation. The provisions of the Act are unambiguous as to the Railway' liability for death of or injury to a train passenger as a result of an accident to a train carrying passengers. The damages in

respect of casualties amongst other than train passengers are covered not by the Indian Railways Act, but by other civil law. No delay in settlement of claims for compensation in respect of train passengers involved in an accident to a train is caused by the absence of such a definition. So, it is not considered necessary to provide a separate definition of term 'accident' in the Act.

(c) The accidents to trains carrying passengers contemplated by Section 82-A(1) of the Act include, besides collisions and derailments, trains being hit by road vehicles at level crossings; fires in trains; trains running into an obstruction like cattle, falling boulders and falling trees; trains being washed away by flash floods; trains being overturned by sudden storm etc.

#### Maintenance of DTC Buses

2780. SHRI MADHAVRAO  
SCINDIA :

SHRI ANAND SINGH :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of Delhi Transport Corporation buses are shabbily maintained and emit clouds of black smoke ;

(b) whether there is any regulations against vehicles emitting smoke and polluting the atmosphere beyond limits ;

(c) if so, the details in this regard ;

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to ensure that the buses are maintained in proper condition ; and

(e) the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of buses during each of the years 1981-82 onwards indicating the number of buses lying idle under the DTC during the period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :  
(a) to (c) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and the corresponding Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, provide that every Motor Vehicle shall be so constructed, maintained in such a condition, and shall be so driven and used that there shall not be emitted therefrom any smoke, visible vapour, grit, sparks, ashes, cinders, or any substance the emission of which could be prevented or avoided by taking of reasonable steps or the exercise of reasonable care, or the emission of which might cause damage or annoyance to other persons or damage to property or endanger the safety of any other users of the road. Before a DTC bus is allowed to leave a depot and proceed on line duty, it is thoroughly checked at the depot to ensure compliance with the above..

(d) Steps taken for maintenance of buses in proper condition, *inter-alia*, include enforcement of preventive maintenance schedules in the depots, timely replacement of the defective assemblies, phasing out of the over-aged vehicles, upgrading the skill of technicians through systematic training for better understanding of the system and thus improved maintenance, etc.

(e) The expenditure incurred on maintenance of buses during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 was Rs. 1148.48 lakhs, Rs 1440.77 lakhs and Rs. 1711.48 lakhs respectively. The number of buses lying idle during the same years were 49,179 and 296 respectively. This include the buses earmarked for scrapping

#### Wheel and Axle Project at Bangalore

2781. SHRI SANAT KUMAR  
MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rs. 200 crore so-called prestigious wheel and axle project of the Railway Ministry in Bangalore has been awaiting the inaugural ceremony for about a year ;



(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the factors that led to the locking of such huge finances and reasons why proper planning had not been done so far as power supply was concerned at the time the project was conceived ; and

(c) the future of the plant now ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) :** (a) to (c) The cost of setting up the Wheel & Axle Plant near Bangalore is Rs. 149.05 crores and not Rs. 200 crores. The factory has already started trial production and is not awaiting any formal inauguration ceremony. The work on the factory is practically completed along with the installation of the machines and equipment which after proving tests had started trial production.

The Karnataka State Government had assured in 1972 full supply of the required power to the extent of 25 MVA which has not been made available now and heavy power cut has been imposed in common with other industries due to which it has been found difficult to increase production rate.

However, recently after consultation with the Kerala State Government, the Kerala State Electricity Board authorities have agreed to make adequate power available for operation of the Wheel & Axle Plant to the Karnataka State Government Electricity Board. Discussions have taken place with the Karnataka State Electricity Board to make available full power to the factory round the clock, based on Kerala Government's assurance. The Karnataka State Electricity Board however wants to charge a very high rate for the electricity which is being made available by Kerala State Electricity Board purely for Wheel & Axle Plant at a much lower rate. This matter is under negotiations. As soon as the trial production stage is over and quality is established and full power is made available by the Karnataka State Electricity Board to this plant, work in full swing will start in the factory.

### Connecting Vadinar Port with BG Line

2782. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of development of Vadinar Port, Gujarat State has made a request to connect Vadinar Port by Broad Gauge rail line ;

(b) if so, what are the details of the said proposal made by the Gujarat Government ; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal was received from the Chief Minister, Gujarat, for extension of the railway line from Motikhavadi to Vadinar, for a length of 32 kms.

(c) The State Government were advised that the Railway will be prepared to undertake survey for the proposed line at the cost of the Kandla Port Trust, to enable them to have direct BG link to serve the port.

### Inquiry reports on Railway Accidents to be made public

2783. **SHRI B V DESAI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he has decided that henceforth all inquiry reports on accidents would be made public so that they know whether these accidents had been due to acts of God or men ;

(b) if so whether all the inquiry reports on the various accidents taken so far, will be made public by the Ministry ;

(c) if so, how many such probes have been made public so far and how many

are still under the consideration of the Government; and

(d) whether the report submitted by the inquiry committee will be simultaneously published or only after Government have considered them?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHDURY): (a) to (d) In respect of an accident enquired into by a Commissioner of Railway Safety, a Press Note of his Findings giving particulars of the accident, casualties therein and his provisional finding as regards cause of accident is issued by the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, after the completion of the enquiry.

In case of other important accidents enquired into departmentally and which arouse public interest due to involvement of prestigious trains, special location of accident, serious dislocation of train services and heavy casualties amongst road passengers in accidents at level crossings, instructions have been given to Railway Administrations to issue Press notes on similar lines after completion of enquiries.

Full enquiry reports by Commissioners of Railway Safety are published by the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation on selective basis in respect of accidents involving heavy casualties and those creating interest in public and Press or being of educative value to railway officials and the public. The reports are not made public immediately after their acceptance by the Government to avoid prejudicing any judicial proceeding against those held responsible for the accident and are published after an appropriate interval of time. The reports of departmental enquiry committees are not made public as they are not expected to be of interest to general public.

Fourteen accidents have been enquired into by the Commissioners of Railway Safety since January 1984, and their provisional findings as finalised have been notified in the Press.

"Magic Bullet" found for treatment of Cancer

2784. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :  
SHRI RAM VILAS  
FASWAN :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Patriot dated 12 July, 1984 wherein it has been stated that "Magic Bullet" can kill cancer and treatment of cancer has been found, the bullet can cure the cancer and has been found curable and would not bar healthy cell of the body;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government of India propose to import such medicines for the treatment of cancer patients in India and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) According to British Medical Magazine 'Lancet', the new method of treatment can deliver a large lethal dose of radio-active iodine to a malignant tumour while other organs receive hardly any. According to the magazine, "Magic bullet" viz. monoclonal antibodies were injected by the doctors into cavities around the tumour instead of into the bloodstream.

(c) It is premature to consider import of such medicines for treatment of cancer patients when these are yet to be clinically tested.

Changing the Timings of 109/110 Lucknow  
Chitrakot Express

2785. SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY :  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public in general and public representatives such as Members of Parliament, Members of U.P Legislative Assembly, and the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh have demanded for the change of timings of trains No. 109/110 Lucknow Chitrakot Express ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for ignoring such popular demand.

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

(b) The demand was examined but not found feasible as any change effects the commuters on Kanpur-Banda and Lucknow-Kanpur section who are using this train.

**Road over bridge at Banda Central  
Railway**

2786. SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY :  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for construction of road over bridge at Banda Central Railway level crossing has been accepted by the Government ;

(b) if so, the reason for the delay in its construction ;

(c) whether the Uttar Pradesh State Government has also requested for immediate construction of the road over bridge ; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof ?

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

(b) It is a new work included in 1984-85 Budget. As a preliminary to actual construction detailed design and estimates are being jointly finalized by the Railway and the State Government. There is no delay.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Creating Awareness in People about  
Danger of Smoking**

2787. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA  
RANE :  
SHRIMATI MADHURI  
SINGH :

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

(a) whether according to an article in the British Medical Journal 'The Lancet', the diseases related to smoking are spreading rapidly in the Third World countries and coronary diseases and lung cancer death rates are increasing in India; and

(b) whether Government will take steps to create awareness in the people about the dangers of smoking ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI  
KUMUD BEN M JOSHI) : (a) Yes,  
Sir. However as Cancer and Coronary  
diseases are neither notifiable nor registra-  
ble, information about deaths due to  
coronary disease and due to lung cancer is  
necessarily limited.

(b) and (c) The Government have  
already enacted a legislation as per which  
the cigarette manufacturers are required  
to display on every cigarette packet/  
advertisement/hoarding the statutory  
warning "Cigarette smoking is injurious  
to health". It has also been decided  
that All India Radio and Doordarshan  
would not accept any advertisement which  
encourages smoking. The Department  
of Sports have issued instructions recently  
prohibiting display of hoardings pertaining  
to cigarettes in the Asiad Stadia

Mass Health Education/Publicity campaigns on the hazards of smoking have been/are being undertaken through publications, magazines, radio, T V, and films. In addition, adequate educative programme in the form of slide projections, distribution of leaflets posters, etc. stressing the harmful effects are being undertaken from time to time in the adjacent areas by the nine Regional Cancer Centres and 24 Early Cancer Detection Centres which have been set up under Cancer Research and Treatment Programme.

A chapter on health hazards of smoking has been included in the text books for students of class IX and X under Central Board of Education

Industrial establishments and Labour associations are engaged in educating their workers about the hazards of smoking.

**Railway Line from Jajpur-Keonjhar Road to Chandabali**

2788, SHRI A.C. DASS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of a new Railway line on South Eastern Railway from Jaipur-Keonjhar Road to Chandabali touching Jajpur town and Aradi which are important places of Orissa ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) when the construction work is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-  
DHURY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Mobile Bookstalls to Unemployed  
Graduates**

2789, SHRI TRILOK CHAND :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at present all the mobile hawking bookstalls in the trains are functioning on *ad hoc* basis and the Government have not yet taken any final decision ; and

(b) how many static/ mobile bookstalls have been awarded to unemployed graduates under Prime Minister's 20 point Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-  
DHURY) : (a) In order to increase the accommodation for passengers, the policy was reviewed and a decision was taken to discontinue the system of mobile-library-cum-bookstalls on expiry of their current tenures. On receipt of representations through Members of Parliament for continuation of the mobile library facilities, the extent policy is under review. Pending finalisation of the review of the policy, instructions have been issued to the Zonal Railways to extend the existing contracts on *ad-hoc* basis as and when the tenures of the existing contracts expire.

(b) Prime Minister's 20 Point Programme is covered by the existing scheme for allotment of bookstalls to unemployed graduates and their organisations, under which so far 173 static bookstalls and 16 mobile libraries have been allotted.

आयुर्वेदिक शोधसिद्धियों के संबंध में  
ग्रंथों में प्राधिकृत पुस्तक  
का प्रकाशन

2790. श्री हीरालाल धार० परमार :  
श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा :  
श्री धार० एन० राकेश :

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

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने आयुर्वेदिक

शोधियाँ तैयार करने के तरीकों की जानकारी देने वाली "दि आयुर्वेदिक फार्मूलेरी आफ इंडिया" नामक अंग्रेजी पुस्तक का प्रकाशन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आयुर्वेदिक शोधियों के संबंध में प्रकाशित करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि आयुर्वेदिक विज्ञान हिन्दी में पढ़ाया जाता है और वैद्य भी अपना काम हिन्दी में करते हैं तथा शोधियों के नाम भी हिन्दी या संस्कृत में होते हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार शीघ्र ही उक्त पुस्तक का हिन्दी संस्करण प्रकाशित करेगी ताकि उसका पूरी तरह से उपयोग हो सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) हां ।

(ख) से (घ) यह निर्णय किया गया था कि भारतीय आयुर्वेदिक फार्मूलेरी हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी, दोनों भाषाओं में प्रकाशित की जाएगी ताकि इनका उपयोग देशभर में किया जा सके । सर्वप्रथम संस्करण तैयार करके प्रकाशन के लिए मुद्रणालय को भेजा गया था । हिन्दी संस्करण का काम भी शुरू किया गया और उसे पूरा करके फार्मूलेरी मुद्रण के लिए 16 जुलाई, 1984 को मुद्रणालय भेज दी गयी है ।

Survey of Mathalput to Rayagada and Laxmipur to Rayagada

2791. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the location survey of new railway line from Mathalput to Rayagada has been completed ;

(b) if so, the funds provided for construction of the line from Mathalput to Laxmipur during the year 1984-85 ;

(c) whether the construction of railway line from Luxmipur to Rayagada is also included with this annual programme;

(d) if so, when the construction work will be started to connect Rayagada from Laxmipur ;

(e) whether the construction of the line will be completed in scheduled time as the Alumina and Aluminium complex is going to commission on scheduled time ; and

(f) the measures taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) Final location survey from Machiliguda to Rauli has been completed. The survey report for the remaining section is being finalised by the railway.

(b) Funds amounting to Rs. 12.50 crores have been allotted for the entire project from Koraput to Rayagada during 1984-85. No separate allotments are made for part of the project between Machiliguda to Laxmipur.

(c) and (d) The work on the second stage of the project from Machiliguda to Laxmipur (42 kms.) has just been started. Construction of the line beyond Laxmipur upto Rayagada will be progressed according to availability of resources and need of traffic.

(e) and (f) The first phase of this project, i.e., from Koraput to Machiliguda (19.65 kms.) is expected to be completed by June, 1985. The completion of the first phase of this line has been planned to serve the Aluminium

Plant which is expected to be commissioned by that time.

**Introduction of New Trains between  
Cuttack and Raipur and Cuttack  
and Koraput**

2792. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-  
GO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether some time back his  
Ministry had received the proposal re-  
garding introduction of new trains from  
Cuttack to Raipur and Cuttack to  
Koraput ;

(b) whether the proposal has been  
examined by the South Eastern Railway  
and submitted the report to the Railway  
Board ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) the facilities provided at present  
by the South Eastern Railway to the  
travelling public from Cuttack to Raipur  
via Vizianagaram and Cuttack to Koraput  
via Vizag ; and

(e) whether the existing arrangement  
is proposed to be improved and make  
it regular to avoid the inconvenience ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS**  
(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-  
DHURY) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, but  
constraints of coaching stock locomotives  
and lack of terminal facilities militate  
against the introduction of the trains as  
asked for.

(d) and (e) The travelling public on  
the South Eastern Railway from Cuttack  
to Raipur with connections at Vizian-  
agram have three numbers of trains while  
besides this there is also a through slip  
coach between Bhubaneswar and Raipur  
running on 19/20 Express as well as 17/18  
Link Express in addition to one slip  
coach also between Bhubaneswar and  
Koraput/Kirandul. The existing arrange-  
ments are considered adequate.

माउंट आबू के लिए आरक्षण कोटा

2793. श्री गिरिदा राम फुलदारिया :  
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के एच.मात्र पर्यटक  
केन्द्र माउंट आबू के निकटतम स्टेशन आबू  
रोड के लिए विभिन्न गाड़ियों में प्रथम  
श्रेणी और द्वितीय श्रेणी का आरक्षण  
कोटा अपर्याप्त है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यात्रियों की  
सुविधा के लिए सरकार का आरक्षण कोटा  
बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और इस संबंध में  
ब्योरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां  
चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) माउंट आबू में  
एक रेलवे आउट एजेंसी है जो आबू रोड  
स्टेशन द्वारा लेबित है। इस स्टेशन के लिए  
विभिन्न गाड़ियों में आबंटित आरक्षण कोटे  
की हाल ही में समीक्षा की गई है। 1.6.84  
में 32 डाउन अहमदाबाद-दिन्दी जयन्ती  
जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में इस स्टेशन के लिए  
दूमरे दर्जे में 14 शायिकाओं और 18 सीटों का  
एक अतिरिक्त कोटा आबंटित किया गया है।  
11.4.84 से इस स्टेशन के लिए 28 डाउन  
रणकपुरा एक्सप्रेस में दूमरे दर्जे की 4  
शायिकाओं और 14 सीटों का और 7.5.84  
में 27 अप रणकपुरा एक्सप्रेस में दूमरे दर्जे  
की 16 सीटों का एक नया आरक्षण कोटा  
आबंटित किया गया है। ऐसा बिये जाने के  
कारणरूप, इस स्टेशन के लिए विभिन्न  
गाड़ियों में आरक्षित स्थानों की उपलब्धता  
पहले दर्जे में 16 शायिकाओं, दूमरे दर्जे में  
100 शायिकाओं और 222 सीटों का कोटा  
वढ़ कर पहले दर्जे में 16 शायिकाओं, दूमरे  
दर्जे में 118 शायिकाओं और 270 सीटों का  
हो गया है। मौजूदा आरक्षण कोटा याता-

यात के वर्तमान स्तर के लिए पर्याप्त समझा जाता है।

पश्चिम पुरी, नई दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालय खोलने में विलम्ब होने का

2794. श्री लाला राम केन : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम पुरी नई दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना का एक औषधालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव पिछले कई वर्षों से विचाराधीन है और क्या यह सच है कि स्थान उपलब्ध न होने के कारण यह खोला नहीं जा रहा है ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य महानिदेशालय द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना का औषधालय खोलने के लिए आवास प्राप्त करने के लिए किए गए प्रयत्नों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) अब तक औषधालय न खोलने में और कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) से (ग) जी हां, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालय के भवन के लिए अप्रैल, 1983 में पश्चिम बिहार की पाकेट "ए" में तीन एम० आई० जी० प्लॉट 1,2 और 3 अलाट कर दिए थे। ये प्लॉट निर्माणाधीन थे और इनका निर्माण कार्य दिसम्बर, 1983 तक पूरा हो जाना था। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से बार-बार यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इन प्लॉटों का

कब्जा दे दे। ज्यों ही दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण इन प्लॉटों का कब्जा दे देगा त्यों ही वहां केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना का औषधालय कार्य करना शुरू कर देगा।

Ship Building in Cochin Shipyard

2795. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cochin Shipyard has the capacity to build only bulk carriers ;

(b) whether these bulk carriers are in demand ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the price of Cochin Ships is double that of Japanese or South Korean ships ;

(d) if so, what are the reasons thereto ; and

(e) whether Government propose to go in for building new type of ships ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Cochin Shipyard can undertake building any kind of merchant ship within the following dimensional limits :

Length	Breadth	Depth
242 metres	38 metres	21 metres

However, first 5 ships, undertaken for construction, are 75,000 DWT each Panamax Bulk carriers,

(b) The position fluctuates. At present the demand for large Bulk carriers is relatively poor.

(c) They are higher but not double.

(d) The main reasons for high cost of production of ships in Cochin Shipyard are :—

- (i) Procurement of design from abroad.
  - (ii) Longer cycle time taken by yards.
  - (iii) Long lead time taken in the procurement of important components and raw materials, both imported and indigenous, resulting in heavy inventories.
  - (iv) High cost of indigenous equipment and machinery compared to imported equipment and machinery.
  - (v) Lack of ancillary industries around the shipyard.
  - (vi) Labour trouble.
  - (vii) Extra expenditure of Rs 1 crore per ship, on account of dredging of the shipping channel leading to Cochin Shipyard.
- (e) Cochin Shipyard has plans to build a new series of 67,000 DWT bulk carriers commencing from the 6th ship onwards.

Setting up of Parcel Booking Office at Jhalawar

2796. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether a city railway booking office and parcel booking office is proposed to be set up in Jhalawar to serve the growing local needs ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof ; and
- (c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHDURY) : (a) to (c) The Railway

proposed to open an Out-Agency at Jhalawar town. Tenders were invited to appoint a suitable contractor to undertake the work of the Agency but there has been no response.

अहमदाबाद और पटना के बीच एक सुपरफास्ट गाड़ी चलाना शुरू करना

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

(क) क्या अहमदाबाद में विभिन्न उद्योगों और अन्य नौकरियों में कार्यरत बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के हजारों लोगों को अहमदाबाद से पटना तक रेल यात्रा करते समय अनेक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के उद्देश्य से अहमदाबाद और पटना के बीच बड़ोदा, भोपाल, कानपुर इलाहाबाद, वाराणसी होकर जाने वाली एक सुपर-फास्ट गाड़ी चलाने की मांग की जा रही है ; और

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

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) अहमदाबाद और पटना के बीच एक सुपरफास्ट गाड़ी चलाने के बारे में मांगे प्राप्त हुई हैं और उनकी जांच की गयी है लेकिन सवारी डिब्बों, रेल इंजनों तथा मांगवर्ती खंडों पर साइलेंस-धमता जैसे संसाधनों की कमी के कारण, इस समय इसे व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया है। बहरहाल, अहमदाबाद साबरमती एक्स-प्रेस द्वारा कानपुर, लखनऊ और वाराणसी से जुड़ा हुआ है।



**Financial Aid to Handicapped Children**

2798. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are giving any annual conveyance allowance/scholarships/financial aid in purchasing text books, etc to the school going handicapped children, besides other facilities, from the current academic term under the integrated education scheme of the Union Government, as it is being given in the State of Madhya Pradesh ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the Revised Scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children which came into operation from 1st April, 1981, the following allowances/facilities are available to the handicapped children :—

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

If a disabled child admitted under the scheme resides in hostel of the school within the school premises, he shall not be allowed transportation charges. Centre shall bear the following costs towards meeting such hostel expenses in case of

children whose parents income is less than Rs 750/- P.M. :—

- (i) Cost of Boarding.
- (ii) Cost of lodging

Certain children such as severely orthopaedically handicapped children may need the help of a helper or an ayah in the hostel. A special pay of Rs. 50/- P.M. to any full time employees of the hostel to extend such help to the child in addition to his duties shall be available for 3 or less number of such children.

According to the Scheme 100% financial assistance is provided to the implementing agencies i.e. State Govts. Union Territories-etc. etc The Govt of Madhya Pradesh have been given so far the following grants under the Scheme :—

S. No.	Year	Amount
1.	1981-82	Rs. 5.80 lakh
2.	1982-83	Rs. 8.95 lakh

**Loss Suffered by Ports During 1983-84**

2799. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether some major ports have suffered losses during the year 1983-84 ;
- (b) if so, the name of such ports ;
- (c) the amount of loss suffered by each of those port ; and
- (d) details of the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) As per unaudited accounts, four of the major ports have suffered net

losses in the year 1983-84 as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Major Ports	Net deficit during 1983-84
Calcutta	554.93
Cochin	333.00
Paradip	742.64
Visakhapatnam	449.30

(d) The main reasons for the losses have been

- (i) Non-materialisation of adequate traffic in respect of some of the commodities particularly iron ore.
- (ii) Increase in the overall cost of operations due to general increase in price levels coupled with limitations on proportionate increase in port tariffs in larger and long term commercial and national interests.

**Mining Workers Catching Diseases due to Dust etc.**

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

(a) whether any study has been made by the Health Ministry about the state of Health of the workers in different mines ;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to dust and other environmental condition, the mining workers are getting affected with various diseases like emphysema, asthma, Tuberculosis, besides stomach and lung cancer and hypertension and if so, facts in details ;

(c) whether premature mortality is more amongst the workers working in Dolomite, coal, Asbestos, stone, crushers and cement factories ; and

(d) if so, steps taken to rectify the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Periodic surveys have been carried out to assess the prevalence and nature of health hazards in several kinds of workers and occupational groups. Most of these studies have been carried out by scientists at the National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad ; All Indian Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta, Industrial Toxicological Research Centre, Lucknow; and Directorate General of Factory Advice Service and Labour Institute, Bombay. The National Institute of Occupational Health at Ahmedabad has undertaken studies on workers engaged in (i) organised sector of industry, like textile, asbestos, glass, ceramic, pesticide and oil refinery ; (ii) unorganised sector of industry including small scale industries like carpet weavers foundries, battery accumulator and slate pencil workers ; and (iii) agricultural sector including tobacco growers, coir plantation tea plantation and rice mills.

(b) Most of the studies carried out on mining workers show prevalence of respiratory disorders like pneumoconiosis, silicosis, pulmonary tuberculosis, etc. There are no reports available from our country about stomach and lung cancer and hypertension in mines workers.

(c) Scientifically valid data are not available to confirm whether premature mortality is more amongst the workers working in dolomite, coal, asbestos or crushers or cement factories as longitudinal studies have not been carried out in these workers.

(d) Environmental engineering including dust suppression measures, proper ventilation and lighting conditions are important to improve the health of workers in underground mines. Steps are being taken to coordinate and ensure these aspects.

**Repair of M. V. Andamans**

2801. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether M. V. Andamans, a vessel plying between Andaman and Mainland went in dry-dock ; and

(b) what is the total expenditure to be incurred for repairing the said vessel and when the vessel will be available for operation ?

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

(b) The estimated expenditure on repairs to M. V. Andamans is about Rs. 80 lakhs. The vessel is expected to be back in operation around October, 1984.

**Setting up of Institutes of Educational Technology by States**

2802. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States which have set up Institutes of Educational Technology with the help of the Department of Space, Bangalore for the purpose of producing television programmes to be telecast through Insat I-B ;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission has formulated plans for utilising one hour transmission time through Insat I-B for higher education; and

(c) if so, the details of these plans of both State Institutes of Education Technology and the University Grants Commission ?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Under the 'INSAT for Education' project, ETV programme-production studies are being set up with central assistance in six States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, U.P. and Bihar. A Central Institute of Educational Technology (CIET) has also been set up in NCERT, New Delhi. The Deptt. of Space has been entrusted with the responsibility of constructing these ETV studies except in the state of Gujarat where this work is being executed by the State PWD.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At the national level CIET will be responsible for the production of prototype ETV programmes, training of personnel, evaluation and research activities and serving as an information bank. The ETV studies in the six states will produce educational TV programmes in the local language and also undertake research and evaluation studies for providing feedback for improvement of the programmes. Since the ETV studies in the states have yet to become operational, the ETV programmes for telecast via INSAT are being produced by CIET and Doordarshan jointly. The States are involved in the translation and distribution of teacher guidance notes and support material. The INSAT ETV service is already functioning in selected districts of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. In the remaining four States it will commence from mid-August 1984. The duration of the ETV service is 45 minutes when two programmes are telecast, one each for the age group 5-8 years and 9-11 years. The programmes are telecast daily for 5 days a week. Once a week, on Saturday, there is a programme for teachers. The programmes are general enrichment programmes. The University Grants Commission has set up 4 Educational Media Research Centres (EMRCs) and 2 Audio-visual Research Centres (AVRCs) for training and production of software. At some Centres programme production has been started. Efforts are being made to obtain Educational programmes from

outside agencies on commercial or non-commercial basis for use during the initial stages. Broadcasting of TV programmes on Higher Education will commence from 15th August, 1984 in an experimental mode. About 700 colleges have been asked to buy colour TV sets out of the equipment grant released under General Development Assistance to colleges on 50% sharing basis limiting UGC's share to Rs. 3,500/- More colleges will be identified as soon as more Low Power transmitters are commissioned.

राष्ट्रीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान, जयपुर के  
प्रशिक्षण (इंजिनियरिंग) निवेशन  
भत्ते में वृद्धि

2803. श्री दौनत राम सारन : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंटरनॉम एसोसिएशन आफ नेशनल आयुर्वेद-इन्स्टीट्यूट, जयपुर ने एक पत्र द्वारा सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि उनके 350 रुपये प्रतिमास के प्रशिक्षण निवेशन भत्ते, वा डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केवल स्नातको को दिया जाता है, को बढ़ाकर 600 रु० प्रतिमास किया जाए ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्रवाई की गई है अथवा किये जाने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) प्रशिक्षण निवेशन भत्ते को बढ़ाकर 600 रु० प्रति मास कब तक किया जाएगा ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) राष्ट्रीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान, जयपुर, जो एक स्वायत्तशासी निकाय है, के निदेशक को इस प्रस्ताव की जांच करने तथा इसे संस्थान के शासी निकाय की अगली बैठक में रखने के लिए कह दिया गया है ।

Opening of Halts at Rajgoda, Basulai  
and Durgachak

2804. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state :

(a) the present position of opening of Rajgoda, Basulia (Sutahata) and Durgachak Town Halt Stations in the Panskura-Haldia Section of South Eastern Railways ;

(b) the details thereof ;

(c) the present position of taking decisions for the opening of Bhubaneswarpur/Maniktala and Mohi sadel Bayar (Geonkhali bus line near the bridge) Halt stations in the Panskura-Haldia section of South Eastern Railways ;

(d) the details thereof ; and

(e) the reasons for delay in taking decisions ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-  
DHURY) : (a) and (b) It has since been decided to open Rajgoda (Kelomal) and Basulia (Sutahata) as crossing stations with passengers and luggage booking facilities, and a halt station at Durgachak Town. These stations are likely to be opened in August, September and October, 1984 respectively.

(c) to (e) The proposals for opening of passenger halts at Bhubaneswarpur/Manicktala between Tamluk and Raghunathbari stations and at Geonkhali Bus line near Mehisadal have been examined by the South Eastern Railway and have

been found financially viable and feasible from the engineering point of view. Both these proposals are now under examination by the Operating Branch of the Railway with regard to the availability of section capacity over Panskura-Haldia section. On receipt of clearance from the Operating Branch, necessary Notification will be issued to the Division concerned for necessary construction and ancillary work.

### हृदय रोगियों का इलाज और हृदय प्रत्यारोपण

2805. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ऐसे रोगियों के वर्ष-वार धाकड़े रखती है जिनकी मृत्यु हृदय गति रुकने से होती है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो गत तीन वर्षों का तत्संबंधी ब्यौग क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में डाक्टरों द्वारा कोई अनुसंधान करवाया है ?

(घ) भारत में हृदय रोगों का उपचार करने वाले अस्पतालों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ङ) क्या कुछ अस्पतालों ने हृदय प्रत्या-रोपण या हृदय की विशेष सर्जरी करने के क्षेत्र में सफलता प्राप्त कर ली है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) और (ख) हृदय गति रुकने के कारण होने वाली मौतों के ठीक-ठीक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि हृदय रोग सूक्ष्मीय रोग नहीं है ।

(ग) भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद ने दो ग्राम प्रकार के हृदय रोगों पर अनुसंधान किया है, ये हैं—रूमेटिक हृदय रोग और कोरोनरी हृदय रोग ।

(घ) और (ङ) हृदय रोगों का इलाज कर्डियालाजी/कार्डियो थोरासिस विभागों वाले सभी प्रमुख अस्पतालों/संस्थाओं में उपलब्ध हैं । भारत में जटिल हृदय शल्य चिकित्सा और ओपन हार्ट सर्जरी करने वाले लगभग 22 केन्द्र हैं । इनमें से कुछ कोरोनरी आर्टरी बाइपास सर्जरी भी करते हैं । वैसे, अभी तक किसी भी संस्था में हृदय प्रत्यारोपण सफलतापूर्वक नहीं किया गया है ।

### Maintenance and overcrowding in matadors operating in Delhi

2806. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Matadors issued permits for operation in Delhi during ASIAD are not properly maintained and are in a rickety conditions;

(b) whether any physical survey of the Matadors has been made;

(c) if so, steps taken against those not observing rule relating to proper maintenance of such Matadors;

(d) whether any steps have been taken against overcrowding in Matadors; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

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

(b) Delhi Adm. has intimated that no physical survey has been conducted. However, the vehicles have to obtain a certificate of fitness periodically i.e. half yearly and yearly.

(c) Surprise checks are conducted by the Enforcement Staff of the Directorate of Transport Delhi Administration. During the current year 51 certificates of fitness of such buses were suspended.

(d) and (e) The Enforcement Branch of Directorate of Transport has prosecutor such buses for overcrowding and 36 challans were made during the current year. Special surprise checks along with the Traffic Police were also made.

#### Opening of Munabao-Khokrapar Route

2807. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any railway route from Munabao in India to Khokrapar in Pakistan operating before 1965;

(b) whether it is proposed by the Central Government to revive that route for the transport passengers and goods between the two countries as it is beneficial for Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and parts of south India, and

(c) if so, when ?

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

(b) and (c) Government are pursuing the question of re-opening of the route with Government of Pakistan.

#### Conversion of Delhi-Ahmedabad metre Gauge

2808. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :  
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the date since when the proposal for conversion of Delhi-Ahmedabad metre gauge line into broad gauge is under actual consideration; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in clearance by the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) Delhi Ahmedabad conversion to BG is an approved work, and it was included in the Budget for 1977-78.

(b) Clearance from the Planning Commission has not been received due to severe constraint on resources.

#### बांकरा-रायनगर छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

2809. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बांकरा (पश्चिम बंगाल) से रायनगर तक बगस्ता मोनामुली छोटी लाइन जो कि पहले बांकरा दामोदर रेलवे के नाम से जानी जाती थी, दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के अन्तर्गत आती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सोनमुली बंगालियों के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण तीर्थस्थान है जहां पर उड़ीसा, बिहार और बंगाल में तीर्थयात्री आते हैं और मोनामुली और पानागढ़ तथा बिष्णुपुरी के बीच कोई रेल सम्पर्क नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार बांकरा से रामगढ़ तक बगस्ता मोनामुली के बीच छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने तथा मोनामुली से पानागढ़ तथा बिष्णुपुरी तक बड़ी लाइन का निर्माण करने का विचार है, और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) और (ग) संघाषनों की भारी तंगी के कारण, इन नयी लाइनों के निर्माण से संबंधित सुभाव पर विचार करने के लिए संघाषनों की स्थिति में सुधार होने तक प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी ।

**Kerala's request for Central University**

2810. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any request from Kerala State for a Central University or professional colleges; and

(b) whether Government propose to convert University of Cochin into Central University ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) No such request has been received from the Government of Kerala.

(b) No, Sir.

**Improving Catering Services in Puri Bound Trains from New Delhi, Nizamuddin**

2811. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the poor catering services in Puri bound trains from New Delhi and Hazrat Nizamuddin;

(b) if so, the reasons for such poor services; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the catering services in those trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) to (c) Out of three Puri bound trains leaving New Delhi/Hazrat Nizamuddin station, departmentally managed pantry car service has already been introduced on Neelachal Express. The meals etc. to Utkal/Kalinga Express trains are at present being served from static catering units en-route and the arrangements are working by and large satisfactorily. However, for further improvement in the service, the railways have under consideration the proposal for introduction of pantry car services in Utkal/Kalinga Express train also, when additional pantry cars become available.

**Bridge across river Brahmani near Tumkelaghat (Bonaigarh) in Orissa**

2812. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether funds have been sanctioned for the construction of the bridge on National Highway No 23 across river Brahmani near Tumkelaghat (Bonaigarh) in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the bridge ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) The estimated cost of the bridge on N.H. 23 across river Brahmani near Tumkelaghat (Bonaigarh) in Orissa is Rs. 392.50 lakhs and has been sanctioned. Funds have also been made available to the state Government for its construction.

**Direct train between Bangalore and Madurai**

2813. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that privately operated bus service between Bangalore and Madurai is prospering day in and day out in the absence of a direct rail service between the two Stations;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to link these two Stations by running a direct train; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU DHURY) : (a) and (c) Since the distance by Road is much shorter than by Rail and also because of lesser journey time by road there is no commercial justification for introducing a direct train.

(b) No, Sir.

Compensation to the families of the victims of the Howrah Train Accident on 16.3.83.

2814. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have already paid compensation to the families of the victims of the railway accident that took place near the Howrah Car-shed on the 16th March, 1983;

(b) if so, number of persons paid compensation;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(d) whether he has received representations from the injured persons or their relatives praying for jobs to one of the members of their families on compassionate grounds; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU DHURY) : (a) and (b) Out of 119 cases filed by the claimants in the court of *ad hoc* Claims Commissioner appointed to deal with the claims arising out of the Howrah Car-shed accidents on 16.3.83, payments have been made in 85 cases so far.

(c) The remaining cases are still under process in the court of *ad hoc* Claims Commissioner.

(d) and (e) Yes sir, There is no provision for offering appointment to dependents of victims of train accidents as adequate monetary compensation is given according to the provisions in the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Train accident between Konnagar and Hind Motor Stations of Howrah Division on 6.6.1984

2815. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an accident took place on the 6th June, 1984 between Konnagar and Hind Motor Stations of Howrah Division;

(b) if so, causes of the accident;

(c) whether any action has been taken against those found responsible;

(d) how many people were killed;

(e) whether any compensation has been paid to their families;

(f) whether he has received any representation from the local M.L.A.; and

(g) if so, what action has been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU DHURY) : (a) to (d) On 6.6.1984, 14 persons were run over by a Down EMU passenger special train between Konnagar and Uttarpara stations of Howrah Division. As a result, 13 persons lost their lives and one received injuries. The unfortunate accident occurred due to unauthorised walking by these persons on down main line track. No railway staff was found responsible for the accident.

(e) Under the provisions of Indian



Railways Act 1890, and the Rules made thereunder compensation is not payable in such cases.

(f) and (g) Representation from a member of Legislative Assembly, West Bengal, for payment of compensation to the families of victims has been received. He is being replied to suitably.

#### Engineering Colleges in Haryana

2816. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been received from Haryana Government for setting up of Engineering Colleges in the State :

(b) if so, the details thereof with special reference to places recommended by Haryana Government for setting up Engineering Colleges ; and

(c) action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) A proposal for the establishment of an engineering college at Murthal received from the State Government of Haryana, has been approved by the All India Council for Technical Education and the approval conveyed to the State Government.

#### सीतापुर छोटी लाइन को बदलना

2817. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने उत्तर-पूर्व रेलवे की सीतापुर बुढ़वल छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के बारे में कई बार मौखिक और

भिलित रूप से की गयी मांगों पर विचार किया है ; और

(व) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वह इस पर पुनः-विचार करेंगे और क्या इस छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के बारे में पहले दिया गया आश्वासन पूरा किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी लाल चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) सीतापुर-बुढ़वल मीटर लाइन खंड का बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए 1979 में प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण कराया गया था। उम समय इस पर 9.6 करोड़ रु० की लागत, आने और पूंजी निवेश पर न्यून प्रतिफल प्राप्त होने का अनुमान लगाया गया था। संसाधनों की भारी तंगी को ध्यान में रखते हुए सीतापुर-बुढ़वल खंड के आमान-परिवर्तन को संसाधनों की स्थिति सुधरने तक प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी।

#### Shortage of X-ray Films

2818. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: DR. PRATAP WAGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of medical X-ray films in the country and patients are facing difficulty ;

(b) whether there is black market in indigenous X-ray films and imported X-ray films have become costlier ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) No complaint about shortage of and black market in indigenous medical

X-ray films has been received by this Ministry. However, there was some effect on supplies during the strike/lock-out in Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd during May-June this year. The price quoted for supply of imported X-ray films has shown some increase as compared to last year.

(c) Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., a Public Sector Undertaking, who are manufacturing Medical X-ray films in the country, have been by and large able to meet the demand for this item. As against a production 31.36 lakh sq. m. in 1983-84, the Company has planned for a production of 37 lakh sq. m. during 1984-85.

#### Beautification and Landscaping around Sun Temple Konark

2819 SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total areas of land acquired by Archaeological Survey of India from Government of Orissa for beautification and landscaping around the Sun Temple ; Konark ;

(b) the details of the landscaping and beautification works done around the temple by the Archaeological Survey of India on the land acquired from the Government of Orissa ; and

(c) the reasons of the delay if it has not been taken up so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGO) : (a) to (c) 14.5 hectares of land has been acquired and 3.1 hectares have been subjected to intensive gardening operations. In this area lawns have been laid and plantation of ornamental trees, shrubs and flowering beds have been undertaken. The remaining 11.4 hectares will be planted with casuarina, coconut and cashewnut trees, which will also serve as a barrier against

the salt-laden sea winds. Further work is in progress.

#### Rayagada-Koraput Rail Link

2820. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the target date of the completion of Rayagada-Koraput rail link in Orissa ;

(b) the progress made in the completion of the construction of that rail link ;

(c) the amount estimated and amount spent so far in the construction work ; and

(d) the steps taken to complete the construction of the above rail link before the end of the target date ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) The completion of this project will depend upon availability of resources in the coming years. However, the first phase between Koraput and Machiliguda is scheduled to be completed by June '85.

(b) The construction of bridges and earthwork and buildings for the first phase from Koraput to Machiliguda (19.65 kms.) are progressing as per schedule. The second stage of this project from Machiliguda to Laxmipur (42 kms.) has just been started.

(c) The anticipated cost of the project is about Rs. 200 crores. The outlay upto 1983-84 is Rs. 19.70 crores and the outlay for 1984-85 is Rs. 12.50 crores.

(d) In spite of severe constraint of resources, Rs. 12.5 crores has been allocated for this work in 1984-85. Efforts are being made to obtain more funds for New Line projects to allot more funds for this work in the coming years.

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका में होम्प्यो-  
पैथी और आयुर्वेद में ए० एम०  
ओ० एच० का पद

2821. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री राम सिंह शास्त्र :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली  
नगर पालिका में एलोपैथी में ए० एम० ओ०  
एच० का पद है परन्तु होम्प्योपैथी और  
आयुर्वेद में ए० एम० ओ० एच० का कोई  
पद नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो होम्प्योपैथी में ए०  
एम०ओ०एच० और आयुर्वेद में ए०एम०ओ०  
एच० का पद न होने के कारण क्या है और  
यह पद कब तक स्वीकृत कर दिए जायेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय  
में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम०  
जोशी) : (क) वहाँ पर एलोपैथिक ग्रह-  
ताओ वाले ए० एम० ओ० एच० के तीन  
मंत्रालय पद हैं तथा ए० एम० ओ० एच०  
का पद आयुर्वेदिक और होम्प्योपैथी के  
लिये है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Transfer Policy for Officers at  
Izatnagar Division**

2822 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA :  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether any policy has been laid  
down by the Ministry for transfer of offi-  
cers at all levels in the Railway, if so,  
what is the tenure for administrative  
and execute officers upto senior  
scale ; and

(b) the policy being adopted on the  
N.E. Railway with special reference to  
officers posted at Izatnagar division in-  
cluding the D.R.M. ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A.B.A GHANI KHAN CHOU-  
DHURY) : (a) and (b) Extant orders  
lay down a normal tenure of four years  
against a post. These orders which are  
applicable for N.E. Railway as well, are  
implemented keeping in view administra-  
tive requirements.

**Linking of Bareilly-Kanpur-Itawa by  
BG Line**

2823. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA :  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal to link  
Bareilly to Kanpur and Itawa via Far-  
rukhabad by a Broad Gauge Railway  
line along the PWD Road is under consi-  
deration ;

(b) if not, whether a survey of the  
route which would reduce the journey  
period between the two places by more  
than 1 1/2 hrs. and provide a shorter link  
to Kanpur proposed to be undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-  
DHURY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not at present.

**Death of a Patient on Operation Table  
of Dr. R.M.L. Hospital**

2824. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :  
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR  
SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a patient  
died on operation table of Dr. Ram  
Manohar Lohia Hospital on 20 July, 1984  
due to electrocution ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken against the guilty persons and to prevent occurrence of such details in future ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) and (b) The patient died in the Recovery Room of the hospital and not on the Operation Table. An Enquiry has been ordered to find out the cause of death of the patient.

#### Industrial Growth

**2825. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of industrial growth registered during January-March and April-June, 1984 and the corresponding figures for each quarter of the year 1982 and 1983;

(b) the sector-wise break up of industrial growth registered during 1982-83, 1983-84 and the current year so far ; and

(c) how far the target of industrial growth contemplated under the Sixth Plan is likely to be achieved ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO) :** (a) The enclosed statement-I gives quarter-wise percentage of industrial growth.

(b) The enclosed statement-II gives the sector-wise break-up of industrial growth.

(c) Average annual rate of growth of industrial production during the first four years of Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-81 to 1983-84 was 5.5 per cent.

According to the Quick Index of Industrial Production as compiled by C.S.O., the rate of growth registered during April-May 1984 was 7.6 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago.

#### Statement-I

##### *Percentage Growth of Industrial Production*

	Ist Quarter (Jan. March)	IInd Quarter (Apr.-June)	IIInd Quarter (July-Sept.)	IVth Quarter (Oct.-Dec.)
1982				
1981	+6.4	+6.0	+2.1	+3.6
1983				
1982	+1.0	+3.4	+4.9	+5.7
1984				
1983	+7.3	+7.6		
		(April-May)		

#### Statement-II

##### *Sector-wise Industrial Growth*

	1982-83	1983-84	April May 1984
	1981-82	1982-83	April-May 1983
Mining	+ 10.8	+ 11.4	+ 20.2
Manufacturing	+ 2.5	+ 4.3	+ 4.8
Electricity	+ 7.1	+ 6.8	+ 13.5
Overall	+ 3.9	+ 5.4	+ 7.6

**Bangalore-Miraj and Hospith-Hubli  
Railway Line**

2826. SHRI D.K. NAIKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress achieved in regard to the broad gauge lines from Bangalore to Miraj and Hospith to Hubli ;

(b) whether any allocation is made towards this work ; and

(c) if not, when this work is going to be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) to (c) Survey report for conversion of Bangalore-Miraj MG Line alongwith connected branch lines is under technical scrutiny. A decision on the scheme will be taken after technical scrutiny, is completed, subject to clearance by the Planning Commission and availability of resources.

**Applications for Arbitration received by  
Northern Railway**

2827. SHRI BHEEK JABHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Arbitration clause is provided in the Northern Railway general condition of the contract and in the Agreement both in Engineering and Commercial ;

(b) if so, how many applications have been received by the Northern Railway from 1 April, 1978 till now ;

(c) how many contractors had been given Arbitration by the Railway and from the court of law ; and

(d) how many cases are still lying pending ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Closure of Ashok Paper Mill**

2828. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ashok Paper Mill at Rameshwar Nagar, Darbhanga (Bihar) remains closed since last two years ;

(b) the reasons for closure ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Bihar Government has failed to revive this mill inspite of the fact that it has sophisticated machinery and infrastructure for high productivity and viability ;

(d) whether Central Government are taking steps to save this paper mill in the interest of country's economy ; and

(e) whether Government are taking steps to provide relief to the workers of this mill who are without wages since last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Ashok Paper Mills, Rameshwar Nagar has been lying closed since October 1982, due to financial problems and operational difficulties.

(c) to (e) The State Government/ financial institutions are working out the modalities of the financing pattern for rehabilitation and the future management structure, with a view to resume the operations of the Company.

**Supply of Instruments to workmen  
working on Pole/Tower carrying  
Electric Current**

2829. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) details of the instruments to be supplied to a workman working on a pole or tower carrying electric current.

(b) whether any order has been issued by the Railway Board to supply such instruments; and

(c) whether such instruments have been supplied to all workmen who are working on a pole or tower carrying electric current?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) :** (a) For the workmen working on a pole or tower carrying electric current, while they are issued safety items like safety belts, earthing chains, discharge rods etc they are issued only such of the tools besides these which are purely necessary for the type of job which they have to do.

(b) The Chief Electrical Engineers of the Zonal Railways are fully authorised to take any decision with regard to the types of tools that they may have to give to the workmen for doing specific jobs on the pole or tower. No order is hence necessary to be issued from the Railway Board.

(c) As mentioned earlier, the safety items and any tool necessary for the specific types of job are all available with the Supervisors and issued by them to the workmen as required.

**Non-closure of Offices of Divisional Railway Manager at Khurda during Election for Notified Area Council**

**2830 SHRI E. BALANANDAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that election was held on Tuesday, the 15 May, 1984 for Notified Area Council Jatni (Orissa); and

(b) reasons why the offices of the Divisional Railway Manager, Khurda Road were not closed on 15 May, 1984 to enable the employees to cast their votes in the election?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In terms of extent instructions, the offices of the Divisional Railway Manager, Khurda Road, were not to be closed on the day of the local election, but that railway employees who wished to exercise their franchise in the said election were afforded reasonable facilities in the matter of attending their offices, to enable them to exercise their franchise.

**Pay Scales of Draughtsmen**

**2831. SHRI E. BALANANDAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) have issued orders on 13 March, 1984 revising the pay scales of Draughtsmen in all the offices of the Government of India;

(b) if so, whether the Railway Board have issued any instruction to the Zonal Railway for revision of the pay scales of the Draughtsmen;

(c) if so, whether a copy of the circular be laid on Table of the House; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As the qualifications for recruitment to scale Rs. 260-430 as laid down by the Ministry of Railways are not similar to those prescribed in the case of Draughtsmen in the Central Public Works Department, the orders of the Ministry of Finance are not applicable to the Ministry of Railways.

**I legislation to tackle problems of assisting handicapped persons**

283). SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India appointed a Committee in 1981 under the Chairmanship of Shri Lal Advani, Director of National Institute of Visual Handicapped to study and suggest the legislation to be passed by Parliament to tackle the problem of assisting the physically handicapped numbering about 70 millions in the country ;

(b) if so, details of the recommendations made by Committee ; and

(c) steps taken for implementing the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir, The Government of India appointed a Committee in 1981 with Shri Lal Advani, the then Director of the National Institute for Visually Handicapped as its Chairman,

(b) The Committee recommended a legislation for the security and rehabilitation of handicapped persons, the details of which are given in the statement attached,

(c) Government have not found it possible to enact a legislation due to certain legal and administrative reasons,

**Statement**

The Committee recommended enactment of a legislation for the security and rehabilitation of handicapped persons, The draft Bill prepared by the Committee provided for the following :

- (i) establishment of Central and State Councils (including Joint Councils for two or more States) for the purposes of promoting the security and rehabilitation of the disabled persons in the country ;
- (ii) employment and vocational training for the disabled ;
- (iii) education to the disabled ;
- (iv) licensing of institutions for the disabled ;
- (v) care and protection of the disabled ;
- (vi) appointment of Central and other Commissioners for the disabled ;
- (vii) administration of the funds set up for the disabled ; and
- (viii) other miscellaneous matters,

The main provision of the Bill relates to reservation of posts, not less than 5 percent, for the disabled in all establishments with a provision for imprisonment for a term extending upto six months and fine for violation of provisions relating to employment. Similar punitive clauses have been suggested for violation of provisions relating to education, vocational training etc.

**Conversion of Manmad-Aurangabad Railway line**

2833. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned conversion of Manmad-Aurangabad Railway line and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 15 60 crores but till upto March, 1984 only Rs. 5.76 crores was made available ;

(b) whether the State Government have already included this projects in the 35 point Marathwada Development Plan and have urged the Centre to make available at least Rs. 10 crores for this project ; and

(c) whether the Government have acceded to this request, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY): (a) Conversion of M.G. line from Manmad to Aurangabad has been taken up as 1st Phase of the approved work of conversion from Manmad to Parbhani-Parli Vajinath M.G. Section into B.G. The anticipated cost of the 1st Phase is Rs. 29.74 crores. Expenditure upto March, 1984 is Rs. 4.87 crores.

(b) The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has recently advised that they have included this project in the 2 point programme of developments of Marathwara region and has asked for provision of Rs. 10 crores for this work in 1984-85.

(c) Due to severe constraint of resources, it has been possible to allot Rs. 4.01 crores for this work during 1984-85.

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा  
घायुर्वेद हस्पताल खोलने का  
बिचार त्यागने के कारण

2834. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री दिनांक 19 अप्रैल 1984 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 819) के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि 37 भगत सिंह मार्ग पर निर्मित भवन में एक आयुर्वेदिक हस्पताल खोलने का बिचार त्यागने के क्या कारण है जबकि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने एक 40 बिस्तार वाला अस्पताल खोलने की अनुमति पहले ही दे दी थी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने बताया है कि शुरु में शहीद भगत सिंह मार्ग पर 10 पलंगों वाला एक आयुर्वेदिक अस्पताल खोलने का प्रस्ताव रखा गया था। बाद में, मानवी योजना में पलंगों की संख्या को बढ़ाकर 40 कर देने का निणय लिया गया था। इस अस्पताल को पृथ्वीराज रोड औरंगजेब लेन काम्पलेक्स में खोलने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए भूमि और बिकान कार्यालय संशोधित मास्टर-प्लान के अंतर्गत नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका को भूमि प्रदान कर सकता है।

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के  
बिकरानकों के बेतनमानों  
में अंतर

2835. श्री निहाल सिंह :  
श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका में आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक बिकरानकों के लिए उच्च बेतनमान के बारे में 19 अप्रैल, 1984 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 8318 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एलोपैथी के डाक्टरों के लिए 1100-1600 रु० के बेतनमान में कोई भी पद नहीं था और क्या उनके वर्तमान पदों



का दर्जा केबल उनके उन्हें बरिष्ठ वेतनमान देने के लिए बढ़ाया गया है क्योंकि वे अब भी उन्हीं स्थानों पर वही कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रायुर्वेद और होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सकों के मामले में भी वही मानदंड न अपनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार उनकी प्रति-गन्ता के आधार पर उन्हें बरिष्ठ वेतनमान देने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका में एनोपैथिक डाक्टरों के लिये 1100-1600/६० के वेतनमान में सहायक स्वास्थ्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी के तीन पद थे। 1100-1600 रुपये के वेतनमान में नये पद नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा एनोपैथिक डाक्टरों को पदोन्नति के अवसर देने के लिए हैं।

(ख) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका प्रायुर्वेद और होम्योपैथी के डाक्टरों के लिए बरिष्ठ वेतनमान में पद मूजित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है।

लड़कियों द्वारा वैश्यावृत्ति अपनाने के कारण

2816 श्री बिरहा राम कुचवारिया : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि देश में लड़कियाँ वैश्यावृत्ति का अवैध व्यवसाय क्यों अपनाती हैं तथा इसके प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं ;

(ख) उनके सुधार के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) उनकी राज्यवार अनुमानित संख्या क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी०के० शुंगन) : (क) लड़कियों द्वारा वैश्यावृत्ति का प्रवर्धन घन्धा अपनाने के कई सामाजिक, आर्थिक कारण हैं जैसे औद्योगीकरण और परिणाम-स्वरूप शहरीकरण जिससे लोगों की गांव से शहर की ओर जाने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ना और संयुक्त परिवार पद्धति तथा सामाजिक नियंत्रण के परंपरागत बंधनों का समाप्त हो जाना जैसे प्रमुख कारण हैं।

(ख) महिलाओं और लड़कियों में अर्नैतिकरण दमन अधिनियम 1956 में 1978 में यथा संशोधित, वैश्यावृत्ति के लिए लड़कियों और महिलाओं के शोषण की मनाही है। इस अधिनियम में अर्नैतिक धंधे, वैश्यालयों और अन्य किस्म की पेशावर बुराइयों को समाप्त करने के लिए क्रमिक उपाय करने की व्यवस्था है और इस अधिनियम का उद्देश्य महिलाओं का अपहरण, बिक्री करना भगा कर ले जाना, फुमलाकर ले जाना और अवैध कार्य करने के लिए मजबूर करने के विरुद्ध भारतीय दंड संहिता के उपबंधों को सशक्त बनाना है। केन्द्रीय सरकार इस अधिनियम के कारगर कार्यान्वयन हेतु राज्य सरकारों से सम्पर्क बनाए हुए है।

समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय नए अल्पवास गृह खोलने और चालू गृहों के रखरखाव के स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को सहायता अनुदान भी दे रहा है। ये गृह मुख्य रूप से उन महिलाओं और लड़कियों के लिए हैं जो या तो अर्नैतिक धंधों के लिए विवश

हों या पारिवारिक मतभेद के कारण संबंधों को बिगड़ने या परिवार और समाज में समायोजन की समस्या के परिणामस्वरूप भावावेश में संतुलन खो बैठती है।

(ग) आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

**Rules for Recruitment of Class IV Staff**

2817. SHRI D.S.A. SHIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Rules have been framed regarding the recruitment of class IV services and posts like Gangman, Pointman, etc. in various divisions of Railways;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether employment exchange is required to be consulted or advertisement has to be published or appointing authority can *Suo Moto* appoint them?

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

(b) The details are attached.

(c) For regular Group D (Class IV) appointment from the open market, the vacancies have to be notified to the Employment Exchange concerned. The list of eligible persons provided by the Employment Exchange is considered as indicated in the attached statement. Recruitment is based on selection by a Selection Board constituted for the purpose. However, with a view to facilitate absorption of casual labour in regular employment on Railways, at present virtually all Group D vacancies (with a few exceptions like Workshops, compassionate appointments, etc.) are filled by screening and absorption of casual labour/substitutes.

**Statement**

**Recruitment of Class IV Railway Servants**

Broadly stated, the following procedure has been laid down for recruitment of Group D (class IV) railway servants against regular vacancies (other than Rakshaks (Sainiks) employed in the Railway Protection Force who are governed by the provisions of Railway Protection Force Act and Rules 1939).

- (i) Periodicity of Recruitment—Recruitment should be made at intervals of one year to two years.
- (ii) Recruitment Units—The unit for recruitment shall normally be the Division or District, major workshops, loco sheds C&W sick lines, P W I lengths, etc. etc.
- (iii) Academic qualifications Literacy as a qualifying condition—

(a) is insisted upon only for those categories for which it is essential for the proper execution of duties. For recruitment of Khalasis in diesel/electric sheds, minimum formal educational qualifications have been laid down. The minimum standard need not be the same for all class IV services. For example, it would have to be higher for a Fireman than, say, for a Khalasi.

(b) literacy is not insisted upon at present, for all other categories, but as amongst candidates considered suitable for appointment, preference should be given to literate candidates.

## (iv) Age limits and physical fitness—

- (a) the age for recruitment to categories for which literacy is a qualifying condition should be between 18 and 28 years.
- (b) for posts requiring essentially manual work, such as Gangmen and Hamals, minimum qualifications based on physical fitness is enjoined to ensure that the process of recruitment is easier.
- (c) The upper age limit is relaxable by 5 years in the case of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates.

should be generally 3 to 5 times the number of vacancies to be filled.

(viii) As class IV vacancies generally attract local residents, the applications of such candidates received by the administrations should be given full consideration at the time of selection.

(ix) The Selection Board for recruitment will invariably consist of three Members and include a non-official Members belonging to SC/ST and minority communities.

(v) Procedure of Recruitment—An Employment Notice indicating the total number of vacancies, the number of vacancies reserved for scheduled castes scheduled tribes, scale of pay, qualifications prescribed, etc. as well as the last date for receipt of applications, has to be prepared in due time and issued to Employment Exchanges within the recruitment unit and to the recognised Association of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes so that adequate publicity is given with a view to attracting the maximum number of local residents. Copies of these notices are also to be exhibited on notice boards outside railway offices, etc situated in the area of recruitment.

(vi) In respect of posts where literacy is an essential qualification, only candidates recommended by the Employment Exchange or whose names have been registered they will be considered. Where literacy is not an essential qualification, applicants applying direct to the Railway Administrations should also be considered

(vii) The number of applicants to be called for trade test/interview

रेल बंगनों से माल की चोरी

2838. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को रेल बंगनों से माल की चोरी के मामलों की जानकारी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले बयं रेल बंगनों से कितना माल चुराया गया ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में कोई गिरफ्तारी की है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस रेलवे का नाम क्या है तथा किस स्थान पर ऐसी गिरफ्तारी की गई है तथा उनमें बग़मद हुए माल का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) इस प्रकार बग़मद हुए माल की मात्रा और मूल्य क्या है ;

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) 1983 में, सभी भारतीय रेलों पर रेल डिब्बों से लगभग 3.55 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के माल की चोरी हुई थी ।

(ग) से (ङ) 1983 में सभी भारतीय रेलों पर विभिन्न स्थानों पर 2,270 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे और उनसे लगभग 21.80 लाख रु० के विभिन्न प्रकार और मूल्य के चुराये गये मास वमूल किये जा सके थे।

**Cancer Diagnosis and treatment Centres and Hospital capacity for treatment of Patients**

2839. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cancer diagnosis and treatment centres in the country;

(b) the capacity of patients for cancer treatment in these hospitals;

(c) what are the schemes for setting up cancer centres for treatment of cancer patients in the VII Plan Period; and

(d) the assistance provided by the Centre and assistance from the foreign country, if any, for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M JOSHI): (a) Facilities for cancer diagnosis and treatment are available in all major hospitals. However, a list of 142 hospitals in the country where these facilities are available is attached Under the Cancer Research and Treatment Programme, following 10 Regional Cancer Centres have also been set up :-

1. Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta.
2. Cancer Institute, Madras.
3. Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital, All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi.

4. Gujarat Cancer & Research Institute, Ahmedabad.
5. Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore.
6. Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Gwalior.
7. Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment, Cuttack.
8. Dr. B. B. Cancer Institute, Gauhati.
9. Cancer Wing of the Medical College, Trivandrum.
10. Tata Medical Cancer Centre, Bombay.

While the first 9 Cancer Centres enumerated above are supported financially by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the tenth at Bombay is under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy who also support it financially. Apart from the above, the Indian Council of Medical Research have one permanent institute located at the Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi where one of the trust areas of work is on early diagnosis of cancers of the uterine cervix (which is the most common cancer in Indian women) and on studying the natural history of precancerous lesions of the uterine cervix using a multi-disciplinary approach.

Besides, 24 Early Cancer Detection Centres in different colleges and 25 Post Partum PAP Smear Testing Units (as part of the Post Partum Programme under the Department of Family Welfare) have been set up for the purpose of detecting cases of cancer cervix at early stages. Seven more Early Cancer Detection Centres have been set up under WHO Cancer Project IND CAN 006 with WHO aid.

(b) There are 2624 beds for cancer patients in the country. A statement showing number of beds in various hospitals is enclosed.

(c) The schemes for treatment of cancer patients in the Seventh Plan Period have not yet been finalised.

(d) Assistance released to various Centres mentioned in reply to part (a) upto 31 March, 1984 is Rs. 1010.37 lakhs and foreign assistance received is Rs. 98.42 lakhs.

#### Statement-I

#### *List of Hospitals/Institutions having treatment facilities for Cancer patients*

#### ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Mehdi Nawaj Jung Cancer Hospital, HYDERABAD, Andhra Pradesh.
2. M.G.M. Hospital, WARANGAL, Andhra Pradesh.
3. Govt. General Hospital, KAKINADA, Andhra Pradesh.
4. Govt. General Hospital, GUNTUR, Andhra Pradesh.
5. Govt. General Hospital, KURNOOL, Andhra Pradesh.
6. S.V.R R. Hospital, TIRUPATI, Andhra Pradesh.
7. King George Hospital, VISHAKAPATNAM, Andhra Pradesh.
8. Gandhi Hospital, SECUNDRABAD, Andhra Pradesh.

#### ASSAM

9. Assam Medical College and Hospital, DIBRUGARH, Assam.

10. Gauhati Medical College and Hospital, GAUHATI.
11. Dr. B. Bruch Cancer Institute, GAUHATI.

#### BIHAR

12. Medical College & Hospital, PATNA.
13. Medical College & Hospital, DARBHANGA.
14. Meherbai Tata Memorial Hospital, JAMSHEDPUR.

#### GUJARAT

15. M.P. Shah Cancer Research Institute, AHMEDABAD.
16. Civil Hospital, AHMEDABAD (H&P).
17. Seth Vadilal Savabhai General Hospital, AHMEDABAD.
18. Irwin Group of Hospital, JAMNAGAR.
19. Shri Sayaji General Hospital, BARODA.
20. Sir T. Hospital, BHAVNAGAR.
21. Govt. Hospital, RAJKOT.
22. Nathalal Parekh Cancer Hospital, RAJKOT.
23. Lions Cancer Detection Centre (Trust), SURAT.
24. Civil Hospital, JUNAGARH.

**HARYANA**

25. Medical College & Hospital,  
ROHTAK.

**J & K**

26. S.M.H S. Hospital.  
SRINAGAR.
27. S.M.G.S. Hospital,  
JAMMU.

**HIMACHAL PRADESH**

28. H.P. Hospital Snowdon,  
SIMLA.

**KARNATAKA**

29. Victoria Hospital,  
BANGALORE.
30. Dowring & Lady Curzon  
Hospital,  
BANGALORE.
31. Kidwai Memorial Cancer  
Relief Research and  
Training Institute,  
BANGALORE.
32. J. L. N. Medical College &  
Civil Hospital,  
BELGAUM.
33. Medical College & Hospital,  
BELLARY,  
Karnataka.
34. K. Medical College & Hospital,  
HUBLI,  
Karnataka.
35. Govt. Wenlock Hospital,  
MANGALORE,  
Karnataka.
36. Karnataka Cancer Thera put  
Research Institute,  
HUBLI.
37. Kasturba Med. College &  
Hospital,  
MANIPAL,  
Karnataka.

38. Krishnerajendra Hospital,  
MYSORE.

**KERALA**

39. Medical College Hospital,  
TRIVENDRUM.
40. Medical College Hospital,  
KOZHIKODE.
41. Medical College Hospital,  
KOTTAYAM.
42. General Hospital,  
ERNAKULAM.

**MADHYA PRADESH**

43. Hamidia Hospital,  
BHOPAL, (M.P.).
44. Shasklya Gyara Panch Trust  
Cancer Hospital,  
INDORE.
45. Cancer Hospital & Medical  
College,  
JABALPUR.
46. J.A. Group of Hospital,  
GWALIOR.
47. Cancer Hospital & Research,  
Institute,  
GWALIOR.
48. Gandhi Memorial Cancer  
Hospital,  
REVA.
49. D.K Hospital,  
RAIPUR.
50. Cancer Hospital,  
Raipur.
51. Ratten Massihi Chikitsalaya,  
RATLAM.
52. Chritian Hospital Mungeli,  
BILASPUR, M P.

**MAHARASHTRA**

53. B Y L. Charitable Hospital,  
BOMBAY-400008.

54. Tata Memorial Hospital,  
PAREL,  
BOMBAY-400012.
55. Mahatma Gandhi Memorial  
Hosp., PAREL,  
BOMBAY-400012.
56. K.E.M. Hospital,  
PAREL,  
BOMBAY-400012.
57. Bombay Hospital,  
BOMBAY-400020.
58. L.T.M.G. Hospital, Med.  
College, SION,  
BOMBAY-400022.
59. Jaslok Hospital & Research  
Centre, Peddar Road,  
BOMBAY-400026.
60. Dr. Balabhai Nanawati Hospt.  
Vile-Parle (West)  
BOMBAY-400056.
61. Gokuldas Tezpal Hospital,  
BOMBAY.
62. St. Geoege Hospital,  
BOMBAY.
63. Central Railway Hospital,  
BOMBAY.
64. Medical College Hospital,  
NAGPUR.
65. Doga Memorial Hospital,  
NAGPUR.
66. Maya General Hospital,  
NAGPUR.
67. Sant Tukodiji Hospital,  
NAGPUR.
68. Sahakari Rugnalaya,  
NAGPUR.
69. Sasoon General Hospital  
B.J. Medical College,  
PUNE.
70. Command Hospital,  
Southern Command,  
PUNE.
71. Miraj Medical College &  
Hospital,  
MIRAJ,  
(Maharashtra)-416410.
72. Wonless Hospital, M.M.C.  
MIRAJ.
73. District Hospital,  
AMRAVATI.
74. Salvation Army<sup>2</sup>Hospital,  
AHMEDNAGAR.
75. Medical College & Hospital,  
AURANGABAD.
76. S.R.T.R. Medical College,  
Ambajugai, Distt.  
BHIR.
77. Distt. Hospital,  
JALGAON.
78. General Hospital,  
SANGLI.
79. Dr. V.M. Medical College,  
SHOLAPUR.
80. Danraj Giriji Hospital,  
SHOLAPUR.
81. Distt. Govt. General Hospital,  
SHOLAPUR.
82. Shri Sidheswer Cancer Hospital  
& Research Centre,  
Hotji Road,  
SHOLAPUR-413003.
83. Distt. Hospital,  
WARDHA.
84. Mahatma Gandhi Institute  
of Medical Sciences,  
Sewagram,  
WARDHA.
- MEGHALAYA
85. Khasi Hills Welsh Mission  
Hospital,  
SHILLONG,  
Meghalaya.

**ORISSA**

86. Cancer Institute, S.C.B. Medical College & Hospital, CUTTACK, Orissa.

87. V.S.S. Medical College Hospital. Burla, SAMBALPUR.

88. M.K.G.G. Medical College & Hospital, BERHAMPUR. Orissa.

100. General Hospital, UDAIPUR-313001.

101. Associated Group of Hospitals, UDAIPUR-313001.

**TAMILNADU**

102. Cancer Institute (W.I.A.) Adyar, MADRAS-600020.

103. International Cancer Centre, Neyyoor, KANYAKUMARI-629802.

104. Institute of Child Health & Hospital for Children, Egnore, MADRAS.

105. Govt. Hospital for Women & Children, MADRAS.

106. B.S.M. Lying Hospital, MADRAS.

107. Govt. General Hospital, (Barnard Institute of Radiology), MADRAS.

108. Govt. Rayapettah Hospital, MADRAS.

109. Govt. Stanlay Hospital, MADRAS.

110. Kilpauk Med. College & Hospital, MADRAS.

111. Govt. Brakime Hospital, MADURAI.

112. Kuppu Swami Naidu Memorial Hospital, COIMBATORE.

113. Chingleput Medical College & Hospital, CHINGELEPUT.

114. Arignar Anna Cancer Institute, Railway Road, KHNCHI PURAM.

**PUNJAB**

89. Shri Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, AMRITSAR.

90. Rajindra Hospital, PATIALA.

91. Chritian Medical College, B.M. Hospital, LUDHIANA.

92. Daya Nand Medical College & Hospital, LUDHIANA.

93. Civil Hospital, GURDASPUR.

94. Civil Hospital, BATALA, Punjab.

**RAJASTHAN**

95. J.L.N. Hospital, AJMER-305001.

96. P.B. Men's Hospital, BIKANER-334001.

97. S.M.S. Hospital, JAIPUR-302001.

98. M.G. Hospital, JODHPUR-342001.

99. Umaid Hospital, JODHPUR-342001.



115. Thanjavur Medical College & Hospital, THANJAVUR.
116. Tirunelveli Medical College & Hospital, TIRUNELVELI.
117. Christian Medical College & Hospital, VELORE, Tamil Nadu.
118. G.B. Hospital, AGARTALA, Tripura.
119. Sarojini Naidu Hospital, AGRA.
120. Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital, ALLAHABAD, U.P.
121. Gandhi Memorial & Associated Hospital, LUCKNOW, U.P.
122. J.K. Institute of Radiology & Cancer, KANPUR, U.P.
123. Sir Sunderpal Hospital, Institute of Medical Sciences, VARANASI.
124. Lovatti Hospital, RAMNAGAR, VARANASI.
125. Medical College & Hospital, CALCUTTA, West Bengal.
126. R.G. Kar Medical College & Hospital, CALCUTTA, West Bengal.
127. Nilratan Sirkar Medical College & Hospital, CALCUTTA.
128. Chitranjan Cancer Hospital, CALCUTTA, West Bengal.
129. Seth Sukhlal Karnani Memorial Hospital, CALCUTTA.
130. Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education & Research, CHANDIGARRH.
131. Medical College & Hospital, PANAJI, Goa, Daman & Diu.
132. Gosalia Memorial Hospital & Research Institute, Dona, Paula, PANAJI.
133. Asile Hospital, Mapusa, PANAJI, Goa.
134. Jawaharlal Nehru Post Graduate Medical Education & Research Institute, PONDICHERRY.
135. All India Insitt. of Medical Sciences, NEW DELHI.
136. Safdarjang Hospital, NEW DELHI.
137. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, NEW DELHI.
138. Smt. S.K. Medical College & Hospital, NEW DELHI.
139. L.N.J.P. Narayan Hospital, NEW DEDHI.
140. G.B. Pant Hospital, NEW DELHI.
141. Holi Family Hospital, NEW DELHI.
142. N.R. Central Hospital, NEW DELHI.

## Statement-II

*List of Specialised Cancer Hospitals/Institutions*

		No. of beds
1.	The Superintendent, M.N.J. Cancer Hospital & Research Institute, Red Bills, HYDERABAD, Andhra Pradesh.	150
2.	The Secretary, Dr. B. Barooah Cancer Institute, Gopinath Nagar, GAUHATI, Assam.	70
3.	Radium Institute, Patna Medical College & Hospital, PATNA, Bihar.	56
4.	The Superintendent, G.T. Seth Cancer Hospital, Raiya Road, RAJKOT, Gujarat.	50
5.	The Director-Principal, Cancer Hospital, J.P. Medical College, SIMLA, Himachal Pradesh.	30
6.	The Director, Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, BANGALORE, Karnataka.	190
7.	Cancer Hospital, HUBLI, Distt. Dharwad, Karnataka.	110
8.	The Director, Amla Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Amlanagar, TRICHUR, Kerala.	90
9.	The Medical Superintendent, S.G. Panch Trust Cancer Hospital, INDORE, Madhya Pradesh.	92

		No. of beds
10.	The Medical Superintendent, Cancer Hospital & Med. Collegs, JABALPUR, Madhya Pradesh.	66
11.	The Superintendent, Gandhi Memorial Cancer Hospital, REWA, Madhya Pradesh.	No separate beds for cancer patients.
12.	The Superintendent, Cancer Hospital, Govt. D.K. Hospital, RAIPUR, M.P.	32
13.	The Director, Cancer Hospital & Research Institute, (JAN VIKAS NYAS), Madre Ki Mata Hill, GWALIOR, M.P.	50
14.	The Medical Superintendent, Medical College & Hospital, NAGPUR, Maharashtra.	24
15.	The Director, Tata Memorial Hospital, PAREL, BOMBAY, Maharashtra.	319
16.	The Director, Regional Centre for Cancer Research & Treatment, CUTTACK, Orissa.	130
17.	The Director, Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Hospital, Karapettai, KANCHEEPURAM, Tamil Nadu.	250
18.	The Director, International Cancer Centre, Neyyure, KANYAKUMARI, Tamil Nadu.	75

		No. of beds
19.	The Director, Bernard Instt. of Radiology Cancer, Govt. General Hospital, MADRAS, Tamil Nadu.	84
20.	The Director, Cancer Institute (W.I.A.), ADYAR, MADRAS, Tamil Nadu.	301
21.	Dr. K.N. Raju Cancer Hospital, MADRAS, Tamil Nadu.	Not available
22.	The Medical Superintendent, Cancer Hospital, AGARTALA, Tripura.	(only OPD)
23.	The Director, J.K. Cancer Institute, KANPUR, Uttar Pradesh.	106
24.	The Superintendent, Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital, 37, S.P. Mukherjee Road, CALCUTTA, West Bengal.	206
25.	Cancer Centre & Welfare Home, Thakurpukur, CALCUTTA-63, West Bengal.	113
26.	Rupial Nandy Cancer Hospital, Chandranagar, HOOGLY, West Bengal.	30

Total 2624

### Revival of Ashok Paper Mills

2840. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 796-C on 26 July, 1984 regarding revival of Ashok Paper Mills and state:

(a) the total arrears to be paid to the employees of the Rameshwar Nagar Unit of the Ashok Paper Mills Limited and other total liabilities and steps to meet the same ;

(b) whether issues regarding the capital outlay required for rehabilitation including rag-pulp plant and captive power unit, contributions by State Government/financial institutions, future management structure of the company etc. have been settled by now ; and

(c) if so, details thereabout and if not, the limit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (A) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Discussions with regard to the modalities of rehabilitation of Ashok Paper Mills are still in progress.

(c) Details with regard to settlement of outstanding liabilities, the capital 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. It is not possible to estimate at present, by when these formalities are likely to be completed.

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, today's paper says that Bhai Man Singh was kidnapped by the police. It is a serious report...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : You can write to me...

*(Interruptions)*

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : We are concerned with the country's situation...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You can write to me certain things, but not like this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You must try to find out the facts.

*(व्यवधान)*

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे पुकारा है।

फौज के जनरलों का सोशल बायकाट करने का फैसला। पंजाब के अन्दर जनरल दयाल और मेजर जनरल बरार का सोशल बायकाट करने का एलान किसी एक तबके ने किया है। यह देशद्रोह है, राष्ट्र-द्रोह है। फौज के जनरलों का बायकाट कोई करे तो यह पार्लियामेंट अगर अपनी फौज की रक्षा नहीं कर सकती है तो फौज इस देश की रक्षा नहीं कर सकती है।

*(व्यवधान)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय, दुनिया में ऐसे भी देश हैं, जहाँ पार्लियामेंट तो नहीं है, बगैर पार्लियामेंट के राज चलता है। लेकिन फौज वहाँ भी है। बगैर फौज के आज तक कोई देश नहीं चला है। हिन्दुस्तान की फौज के जनरलों का बायकाट करना देशद्रोह है और इस पार्लियामेंट से उम्मीद रखता हूँ कि समूची पार्लियामेंट अपनी फौज की रक्षा करेगी। मैंने काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह देखेंगे।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He has a valid point but what about this kidnapping of Jathedar Bhai Man Singh ? That also has provoked him. Both these things...*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER : There are conflicting reports about that. That is a separate matter...

*(Interruptions)*

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Possibly, he is being taken to the *Sarbat Sammelan* in Amritsar. He has sent me a letter...*(Interruptions)*.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मिलेट्री के जनरलों ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे लिखकर दीजिये, मैं देखूंगा ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैंने काम रोको प्रस्ताव लिख कर दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : I will look into it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, I want to raise a very important question. You know, the Governors, in our Constitution, occupy a very exalted post and they have to act according to the Constitution and ought to maintain conventions and norms. But unfortunately, the West Bengal Governor is...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : One minute, let me explain to you...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Here is a zerox copy which shows ..*(Interruptions)*\*\*

MR SPEAKER : I have to explain certain things in this respect...

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. SPEAKER : If you cannot listen, then I will not let you go on record...

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record...

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. SPEAKER : If your members do not allow me to say, then I am not going to listen. There are certain norms which have to be observed.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपसे तो मैं प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ हरिकेश, आपने कभी जवाब रखा है ।

Do you want to listen to my observation ? There are certain norms which we have set. The norms are that you see the book and if you want to move anything against any Governor, you have to do it under a specific rule, and you are welcome to do it. मैंने किसी को रोकना नहीं है ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : In that case I shall be moving a substantive motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't mind because that is your right. Whether we shall allow it or not, I do not know, but you have got the right and the House has got the right.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Mr. Speaker, Sir...

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, this is the document ..

MR. SPEAKER : That does not matter,

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Can I lay it on the Table ?

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow you,

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a meeting held by the Akalis and leaders of SGPC in Punjab and they are threatening to boycott the Army Generals.

MR. SPEAKER : That I have already taken it up.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I have a different angle. This is a very important matter. Now the Army is sought to be brought into this controversy.

MR. SPEAKER : I have taken it up.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : After the opposition leaders visited Punjab there has been a spurt of violence and what Mr. Vajpayee is referring to.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कैसे रोक सकता हूँ ? मैं वाजपेयी जी को कैसे रोक सकता हूँ कि वहाँ न जायें ।

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : That was also the result of the visit of the Opposition leaders. So I want the Government to come out with a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I can't check them from going.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Mr. Bagri, What is your view about the visit of the Opposition leaders ?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : He is putting the question to Bagriji.

MR. SPEAKER : I can't stop him.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He should put the question to Government.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आप फौज के मंत्री को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए जो अपने फौज की रक्षा नहीं कर सकता। उस मंत्री को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए ।

AN HON. MEMBER : That is what he says.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Opposition leaders have been demanding the withdrawal of Army from the Golden Temple and Punjab *(Interruptions)*. But they have been going and instigating them, and see what is happening. Jathedars are being kidnapped and violence has been let loose. I blame the Opposition, Mr. Mani Ram Bagri, if you have a real interest in this matter, you must also condemn your colleagues who have been doing it *(Interruptions)*. This is a serious matter and I request that the Opposition must rise to the occasion and they must condemn the Akali Dal...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. SPEAKER : I don't want, I won't allow.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : About the withdrawal of Army from the Golden Temple, to keep the record very straight...

MR. SPEAKER: I have put the record, straight.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, to put the record straight...

MR. SPEAKER: Already the record is very straight. Yes, Mr. Shastri.

PROF K.K. TEWARY: The Opposition leaders have visited...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There is no charge and re-charge here. Yes, Mr. Shastri, Mr. Tewary, it is over, please sit down.

PROF K.K. TEWARY: They are going to bring the Army into controversy. This is a diabolical move.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tewary, please sit and allow others to speak. I have allowed them.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी: मेरे बारे में कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कोई कुछ नहीं कहा।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी: मेरी पार्टी की तरफ से या मेरी तरफ से, हमने मेरा कं काम में दखल नहीं दिया न हमारी एन० डी० ए० की तरफ से किसी ने दिया। हमने सुमकर कहा है कि पौज को जब कोई सरकार हुकम दे दे, फिर आलोचना करना देश के माय गहागी है। ... (ब्यवधान)  
लेकिन पौजी ऐक्शन का मतलब यह नहीं है कि आप घरने पौजियों की रक्षा न कर सकें। आपके मिनिस्टर को इम्तीका दे देना चाहिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, पटना के पुजारी को किडनीप कर लिया है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने कहा कि मकबारी सबरे दो तरह की है।

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): There is a letter from Jaihedar Bhai Man Singh in which he said that he has been forcibly taken to Amritsar to preside over a Government's sponsored Sammelan in Amritsar.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Nothing. It is a law and order problem. I have got Nothing to do with it.

*(Interruptions)*

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have received this letter this morning in which he has said that he has been kidnapped. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): All of us feel concerned about the preservation of democracy in this country. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is a hearsay. I do not believe in hearsay.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ: All of us are concerned about the preservation of democracy in this country. And I feel concerned about it. In Jammu & Kashmir State democracy is under great strain.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot interfere. It is a State administration.

PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Hundreds of people have been arrested, even the legislators.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State subject. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

SHRI E BALANANDAN (Mukunda-



puram) : I want to know about the cement scandal...

MR. SPEAKER : I have got the reply. You can come and discuss.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Democracy is not a State subject. It is under great strain in Jammu and Kashmir.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a State subject. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR (Govakhpur) : There is a corruption, price rise, unemployment. It is a serious matter. (Interruption.)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Rajesh, I am not stopping you.

श्री राम लाल राहो (मिसरिख) : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरी बात मुन लीजिए। मैंने एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया था उसका क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहली बात तो यह है कि माननीय सदस्य अपनी जगह पर खड़े होंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं कहूंगा तब बोलेंगे नहीं तो रिकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा। मैंने आपका कोई एडजर्नमेंट मोशन एलाउड नहीं किया है न एडजर्नमेंट भी उसमें कोई बात है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम लाल राहो : मैं इसके विरोध में सदन से बाक घाउट करता हूँ। (श्री राम लाल राहो सदन से बाहर चले गए।)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : माग्यबर, फ्रांस की हथियार बनाने वाली

एक कंपनी के द्वारा एक अधिकारी की लड़की की शादी में उपहार दिए गए हैं। आज अखबार में है कि प्रधान मंत्री के मलाहकार के खिलाफ जांच रिपोर्ट को भी दबाया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : I do not go by Press reports. First I have to get facts. There are certain reports. उन्होंने तो जो मुना वह निख दिया। They are also human beings.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior); You can get the facts verified.

MR. SPEAKER : Unless and until I get facts Mr. Shejwalkar, I cannot because my friend who has got some information is not authenticated.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : I am not saying that you allow just now. (Interruption.)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : According to our Constitution no community, caste or person can resort to social boycott.

MR. SPEAKER : You are absolutely right मैं तो मुनकर सहमति से भी आगे बढ़ रहा हूँ।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : The decision taken by Akali Dal to resort to social boycott against the President and the Army General is highly inciting hatred against our armed forces. Government should take a serious note of it. This has wider ramifications.

MR. SPEAKER : I agree with you Shri Mani Ram Bagri has also put it. I agree. मैं सोचता हूँ कहीं सबहवीं और चौदहवीं सदी में तो नहीं चले गये हैं ?

I do not know where I am, whether in the 20th century or whether we are living in the time of renegades in those antiquated

times with those diehard people. I do not know where we are. I am at a loss to know in which age we are living.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** It seems we are living in the Medical age.

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is not even Medieval age. This is pre Medieval age. I am unable to understand.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Not allowed.

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : हुक्का पानी बन्द हो गया था ।

**MR. SPEAKER :** I agree with you. That is why I have said that I will give due consideration and that is why I have said that I am myself surprised in what age are we living. Are we living in the 20th century or we have gone centuries back, I do not know.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have already said I am going to take this thing up. You have given to me I am going to take up.

*(Interruptions)*

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :** ...\*

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is a state subject, Mr. Soz. I am not going to allow. डेमोक्रेसी ऐसे नहीं मार सकती है. इस देश में । दुनिया की कोई ताकत नहीं मार सकती है । डेमोक्रेसी को ये गोलियों और बंदूक नहीं मार सकती है ।

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul):** Sir, during this week, we have been repeatedly giving adjournment-motions demanding that the Government should come for a full discussion on the Sri Lanka crisis.

**MR. SPEAKER :** We are coming to that. We will take it. I gave you my word yesterday also when the statement was made. We shall discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee and we shall take it up, one by one. There is no problem.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** Sir, it is a lip service paid by the hon. Prime Minister.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Why do you say such things ? Sit down. You are irresponsible.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** We want them to liberate our people by intervention.

**MR. SPEAKER :** How can the Government do it ? The Government is not irresponsible.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** No. Sit down.

*(Interruptions)\**

**MR. SPEAKER :** I am not allowing this gentleman. Not allowed Without my permission, he is speaking.

*(Interruptions)\**

**MR. SPEAKER :** You will get all the votes now ! Sit down. I have not allowed a single word.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura):** Just now, hon. Member Mr. Tiwari referred insinuatingly that the Opposition...\*

**MR. SPEAKER :** What is it ? Nothing goes on record. Not allowed. I have not allowed.

12.16 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

## Notifications under Motor Vehicles Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Z. R. Ansari, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 6th October, 1983 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab :—

(1) The Punjab Motor Vehicles (First Amendment) Rules, 1984, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 25 in Punjab Government Gazette dated the 14th March, 1984.

(2) The Punjab Motor Vehicles (Second Amendment) Rules, 1984, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 26 in Punjab Government Gazette dated the 21st March, 1984.

(3) The Punjab Motor Vehicles (Third Amendment) Rules, 1984, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 47 in Punjab Government Gazette dated the 5th May, 1984.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8552/84].

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act, Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, and Audited Accounts of and Review on National Federation of Industrial Co-operatives Ltd., New Delhi, etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : On behalf of Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao, I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the paper (control) Amendment Order, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 376(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1984, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8553/84].

- (2) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—

(1) S.O. 386 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Bengal Immunity Company Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(2) S.O. 526(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1984, regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Priyalaxmi Mills, Baroda, beyond five years.

- (3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 364(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1984, regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Dr. Paul Lohmann (India) Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the

Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—8554/84].

- (4) (i) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the Accounts of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.
- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8555/84].

#### Notifications under Drugs and Cosmetics Act

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI :

I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Second Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification, No. G S R, 331(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1984, under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.
- (2) A copy of the Notification No G S.R. 577(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1983 prohibiting the import into India of certain drugs mentioned in the notification, issued under section 10A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.
- (3) A copy of Notification No. G S.R. 578(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1983

prohibiting the manufacture and sale of certain drugs mentioned in the notification, issued under section 26A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

[Placed in Library See No. LT—8556/84].

#### Notifications under Central Excise Rules

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 539(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July 1984, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to waste of metallic yarn from the whole of the excise duty, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8557/84].

12.18 hrs.

#### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 8th August, 1984, agreed without any amendment to the Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1984, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th July, 1984."

12.19 hrs.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of reported bomb blast at Madras Airport killing a number of persons and causing damage to airport

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) :  
Sir, In the calling-attention motion, no-

body's name from Tamil Nadu finds a place.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot help it.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur) : I call the attention of the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he make a statement thereon :—

“The reported bomb blast at Madras Airport killing a number of persons and the damage caused to the airport and the steps taken by the Government in the matter.”

12 20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUSHEED ALAM KHAN) : On 6th August, I made a statement in the House wherein I had briefly indicated the sequence of events which led to the unfortunate incident which occurred in the arrival hall of Madras Airport on the night of 2nd August, 1984. I had also informed the House that the investigations by the State Police authorities had commenced and that the Government had instituted a separate high-level inquiry by the Director General of Civil Aviation with the following terms of reference :

- (a) To ascertain the circumstances leading to this incident.
- (b) To determine whether on receipt of information of the bomb threat, the personnel on duty of the various concerned agencies at Madras Airport discharged their duties and responsibilities in conformity with the prescribed procedures and with the urgency warranted by the situation.
- (c) To examine and review the adequacy of the existing systems and

procedures to deal with such situations and to make recommendations for effecting improvements thereof with a view to making them more effectiver.

The State Police investigation is being carried out at a high level, under the direct and personal supervision of the Director General of Police, CID, Tamil Nadu.

The latest reports from the Government of Tamil Nadu indicate that the incident has resulted in the death of 29 persons and injuries to 38.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Why didn't you visit Madras ?

SHRI KHUSHEED ALAM KHAN : I Suppose, you must have read in the newspapers that I did visit Madras. I made a reference to the visit in the first statement that I made when perhaps you were not here.

After the statement was made on the floor of this House on 6th August, 1984, I have made a further study of the situation through reports received from various agencies. From these reports it appears that some of the key personnel who are responsible for controlling and managing a situation of this gravity *prima facie* have not responded to the situation with the seriousness it warranted. Wherever there has been a *prima-facie* indication that the responses have been inadequate and the officials concerned have failed to carry out their functions with the speed and efficiency expected of them, action has already been initiated against them by the concerned authorities.

As the Members must be aware, when explosives are suspected to be in any container or are identified, they have to be handled only by experts. Accordingly when the first information to the effect that two suitcases detained by the customs authorities at Madras airport, contained explosive material, was received, the Airport Officer (Operations) informed Shri

[Shri Khursheed Alam Khan]

Shiv Prasad, Deputy Chief Controller of Explosive, on telephone immediately. Instead of immediately leaving for the airport, Shri Shiv Prasad, it is reported, expressed his inability to do so on the plea that he did not have a transport. The Airport Officer immediately arranged for a transport but when it reached Shri Shiv Prasad's residence, he diverted the transport to the residence of his subordinate officers, namely Shri P.B. Yedia and Shri G.M. Reddy, Deputy Controller of explosives and did not come to the airport. The two subordinate Officers could arrive at the airport only after the explosion had occurred. *Prima facie*, it is evident that Shri Shiv Prasad did not respond to the call with the speed and despatch warranted under the circumstances. As this is a serious act of omission on his part, he has been placed under suspension pending an enquiry.

It has also been reported that the General Manager of Madras Airport was also informed on telephone of the threat of an explosion. It is reported that his family members did not convey the message to him as he was indisposed and resting. It is, however, confirmed by IAAI that he has not been keeping sound health for some time and had applied for leave preparatory to retirement. This is a key position with responsibilities involving stresses and strains. He has, therefore, been relieved of his duties with effect from 8th August, 1984.

The reports received by the Government regarding lapse on the part of the Airport Security Police have been brought to the notice of the Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu, for suitable action.

The Director General of Civil Aviation Commenced the enquiry on 8th August, 1984. I have instructed him to complete the enquiry with utmost expedition. All the concerned agencies have also been instructed to fully co-operate in the enquiry. Exemplary disciplinary action will be taken against all the officials responsible for negligence and inert responses on the basis of the findings of the enquiry instituted.

The International Airports Authority of India have made an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 20,000/- on 6th August, 1984 to the wife of the deceased fire operator, Shri Jesudass. An ex-gratia amount of Rs. 50,000/- has also been sanctioned by Government to the families of each of the three deceased Customs Officials. The Government is also considering the question of providing employment to the kith and kin of the deceased officials in accordance with the prescribed rules.

As I indicated to the House earlier the domestic air services at the airport have continued uninterrupted. The international services which were suspended from 3rd morning have also been restored with effect from 6th August 1984.

Handling of international passengers and their registered baggage has been arranged in the existing international arrival hall after segregating the area damaged by the blast and annexing the visitors' area to accommodate the Customs counters for clearance of passengers. 20 Customs counters have been provided as against 24 which existed prior to the incident. Two Health Counters and 3 Immigration counters have also been provided. A shamiana has also been put up for passenger facilitation and adequate lighting and fan arrangements have been made.

Entry of visitors to the international and domestic concourse has been suspended until further notice.

The estimated damage to the International Arrival block of the terminal building is of the order of Rs 25 lakhs and an area of about 620 sq. m's has been extensively damaged as a result of the explosion. IAAI is taking immediate steps to repair the extensively damaged area. The plans will be finalised in the next week or so. I have directed the IAAI to undertake and complete the repair work with utmost expedition.

In conclusion, I would like to repeat my appeal to the Members not to speculate on the designs and motives behind

this tragic incident since any assumptions, in the absence of established facts, could only be misleading. Since the enquiry has already been instituted by the Government, I would request the Members to bear with me patiently till the enquiry and the investigation have been completed.

श्री रशीद मसूद : मुहनरम् डिप्टी स्प्रीकर साहब, मेरे बहुत ही करीबी दोस्तों में श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां साहब हैं और मैं जाती तीर पर उनको जानता हूँ। निरायत शरीफ आदमी है और इस बयान को पढ़ने के बाद ऐसा महसूस होना है कि शायद इन की शराफत उन पर गालिब आ गई और जो इनको इंफार्मेशन दी गई, उसमें इन्होंने इस की फिक्र नहीं की कि यह मालूम करने की कोशिश करते कि कौन लोग हैं जो हकीकत में तमाम वाक्यात के जिम्मेवार हैं और उनको सजा क्या दी जाए। मुझे याद आ रहा है कि घब से कुछ दिन पहले मैं श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां के पास एक आदमी की सिफारिश के लिए गया था। वह अशोका होटल का मुलाजिम था। उसने अशोका होटल के अपने से कुछ बड़े अफसर के साथ बदतमीजी की थी। मेरी दरकवास्त पर खुर्शीद आलम खां साहब ने उसको री-इंस्टेट कर दिया लेकिन उसकी पांच इन्फ्रीमेंट्स रोक दी गई। एक मामूली से अफसर से मामूली सी गर्मा-गर्मी करने के ऊपर जिस मिनिस्टर ने पांच इन्फ्रीमेंट्स रोक दिये हों, आज इस मद्रास की ट्रेजरी के बाद जहां 29 आदमियों की जानें जाया हो गई, जहां उन बेगुनाह लोगों को, जिनकी कोई गलती नहीं है, सिर्फ इस बजह से अपनी जान से हाथ धोना पड़ा कि हमारे डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों ने उनके तहाफुज में कोई चुस्ती नहीं दिखाई, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही नहीं की। उनको जानें बच सकती थीं और उनको तबाही से बचाया जा

सकता था अगर हमारे एयरपोर्ट के जिम्मे-वार लोग थोड़ी सी चुस्ती दिखाते लेकिन उन्होंने कोई चुस्ती नहीं दिखाई और बद-किस्मती हमारे मुल्क की यह है कि चुस्ती न दिखाने वाले आदमियों को सजा देने में आपने सुस्ती दिखाई। आपके जवाब को मैंने पढ़ा। जवाब में आपने यह नहीं बताया कि शिवप्रसाद साहब को इस बात की इत्तिला किम वक्त दी? इसके अन्दर इस का कोई जिक्र नहीं है लेकिन इससे पहले कि मैं इस बात पर जाऊं, मैं दो-तीन बातें पूछना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहले आपने खुद यह तर्ज़ीम किया है कि 9 बजकर 15 मिनट पर आपको यह इत्तिला मिल गई थी कि वहां दो बक्से रखे हैं जिनके अन्दर एकस्प्लोजिव है। लेकिन हमारी इत्तिला यह है कि आपको यह इत्तिला 9 बजकर 15 मिनट पर नहीं, बल्कि 8 बजकर 15 मिनट पर मिल गई थी। श्री लका को जहाज जाने वाला था उसके 40-45 मिनट बाद आपको यह इत्तिला मिली। लेकिन हम आपकी ही बात मानकर चलते हैं। अगर यह इत्तिला आपको 9 बजकर 15 मिनट पर मिल गई थी तब भी बम का एकस्प्लोजन 10 बजकर 57 मिनट पर हुआ। इस बीच पीने दो घंटे का टाइम आपके पास था। आप इन पीने दो घंटों के अन्दर लोगों की जानें बचा सकते थे जो कि नहीं बचाई गई।

यही नहीं आपको सारी बातों की इत्तिला मिल गई थी कि एयरपोर्ट पर दो बक्से रखे हुए हैं और उनके अन्दर बम है। अगर आपके स्टाफ के लोगों ने पूरी चुस्ती दिखाई होती तो भी ये जानें बच सकती थीं। मैं यह तो मान सकता हूँ कि अगर उनको जगह मालूम नहीं होती कि कहां पर बक्से रखे हैं और उन बक्सों की तलाशी 3 घंटे लग जाते हैं और उसके बाद भी 3

[श्री रसीद मसूद]

उन बक्सों को तलाश नहीं कर पाने। लेकिन टेलीफोन करने वाले ने सिर्फ यही नहीं बताया कि वहाँ दो बक्से रखे हैं, बल्कि यह भी बताया कि किस जगह पर रखे हैं, उनका रंग क्या है और उन पर जो नोबिल लगे हुए हैं उनका नम्बर क्या है। इस सारी इंफॉर्मेशन के बाद मैं समझता हूँ कि एक मामूली इंसान की भी जिसके पास धकल होगी, वह उन बक्सों को दो-चार मिनट में तलाश करके उस जगह से हटवा सकता था। मान लिया कि उनमें एक्सप्लोसिव्स थे और उन एक्सप्लोसिव्स को एक्सपर्ट्स धाकर ही देखते। क्या आपसे यह तब तक नहीं की जा सकती कि दिन बक्सों में एक्सप्लोसिव्स रखे हुए हैं उन बक्सों को उस जगह से हटा दिया जाए बिना इस बात की जांच किये कि उनमें बम है या नहीं है, वे एक्सप्लोड होंगे या नहीं होंगे और होंगे तो कब होंगे और कब नहीं होंगे। जब आपको यह पता चल गया कि उन बक्सों में बम हैं तो उन बक्सों को वहाँ से हटा दिया जाता। आपने उनको डिपार्चर लाउंज से लाकर अराइवल लाउंज में रख दिया। जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान को छोड़कर चले जा रहे थे उन की जान से ज्यादा आपकी इस बात की फिक्र थी कि जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान में रह गये हैं या रह रहे हैं उनको मारा जाए। मुझे यह बान समझ में नहीं आती कि आपने उन बक्सों को डिपार्चर लाउंज में लाकर अराइवल लाउंज में क्यों रख दिया? क्या उन को कहीं बाहर मैदान में रखने की पोगिबिलिटी नहीं थी? एयरपोर्ट पर इतना जगमग पड़ा रहना है, वहाँ उनको रखा जा सकता था। आपने यह नहीं किया। आपने पौने दो घंटे में सिर्फ यह किया कि शिबप्रसाद को टेलीफोन करके उसे रिपोर्ट कर दी है।

आप में जो शराफत है, गुस्ताखी माफ हो, हुकूमत इस शराफत से नहीं चलती है। आपने इसके बारे में यहाँ बयान दे दिया और जिस तरह से दयान दे दिया, उसमें ऐसे मामले हल नहीं हो सकते। एयरपोर्ट के जनरल मैनेजर को इतिला नहीं थी। वहाँ पर बम रखे हुए हैं। यह इतनी स्लीफनाक बात थी कि इसे जितनी ग्रहमियत दी जानी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं दी गई। टेलीफोन काल आपके पास घाती है कि वहाँ एयरपोर्ट पर बम है और उसके कई घंटे के बाद बम फटते हैं। इतनी अहम बात को पूरी ग्रहमियत से नहीं लिया गया। अगर उसके बगैर एक्शन नहीं लिया जा सकता था तो एक गाड़ी उसको तलाश करने के लिए भेजी जा सकती थी। एक दफा घर वालों को फोन कर दिया गया और उन्होंने मैनेजर कम्बे नहीं किया बस इतना ही आपने काफी समझ लिया? हर दो मिनट के बाद मैनेजर के घर फोन किया जाना चाहिए था। क्या यह इतना इंपोर्टेंट मामला नहीं। दो घंटे में मद्रास के किसी भी कोने से मैनेजर को बुड कर लाया जा सकता था। उसको मौक पर पेश किया जा सकता था और उस बम को तलाश करके वहाँ से हटाया जा सकता था।

आपका मैनेजर नहीं मिला लेकिन किसी घादमी ने तो उसको डिपार्चर लाउंज से हटाकर एराइवल लाउंज में रखा। क्या उस को धकियदार नहीं था कि वह उसको मैदान में रख देता? लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है। आज तो हुकूमत इस तरह चल रही है कि जो ऊपर से लिखकर के घा जाता है वही आपका सब कुछ होता है। वही सच है, सच के अलावा कुछ नहीं है। आपकी गीता, कुरान शरीफ, गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब, सब कुछ



वही है। मेंबर आफ पार्लियामेंट कुछ कहता रहे, अबाम कुछ कहता रहे, मंत्री महोदय कुछ कहते रहें, लेकिन उस पर कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती। बहुत से बजरीयों को हमने कहते हुए सुना है कि क्या करें, हमारी तो चलती नहीं है। इस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत चलने वाली नहीं है। मैं गुस्ताखी की माफी चाहता हूँ। इसको चलाने के लिए आपका हिम्मत से काम लेना होगा। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलाने में जहाँ अच्छे काम के लिए ऐवाइंट दिए जाते हैं वहीं बुरे काम के लिए मजा भी देनी होगी। उनके घर वालों ने कच्चे नहीं किया और आपने उसको रिटायर हो जाने की इजाजत दे दी। क्या इतनी ही सजा काफी है। माता प्रसाद जी के पाम आदमी जाता है और कहता है कि चलिए, इस तरह से एम्प्लोजन हो सकता है तो वे कहते हैं मेरे पाम कब्रेंस नहीं है। जब मवारी भेजी जाती है तो वे उसको हायबट कर देते हैं कि वहाँ जाइए। उसको आप सिर्फ सस्पेंड कर देते हैं। 32 घादमियों का कातिल, उसको आप सिर्फ सस्पेंड करते हैं। एक आदमी को मामूली सा क्लक घणोका हॉटल में घाली दे देता है तो आप उसके 5 इन्कीमेंट काट देते हैं, लेकिन इनको आपने सस्पेंशन के बाद घर में धाराम देह पन्नंग पर मोने की इजाजत दे दी। इसके बजाए उसको जेल की भीन्चों के पीछे होना चाहिए था। इस तरह की घेब सिबुएशन हो, जहाँ बम फटने वाला हो और एक आदमी कहे कि मैं तो नहीं जाऊंगा। फलां को ले जाइए। और उसको आप सस्पेंड कर के आराम से बैठ जाते हैं कि हमने सस्पेंड कर दिया है।

दूसरा घादमी जो गुलाटी, जो सही मायने में सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेदार है, उसको तो टेलीफोन मिला था। उसने एक्शन क्यों

नहीं लिया। मैं यह बात मानता हूँ कि आप एक्सपर्ट के बगैर उसको हटा नहीं सकते थे। लेकिन जब बम को एराइवल लाज में ले जा सकते थे तो क्या उसको बाहर नहीं ले जा सकते थे। हो सकता है कि तब नुकसान न होता और आदमी न मरते, उसका शायद आपको बाद में अफसोस रहता। लेकिन एक काम तो आप कर सकते थे या वो भी नहीं कर सकते थे? वहाँ पर हर जगह एनाउंसमेंट की व्यवस्था है। लाउडस्पीकर्स लगे होते हैं जिनके द्वारा आप एनाउंसमेंट करते हैं कि फलां फलाइंट जा रही है, फलां घा रही है। तो क्या आप यह ऐलान नहीं कर सकते थे कि एराइवल लाज से सब लोग हट जाएं, बाहर चले जाएं, यहाँ पर बम का खतरा है, बम फट सकता है। यह ऐलान क्यों नहीं हुआ? क्या इस की बजह बता सकते हैं? क्या आपके यहाँ ऐसे कानून वनं हुए हैं कि सिर्फ हवाई-जहाजों के आने-जाने की इत्तिला दी जायेगी? यह इत्तिला तो दी जायेगी कि फलां आदमी फलां जगह पर कोई इंतजार कर रहा है। लेकिन, 32 घादमियों की जान बचाने के लिए कोई ऐलान नहीं किया जायेगा कि फलां जगह से हट जाएं और दूसरी जगह पर चले जाएं। आपको, एक नहीं चार काल मिली हैं। पहली, 8 बजकर 15 मिनट पर, दूसरी 9 बजकर 15 मिनट पर, तीसरी 9 बजकर 50 मिनट पर और चौथी 10 बजकर 20 मिनट पर। स्पेसिफिक सूचनाएं आपको मिलती रहीं। अगर मुझे पता हो कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर की सीट पर एक डिब्बा रखा हुआ है और उस डिब्बे में फलां चीज है और फलां नम्बर लिखा हुआ है तो मुझे बता दीजिए कि यहाँ से घर तक ले जाने में कितनी देर लगेगी? दो मिनट में घाऊंगा और फौरन वहाँ से उठाकर ले जाऊंगा। हर बंटे के बाद आपको सूचनाएं मिलती रहीं।

[श्री रसीद मसूद]

अब बारों में तो यह भी घाया है कि 10 बजकर 40 मिनट पर भी आपको इतिला दी गई। इतिला देने वाला दग बात की बार-बार कोशिश करता रहा कि किसी तरह से बेगुनाह लोगों की जान बच जाए। लेकिन आप यह कोशिश करते रहे कि किसी तरह से यह काम आज मुकम्मल होना चाहिए। समझ में नहीं आता कि आप आदमियों की जान के दुश्मन क्यों हो गए हैं? कल मैं कम्युनल रायट्स के हिस्सकशन पर बोल रहा था। मैंने एक लम्बी लिस्ट दी थी कि कहाँ कहाँ आप जान के दुश्मन हो रहे हैं? यह तो मेरी बदकिस्मती होगी कि मैं आपका यही गिनवाता रहूँ। मेरा नाम आज इसमें न आता तो मैं न बताता कि कहाँ लोग मरे हैं? आपने एक इन्क्वायरी कमेटी बिठा दी। इसकी टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस में यह नहीं है जिससे यह मालूम हो जाए कि इसके पीछे कहीं फोरिन हैन्ड तो नहीं है? मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि हर मामले में आपको फोरिन हैन्ड फोरन नजर आ जाता है। आपके पास कोई शीशा या ऐनक ऐसी है जिसके लगाते ही फोरिन हैन्ड दिखाई देता है। कम्युनल रायट्स हो जाएं, ट्रेन का एक्सीडेंट हो, दिल्ली में कहीं पर पानी बंद हो जाए या रात को बिजली गायब हो जाए तो आप अपने मुलाजिमों को सजा देने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे बल्कि फोरिन हैन्ड को माने की कोशिश करने हैं। यह बता देते हैं कि फोरिन हैन्ड था और कहाँ से आया था? जब इन्क्वायरी कमेटी बैठनी है तो सारी चीजें मालूम होनी चाहिए। बाकिर यह फोरिन हैन्ड का रिश्ता क्या है? आप मुझे यह बताने की कोशिश करें कि कमेटी के टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस में यह बात बढायेंगे या नहीं कि घाया फोरिन हैन्ड इसमें

था या नहीं? कोई कहता है इजराईल का हाथ था। कोई कहता है मुसाब का हाथ था। कोई कहता है टाइगर्स वालों का हाथ था। कोई कुछ कहता है और कोई कुछ। आप भी तो यह बताइए कि इसमें किनका हाथ था। फोरिन हाथ था तो कौन सा हाथ था? वह दिखाई देता है तो कटता क्यों नहीं? उसका बमाल क्या है? मियाँ-बीबी में घर में लड़ाई हो गई तो बाहर आकर बहने लगे कि अरु इसमें फोरिन हैन्ड था? आप भी इसकी जांच कराइए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Husband may be a foreigner.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : It may be otherwise also.

क्या आप इसमें फोरिन हैन्ड की कोई इन्क्वायरी करवाएंगे या नहीं करवायेंगे। यदि नहीं करवायेंगे, तो क्यों नहीं करवायेंगे। क्योंकि एक घादमी के बारे में शक किया जा रहा है, जिसका नाम मारी मुःधु कधी-रेगन है, इसके बारे में कहा जाता है कि यह आदमी उम हवाई जहाज से जा रहा था अपने साथ बम के डिब्बे ले जा रहा था। इस बात को लोग मुस्लिफ ध्योरीज में बहने हैं। एक तो वे लोग हैं जो यह कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां एक्टीविस्ट्स को ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है, जैसा आपने बताया, हो सकता है उन लोगों ने बनाबटी नाम रखकर हिन्दुस्तान को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की हो। ऐसा किया हो। दूसरी तरफ श्रीलंका वाले कहते हैं नहीं साहब, यही था और हम इसकी उबाइंट इन्क्वायरी करना चाहते हैं। मगर मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां उबाइंट इन्क्वायरी का कोई सबाल पैदा नहीं होता है। मैं नहीं

समझता कि हमारे मुल्क में कोई वाक्या हो और हमारे मुल्क के आदमी ज्वाइंट इन्वयरी की बात कहें। हमें उस बात की सखी के साथ मरम्मत करनी चाहिए, कंडम करना चाहिए, एतराज करना चाहिए था।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Government of India have already rejected it.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : That is another thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They have already rejected the Joint Enquiry.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : They have rejected. But they have not protested

लेकिन आपने इस बार में प्रोटेस्ट नहीं किया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. They have rejected it.

श्री रशीद मसूद : आपको प्रोटेस्ट करना चाहिए था क्योंकि यह किसी देश के सम्बन्धी मामलों में सीधा हस्तक्षेप है। यदि नहीं तो आप मुझे बताइये, क्या है। हमारे यहां मद्रास में एकमप्लोजन हो और श्रीलंका वाले कहें कि हम ज्वाइंट इन्वयरी करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने कभी यह जानने की कोशिश की कि यह आदमी कौन है। अगर नहीं की, तो क्यों? क्या आप सिर्फ इतनी बात पर मुत्तमईन हो गए हैं कि बप फट गया आदमी मर गए, आपने कम्पेन्सेशन दे दिया और आपने एक आफिसर को छुट्टी दे दी जो कि रिटायर होने को था, उसको कुछ समय पहले कह दिया गया जाओ, नुम रिटायर तो हो ही रहे हो अब जाकर आराम करो। बत्राए इसके कि उस को मना दी जाती, आपन उगे जबरी रिटायर कर दिया। क्या गे मागे बातें करके और मुत्तमईन हो गए कि जो कुछ हो गया, उसे भूल जाओ और आइंदा के लिए याद रखो। क्योंकि इलैक्शन में तो आपका नाग रहता ही है कि कुछ भी बान करो उसे भूल जाओ। पहले तो आप कहते हैं, हम यह करेंगे, वह करेंगे। लेकिन मद्रास का एयर-

पोर्ट हिन्दुस्तान का इलैक्शन नहीं है। जिन 32 आदमियों की जान गई है, वह इलैक्शन का स्ट्रैट नहीं हो सकता। लिहाजा, आप बतायें कि क्या आपने इस आदमी के बारे में कुछ मालूमात की। क्या यह बात भी नहीं नहीं है कि आपकी रूलिंग पार्टी के एक एम० एल० ए० ने इसके पासपोर्ट फार्म की तसदीक की थी। यदि आपको मालूम नहीं है तो आपने पता क्यों नहीं किया। क्या आप बतायेंगे कि वह कौन एम० एल० ए० है जिस ने उनके पासपोर्ट फार्म की तसदीक की है। क्या आपको यह भी मालूम है कि दिल्ली की एक ट्रेवलिंग एजेंसी के जरिये उसको बनवाया गया था और उस एजेंट का नाम क्या है? अब तक आपने उससे कौन्टैक्ट किया या नहीं। यदि किया तो उसने आप को क्या बताया। उसके अनुसार क्या आपने उस आदमी को ट्रेस घाउट करने की कोशिश की, या नहीं की? यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं की? क्योंकि यह कोई मामूली मामला नहीं है, जिसमें 32 आदमियों की जान चली जाए और आप यह कह कर मुत्तमईन हो जाए कि आपने कम्पेन्सेशन दे दिया, बाकी सब अफसरों को फ्री छोड़ दिया, उनको कोई सजा नहीं दी..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please put your questions now.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : While making my points, I am simultaneously putting the questions

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please put your final question. You have already taken about 25 minutes. There are 4 more hon. Members to speak. This is for your information

श्री रशीद मसूद : इसलिए आखिर में, मैं आपसे सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्राय हाउस को एग्जोर करेंगे कि जिन को आपने रिटायर होने के लिये कहा है, उनको क्या सजा दी जायेगी। उसको रिटायरमेंट न देकर आपने छुट्टी दे दी इसमें आप मामूली छोटे आदमियों को फंसा कर बड़े आदमियों को बचाने की कोशिश करेंगे, यह हमारी इत्तला है कि आप बड़े आदमियों को बचाकर छोटे को फंसाना चाहते हैं।

इन बल्फाज के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ।

AUGUST 9, 1984

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مکتبہ پیشوا سرائے ماہی انجمن کے مجتہد کرام اور عہدہ  
میں مہتمم اور نائب مہتمم کے ہونے سے پہلے  
- خاندانی پیشوا کے لئے کتب و دستاویز  
- لکھنؤ میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے لکھنؤ میں  
- لاہور میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے لاہور میں  
- پٹنہ میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے پٹنہ میں  
- راجستھان میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے راجستھان میں  
- جاپان میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے جاپان میں  
- تھائی لینڈ میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے تھائی لینڈ میں  
- بورما میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے بورما میں  
- اندونیشیا میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے اندونیشیا میں  
- ملائیشیا میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے ملائیشیا میں  
- سنگا پور میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے سنگا پور میں  
- آسٹریلیا میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے آسٹریلیا میں  
- نیوزی لینڈ میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے نیوزی لینڈ میں  
- جنوبی افریقہ میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے جنوبی افریقہ میں  
- امریکا میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے امریکا میں  
- برازیل میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے برازیل میں  
- کینیڈا میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے کینیڈا میں  
- میکسیکو میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے میکسیکو میں  
- کیوبا میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے کیوبا میں  
- ہسپانیہ میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے ہسپانیہ میں  
- فرانس میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے فرانس میں  
- جرمنی میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے جرمنی میں  
- اٹلی میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے اٹلی میں  
- سوئیٹزرلینڈ میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے سوئیٹزرلینڈ میں  
- سربیا میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے سربیا میں  
- یوگوسلاویہ میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے یوگوسلاویہ میں  
- یوگوسلاویہ میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے یوگوسلاویہ میں  
- یوگوسلاویہ میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے یوگوسلاویہ میں

مکتبہ پیشوا سرائے ماہی انجمن کے مجتہد کرام اور عہدہ  
میں مہتمم اور نائب مہتمم کے ہونے سے پہلے  
- خاندانی پیشوا کے لئے کتب و دستاویز  
- لکھنؤ میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے لکھنؤ میں  
- لاہور میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے لاہور میں  
- پٹنہ میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے پٹنہ میں  
- راجستھان میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے راجستھان میں  
- جاپان میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے جاپان میں  
- تھائی لینڈ میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے تھائی لینڈ میں  
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- برازیل میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے برازیل میں  
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- جرمنی میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے جرمنی میں  
- اٹلی میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے اٹلی میں  
- سوئیٹزرلینڈ میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے سوئیٹزرلینڈ میں  
- سربیا میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے سربیا میں  
- یوگوسلاویہ میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے یوگوسلاویہ میں  
- یوگوسلاویہ میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے یوگوسلاویہ میں  
- یوگوسلاویہ میں کتب پیشوا کے لئے یوگوسلاویہ میں



MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Husband may be foreigner.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : It may be otherwise also.

کیا آپ اس میں نارین ہینڈ کی کوئی انکوائری کروائیں گے یا نہیں کروائیں گے۔ کیونکہ ایک آدمی کے بارے میں یہ شک کیا جا رہا ہے۔ جس کا نام ماری موٹھو تھتھی رہیں ہے۔ اسکے بارے میں کہا جاتا ہے کہ یہ آدمی اس ہوائی جہاز سے جا رہا تھا اپنے ساتھ ہم کے ڈبے لے جا رہا تھا۔ اس بات کو لوگ شگفتہ تھیو۔ ریز سے کہتے ہیں۔ ایک تو دو لوگ ہیں جو یہ کہتے ہیں کہ حملے میں اس کیخبری سٹس کو ٹریڈنگ دی جا رہی ہے۔ جیسا آپ نے بتایا ہو سکتا ہے ان لوگوں نے بناوٹی نام رکھ کر ہندوستان کو بدنام کرنے کی کوشش کی ہو۔ ایسا کیا ہو دو سری طرف سمری لٹکا لٹے کہتے ہیں نہیں صاحب یہی تھا اور ہم اس کی جوائنٹ انکوائری کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ مگر آپ سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہاں جوائنٹ انکوائری کا سوال کوئی پیدا نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ میں نہیں سمجھا کہ ہلکے ٹلک میں کوئی واقعہ ہو اور دوسرے ملک کے آدمی جو انٹ انکوائری کی بات کہیں۔ ہمیں اس بات کی سختی کے ساتھ مذمت کرنی چاہیے۔ گنڈم کرنا چاہیے۔ اعتراض کرنا چاہیے تھا۔

MR-DEPUTY SPEAKER : Government of India have already rejected it.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : That is another thing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They have already rejected the Joint Enquiry.

SHRI RASAEED MASOOD : They have rejected. But they have not protested.

لیکن آپ نے اس بارے میں پروٹیسٹ نہیں کیا۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no, They have rejected it.

شری رشید مسعود : آپ کو پروٹیسٹ کرنا چاہیے تھا کیوں یہ کہی دیش کے اندرونی معاملوں میں سیدھا دستکریب ہے۔ بدی نہیں تو آپ مجھے بتائیے کیا ہے۔ ہمارے یہاں مدراس میں ایکسپلوزن ہو اور شرعی انکا دالے کہیں کہ ہم جوائنٹ انکوائری کریں گے۔ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا آپ نے کبھی یہ جاننے کی کوشش کی کہ یہ آدمی کون ہے اگر نہیں تو کیوں۔ کیا آپ صرف اتنی بات پسہ مطمئن ہو گئے ہیں کہ ہم ٹھٹ گیا آدمی مرتے آپ نے پکینیشن دے دیا اور آپ نے ایک آفیسر کو پھٹی دے دی جو کہ ٹائر ہوئے کو تھا۔ اس کو کچھ سے بیٹے کہہ دیا کہ جاؤ۔ تم رٹا تو ہو ہو ہی سہے ہو۔ اب جا کر آرام کرنے جملے اس کے کہ اس کو سوزادی جاتی آپ نے اس سے جسری رٹا کر دیا کہ یہ ساری باتیں کرتے آپ مطمئن ہو گئے کہ جو کچھ ہو گیا اسے بھول جاؤ اور آئندہ کے لئے یاد رکھو۔ تیوں کہ الیکشن میں تو آپ کا نعرہ ہوتا ہی ہے کہ کچھ بھی بات کر دو اسے بھول جاؤ۔ پہلے تو آپ کہتے ہیں۔ ہم یہ کریں گے وہ کریں گے لیکن مدراس کا ایئر پورٹ ہندوستان کا الیکشن نہیں ہے۔ جن ۱۳۲ آدمیوں کی جان گئی ہے وہ الیکشن کا اسٹنٹ نہیں ہو سکتا۔ لہذا آپ بتائیں کہ کیا آپ نے اس آدمی کے بارے میں کچھ معلوم کیا۔ کیا یہ بات بھی صحیح نہیں ہے کہ آپ کی رولنگ پارٹی کے ایک ایم ایل نے اس کے پاسپورٹ فارم کی تصدیق کی تھی۔ بدی آپ کو معلوم نہیں ہے تو آپ نے پتہ کیوں نہیں کیا۔ کیا آپ بتائیں گے کہ وہ کون ایم ایل ہے جس نے اس کے پاسپورٹ فارم کی تصدیق کی ہے۔ کیا آپ کو یہ بھی معلوم ہے کہ دہلی کی ایک ٹریولنگ ایجنسی کے ذریعہ اس کو بنوایا گیا تھا اور اس لائسنس کا نام کیا ہے اب تک آپ نے اس سے کانٹیکٹ کیا یا نہیں۔ بدی کیا

تو میں نے آپ کو کہا بتایا۔ اس کے انوسا کیا آپ نے اس آدمی کو ٹریس آؤٹ کرنے کی کوشش کی۔ یا نہیں کی بدنی نہیں تو کیوں نہیں کی۔ کیونکہ کوئی معمولی معاملہ نہیں ہے جس میں ۳۲ آدمیوں کی جان چلی جائے اور آپ یہ کہہ کر مطمئن ہو جائیں کہ آپ نے کمینیشن دے دیا۔ باقی سب افسروں کو فری چھوڑ دیا۔ ان کو کوئی سزا نہیں دی۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please put your question now.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : While making my points, I am simultaneously putting the questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please put your final question. You have already taken about 25 minutes. There are 4 more hon. Members to speak. This, is for your information.

شری رشید مسعود : اس کے آخر میں میں آپ سے یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا آپ ہاؤس کو انیشیور کریں گے کہ جن کو آپ نے رٹائر ہونے کے لئے کہا ہے ان کو کیا سزا دی جائے گی۔ اس کو رٹائر مینٹ نہ دے کر آپ نے پٹی دے دی۔ اس میں آپ معمولی چھوٹے آدمیوں کو پھینک کر بڑے آدمیوں کو چھلنے کی کوشش کرینگے یہ ہماری اطلاع ہے۔ کہ آپ بڑے آدمیوں کو بچا کر چھوٹوں کو پھینکانا چاہتے ہیں۔  
ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی بات ختم کرتا ہوں۔

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir in the first instance, I must really thank my friend, who thinks that I am a very courteous person and perhaps he wants me to abed this, which I will never do, because that is in my grain, that is my characteristic and I am proud of it, but at the same time I assure him that I am a much more efficient and effective administrator also than he has been in his life-time.

Whatever my hon. friend has stated, unfortunately, is all based on hearsay or

reading the newspapers. He has not gone into the details and I can assure him that we have taken this matter very seriously.

About the enquiries being conducted, there are two enquiries that have been instituted; one by the Director General, Civil Aviation, which is an inter-departmental enquiry ordered by me to look into the inter-departmental working in order to ensure that there is better coordination in working in the airport administration, and the other, the enquiry has been instituted by the State Government under the Director General, CID..... (Interruptions). It is a serious criminal case—and we would all agree to that—and the intention of the State Government was that immediate enquiry should be conducted so that they could trace out the culprits and bring them to book. I am also informed by the State Government that they have been able to trace out certain very useful clues and it would be possible for them to trace out the culprits and bring them to book. I have got this information from the State Government.

My hon. friend has mentioned that there were a number of calls. The State Government and our people all have stated about two calls, one at 9.50 and the other at 10.40. So far I believe that these were the only two calls, but I am open to correction, if it is found as a result of these enquiries that there were more calls. That will be acceptable to us, but at the moment, whatever information we have, according to that, this is the position. Also, according to the information, it is reported that at the time of the first call, the caller did not mention at what time the bomb would explode in the suitcase.

The hon. Member has also mentioned why the Customs took the suitcases to the arrival lounge. Actually, the boxes were segregated and because the Custom Officer's office is located there, he placed those boxes near his office. It is not a fact that they were kept for any other purpose.



As you know, there is a regular procedure when a bomb threat is received, either in the aircraft or in the airport building, about informing all the people including the security, airport manager etc.

The Assistant Airport Manager (Operations) informed the police. I agree in one thing with the hon. member that there has been some lapse in not using the public address system. That I admit. But then what had he been doing? We went to the police people who were having their meals in the Security lounge and informed them also about the matter. Unfortunately, the newspapers have mentioned that there were more than two calls. But, as I said, this matter is being investigated into specially by the Director General of the Police. It will be revealed surely, if there were more than two calls. I must also assure hon. members that the enquiry that is being conducted by the State Government, the criminal side of this enquiry, will look into all aspects in the matter including, what you call, the foreign hand or the other hand or whatever it is.

Another thing which I would like to mention is that we have categorically stated that the bomb explosion has taken place on the soil of this land, and so the law of this land only will take its course. There is no question of any other body or any other agency from outside to be associated. Besides, our own agencies are competent enough to conduct these enquiries and they are second to none in any case.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Mr. Minister, can the enquiry state whether this bomb was made in India or in any foreign country?

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** About this also, they will look into the whole problem.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** It is very important.

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** This explosion was very powerful and it

was set actually according to the timing. They are looking into this also. Unfortunately, very little evidence is available. In any case, the experts from the army and other people have taken back the material that is, whatever is left, and they are examining this question also.

This gentleman, Kadiresan is supposed to be a passenger who came and booked his return ticket at the counter. As his bags were more than the permissible weight, he was asked to pay for the extra weight. It is yet to be confirmed whether this is a fictitious name or a real name. Enquiry is being conducted about this also, because the addresses and the references which he had given have been found to be fictitious.

*(Interruptions)*

They are still conducting enquiries with the local villagers there.

*(Interruptions)*

The issue of passport was also there. It is also to be examined whether it was a fictitious passport or a genuine one. The enquiry people are getting in touch with the Passport Officer in the Passport Office of Madras. Then it will be verified if they have been able to collect all the informations. Now, my hon. friend also mentions about the Travel Agency of Delhi that booked the ticket. In fact this Travel Agency is called Sic Travel Agency. They have got their main office at Madras and a branch office at Delhi. They booked him with Air Lanka. The ticket was booked in this country. It is reported that ticket was in the lot allotted to the Delhi Office. But it seems—it is only my presumption—that if they run out of the tickets stock in Madras Office, they get back the tickets from Delhi stock. It seems that ticket is actually issued in Madras Office as far as the present investigation and information goes. I suppose these are the main questions which the hon. Member had put, and I have tried to explain. I can assure him: I may be very soft from outside, but you will find me always very tough from within.

13 hrs.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member seems to be very much satisfied.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Sir, the unfortunate incident of a bomb blast at the Madras airport on 2nd August cannot be seen in isolation, and it is not merely a case of some accident having taken place at the Madras airport. This has wider ramifications, and I do apprehend a further deterioration in the friendly relations between the two countries, viz. India and Sri Lanka. This is one good reason why, looking to the past friendly relations between these two countries, I am more concerned about this incident. And that is why, before going to the specifics and details of the incident, the action taken by the Government, and the statements made by the Minister in both the houses of Parliament, I would like to express my deep anger and anguish over one aspect of the whole story.

People die a natural death. People die in accident. Even if people who are inimical to us die, we have a sense of condolence. This House has passed condolences over the sudden or sad demise of various persons who never happened to be Members of this House. We go and pay our condolences to persons whom we do not know. Here, in Delhi, if somebody who is not known to me, e.g. a member of the other House—who is not known to me—dies in Delhi, and that too in an accident, naturally I will feel inclined to go and pay my respects to the deceased. Twenty-nine persons, according to him, have died. According to my information, 40 persons died. Let us not go into this controversy. Twenty four out of 29 were Sri Lankan citizens. Their cremation took place in Madras, on 6th August. May I ask you : did you not have that human heart ? Was it not the duty of the Government, Central or the State ? Either you should have gone or you should have sent some other Minister to participate in the funeral of those 24 Ceylonese citizens—18 women and 6 men, including children. I am sorry to say that no Minister from the Central Government, no Minister from the

State Government which is now your ally participated in that funeral.

Under the normal course of circumstances, these dead bodies should have been flown back to Ceylon. Had these dead bodies been flown back to Ceylon, it would have infuriated the people of Ceylon, would have led to more violence, more repression of the Tamilians. But you did not have the normal and usual courtesy to go and participate in that. You probably must have sent some wreath, or asked somebody to place the wreath. That too did not reach the funeral pyre. You say you are functioning efficiently. Neither you went, nor did any of your other colleague Ministers go, nor did you direct anybody else in the Ministry of Tamil Nadu to go and offer their homage to these women and children, who died for no fault of theirs. It was sheer negligence on the part of our administration that this incident took place. I would come to it later. But I condemn this omission and lapse on the part of the Central Government as well as the State Government for not going or for not sending any Minister to pay their homage, to lay a wreath on the funeral pyre on the unfortunate victims of this unfortunate blast.

According to the information made available to the press by the Chief Secretary, Mr. Chockalingam of Tamilnadu, he said,

“A group of Sri Lankans who had travelled from Colombo to Madras on 2nd August to make connections to Bombay and onwards to Beirut for employment had been in transit in the arrivals lounge Madras Airport. They had travelled on an Indian Airlines flight arriving 1730 hours on 2nd August from Colombo. They were due to leave for Beirut by Air India flight at 0500 hours on 3rd August. Group made up of 25 female and 6 male passengers. Casualties among this group and the final tally is as follows.”

They were in all 31, 25 female and 6 males.

Total transit passengers—6 males, 25 females, 6 females, 1 female and 18 females—total 24.

Why have you concealed these figures from your statement? Why did you not specify it either on today or on the earlier occasion also? Why should you feel guilty? Why should you have a guilty conscience that if you make a mention in your statement out of 29 or 31 dead, 24 were Sri Lankan citizens. Probably, this will create a bad blood somewhere outside. After all, everybody knows in Sri Lanka that 24 people out of the group belong to Sri Lanka. Why should you try to cover up that? This will unnecessarily have a bad reflection on your intentions that you are a party to the whole game, which you are not.

Similarly, in this very press Conference, the Chief Secretary, Mr. Chockalingam, has mentioned as follows:

“On the phone tip off about the bomb Mr. Chockalingam declined to hazard any guess. There was one version that there were three phone calls to the airport about the impending explosion he said.”

The explosion took place at 10.52 p.m. Now, apart from this, the first information, the first phone call come at 9.50 p.m. The explosion took place at 10.52 p.m., more than one hour and 2 minutes means at least one hour was clearly available to the airport authority to see that there was something fish in the whole game and bomb was there which could blast the rocks. This may be the definite information given at 9.50 p.m. to Mr. Lila Singh who immediately informed Mr. K.K. Gulati, Mr. K. Kasim, Mr. Kalimulla Khan, Mr. Shiv Prasad and Mr. Tamani. All these airport officers, security officers, custom officers, whatever it is, everybody was urgently informed by Mr. Lila Singh soon after he got the information at 9.50 p.m. If urgent action would have been taken immediately after receiving this information, in view of the situation prevailing in that particular region, Sri Lankan flight going, Sri Lankan flight coming

from Colombo, flight going to Colombo and all that, and that particular baggage had been left behind the flight had already taken off to Colombo at about 8.15 p.m. this is after one hour and 15 minutes that this information came and baggage was left out, one passenger did not turn up and this information came, and if this action would have immediately taken, I think these lives could have been saved.

Sir, a friend of mine from Delhi went for open heart surgery at Houston, of M/s. Johnson Brothers, Mr. D.P. Jain, He told me that he was staying in a hotel. There was an alarm call and when there is an alarm call, the whole hotel has to be vacated within fifteen minutes, without the aid of the lifts. The whole hotel had to be vacated within fifteen minutes! Everybody came down on the road, including my friend. He too after this operation, came down on the road within fifteen minutes, not by the lift. Later on it was found that it was a false alarm deliberately in order to test the functioning of the systems, whether at any point of time if some fire takes place, whether all the systems are working or not: it was a false alarm deliberately designed by the administration to check the functioning of their system, whether in case of a real need the hotel can be got vacated in fifteen minutes or not. These are the Governments which can be said to be functioning, what to say of this Government. Modern science and technology have taken man to these heights, whereby man can take a round of the globe within one and a half hours. You can have a round with the satellite, within one and a half hours, you can travel round the earth. But here, even officers from Indra Nagar seven kilometres from the airport, officers living nearby, they are not available for speedy action. And you have given an excuse that the Indian Explosives expert has been suspended by you, now because the Calling Attention has been admitted to say that some action has been taken. And if you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker had admitted an adjournment motion four days later then some case will be registered against somebody and if say after two weeks if a No Confidence

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

Motion is admitted then probably the portfolio will be changed! That is how this Government functions. For one complete hour nobody turned up. Where was the Superintendent of Police? Where was the Additional S P? What about the Airport Officers? Why have you not suspended them? What action have you taken? When you had information, and you were *prima facie* satisfied that information was received at 9.50 P.M., when was this information passed on to Mr. Leela Singh, or to Gurati, Kali Ram, Shiva Prasad and others? And despite all this you have suspended only one person who was in charge of explosives, who was summoned, who did not have a transport, so could not come, he sent his senior deputy officer to find out and he too could not come. Then, so far as the police are concerned, only Sub Inspectors were there, no S.P., no DSP was there to rush to the spot. And for your Airport staff, instead of utilising—as rightly mentioned here—the public address system which is very much there—and you have given a very cursory answer saying “Yes, this could have been used, the public address system should have been used.” Why was it not used? What for is that public address system, if this not used on such occasions as this? It is not meant for only calling some passengers or giving some information for a security check or for going to this lounge and that lounge. This definite information which was known to the airport authorities after 7.30 P.M. or so, and so after 8.5 P.M. it could have been found out whether that Sri Lanka flight had left for Colombo or not. It was at about 8.50 P.M. when it was found that one passenger did not turn up. His baggages were lying. They were not identified in the aircraft, they were brought back to the departure lounge, they were shifted to the arrival lounge. And you got the information at about 9 P.M. or so. In the whole background and the situation prevailing in Sri Lanka and in the Tamil Nadu—I do not want to go into that aspect now—in that particular background, I am not apportioning blame as to who is responsible for what. But the situation prevailing in that particular background when you

received the information then what do you infer? Had this been announced immediately on the public address system at 9.50 P.M. or even at 10 o'clock or so, to immediately vacate the whole airport premises, and after there was a telephone call I suppose that within five minutes the whole airport premises could have been vacated. What steps were taken to get this arrival lounge vacated immediately? Why were they allowed to remain there? And you could not save them. Just one simple thing. If the public address system could have been utilised, so many deaths would not have taken place. This is a gross negligence on the part of the entire staff responsible for maintenance of security at the Madras airport. They are criminally responsible for the death of these people.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister should have resigned.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I would not say that. We do not have Lal Bahadur Shastri today. It was one unique person in this country who resigned though he was not the driver of the railway train. A railway accident took place and he resigned. He owned the responsibility because he was Incharge of Railways.

This is such an unfortunate incident. Similarly, one happened in Srinagar. There also you are having some enquiry. The State Government has set up an enquiry. You have set up an enquiry under the Director General of Civil Aviation. What will he do? He is a part and parcel of your Department—a Department which is primarily responsible for all these unfortunate deaths. You should have set up a high level judicial inquiry not only with regard to this, but mind it that such incident has happened recently in Jammu & Kashmir. That was also a lapse. Even by suspending some cops, problem is not going to solved. Your security at all the airports is not that much tight as is tight for the Members of Parliament coming to Parliament House. This is much more tight in the Parliament House than we find at

the airports. People come and go out. They can go to the aircraft. Members of Parliament cannot go. Carelessness is very much there. (*Interruptions*).

You must clarify whether you are sure, hundred per cent, that the number of dead is 29 or whether you will confirm this figure after the enquiry. You must clarify as to how many of these dead were Sri Lanka, how many women and how many children. Whether the figure that I have with regard to 18 female and 6 male belonging to Sri Lanka is correct. Whether it is also a fact that these two packages or boxes were samsonite boxes left deliberately behind and the tags that they bore were Madras-Colombo-Pairs and another one Madras-Colombo-London. It means both these suitcases or boxes or bags were to go to Colombo in this flight and from there directly to the two aircrafts which were to take off to Pairs and London. There the division was to take place—one in this and one in that. Had this been a planned conspiracy by whosoever he may be—he may be your man or my man or Sri Lankan, Israeli, or Indian or Tamilian—I would not hesitate in condemning without any reservation that all activities of terrorism and violence have to be condemned without reservation. Violence cannot be permitted to be taken recourse to. How soever laudable the goal may be means justify the end, as Gandhiji has said. Unless we bring back this culture into our political style of functioning in this country and elsewhere, I think, we will not be able to solve our problems. That particular flight was to take off from Colombo by about 11 or 11.15 p.m. Is it not a fact that 200 relatives and persons had come from Colombo to Madras to participated in the funeral and nobody on behalf of the Central Government went to Madras to console those 200 relatives of those unfortunate dead persons which included children and women? Was any post mortem done which is normally done? It could not have been done according to my information, because they were shattered to pieces. But I want to know from you whether there was any post mortem done, whether there were any photographs taken

of those dead persons, in order to make a case in the criminal court?..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Satish Agarwal, since two enquiries have been ordered, I do not know how far the Minister can reply to all these questions which will not prejudice the enquiry.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : That is no enquiry, it is only a committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What I say is if any detailed reply is given by the Government on these facts, it should not affect the enquiry.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : What will the Enquiry Officer do unless the basic data is made available to him?..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the Government gives all this information, then what about the enquiry?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Which enquiry? There is no judicial enquiry, it is only a departmental enquiry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I tell you, he wants certain information from the Government.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Let him say so. Let these observations come from him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are so many delicate questions.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : There is no delicacy in these questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you do not follow it, that is all right. I am telling you the procedure. When an enquiry has been ordered, whether it is a departmental enquiry or a judicial enquiry, you putting so many questions to the Government and suppose

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

ing the Governments gives the reply or it does not give the reply, it should not affect the enquiry. This is only for information. It is left to you and to the Government, I am only to guide you.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Do you mean to suggest that pending the enquiry, a discussion on this subject should not have been there? Then you mean to say that the Speaker did a wrong thing in admitting this Calling Attention.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The discussion is going on. On this subject why the Speaker has allowed a Calling Attention is because there cannot be a debate, there can be only one question. That is why Calling Attention has been admitted, otherwise discussion under Rule 193 would have been allowed.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** But one question does not take 23 minutes.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** That is why the Speaker has allowed a Calling Attention.

**AN HON'BLE MEMBER :** Let him complete now, Sir.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** It is all right. This is a Calling Attention, should I not tell him?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** I think the Minister is quite competent to answer and if he does not feel inclined to answer, he can very well say that he is not inclined to answer these questions because a high-level enquiry is being conducted by a C.I.D. man in Tamil Nadu.

Now, I come to the system. When somebody receives a phone call at the airport, whether it is Madras, Calcutta, Bombay or Delhi, whether an entry is made into the register and if an entry is made into the register, then who makes it, what action does he take? In this particular case also, I think, according to that

register he must have got information by now. So, he can enlighten the House

Now, Sir, What about the compensation? According to your information you have paid a compensation of Rs. 22,000 to one Jasudas, Fire Operator, and Rs. 50,000 have also been sanctioned to the family of each of the three deceased Customs officials. If somebody dies in a plan, accident in the aircraft while travelling, he is paid probably Rs 100 thousands or Rs. 150 thousands, but supposing before boarding the plane he is there in your airport premises, he gets cleared, he has a boarding card, he is to go to the aircraft then may I know from the hon. Minister whether for getting Rs. 100 thousands or Rs 150 thousands he should go and die in the aircraft? If he dies in the airport, he does not get a single penny, he does not get the condolence, the attention of the Minister or senior men that way. Why don't you make a provision that once a passenger enters the airport office, he shall be taken as insured for any loss, whether it is inside the craft or on the airport premises. You can have different limits that way. You must provide for that. You must get the suggestions, examine them and take firm decisions, because nowadays, and the days ahead, with this sort of administration functioning in this country, I do not rule out many more hijacks, many more blasts. The way the Government is functioning and the way the whole administration or bureaucracy is functioning, these things cannot be ruled out. So, you should kindly bear this mind

You have to suspend the inquiry by the DGCA. As a departmental inquiry for your purpose, it may be all right. But this will not be able to identify the areas, the designs, the modes, the methods and all that, unless you order a high level judicial inquiry into this and other incidents. The terms of reference should include what should be the sort of mechanism for more effective airport security. All these aspects should be looked into.

I hope the Minister will be kind enough to enlighten the House on the points I have raised during the discussion.

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :**  
I must really thank the hon. Member for making so many suggestions. But, before I answer some of the questions, I would once again repeat my plea that I would not like to speculate anything at this stage, when the matter is under enquiry. It is a very serious crime and, therefore, it will not be correct on my part to do so.

I have got with me figures of the number of persons killed. According to the latest information which we have got from the State Government, it is 29 people killed and 38 injured. Regarding their nationalities, there are two versions. I will give both. One is 22 and 7 and the other is 23 and 6. So, I would certainly like to wait till it is confirmed whether it is 22 and 7 or 23 and 6.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** 23 Sri-Lankans ?

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :**  
I have mentioned it.

As regards the people who came for the funeral, I must inform the hon. Member that before they had come, from our side I had ordered that each family member of the Sri Lankan who wants to come, we will give them to free return ticket from Sri Lanka to Madras and back; we would also give them Rs. 500, if they want to stay here; we would also arrange free accommodation for them to stay when they come here. We made this offer and sent the message through our office in Sri Lanka. As they came in their own aircraft, they did not utilize these facilities, which we had offered to them. We received them at the airport, arranged for their refreshments, transport to the cremation ground and back. As hon. members know, we also arranged for our officers to be present, but they could not reach there. I also arranged for a wreath to be placed there on behalf of the Ministry. Unfortunately, they could not do so.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Why.

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :**  
It was not allowed inside.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE**  
(New Delhi): Who did not allow them ?

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :**  
The security arrangements there.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** By the Tamil Nadu Government ?

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :**  
They did not want... (Interruptions) As regards the security staff, as I mentioned in my main statement, since the police officers belonged to the State Government, I cannot immediately order their suspension. But, definitely, I made a request to the Chief Minister, and he has agreed to take the necessary action. So, it is not that because there was a Calling Attention here; in fact we had discussed all these points and we had already taken this action.

Regarding the suspension of the Deputy Explosive officer, you know that the officer is not under my Ministry. The officer is under the Industry Ministry and I had to write to my colleague in the Industry Ministry suggestion to him that this was necessary and therefore, he should be placed under suspension. And I am glad to be able to say that the reaction of my colleague was immediate and he did it.

As far as Mr. Gulati is concerned action has already been taken and I am not going to spare Mr. Gulati in any way. Because he has been relieved of his duties, it does not mean that he will not have to answer his responsibility or his actions or reactions in the connection with this inquiry. Surely he will have to answer this.

As regards the compensation, Rs.20,000 which we have paid to the driver is not compensation. It is an *ex gratia* payment and his claim for compensation remains there. Regarding the amount of Rs. 50,000 which has been paid to the Customs Officers, as you know, the Customs Officers are not covered by payment of compensation Act and therefore, they were given this. I do not know whether anything further will be done in their case. But in the case of the driver, certainly he

[Shri Khursheed Alam Khan]

will get due compensation. Not only this, as I mentioned in my Statement also, we will give employment to sons and daughters if they are of employment age and we will not leave them in lurch after this sad incident. *(Interruption).*

As regards the compensation to the passengers, you know, it is not necessary for them to go and die in the aircraft. Of course our International Airports Authority's building is also insured and I have asked the Air Corporation that even if there is some difficulty about it, they should be sympathetic. We have to look at it from the humanitarian point of view and we have to do everything to ensure that this is done in such a fashion that these people get compensation. They are already in consultation with the insurance people and I am sure something sympathetic will be done to them. There should be no hesitation about it.

As I said, about the action taken there is a drill. Whenever there is a bomb scare either in the aircraft or in the airport, there is a drill laid down and that drill is to inform all concerned people and accordingly, the officer on duty who was there informed them and he has also a telephone book in which he has to record the names and telephone numbers of those whom he has contacted. This is all I can say at the moment and I can assure you that for the purpose of inquiry this incident has been taken very seriously not only by us, but also by the State Government and their inquiry is being conducted under the charge of the Director-General of the police (CID). He is a very experienced officer and I am satisfied at the way they are proceeding. Even the Home Secretary and the Chief Secretary are also very much associated with this inquiry and in fact, yesterday the Home Secretary came to Delhi to tell the latest position and progress about the inquiry and on that basis I can say that they are proceeding on the clues which they have been able to find and it may be possible for them to come to some conclusions shortly. So, I hope you will kindly bear with me that this is the situation and beyond this it

would not be possible for me to speculate on anything or come to any conclusion which may not be sustained by the inquiry.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Why don't you order judicial inquiry ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : How judicial inquiry is going to help in this when there is already an inquiry at the highest level in the State which has been already ordered by the State Government ? Besides, as far the departmental inquiry officer, there can be no other better person than the Director General, Civil Aviation.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : That will help you much more in strengthening your security at all the airports with regard to high jacking, bomb blasts and all that. Some sound suggestions will come to you.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : We are looking from a different angle. I must tell you that for the last three, four months we have been meeting every week almost and sending telex messages to all the Chief Ministry. Security at the airport is done through the State police. Therefore, we have been sending telex messages to them to alert all the airport security officers and security persons so that there are no lapses in the security and every possible thing is done.

We have provided the hand held metal detectors and installed door metal detectors and now at the sensitive airports, we have also started the later point of hand held metal detector check at ladder point.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Zainul Bashir.

I would appeal to all the three members not to take more time because we have already exhausted more than an hour. Please make mention of new points only.

श्री अमृत बजर (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात जो मद्रास हवाई-अड्डे पर घटी है, उससे सब लोगों की आँखें खुल



जाती हैं। मैं सबसे पहले मंत्री जी से यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो आजकल वातावरण चल रहा है उग्रवादियों का चाहे वह उत्तर में हो, चाहे वह दक्षिण में हो, चाहे पूर्व में हो, चाहे पश्चिम में हो, इस वातावरण को देखते हुए क्या गृह मंत्रालय की तरफ से या उनके विभाग ने इस संभावना पर विचार किया है कि एयर पोर्ट पर या हार्डवेयरिंग के मामले में इस प्रकार की घटनाएं हो सकती हैं? इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए आखिर क्या कुछ तैयारी की गई थी या नहीं की गई थी। अगर इस प्रकार की संभावना पर विभाग ने विचार नहीं किया तो यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है और अगर विभाग ने विचार किया और कोई कार्यवाही रोकथाम के लिए नहीं की गई तो यह अपने कर्तव्यों का ठीक प्रकार से पालन न करना होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मद्रास एयर पोर्ट पर जो कुछ नापरवाही का नतीजा है। उससे यह साबित होता है कि इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिए कोई तैयारी नहीं की गई थी। यह घटना मद्रास एयरपोट पर हुई, यह बड़ीगढ़ एयर पोर्ट पर भी हो सकती थी, बंबई एयरपोर्ट भी हो सकती थी, कलकत्ता एयरपोर्ट पर भी हो सकती थी। लेकिन इसकी रोकथाम के लिए प्रिवेंटिव मेजर्स के लिए कोई किसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था मैं समझता हूँ किसी एयरपोर्ट पर नहीं थी।

मद्रास कोई छोटी जगह नहीं है। कोई छोटा सा एयरपोर्ट नहीं है। सब प्रकार की व्यवस्था वहाँ पर मौजूद है। सब प्रकार के विभाग अधिकारी वहाँ पर मौजूद हैं और उसके बावजूद यह घटना घट गई। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया है, मैं उसके डीटेल में न जाकर थोड़ी सी बात कहूंगा।

सारी सूचनाएं उपलब्ध थीं, सब कुछ था लेकिन मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि वहाँ पर जिस प्रकार से जिम्मेदारी का निर्वाह किया जाना चाहिए था, उस प्रकार की जिम्मेदारी का निर्वाह नहीं किया गया। यही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना हो गई, इसके लिए हम सब लोग शर्मिन्दा हैं। सबको शर्म आनी चाहिए। यह घटना बचाई जा सकती थी। लोगों को मरने से रोका जा सकता था। थोड़ी सी भी अकल होता तो यह सारी कार्यवाही रक सकती थी। अब तो हमारी आंखें खुल गई हैं और आगे से इस प्रकार की घटना किसी भी एयरपोर्ट पर न हो पाए, उसके लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है, कौन-कौन से उपाय मुभाए जा रहे हैं? इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि मंत्री जी विभागीय स्तर पर बहुत भले हैं और एफिशियंट आदमी हैं। लेकिन वह अपने विभागीय स्तर पर देखें कि किस मामले में किस प्रकार से गैर-जिम्मेदारी बरती गई है? उनके स्टेटमेंट में यह भी बताया गया है कि मद्रास हवाई अड्डे के महाप्रबंधक को भी टेलीफोन पर विस्फोट की चेतावनी दे दी गई थी। यह बताया गया है कि उसके परिवार के सदस्यों ने यह सूचना उसे नहीं दी क्योंकि वह बीमार था और आराम कर रहा था। तथापि, भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण द्वारा इस बात की पुष्टि की गई है कि कुछ समय से उसका स्वास्थ्य ठीक नहीं था और उसने सेवा-निवृत्ति से पहले की छुट्टी के लिए आवेदन किया था। यह महत्वपूर्ण पद है जिसमें शारीरिक और मानसिक दबाव वाली जिम्मेदारियाँ होती हैं। इसलिए उसे 8 अगस्त, 1984 से अपने कार्यभार से मुक्त कर दिया गया। यह अधिकारी बीमार था। छुट्टी लेना चाहता था। आवेदन पत्र

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

भी दे रखा था और विभाग कहना है कि यह महत्वपूर्ण पद है। उसके बावजूद भी उसकी छुट्टी पहले क्यों मंजूर की गई? पहले से ही जब घादमी काम करने लायक नहीं था तो इस महत्वपूर्ण पद पर उसको छुट्टी देकर किसी ठीक आदमी को रखा जा सकता था। यह छुट्टी की दरखास्त कहाँ आई थी और कौन इस पर विचार कर रहा था? मिर्क मद्रास एयरपोर्ट पर जो लोग बैठे हैं, उन्हीं की गलती नहीं है बल्कि उनके विभाग के जो अधिकारी यहाँ पर हैं, उनके बारे में भी आपको सोचना पड़ेगा। मंत्री जी यह बताएं कि क्या दिल्ली के किसी अधिकारी के पाम मद्रास से कोई सूचना आई थी या नहीं? अगर सूचना आई थी तो यहाँ बैठे हुए उन अधिकारी ने क्या कार्रवाई की? यह सारी घटना आज सोलन वाली है। मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि जांच चल रही है। मैं इस बात से मन्तुष्ट नहीं हूँ। बहुत छोटे-छोटे मामलों में अदानतो या सी० बी० आई० द्वारा जांच कराई जाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर घदानतो जांच भसंब न हो क्योंकि इसमें बहुत देर हो जाती है तो सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा यह जांच क्यों नहीं कराई जाती? मद्रास पुलिस ही सबसे ज्यादा दोषी है। पहले दिन के स्टेटमेंट में भी यह बताया गया था कि अधिकारियों ने एयरपोर्ट सिक्स्योरिटी आफिसर्स को तुरन्त सूचना दी। कमीस्नर और डिप्टी कमीस्नर को भी सूचना दी। लेकिन उन्होंने कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की। अगर तमिलनाडु की पुलिस जांच करेगी तो सारे समाज में यह शुबहा हो सकता है कि यह जांच निष्पक्ष नहीं थी। कोई ररेखानी है, देर हो सकती है तो फिर आप सी० बी० आई० से जांच क्यों नहीं कराना चाहते।

सी० बी० आई० की जांच भी इस मामले में कराई जा सकती है।

इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आज सोलने वाली घटना हो गई है। उस घटना की फिर पुनरावृत्ति न हो, इसके लिए आप क्या कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं क्योंकि यह एयरपोर्ट सिक्स्योरिटी का मामला है और एयरपोर्ट सिक्स्योरिटी की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों पर होती है। क्या अब वह समय नहीं आ गया है कि राज्य सरकारों से यह जिम्मेदारी ले ली जाए। क्योंकि घायल दिन हम यह सुनते हैं कि विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों की पुलिस की उग्रवादियों के साथ सांठ-गाठ है। पंजाब में भी हमें यही शिकायत सुनने को मिली, कश्मीर से भी सुनने को मिली, हो सकता है तमिलनाडु में भी बंसी कुछ बात हो। आसाम से भी ऐसी शिकायतें आ रही हैं। इसलिए राज्यों की पुलिस की उग्रवादियों के साथ सांठ-गाठ की चर्चा हमें आम सुनाई दे रही है। क्या वह समय नहीं आ गया जब कि हमें एयरपोर्ट की सिक्स्योरिटी का कार्य राज्य सरकारों से लेकर केन्द्रीय पुलिस फोर्स को दे देना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विषय पर मंत्रालय में विचार-विमर्श हो रहा होगा। हमारे यहाँ कई फोर्स हैं, जैसे इंडस्ट्रियल सिक्स्योरिटी फोर्स है, सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस फोर्स है और कम हमारे गृह मंत्री जी बता रहे थे कि नेशनल गार्ड्स के नाम से एक नई फोर्स बनाने जा रहे हैं, उनमें से किसी को यह काम सौंपा जा सकता है। क्योंकि जब पंजाब के घादमी मकानों में रहने, मकानों के आदमी कमकला में रहने और कमकला के आदमी मद्रास में रहने तो उससे हमारी एयरपोर्ट सिक्स्योरिटी मजबूत हो सकती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In the South, I know, the Madras Police is the

best Police not only in India but in the whole world.

श्री अंनल बशर - मैं यहाँ मद्रास पुलिस की कोई शिकायत नहीं कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन यह पंजाब में हो सकता है, कश्मीर में भी इसी प्रकार के इल्जाम वहाँ की पुलिस पर लगाए गए हैं, घासाम में भी लगाये गये हैं। इसलिए हमें इस चीज को एक साथ देखना चाहिए। इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि क्या अब वह समय नहीं आ गया जब कि हमें एयरपोर्टों सीक्युरिटी की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों से लेकर किसी केंद्रीय पुलिस फोर्स में से एक फोर्स के हवाने कर देना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस पर प्रकाश डालें।

दूसरा निवेदन मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी यात्री हवाई जहाजों से सफर करते हैं, उनका सीक्युरिटी चेक तो होता ही है कि वे जो कुछ अपने हाथ में लेकर जाते हैं, उनको देखा जाता है, उसकी सुरक्षा जांच होती है। वह तो ठीक है, होनी भी चाहिए। लेकिन जो सामान वे जहाज में लादने के लिए एयरपोर्ट पर छोड़ देते हैं और वह चलन से सामान के कक्ष में जाता है, उसकी कोई जांच नहीं होती। यहाँ बड़े-बड़े एयरपोर्ट्स की मैं बात नहीं करता, उन के बारे में मुझे ठीक तरह से पता नहीं, लेकिन छोटे एयरपोर्ट्स पर कहीं भी ऐसी मशीनरी नहीं है जो यह बता सके कि उस सामान में क्या है। कम-से-कम मैंने तो कहीं नहीं देखा। क्योंकि मुझे भी कई बार विभिन्न एयरपोर्ट्स से चढ़ना और उतरना पड़ता है, वहाँ कोई इस तरह की जांच मशीन नहीं है जो यह बता सके कि फ्लाई बैग के अंदर क्या है? हो सकता है किसी में टाइम बम रखा हो और जहाज पर जाने के

बाद वह फट जाए, या जहाज पर चढ़ाने समय फट जाएं प्रथवा एयरपोर्ट पर ही कहीं फट जाए। इस प्रकार की किसी संभावना से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता। मैं नहीं जानता कि किसी विदेशी एयरपोर्ट पर भी इस प्रकार की मशीन की व्यवस्था है या नहीं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में विभिन्न एयरपोर्ट्स पर हम जो सामान, सामान-कक्ष में ले जाए जाने के लिए छोड़ आते हैं, उस की जांच का कहीं प्रबंध नहीं है कहीं उसमें एक्सप्लोसिव तो नहीं है, उसमें कहीं बम तो नहीं छिपाया हुआ है। कोई देखने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती कि बंद थैले में क्या है, सिर्फ उम पर टैग लगाकर छोड़ दिया जाता है। क्या सरकार एयरपोर्ट्स पर ऐसे सामान की सुरक्षा जांच कराने के संबंध में कोई विचार कर रही है या करने वाली है? यदि इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है तो मेरा मुद्दा है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था अवश्य करनी चाहिए। हर एक एयरपोर्ट पर ऐसी एक मशीन होनी चाहिए, जिसके सामने से किसी सामान को गुजार देने पर उसके अंदर की दस्तुओं की जानकारी मिल जाए कि कहीं उसमें कोई एक्सप्लोसिव तो नहीं छिपाया हुआ है, कोई बम तो नहीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह की व्यवस्था मंत्री जी करवाने जा रहे हैं या नहीं।

अन्त में उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बात की मंत्री जी की तारीफ करना चाहता हूँ और मैं उनको अच्छी तरह से जानता भी हूँ जब भी उनकी नजर में कोई ऐसी बात आती है, कोई चीज उनके सामने रखी जाती है तो वह पूरी ईमानदारी और जिम्मेदारी के साथ उस काम को करते हैं। इसमें भी उन्होंने जो कार्यवाही की है वह ठीक की है और सख्त कार्यवाही की है। उनके जैसे

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

आदमी में हमें उम्मीद थी जो स्टेटमेंट उन्होंने दिया है उसमें उन्होंने कुछ छुपाया नहीं है और जवाब में भी कुछ छुपाया नहीं है, और इस प्रकार का स्टेटमेंट सरकार की तरफ से बहुत कम आता है जिसमें यह भी बात बता दी गई हो, इतनी सक्त कायंबाही सरकार ने की है। लेकिन उनको कायंबाही कानून की लिमिटेशन में करनी होगी। मैं समझता हूँ जो भी व्यक्ति दोषी पाया जायगा वंत्री जी उसको कभी भाफ नहीं करेंगे और इतिना भी बह कर सकते हैं उच्च करेंगे।

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN :  
Mr. Deputy-Chairman, Sir, I would...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are committing this mistake from the very beginning. I am Deputy-Speaker, not Deputy Chairman.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN :  
I am sorry; I am used to Rajya Sabha...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know, you are a Member of the Rajya Sabha. Therefore, you are more in that House than in this House.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN :  
Next time I will come here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the first instance I would like to assure the hon. Member that he can take it, and be rest assured, that all the guilty officers—they may belong to any department or to any section—will not be given any protection and they will be given the due punishment according to the findings of the inquiry which is being conducted.

As regards the precautions we have taken, as I have mentioned earlier also, right from the very beginning we have been working under, what we call, 'alert', that is, when 'alert' is given, everybody at

the airport, every department, every section, every discipline, has to be very careful, particularly about bomb scare or about hijacking and other matters. For this reason what we have done is that we have put up at 26 important airports X-ray machines which can take the X-ray of hand-baggages and there are 92 door frame metal detectors which, when you pass through the door and if you carry any metal, will give the indication. Similarly there are 246 hand-held metal detectors which can detect at the time of frisking. In some of the sensitive airports, we have also the ladder-point hand-held metal detectors. These are the precautions we have taken. Besides, we also carry out dummy-checks. Our own officers take their own weapons and they go through the security in order to ensure whether they are detected, found out, or not, and very often, whenever dummy checks are carried out, the security has been found very alert.

I also agree with what you have said, Sir, about the Madras Police. They are one of the very efficient police forces. This inquiry is being conducted at the level of the Director-General of Police, C.I.D., who is a very experienced officer. Naturally, if need be, if they in their wisdom consider that it is necessary to consult any other intelligence agency, they would consult them; there is no bar on that. Whenever such inquiries are conducted, and particularly such important inquiries, all the intelligence agencies help each other and cooperate with each other. So, my hon. friend can rest assured that they will certainly take the assistance of others also, if necessary. As far as the inquiry being conducted by the Police is concerned, I have implicit faith and I think, this will be done in the proper manner. I do not think it would be possible for me to make any sweeping remark that the State Police are not competent and this should be transferred to the Central Police. Now the type of police, special police battalions or special police companies that are being raised are naturally of a different type. They will deal with communal riots and are to be used for quelling communal disturbances. At the moment we have these officers from State Police and

advantage is that very often, as you know, they come for some time and then they go back. They are not permanently there so that they may not develop any vested interests or they want to remain at that place for ever.

I can assure the hon. Member that we are very alert about the whole thing and regarding the bomb scare and hijacking we have been taking all the necessary precautions and we have been keeping in touch with the State Governments and in fact I have been sending telex messages to the State Chief Ministers every now and then and I am glad to be able to say that the Chief Ministers respond and their reactions are always very favourable.

**PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly):** I will not take much time. As you know I had demanded.....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You demanded from the Government ?

**PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:** From you and through you from him that when this debate takes place, this calling attention, at least the Minister of State for External Affairs should be present and I was given to understand that at least one Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs is going to be present. But I do not find the Minister here. This I say because I could not think that what has happened in Madras on the night of 2nd August, the blast, is an isolated event. This is not to be seen as an isolated event because the incident has its ramifications.

13 57 hrs.

[**SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR** in the chair]

There are questions that generally arise in our mind which can be answered, some of them at least, by the Ministry of External Affairs.

I am not at all satisfied with the statement that has been made because there are speculations—speculations regarding the incident and sometimes wild specula-

tions. A question has just now come up regarding the foreign hand—I am not going to repeat—and regarding the role of the Israeli secret service 'Massad' whose service has been drafted by the Jayewardene Government, the role of American agents to whose role references have been made by people holding high offices in our government also. I am not going into this question. But if you look at this whole affair, when you are having some information ? What are the sources ? 1—the Press which was allowed to go there only after 2 p.m. next day. The second source of information regarding the details of the incident is the statement of the Chief Secretary of Tamil Nadu and the third is the reports of eye-witnesses and the fourth is the statement made by the hon. Minister. All these taken together we find that there are contradictory comments and contradictory news which can easily generate speculations and they can be set at rest by a very, very high level judicial inquiry and no departmental inquiry can satisfy not only the people of our country, not only the people's relations, the kith and kin of the people who fell victim to it but also the governments, our neighbour governments who may be satisfied by the conclusions of only a judicial inquiry.

14 hrs.

Sir, my first question would be if the situation so demands whether the Government would consider the demand for a judicial inquiry with wider terms of reference ? Secondly, Sir, many questions have come up. Who has done ? What may be the motive ? What may be the design ? Stories have come up regarding a fictitious passenger, regarding a brown baggage and regarding anonymous calls and also regarding the illness of the Airport manager. All these things have come up. My question is that there was something unusual that two baggages were unclaimed and unidentified in the very beginning. Is it not something unusual that out of 101 passengers who were booked for that particular flight 96 passengers had checked in for security and they had boarded the aircraft, 4 had been waiting and it has come out from different sources

[Prof. Rup Chand Pal]

that there was one passenger who did not turn up for security and nor boarded the plane. This mysterious passenger's name has been already mentioned. As to how much of it is true or not I am not going into that question. But is it not something unusual? If it is not unusual how many such unusual cases had taken place during the last one year that the passenger did not himself check in for security; did not even after sending the baggage which ultimately lying unclaimed and unidentified. All these happened in a situation when the Central Government has been sending instructions to all the airports for strictest precautions possible. Sir, even Members of Parliament, known people and very senior officers are being checked in a detailed manner. That is good and for security purposes it should be done and they are following the instructions of the Central Government. How is it that there was a very unusual thing but the airport's authorities of Madras did not take notice of it?

Sir, my third question is who took the decision? It has come out that the two baggages were being carried in a trolley. The Minister may satisfy the House who took the decision that it will have to be removed? What was the mode? How it was being removed? Who took the decision? This is an important thing.

My fourth question is that the Minister has casually said that public distribution system had not been used. It has come out. The Minister can refute it. I am subject to correction. It has come out that many women and children were sleeping there because they were tired and were waiting for the next morning's flight. While they were asleep they died. There was a public distribution system...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You mean to say public address system,

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Yes, Sir, I am sorry. I stand corrected. The public address system had not been used. The question is whether the persons who took

the decision for removal of those two baggages in a trolley or any other manner had also instructed for making announcements through the public address system or not. And if they had given instructions, whether those were followed or not. If the instructions were not followed, who was responsible for that? Has the responsibility for failure to use the public address system been fixed or it has been made a point in the reference for the enquiry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Unless a decision is taken by somebody to clear the premises, how will the public address system be used?

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: The Airport Manager was not there, but somebody took the decision to remove the two baggages. Who took that decision? If he had taken the decision in the absence of others, whether he had also given instructions for using the public address system to ask the people, waiting or sleeping there, to clear the arrival lounge,

I do not think, this unfortunate incident is to be taken as an isolated incident. I did just now mention about presence of the Minister of External Affairs and Home Minister, because the Civil Aviation Ministry only is not concerned here. But have the concerned authorities been trying to relate the very recent incidents at different airports, and other places minor or major, as also the recent hijacking as signs of a total conspiracy? I do not know whether they are prepared to relate these incidents; we cannot treat it just as an isolated event.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: I would just again repeat as I have mentioned, that the enquiry will cover all these aspects and naturally they will go into every aspect in detail. Various experts will also be associated with the enquiry and the comprehensive way in which the enquiry is proceeding they will come to definite conclusions. As I am mentioned earlier, according to the people conducting the enquiry, they have been able to find some very useful clues and they are

proceeding on the basis of those clues, and trying to unearth the true facts.

I would also like to mention that there were 97 passengers booked on that flight and actually 96 travelled. One passenger who came and booked at the booking counter did not go to the customs or the security. The procedure is that if any baggage is left unclaimed, then the customs have to take the custody of that unclaimed baggage. They have to keep it in their custody. Now there are many versions which are coming in the papers. Once again I repeat my request and plea to the hon. members that we should not go by the newspaper reports, unless we have some conclusive proof that whatever has been stated in the press is really based on true facts. True facts will only be known when the enquiry is completed, which they are doing at the moment. Now, the papers have mentioned two things. One paper has mentioned that the bags were being carried on a trolley and another stated that they were being carried in hand. This also is again a subject of controversy and I would not like to give my own opinion. I would wait for the findings of the Enquiry is being conducted as to whether they were being carried on the trolley or by hand.

But the decision to take them or to remove them is taken by the Customs because unclaimed baggage comes under the customs custody. I have already mentioned about the public address system and also mentioned that this has been a lapse and an enquiry is being surely conducted on this issue also by the State Government and the Inquiry which I have appointed also would definitely look into the matter as to why the public address system was not used and why there has been a failure on this account.

Now, as regards security arrangements at the Airport, I can assure the hon. members that this is revised regularly and we take decisions in the light of the evidence available, in the light of circumstances that are prevailing and accordingly, instructions are sent and guidelines are sent and even the telex messages are sent to the

Chief Ministers of the States so that everybody is alert and everybody takes necessary precautions and sees that there is no let-up in these matters. I say that there is no let-up and we will continue to do this.

Then, it is very difficult for me to say whether there is a conspiracy and whether the various incidents small or big, which have taken place, at various places, can be related to one another and the whole thing is one big conspiracy. It is very difficult for me to say. The Inquiry Officer will have to come to a decision on that. Surely they will enlarge the scope of their enquiry because the scope of the State Government inquiry is so wide that they can cover all aspects and if this comes to their notice, and if they feel that it is also necessary to be looked into, they will certainly look into this.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** What about the luggage which was not unclaimed, but after checking in actually, the passenger did not board ?

**PROF. ROOP CHAND PAL :** In the case of forward journey, is it very usual that such incident takes place ?

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** At Madras when the passengers check in and luggage is also checked in, there is a full drill. All the luggage will be placed in Customs Lounge and the passengers are asked to identify the luggage. At the Madras Airport we had already issued instructions that before loading, every baggage has to be identified by the passengers. Since one passenger did not come to identify his baggage, this luggage was segregated and kept separately.

**PROF. ROOP CHAND PAL :** Is it not very unusual ?

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** Nothing is unusual. Every baggage is identified.

**PROF. ROOP CHAND PAL :** After checking in, this baggage was unclaimed and unidentified and this man did not come there. It is a fact that therefore the luggage was left behind ?

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** No inference can be drawn. Normally in these circumstances, the suspicion is that there is something like gold, or some narcotics or other things. Therefore the Customs has to handle such baggage.

**PROF. ROOP CHAND PAL :** So, there was a suspicion of gold, hashish, etc., but not of explosives.

**SHRI B.V. DESAI (Raichur) :** This Subject has been discussed for the last 1-hour and 45 minutes, and there is nothing much left now. In fact, I do not have anything to add to all the speeches already made by my hon. friends. But one or two straight questions I would like to ask. In a way, they are suggestive, so that the hon. Minister may reply straightaway and be done with it.

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** I have been answering all the questions in such a manner.

**SHRI B.V. DESAI :** I would like to know whether there is any Interpol information for the entire South Indian airports, regarding these blasts again being repeated, because what we are finding in other airports also is that elaborate arrangements are being made. They are unusual and very extensive. If so, the hon. Minister and the Department should take particular care, so that such things may not recur. Does he have that information, or any information of that type?

Secondly, about compensation. This is a subject on which I suggest that the Minister should go into details, so that any compensation for the victims inside the airport is at par with the victims who die in the air accident. Otherwise, it is quite unfair. Suppose after the person has purchased the ticket, got it okayed and checked, something happens. In the circumstances, there should be no bar on the Government thinking on the subject and revising their rules and regulations. Although this is not a question, it is a suggestion which the

hon. Minister can accept here and now. He should say he will consider it.

Of course, I should congratulate the Government for the outright rejection of a joint enquiry with the Government of Sri Lanka. In the tense situation prevailing nowadays between the two countries, and also between that country and the Indian nationals in Tamil Nadu, it is very wise on the part of the Government to have rejected it outright.

The hon. Minister has suggested that we should not speculate and thereby escalate the seriousness of the situation from a political angle. I very much appreciate it.

I have presented a few questions. I hope the Minister will agree with me, and give the replies.

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :** We do not get any information from the Interpol directly. Maybe some other Ministry or agency gets it. We do get information from I.B., what we call the alert information. As soon as we get the alert information, we alert all our airports, security staff and the State Governments. This is the reason why all the airports these days have been working under alert. Just as the hon. Member had noticed, this alert system is continuing, and it is a continuing process.

Regarding compensation, I have already mentioned in answer to another hon. Member that this is a very tragic incident, and we are very sympathetic. I shall do whatever is possible. I can assure the hon. Member that I will do whatever I can do.

Another thing is that we have refused to allow any other agency to do the joint enquiry. But I would like to make it very clear that it has nothing to do with the tense relationship because we feel that the incident or the tragedy has taken place on our soil and, therefore, the law of the land should take its own



course and our agencies are competent enough to look into all the aspects and conduct an enquiry. Therefore, the question of any outside agency does not arise naturally.

श्री मन्त्री राम बाबड़ी (हिस्सार) : कमी मेमा होता है, क्या ? हमारे देश में दूसरा कैसे करेगा ।

श्री खुर्शीद खालम खां : इस में टेंस होने का कोई मतलब नहीं है । हब इसकी इज्जत नहीं दे सकते ।

24.22 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need for starting work on Sadariadih Colliery either, by B.C.C.L. or workers' Cooperative Society or by any legal agency

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Kodarma) : Before nationalization of coal industry Sadariadih Colliery (P.S. Baghmar, Dhanbad) was being worked privately. After 1973 all non-cooking coal mines were nationalized. The workmen of Sadariadih Colliery approached the custodian of Madhuban sub-area to take over the charge who assured them that he would look into the matter. In 1975 the private owner filed a title suit No. 28 in the Court of IInd Sub-Judge, Dhanbad who restrained the State of Bihar and Union of India and also their agent or representatives from interfering with the working of the said colliery. Thereafter the colliery was being worked privately by virtue of various court orders and entire coal sale records were maintained by the B.C.C.L.

In January 1980 the B.C.C.L. took over with the assurance that the workers will become the employees of B.C.C.L. The pithead coal was lifted by B.C.C.L. but workmen were not paid their wages etc. of Rs. 3 lakh 50 thousand. In

December, 1980 B.C.C.L. installed pumps and started mining operation with other workers depriving the genuine workmen. Hence the workmen protested B.C.C.L. stopped mining operation.

After direction from the Supreme Court the affected workmen approached the Central Government through its various representatives like ALC (C), R.L.C. (C), CLC (C) who recommended the case for consideration to the Central Government but no decision has been taken as yet. Colliery Karamchari Sangh has claimed the payment of wages etc. from April 1980 till date. Several starvation deaths of the families and relatives of the workmen have occurred. Under such explosive situation, I request the Hon'ble Prime Minister and Energy Minister to start the working through these 5000 workers either by B.C.C.L. or by workers cooperative society or any legal agency to save them from starvation.

- (ii) Demand for a direct air service between Goa and Kuwait

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-nugao) : Emigrants from Goa in the gulf countries have for quite some time been demanding a direct Air India flight from Kuwait to Goa. There are about 50,000 emigrants from Goa in the gulf countries and when they come home many of them get stranded at Bombay airport since Indian Airlines cannot give confirmed tickets for Goa at the time of their departure for the gulf countries. They have, therefore, been demanding for quite some time a direct air service, linking Goa with Kuwait and Dubai. It may be recalled that all other States with sizeable emigrants population to the gulf countries are linked to those countries by direct Air India service, Trivandrum, for instance, is linked to Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Sharjah and Dharan. I, therefore, urge Government to consider the demand for a direct air service between Goa and Kuwait/Dubai sympathetically so that Air India may start this flight at the earliest.

(iii) Need for constructing over-bridges near railway station at Ganganagar

श्री बलराम (गंगानगर) : महापति महोदय, मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र गंगानगर में गंगानगर एवं हनुमानगढ़ जो दो बड़े शहर हैं। ये दोनों शहर रेलवे जंक्शन भी हैं। गंगानगर जिला मुख्यालय है। गंगानगर रेलवे स्टेशन के पूर्व एवं पश्चिम में रेलवे क्रासिंग भी बने हुए हैं। यह शहर पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर पड़ता है। वहां से रजस्थान का सारा ट्रेफिक पंजाब को जाता है। इसके साथ-साथ मिल्िट्री का ट्रेफिक भी सीमा पर जाने के लिए इसी शहर से गुजरता है। जब क्रासिंग के फाटक बन्द हो जाते हैं तो शहर का सारा ट्रेफिक जाम हो जाता है। इससे दुर्घटनाएँ बहुत होती हैं। इसी प्रकार से हनुमानगढ़ ज० में भी बाड के पूर्व एवं पश्चिम में क्रासिंग बने हुए हैं। यहां से चार लाइनें क्रमशः झटिण्डा, गंगानगर, बीकानेर एवं जयपुर के लिए निकलती हैं। पंजाब व हरियाणा को जाने वाला सारा ट्रेफिक यहां से गुजरता है। फाटक बंद होने पर इस शहर का सारा ट्रेफिक जाम हो जाता है एवं दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं। अतः इन उपरोक्त स्थानों पर रेलवे पुल बनवा कर जान-माल की हिराफत करें। याथा है, रेल मंत्री तुरंत इस पर कार्यवाही करेंगे।

(iv) Need for early revival of the exploratory fishery project at Paradeep

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : An exploratory Fishery Project was set up at Paradeep during the year 1973 for operation of two vessels to survey the fishing grounds in the Coastal Water in Orissa. The Government of India closed the base on 19-1-1982 temporarily and shifted it to visakhapatnam. The exploratory fishery project has sur-

veyed areas south of Dhamara river mouth but the areas north of the river have not been surveyed. The State Government have encouraged large number of educated youth and fishermen cooperative societies to operate mechanised vessels from Paradeep and Dhamara. The Orissa fishers ies Department offered accommodation, sheds and land, etc. for the project. The Paradeep Port Trust Authority also offered residential quarters, office space and facilities. The State Government requested the Union Ministry of Agriculture on 28-4-1982 for revival of the base. But the project has not been revived so far. The revival of the project will go a long way in undertaking extensive survey of the fishing grounds in the Coastal Water of the State. The country earns huge amount of foreign exchange by exporting fish produced from Orissa. So there is justification for setting up such project at Paradeep. As such, I request the Government of India to revive the exploratory fishery project at Paradeep without any further delay.

(v) Need for relief measures in drought affected areas Madhya Pradesh

श्री बिलोप सिंह बूरिया (भाबुआ) : महापति महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश के तीन-चौथाई हिस्से में मानसून की स्थिति भयंकर चिंताजनक है। अगर अगले हफ्ते में वर्षा नहीं हुई तो इससे प्रदेश की तीन-चौथाई जनसंख्या प्रभावित होगी। यहां भयंकर सूखाग्रस्त अकाल होगा। इससे मनुष्य एवं मवेशियों के लिए पीने के पानी का भी संकट पैदा हो जाएगा। मवेशियों के चराने के लिए घास भी नहीं मिलेगी।

अतः मैं शासन से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इन क्षेत्रों में तत्काल पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था एवं मवेशियों के लिए घास की व्यवस्था करें। साथ ही साथ वहां के निवासियों के लिए रोजगार व्यवस्था हेतु तत्काल ही राहत कार्य कोला जायें।

(vi) Need to supply pure drinking water to villages in Haryana, affected by closure of Bhakra Canal

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिंसा) : सभापति महोदय, पिछले दो महीनों में भाखड़ा नहर को चार बार आतंकवादियों ने काटा है। अभी 6 तारीख को यह चौथी बार काटा हुआ है जो कि अमृतसर के बुलेवक गांध के पास हुआ है। बाज ही अखबार में खबर है कि भाखड़ा नहर को बंगा नगर के पास फिर काट दिया है। देश-द्रोहियों की इन कार्यवाहियों से ग्राम प्रजाजल लगा सकते हैं कि न केवल पंजाब सरकार बल्कि कुछ हद तक मिल्टिनी भी इन देशद्रोहियों को पकड़ने और इन तोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाहियों को अभी तक खत्म नहीं कर सकी है।

हर बार नहर के काटे जाने से सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान हरियाणा और राजस्थान का होता है। वहाँ पर केवल फसलें ही नष्ट नहीं हुई हैं बल्कि मनुष्य तथा पशु पीने के पानी के लिए तरस गए हैं। बीमारियाँ फैल रही हैं और लोग उनसे भर रहे हैं। पीने का पानि अब्वल तो मिलता नहीं और अगर मिलता है तो इतना सड़ा और बदबूदार कि उसका मुँह को लगाना मुश्किल हो जाता है। सभापति महोदय, कल ही मैंने उस पानी की एक भन्नक आपको तथा माननीय सदस्यों को दिखाई थी।

मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि भाखड़ा नहर को बार-बार काटे जाने की जांच हो तथा जो नुकसान किसानों को हुआ है, उस का मुआबजा तुरन्त उनको दिया जाये। हरियाणा और राजस्थान जो कि इन घटनाओं से सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित हुए हैं और जहाँ के लोगों का जीना पानी के बिना मुहाल हो गया है और बीमारियाँ फैल गई

हैं तुरन्त ही वहाँ पर पानी टैंकरों द्वारा पहुँचाया जाये। बीमारियाँ जो गाँदे पानी के पीने से हुई हैं, उनके इलाज के लिए अक्टों के विशेष दस्त सारे गाँवों में भेजे जायें तथा यह निश्चय किया जाय कि कोई धादमी या पशु बिना पानी और बिना दवाई के न मरे। जब तक साफ पानी सारे गाँवों में मुहैया न कर दिया जाये तब तक बरतबर टैंकरों द्वारा पानी सप्लाई किया जाये।

जब तक भाखड़ा नहर से पूरी तरह पानी की सप्लाई नहीं होती है तब मनुष्य से सारे हरियाणा व राजस्थान को पानी दिया जाये। साथ ही यह भी निश्चय किया जाये कि ट्यूबवैलों को बिजली की सप्लाई में एक मिनट की भी कटौती न हो जिससे कि राजस्थान व हरियाणा को और नुकसान न पहुँचे और लोगों में सरकार के खिलाफ बदग्रमनी न फैले। देश-द्रोहियों के खिलाफ तुरन्त मुकद्दमे चलाये जायें और उन्हें फाँसी की सजा दी जाये जिससे लोगों को डबरत हो और ग्रामे से कोई ऐसा काम करने की हिम्मत न करें।

चूँकि पंजाब सरकार भाखड़ा की हिफाजत करने में फेल हो गयी है इसलिए भाखड़ा की सुरक्षा का काम हरियाणा सरकार को सौंप दिया जाये।

(vii) Demand for allowing those disabled persons to import cars and avail themselves of exemption from customs duty who had applied for such cars within the time limit

SHRI BHIM SINGH (Jhunjhunu) : I draw the attention of the Government of India to Notification Nos. 12-ITC (PN)/83 dated 18-4-1983 and 152/83-Customs dated 25-5-83 exempting customs duty on import of car by a disabled person. Many disabled persons have applied for

[Shri Bnim Singh]

importing of cars under these notifications. But, there were several difficulties such as medical check up where one has to wait for long for medical certificate, to open letter of credit, the problems of the manufacturers, time taken for fitting the appropriate gadgets, etc. The notification had put a deadline of 30-4-84 to present the applications.

My submission is that those who had applied within the time limit but the cars had not arrived till that date they may be allowed to import the cars and get the exemption.

(vii) Need for parity in the salaries of showroom workers of NTC in Tamil Nadu with those working in Patna (Bihar)

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : Out of 20,000 workers of NTC of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry only about 300 are employed in the show rooms. These show room workers are being paid a consolidated salary with *ad hoc* increase now and then. There is no time scale of pay to these workers as is being given to the show room workers of NTC of Patna Division. At a time when we are demanding the taking over of B&C Mills at Madras by the Central Government under the control of NTC or other similar organisation for its future running, the NTC of Tamil Nadu is not taking effective steps to solve the genuine grievances of its workers. Government as a model employer should show the way to the private enterprises. Paying a consolidated salary to any worker in a welfare state of ours, runs contrary to the expectation of our Constitution makers. In the circumstances, I request the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to take the initiative in right earnest to study the just demands of the workers of NTC of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry employed in the show rooms and settle them amicably, granting them a time scale of pay.

(ix) Need for probe into the accident in Kachchi Balihari Colliery under BCCL in Dhanbad.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : The situation in the coal belt is deteriorating in all respects from production to safety. Recent accident in Kachchi Balihari colliery under BCCL in Dhanbad, in which one miner lost his life due to sudden flooding of the mine, is an alarming pointer about the extent of negligence of the management.

The accident took place some 350 ft. below the surface on July 30 at 11 A.M. when the water accumulated at the higher level flooded the mine below after the blasting, caused to loosen coal, broke the barrier holding the water. The miners anticipated the accident and were alert and so all, except one, could save their lives after sustaining injuries. In this particular case, the workers were practically forced to work in that place of danger under the threat of disciplinary action now in vogue in BCCL under ESMA after they had pointed out danger to their supervisors who themselves left the spot after causing the blasting. It took four days to pump out water and recover the death bodies. The Director General, Mines Safety has taken a serious view of such criminal neglect of safety duty of the management.

Even otherwise the accidents in Coal India Ltd. are on the increase. In 1981, some 142 miners died in accident and 921 got injured. The number increased in 1982 to 148 dead and 1208 injured. In 1983, there were 125 fatal accidents resulting in the death of 158 miners. What is more alarming is the recurrence of accidents due to flooding by water accumulated in closed mines and cavities at different levels about which the colliery managements have no knowledge. The number is sometimes mercifully less as at that moment the miners were either alert or were not there in large numbers, but if the mining authorities remain in the dark about the accumulation of water at different levels in the absence of dependable underground survey maps, anyway

there could be a Chasnala type disaster repeated in Dhanbad coalfield.

I demand a high level probe into the accident in Kachchi Bahihari Colliery and a thorough survey of accumulated water underground at different levels of the mines.

(x) **Need to convert Cochin University into a Central University**

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL** (Ernakulam) : The State of Kerala has the highest literacy rate of 70 per cent and effective literacy rate works out to 90 per cent, compared with 30 per cent of all India rate. Thanks to the pioneering and missionary zeal of our forefathers,

Today the State of Kerala incurs over 57 per cent non-Plan revenue liability on social and community services. The revenue expenditure on education alone is over 47 per cent of its revenue, a huge liability on the State Exchequers.

Modern education demands further and deeper research and development of science and technology for the advancement of humanity. The State of Kerala lags very much behind in the area of advanced education. Graduate and post-graduate courses in science and technology, compared to other neighbouring States, are very few.

The University of Cochin was established in 1971 as a Science and Technology University. It imparts higher education in the vital fields of applied science, management and technology. It has already established higher national and international reputation in research and development in many fields, for example, Laser Research, Electronics, Marine Science, School of Management etc. There are rare and specialized development studies like ship technology, Polymer science, Rubber technology, Computer science, applied chemistry etc. The UGC and the Bureau of Technological Division of the Ministry Education, Government of India, have recognized these works and

extended liberal help within their limitations. Since it is not a Central University, there is a great handicap for greater assistance, development and growth. I may add that there is no Central University in the Southern States except one in Hyderabad. The University of Cochin has every infrastructure to make it as a Central University. Therefore, I urge upon the Government of India to take speedy steps to convert it into a Central University.

(xi) **Need for restoring the rail link between North Bengal and South Bengal disrupted by damage to bridge over the river between Barsoi and Kumedpur**

**SHRI ANANDA PATHAK** : Due to the damage caused to the bridge over the river between Barsoi and Kumedpur in West Bengal, the vital rail-link between North Bengal and the rest of West Bengal has been disrupted, causing insurmountable difficulties to the people of North Bengal, Sikkim and surrounding areas since the last fortnight. Thorough running of the Darjeeling Mail, Kanchanjunga. Now Jalpaiguri-Howrah Passenger and goods trains have been suspended. Consequently, prices of all the essential commodities are soaring. Scarcity of coal for industries, especially tea industry and also soft coke and steam coal for domestic consumption is prevailing. Keroseneoil is also not available.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to restore the rail-link between North Bengal and South Bengal and other parts of West Bengal and pending restoration of this link, alternative arrangement may please be made forthwith.

(xii) **Need to re-consider the decision to set up a National Park in Saharanpur**

**श्री जगराल सिंह (हरिद्वार)** : सभापति जी, गांधी जी हरिजन बस्ती में इसलिए रहते थे ताकि हरिजनों का उद्धार हो सके।

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

सहारनपुर जिले में शिवालिक पर्वतीय शृंखला में पुराना ग्रामीण उद्योग के तौर पर 40 हजार हरिजन परिवार जंगल में भाभट काट कर लाते हैं और उससे बान बनाकर घपना गुजारा करते हैं। यह उनका उद्योग है। छोटे व ग्रामीण उद्योग को सरकारी तौर पर मदद करनी चाहिए। मैंने सरकार से मांग की थी कि इनको आर्थिक सहायता व छूट देकर इस धंधे को बढ़ाने में मदद करें ताकि हरिजन परिवार पल सकें। सरकार हरिजनों को उजाड़ कर नेशनल पार्क बना रही है जो कि अनुचित है और हरिजन कभी इस बात को नहीं मानेंगे। सरकार अपने फैसले को बदले और उनकी मायब काटने की शोक वापस ले ताकि यह हरिजन अपना जीवन चला सकें। सरकार से मांग है कि नेशनल पार्क न बनाए या बनाने से पहले कोई छोटे उद्योग घंघा लगा कर उनके लिए रोजी रोटी मुश्किल करे।

14.41 hrs.

MOTION RE : REPORT OF EIGHTH  
FINANCE COMMISSION AND  
MEMORANDUM OF ACTION  
TAKEN THEREON—  
Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Pranab Mukherjee on the Report of the Eighth Finance Commission.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED (Satna) : Mr. Chairman, I must admire the Chairman of the Eighth Finance Commission for solving a very difficult problem that all the previous Finance Commissions had to face. The problem was how to balance the share of different States so that those States, which are deficit or backward,

how their share could be increased so that their backwardness could be removed. The Seventh Finance Commission, and even before that, the backwardness of the State was taken into consideration and a different formula was envisaged by them. But the cherished goal or object which those Commissions wanted to achieve could not be achieved. The figures proved this fact.

Mr. Chairman, before devolution, according to the recommendation of the Seventh Finance Commission, there were only six States which were surplus. Those States were Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and one more State. There were about 22 States, and out of them six were surplus before devolution. But after the devolution, according to the principle or criteria laid down by the Eighth Finance Commission, five more States will become surplus, and I am very thankful to the Members of the Commission for at least my State is going to become surplus. The five States which will become surplus after devolution are very big States. They are Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and another state. This way, according to the recommendation of the present Finance Commission 11 States will become surplus and one State, Rajasthan, will remain deficit in the year 1984-85 and 1985-86, but after that, Mr Vyas, your Rajasthan will also become surplus. The position of your State was really very bad.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Must be had in 1984-85.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED : I have told you that. But imagine how they have manipulated with this formula They have made yours a surplus State after 1986-87.

Another important thing is that they have said that the criteria for distribution of States' share between the States *inter se* should be the same so far as the income-tax and excise duty are concerned. Before this, different criteria were fixed for the devolution of excise duty and income-tax.

But they have said that there was no economic or legal basis for this kind of different criteria of devolution of income-tax and excise duty. That is another departure which the Eighth Finance Commission has made and I think they deserve all congratulations.

So far as the new formula that they have invented is concerned, I think that formula is really very progressive and is based on reliable data because they have made the formula on the basis of per capita income. They have recommended that out of the proceeds sharable by the States, 25 per cent should go to the States according to the population and another 25 per cent should go on the basis of inverse per capita income formula. That is, they have taken three years' average, 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79. This way they have taken the average per capita income of the States. Then they have multiplied it by the population of the States and they have called it "Income-Adjusted Total Population". After "Income-Adjusted Total Population" has been made and whatever ratio comes to that particular State, 25 per cent would go to that State according to that ratio. The same formula they have envisaged on the basis of distance and I think that is a very good formula. When I say distance formula, it means that the three years' average per capita income of a State will be compared with the three years' average per capita income of another State which has the highest surplus. The highest surplus in our case is Punjab and whatever is the distance between that State and the surplus State, on that the experts have fixed that if the percentage is so much, so much, so much percentage should be given to the State. This way a new formula of devolution has been adopted by the Eighth Finance Commission and I think, according to them this will go a long way to help the deficit States. Not only this, the Commission has given really very good consideration to the deficit States. They have said that the share of the States will be 45% in Excise Duty. Out of that they have taken 5% for the deficit States. These deficit States will get 40% share like other States but

apart from that 5% share of Excise Duty will go to the deficit States. How will that go? Whatever will be the amount of 5% of Excise Duty of the Central Revenue, out of that 5% will be distributed among them and whatever may be their ratio of deficit that will go to those deficit States, whatever may be their deficit position. Suppose, some States is 10% deficit, or 20% deficit, according to that, that amount will go to the deficit States. Apart from this, this Commission has also made lot of provisions for the deficit States.

They have recommended re-scheduling of payment in the case of deficit states. That is another advantage that has been given to these deficit states.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Re-scheduling has not been done.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED: They have recommended.

MR CHAIRMAN: Let him have his say.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED: Another facility that they have given to these States is that they have sanctioned some amount which will also be written off as debts. Then they have recommended that whatever fresh borrowings these States have done, those will be paid by the Central Government. They have also recommended grant to meet committed plan expenditure for the year 1984-85.

Another recommendation the Commission has made for the deficit States a group of Rs. 915 crores for upgrading administrative department.

A question has been very rightly made—when the Commission made interim report in the month of November, they had written that their recommendations were provisional and adjustment could be made according to their final report. The question is why this

[Shri Gulsher Ahmed]

adjustment could not be made. The reasons have been given by the Minister—that Plans have been made, Budgets have been made and the report was presented very late. One very important thing was that when the time was extended this Commission, was asked to give interim report in the month of November, 1983, the President by his order had also ordered that they should present the final report by 19th February, 1984. Had they done this, when they had recommended that these are interim recommendations and are provisional but adjustment could be made after the final report, it, was in their mind that they were supposed to give report in the month of February, but they did not give it in February, they gave it on 30th April, 1984. It was too late. I am sure if the final report of the Finance Commission would have come in the month of February, the Finance Minister would have made adjustments and the Planning and Budgetary provisions in the Central Budget and the State Budget could have been made according to that. It was said by some learned Member that in the year 1969 in a similar situation, the report was made very late, it was applied in the month of August. But the difference is that the amount involved then was very small. Now the amount involved is going to be very very big and under these circumstances, it is not possible at this stage, after 4 months have passed, to make adjustments according to the recommendations of the Finance Commission. So to say or to accuse that the Finance Minister is not implementing the recommendation with effect from this year because he wants to harm the West Bengal Government, is not correct. I don't think there is any justification in it.

Another very good thing that this Commission has done is this. The theory was that the deficit of the States should be met out of grants-in-aid. This Commission said that it is not a good policy. Deficit should be met from taxation or excise duties. And

that is why this new formula of per capita income has been invented by them and I think most of the States which came before the Eighth Finance Commission said that they did not want deficit should be met out of grants-in-aid. They have said, it should be met out of taxes or excise duties. So, it is a very good thing that has been done by the Finance Commission.

The Commission has also made another very good suggestion. They have suggested that the Finance Commission's report should synchronise with the Five Year Plan. I feel personally, being a layman—I do not know anything about finance or economy—that it is a good suggestion. The Finance Minister is not accepting the recommendations for the year 1984-85. He is only accepting those recommendations for 4 years from 1985-86 onwards. The Seventh Plan is also going to start from 1985 to 1990. Why should these recommendations not be made applicable to this period. If there is any Constitutional difficulty, he can constitute a new Commission to go into it. It is a very good idea. It had been suggested by the previous Commissions also that the report of the Finance Commission should synchronise with the Five Year Plan.

Now, I come to two or three things, which I am sure my Finance Minister will not agree at any cost. But all the Commissions have said something about them. So, I feel it is my duty to say it. I will be doing a great service to the State from which I come if I plead for it. I am sure, he is not going to accept it. It is about the corporation taxes. There has been a long standing demand by the States that some shares should be given to them out of the corporation taxes. This Commission also have said that the review of the corporation tax business really is over due and some kind of dialogue should take place with the Central Government. I wish that the Finance Minister should give something out of the corporation taxes. (Interruptions).

Second thing on which we have been agitating for a long time and which the



Finance Commission has also recommended is this. This Commission has recommended that the surcharge should be withdrawn from the year 1985-86 or it should be merged with the income-tax, which I think, my learned friend is not going to do. Since I come from the State which is demanding it and as the Commission has recommended the case, as also had been done by the previous Commission I must plead that he must have some consideration for the poor States.

15 hrs.

I think, I have made my points and I thank you Mr. Chairman, for giving me time.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : महापति महोदय, आठवें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर यह सदन पहली बार चर्चा कर रहा है। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ और आशा है कि जो सरकारें भविष्य में आंगूठी के इस प्रथा को बनाए रखेंगी। कल सत्ताधारी पार्टियों के एक सदस्य ने इस पर आश्चर्य व्यक्त किया कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी ने इस आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर सदन में चर्चा कराकर एक बहुत बड़ा जोखिम उठाया। मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूँ। सदन में यह रिपोर्ट रत्नी जानी चाहिए और इस पर चर्चा इस देश के सदन में होनी चाहिए ताकि सरकार को सत्ताधारी दल के और विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्य इस पर क्या राय रखते हैं वह मालूम हो सके और यह बात सदन के सामने आ सके।

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI  
in the Chair]

आठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों को सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है। इसके बारे में

मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान का संविधान बनाने वाले लोगों ने जो संविधान के अनुच्छेद 280 में इस प्राविधान को रखा है उसके पीछे कुछ मंशा थी। संविधान बनाने वाले जहाँ एक तरफ इस देश को एकान्तक और दूसरी तरफ संघात्मक प्रणाली दे रहे थे तो उस समय इस पर बड़ी गहराई से चर्चा हुई और उन्होंने सोचा कि इस देश के संघात्मक शासन को किस तरीके से मजबूत किया जा सकता है ताकि केन्द्र में जिस पार्टी की सरकार हो वह हिन्दुस्तान के सारे संसाधनों का इस्तेमाल अपनी मन मर्जी से, अपने तौर तरीकों से न कर सके। इसलिये संविधान बनाने वालों ने अनुच्छेद 280 में फाइनेंस कमीशन का एक इंडिपेंडेंट और साबरेन स्टेटस रखने का प्राविजन दिया है जिसमें केन्द्र और राज्यों के संबंध और जो हमारे आर्थिक संसाधन हैं उनका किस तरह से इस्तेमाल हो, उनका किस प्रकार से बितरण हो इन सब बातों पर गहराई से विचार किया जा सके।

इस आठवें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट में साढ़े अड़तीस हजार रुपया राज्यों को हस्तांतरित होगा। इस आयोग की रिपोर्ट में कुल पांच परसेंट बढ़ाकर रखा गया है। सातवें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट में 20 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 40 प्रतिशत राज्यों को आर्थिक साधन और उनको सुख-सुविधा देने की बात रखी गई थी जबकि आठवें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट में सिर्फ पांच परसेंट बढ़ाकर राज्यों को इन संसाधनों का वितरित करने का प्रावधान रखा गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत कम है क्योंकि पिछली बार जब से श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी सत्ता में आई हैं और सरकार में बैठी है तब से अब तक मंहगाई में 55 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो चुकी है और आपके वित्त आयोग ने कुल पांच

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

परसेंट बढ़ाया है। महंगाई 55 प्रतिशत बढ़ी, प्रदेशों का हर योजना पर खर्च बढ़ा, चाहे वह अस्पताल की योजना हो, सड़क बनाने की योजना हो, जन-कल्याण की योजना हो या ग्लास हेलपमेंट और ग्रामीण विकास की योजना हो, सब पर खर्चा 55 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है और प्रायोग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार प्रदेशों को आप कैपल पांच प्रतिशत बढ़ा रहे हैं।

मैं खासतौर से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आयकर का घंशदान तो इन्होंने बिल्कुल ही पहले जैसा रखा है। साथमें वित्त आयोग ने जो स्थिति रखी थी वही स्थिति ज्यों की त्यों घाठवें वित्त आयोग ने रखी है जब कि सरकारिया कमीशन उस पर जांच और अध्ययन कर रहा है कि केन्द्र और राज्यों के यन्दर समाधानों का तालमेल कैसे बैठना चाहिए, मैं उस पर नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन प्रदेशों के आर्थिक समाधानों के बारे में चाहे वह केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रदेश हों चाहे विरोधी पार्टियों के द्वारा शासित प्रदेश हों, बहरहाल, यह मांग राज्यों के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स के द्वारा उठाई गई है कि हमको केन्द्र की तरफ से ज्यादा साधन मिलने चाहिए और ज्यादा वित्तीय अधिकार मिलने चाहिए। लेकिन इस मामले पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के कान पर जू नहीं रेंगी है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब-जब बेस्ट बंगाल के बैंक रिजर्व बैंक ने विसमान्य कर दिए तब यह भगडा भयानक रूप में आपके सामने आया। बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र ने बराबर इस बात की मांग की थी, पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री दरबारा सिंह ने भी बराबर मांग की थी और बंगाल के चीफ मिनिस्टर मांग करते थे और प्राज भी

मान कर रहे हैं कि हमारे वित्तीय अधिकार अधिक होने चाहिए, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनको कम कर दिया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि राज्यों के वित्तीय अधिकार बढ़ाए जाने चाहिए बरना विभिन्न प्रदेशों में विकास की जो दर है वह असमान हो जायेगी। केन्द्रीय सरकार प्राज इस चीज को अच्छी तरह से भुगत भी रही है। पंजाब और असम उनका नतीजा है। असमान विकास दर होने पर लोगों में विपरीत प्रवृत्ति पैदा होना स्वाभाविक है। केन्द्र ने पंजाब को ज्यादा सहायता देकर प्राजे बढ़ाया जिससे उनमें सुपीरियोरिटी कांफ्लिक्ट पैदा हो गया। पंजाब में विकास दर सबसे ज्यादा थी। केन्द्र द्वारा पंजाब को ज्यादा योजनाएँ और ज्यादा सहायता देने की बजह से उसकी उन्नति हुई है। दूसरी तरफ असम इस अनइवन डेवलपमेंट का दूसरा नतीजा है। अगर देश का समान डेवलपमेंट होगा तो देश के सहित होने का खतरा नहीं रहेगा। असम में सड़कें नहीं हैं, रेलें नहीं हैं, अस्पताल नहीं हैं और आठवें फाइनेंस कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जो फार्मुला दिया है कि जनसंख्या और प्रति व्यक्ति आय के आधार पर सहायता दी जायेगी और जो उन्होंने 38 हजार करोड़ का प्रावधान रखा है उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ। इस फार्मुले के आधार पर तो जो पिछड़े हुए राज्य हैं उनको कम सहायता दी जायेगी और जो आगे बढ़े हुए राज्य हैं उनको ज्यादा सहायता मिल सकेगी। आठवें फाइनेंस कमीशन के इस फार्मुले के आधार पर पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश पिछड़े ही रह जायेंगे आगे नहीं बढ़ पायेंगे। यह एक अजीब फार्मुला दिया है। राजस्थान में चूक बाटा कम है इसलिए उनको कम सहायता दी जायेगी— यह क्या बात है? जो बाटा बढ़ा कर दिया उसको प्राज ज्यादा वित्तीय

सहायता देती। इस प्रकार और विचार करना है। शठक फार्मेशन में पिछड़े हुए राज्यों की भौगोलिक परिस्थिति, सूखे की स्थिति, महत्त्व, प्राकृतिक विपदाएँ इन सभी चीजों की नजर-अन्दाज कर दिया है। राजस्थान में 5-7 साल से सूखे की स्थिति है। बड़े पर जी नहर बनाई जा रही थी उसकी योजना भी ठप है और राजस्थान में आज विकास दर सबसे कम है। जनसंख्या और प्रति व्यक्ति आय के आधार पर जी फार्मेशन बनाया गया है उसमें जी फिज्डे हुए प्रदेश पिछड़े ही रहेंगे। उनकी आगे बढ़ने की कोई योजना नहीं है। शठक फार्मेशन का निर्माण है। शठक फार्मेशन का निर्माण कर दिया है। सभी चीजों की नजर-अन्दाज कर दिया है। स्थिति, महत्त्व, प्राकृतिक विपदाएँ इन सभी चीजों की भौगोलिक परिस्थिति, सूखे की स्थिति, महत्त्व, प्राकृतिक विपदाएँ इन सभी चीजों की नजर-अन्दाज कर दिया है। राजस्थान में 5-7 साल से सूखे की स्थिति है। बड़े पर जी नहर बनाई जा रही थी उसकी योजना भी ठप है और राजस्थान में आज विकास दर सबसे कम है। जनसंख्या और प्रति व्यक्ति आय के आधार पर जी फार्मेशन बनाया गया है उसमें जी फिज्डे हुए प्रदेश पिछड़े ही रहेंगे। उनकी आगे बढ़ने की कोई योजना नहीं है। शठक फार्मेशन का निर्माण कर दिया है। शठक फार्मेशन का निर्माण कर दिया है।

राज्य मजबूत होंगे। उनके फार्मेशन राजस्थान में जी नहर बनाई जा रही है। बड़े पर जी नहर बनाई जा रही थी उसकी योजना भी ठप है और राजस्थान में आज विकास दर सबसे कम है। जनसंख्या और प्रति व्यक्ति आय के आधार पर जी फार्मेशन बनाया गया है उसमें जी फिज्डे हुए प्रदेश पिछड़े ही रहेंगे। उनकी आगे बढ़ने की कोई योजना नहीं है। शठक फार्मेशन का निर्माण कर दिया है। शठक फार्मेशन का निर्माण कर दिया है।

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

किया जा रहा है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारे फ़िनेंस मिनिस्टर संविधान के अनुच्छेद 280 की भावना को पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Commission appointed under the chairmanship of Shri Y.B. Chavan for the realistic, impartial and progressive character of the Report. The Report is evidence of the patient and painstaking efforts in the analysis of the comprehensive data regarding resources and expenditure furnished to the Commission by various agencies. The Report also shows considerable insight and imagination in interpreting the changing economic conditions and financial requirements of the various States during the five years under review. Its recommendations, Sir, have been made after a thorough searching study of the recommendations of the previous Commissions. These recommendations are based not only on a proper appreciation of the financial/economic needs of different States but also on acceptable principles of distributive justice. The Indian political structure is federal in character and the recommendations of the Finance Commission are meant to fulfil the objectives of the federal financial system which derives from it. Two important recommendations of the Report relate to sharing of the net proceeds of the income tax and union duties of excise. The share of the net proceeds of the income tax assigned by the First Finance Commission to the States was 55 per cent. Gradually the percentage increased and the 7th Finance Commission fixed it at 85 per cent and the 8th Finance Commission followed the same and fixed it at 85 per cent. Out of this 85 per cent, 10 per cent will be distributed on the basis of contribution and the 90 per cent will be allocated between the

States on the same basis as the predominant part of the excise duties. Distribution of the net proceeds of income tax between the States is mandatory under the Constitution, whereas division of the net proceeds of the Union duties of excise depends on Parliament. Here also, in the case of excise duties, the devolution began with a small percentage covering a few commodities. Gradually, the number of commodities increased, and percentage also increased. The 4th Finance Commission finally considered the demand of the States for a share in the net proceed of all excise duties as perfectly reasonable. The 8th Finance Commission has also recommended that the States should be paid a share out of the net proceeds of all excise duties other than those collected under the provisions of the Additional Excise Duties Act and cesses earmarked for special purposes.

Now, the really important feature about these two recommendations are: 90% of the States' share of income tax, and 40% of the net proceeds of excise duties are to be distributed between the States on the same principles which is a new feature of the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission. This is an important departure from the recommendations of all the previous Finance Commissions. This has been done with the sole purpose—I hope the hon. Member who spoke just now will listen—of securing a high degree of progressivity in the allocations, i.e. the poorer a State the higher the allocations it should get. That is the idea behind the recommendations.

The formula for distribution designed for the purpose assigns a weightage of 25% to population, as population is considered by the Commission, and quite rightly, as the primary criterion for determining, in general terms, the needs of all States. The share of a State is given by the percentage share of its population in the aggregate of all States' populations. A great importance has been given to the backwardness of the States in designing this formula. So, 25% weightage is given

to the inverse of per capita income, multiplied by population. If there are two States, A and B each with a population of 10 million, and A has an average per capita income of Rs. 100/- and B an average per capita income of Rs. 200 then A will get twice the amount which B will get

Then, a weightage of 50% is given to the distance of average per capita income of any State during the three years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79, from that of the State which has got the highest per capita income, which is Punjab. Though Punjab has the highest per capita income, it should be given something. It would not get anything under this formula. So, to enable Punjab to get something, its distance has been treated as equal to the distance of Haryana, so that Punjab gets something under this part of the formula. The formula tilts heavily in favour of States which suffer from backwardness. As a measure of the striking imbalance between the economic development of different States, the Finance Commission cites the examples of Orissa and Maharashtra. It says that the percentage of own revenue receipts to revenue expenditure in 1982-83 varied between 42.6% in the case of Orissa and 107.2% in the case of Maharashtra. There has been such a big difference between the revenue capability of different States. The Commission has rightly accepted per capita income as a more appropriate composite criterion than any other, to reflect the level of backwardness of States, as well as their capacity to raise revenues. Even after the devolution of income tax and excise duties some States remain in deficit. To help them, a new formula has been designed by this Commission, an innovation, a new departure, from the reports of the previous Commissions. The Commission says that 5% of the excise duties should be distributed between the deficit States. It, therefore, recommends that additional 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the excise duties be set aside and distributed to those States which have deficits after taking into consideration their shares from the devolution of all taxes and duties including their shares of excise duties, and

grants in lieu of the tax on railway passenger fares, but excluding their shares of estate duty and grants on account of wealth tax for agricultural property. The distribution would be based on the proportion of the deficit of each State to the total of the deficits of all States as estimated by the Commission. Then even after this there are certain States which have suffer from fiscal gap, and, therefore, the Commission says—and this principle was accepted by the previous Commissions also—that we should give grants-in-aid to all these States which suffer from fiscal gap. The principles laid down are that the grants-in-aid may be given to States to enable them to cover fiscal gaps, if any are left, after devolution of tax and duties so as to enable them to maintain a level of existing services in the manner considered desirable by us and built in their revenue forecasts. In this connection, consideration should be given to the tax effort made by the States to mobilise resources, economy of expenditure consistent with efficiency and the management of the public enterprises. This recommendation which has been made by the previous Commission also has been subjected to criticism on the ground that if you make grants-in-aid to enable States to fill up their gaps, you are putting a premium on inefficiency. To get over this objective, the Commission says, you give grants-in-aid after considering these three things: their mobilization of resources, their management of public enterprises and their economy of expenditure. The grants-in-aid may also be made as a corrective intended to narrow, as far as possible, the disparity in the availability of various administrative and social services between the developed and the less developed States. Such grants-in-aid can also be made to States which have special burdens which are of a national character. The eighth Finance Commission considered these principles of grants-in-aid as unexceptionable and broadly agreed with the views of the Seventh Finance Commission on this matter.

India is a huge country and the variations in the economy development of various States is large. So, some States are not able to maintain their services at a

[Shri Y.S. Mahajan]

proper level and, therefore, the Commission has said that States should be given grants-in-aid to enable them to maintain the level of their services at a certain standard; and for this purpose, they have selected about 8 sectors such as health, education, judicial administration and district administration. You will be surprised that in the matter of education we find that even a State like Maharashtra has more than 35 per cent of the schools as single-teacher schools. The figures are that out of 4,55,027 primary schools in 22 States, 1,65,848 that is 36.5 per cent of the primary schools function as single-teacher schools. Support to such States is necessary to upgrade these schools.

Take the case of judicial administration. You will find that we have not got enough courts and judges. In 1983 there were about 90.7 lakh cases pending in district and subordinate courts as on 31.12.1981. To enable the States to improve their level of services, the Commission has recommended grants varying upto Rs. 967 crores.

The Eighth Finance Commission has proposed the transfer of Rs. 39,452 crores through devolution of taxes, excise duties and grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States under Article 275 of the Constitution. The States benefits, for instance, are: Andhra Pradesh gets Rs. 2,896 crores, Maharashtra gets Rs. 2,635 crores, Uttar Pradesh gets Rs. 6,105 crores and West Bengal gets Rs. 3,449 crores. The total amount so transferred is about 90 per cent more than the amount transferred by the Seventh Finance Commission. The amount transferred has increased from Rs. 21,000 crores to Rs. 39,452 crores. In that respect the report has made a big transfer to the States. Under the existing circumstances it is doubtful whether the Commission could have gone further in carving out a larger share for them. After all, the total resources of the Government are limited. They cannot be easily expanded. On the other hand, the financial responsibilities of the Central Government are also increasing rapidly. This fact should not be forgotten. The expenditure on defence, subsidies on food and fertilizers and interest payments are to be

taken into consideration. These three items take away 50 per cent of the Central Government's revenues. And out of the remaining amount, 37 per cent is at present being transferred to the States, largely on the recommendations of the Finance Commissions and the Planning Commission. Within the parameters available to the Finance Commission, it has done its best. It has not only made provisions to cover revenue gaps but also has taken steps to reduce regional imbalances by providing additional resources to the States.

MR CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude now.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: I am concluding. I am coming to the objections made by the Opposition.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: We do not object to anybody's speech.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Hon Members have objected that the recommendations have not been applied to 1984-85. They have not understood that the Commission's recommendations are not mandatory. It is absolutely wrong to suppose so. Let me read out the provisions of the constitution.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You are not unhappy with their not being implemented in 1984-85. You do not seem to be unhappy.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Article 280 (3) says:

"It shall be the duty of the Commission to make recommendations.

They are only recommendations. They are not awards. They are not binding on the Government. We have instances where one Commission had made recommendations for five years, but recommendations were terminated after three years as it was decided that three years should be treated as three annual Plans. There are other

Commissions. The Third Finance Commission was asked to give its recommendations for a four-year period. Secondly, it is said that because these recommendations have not been accepted in the year 1984-85 some injustice is done to some States. Some Members have used highly vituperative language and probably exhausted such words in the dictionary. The Finance Minister has stated that the States would have got 14,000 crores more than they have by other not accepting the recommendations for 1981-85, but we need not exclude the provision of Rs. 600 crores made by the Finance Minister for State Plans and the Commissions recommendation of Rs. 494 crores to enable the States to tide over their deficits. If the recommendation had been accepted for the current year, the Finance Minister would have been compelled to increase taxation by Rs. 1400 crores or increase deficit financing by an equal amount but this would have boosted inflation. Because of this difficulty it was not possible to accept the recommendations during the current year.

Had the Finance Commission been made a permanent body, most of the criticisms made by the opposition Members would have become meaningless. Economic forecasting is a very difficult job. It is not possible to forecast your income and expenditure during the next five years. This is what the Finance Commission has to do. We get the budget at the beginning of the year and after three months the Finance Minister has to come with the supplementary demands. That means, we cannot estimate our income and expenditure accurately. If the Finance Commission is made a permanent body, then it can report every year and then this difficulty could be partly overcome.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) :**  
The House is currently debating the Motion moved by the hon. Finance Minister considering the report of the Eight Finance Commission. While making his observations yesterday, the hon. Finance Minister tried to explain the whole position to the House as to why this report is not being implemented from the year 1984-85. I am not going to enter into any

controversy with regard to the legality or otherwise of these recommendations not being implemented from the year 1984-85.

I heard two very eloquent speeches yesterday—one from hon. Shri Brahmananda Reddy, who at one point of time, happened to be the Chairman of the Sixth Finance Commission which submitted its Report in 1973. I am one with him on many points. I would like to compliment him on this bold speech yesterday whatever he felt. This is expected of senior persons like Mr. Brahmananda Reddy and Mr. Ranga to come out openly and boldly in House on issues or on subjects which they feel that this is the correct opinion or correct approach without caring whether the Minister will be pleased or displeased. Mr. Mahajan can take care whether the Minister will be pleased, not Mr. Ranga. I am neither a senior parliamentarian nor a seasoned parliamentarian. I am a humble parliamentarian. But I have been taking that particular approach in this House and I have spoken on subjects which I feel that this is the correct approach without caring for the fact whether it goes in favour of the Government or against the opposition. I have taken a stand on various issues which, on certain occasions, has not been congenial or found favour with my opposition friends. But I have done so.

So far as the constitutional aspect, legality or illegality is concerned, I leave it to the Finance Minister of the home State of the Finance Minister. It is for Dr. Ashok Mitra to go to the Supreme Court and challenge the whole decision of the Central Government whether that is legal or illegal, constitutional or unconstitutional. So, I leave that chapter for him.

We are in 1984. Much water has flowed over the years. We should have a different approach to the whole problem. After all, we have a parliamentary democracy, we have a federal set up, the States are very much there, the Central Government is there and it is neither my case nor it can be the case of any patriotic parliamentarian or an Indian

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

that Centre should be weak. Centre should be strong, as strong as possible. In our Sub-Committee, which the BJP has formed for the Centre-State relations, we have strongly recommended in our note, for example, that Customs Duty should not be put in the divisive pool. It is a very harsh decision but we have taken that because we strongly feel so. In the first paragraph of our Sub-Committee's Report we have mentioned that India is one, people are one, it should remain one, it should be strong, as strong as possible. Without strong Centre India cannot remain strong. But States are the federating units and as the head of the family, we have to look after their interests. There is a Schedule, there is a list I, there is a list II, there is a Concurrent List. We need funds for developmental purposes. Major items of expenditure for the Centre are Defence interest payments and subsidies. No doubt about it but in the States the whole developmental activity, more or less, is in the State sector, whether it is road construction, whether it is agriculture, whether it is irrigation, whether it is school education—primary or elementary—rural drinking water and so many other things. So, all basic needs of our society are to be looked after by the States. Therefore, for all developmental purposes the States have to be strengthened. I am not going to accept the charge by anyone that the States have lagged behind in mobilising the resources and in that particular connection I have a complete chart right from the First Finance Commission to the last Seventh Finance Commission wherein it has been mentioned categorywise right from 1951-52 to 1983-84 as to how much have been the gross collections, how much share has been transferred to the States, how much have been the total States' revenues and how much has been transferred by the Centre to the States. I will tell you very briefly. The total Central gross collection in the year 1951-52 was Rs 506 crores and the total gross State Revenues in the same year were Rs 423 crores. It was less in 1951-52 but if you see the chart, every five years it has gone up and if you see the

figures for 1979-80, you will find that the Central collections went up from Rs 506 crores to Rs. 11,782 crores and the States Revenues from Rs. 423 crores to Rs. 13,830 crores. So far as the collection is concerned and so far as the increment is concerned, the States have not lagged behind. In 1981-82 the Centre's collections are Rs. 15,364 crores and the States collections Rs. 16,656 crores. You see the whole chart. The States' increases are also very enormous. It is not that the States have not been able to mobilise the resources which they were expected to do they have done very well on that score, misuse is a different thing.

Now, so far as transfer from the Centre to the States is concerned, in the year 1951-52, Rs 53 crores were transferred from the Centre and the grants were only Rs 15 crores. Later on, it went on increasing. This was 10 per cent of the Central Government's gross collections. Out of Rs 506 crores, Rs. 53 crores were transferred to the States, which was just 10 per cent. After the Second Finance Commission it went upto 18 per cent. Subsequently, in 1958-59 it was 22 per cent, 1959-60 20 per cent and 1960-61 20 per cent. But, in 1966-67 it came down to 15 per cent. Out of the total collection in the Central sector of Rs 2,295 crores the transfer was Rs. 368 crores, which was just 15 per cent. So, the share came down. Later on, again it has picked up no doubt about it. I do not say it has not picked up; it has picked up, more after the submission of the Report of the Seventh Finance Commission. You may accuse the Janata Party of many things. But you must pay some compliment some time. The Seventh Finance Commission recommended an increase in the share of the excise duty from 20 to 40 per cent. The Janata Party accepted the recommendation of the Seventh Finance Commission and the share of the States was increased from 20 to 40 per cent. This is one good reason why in that particular year, in 1979-80, while the additional mobilisation or increase in gross collection at the Central level was Rs 1,568 crores, the transfer was more by Rs. 1,450 crores.



So, whatever was the increase at the Central level in 1979-80 was more or less transferred to the States,

I am not one of those who will say that the entire Central collection should go to the States. But I was expecting that the Eighth Finance Commission will increase the share of the States in the divisible pool, so far as excise duties are concerned,—not doubling it, as it was done by the Seventh Finance Commission from 20 to 40 per cent; I was not expecting that it will go up from 40 to 80 per cent—but I was hoping that it will increase it from 40 to 50 per cent. Customs not being in the divisible pool, the share in the excise duties must have been raised from 40 to 50 per cent.

Now it has been stated that it has been raised from 40 to 45 per cent. But this 5 per cent increase will not go to all the States. This is a special allocation to certain States. So, it is no increase practically. Why am I pleading for it? Because, the excise duty comes from the industrial sector, from the manufactured goods. They are manufactured by the various industries set up in the various States. It is the States which have provided land, water, electricity etc. at very cheap rates. So, it is the States which are contributing to the industrialisation. As they are equal partners, they should have been given 50:50. The share in the excise duties should have been raised from 40 to 50 per cent. This has not been done. So, I am sore about the Finance Commission's recommendations on this. Secondly, the 5 per cent increase, which has been recommended, is not being distributed among all the States. That is my second grievance. Thirdly, these recommendations are not being implemented from the year 1984-85.

Technically, you can say that 1984-85 has started and four months have already passed. But 8 months are still there and certainly 8 months are more than four months. You are depriving the States of resources and benefits just because the budget has been finalized. Are

you not bringing in excess expenditure budgets here? Are you not bringing revised budgets or supplementary demands for grants here? So, there should have been no difficulty in bringing forward a revised estimate, or a budget provision could have been made, provided the Government was inclined to do it. There is no difficulty. Our officers are competent. They could have done the job, provided the political will is there. But, unfortunately, the simile is not very similar. All the States are willing to have it from this year, including the State of Rajasthan.

Though I am talking on general points, I would like very briefly to refer to Rajasthan. That State has been deprived, so far as revenue gap grants are concerned, by Rs. 34 crores, Special Problem grants by Rs. 2 crores, Upgradation Grants by Rs. 8 crores and Margin Money Grants by Rs. 8 crores, in all Rs. 52 crores in this particular case. Similarly, with regard to re-scheduling, adequate relief in the matter of payment of overdraft and with regard to relief expenditure, Rajasthan has been put to a loss. Is it not a fact that Rajasthan is mostly a desert area? Sixty per cent part of Rajasthan is desert. We have got very acute problems with regard to Rajasthan. I have got a charge with regard to your per capita allocation to various States. Now, just see, Rajasthan is getting Rs. 210 per capita. Why there are many States like that. Andhra Pradesh is getting Rs. 175, Assam is getting Rs. 583, Bihar is getting Rs. 190. There are some States like Jammu and Kashmir which is getting Rs. 732, Himachal Pradesh is getting Rs. 979. Meghalaya—of course it is a separate State—Nagaland is getting more than Rs. 4000. I don't grudge them. The eastern States deserve a special treatment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, this is very difficult with regard to the Report of this Finance Commission to take only a little time. I am trying

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

to be as fast as possible. (Interruptions). My thinking on this issue is the criteria—I am now coming on with regard to the criteria. You have got criteria by which you take into consideration the population and some other problems also. About the population per capita which you are giving, I would suggest one thing here for the consideration of the House also. Are you interested in the increase of population? About a State the population of which increases much more than what is expected in view of the national norm decided by us, if a particular State is failing in resorting to these norms, not achieving the family planning targets, then naturally, why should that State be encouraged? Why should there not be a cut? There are certain nationally accepted norms which we have adopted whereby the population should not be the sole criteria for that. There are regional imbalances in the whole country and if there are regional imbalances in a particular State—I have got the latest statistics with regard to the population, how they had increased in many States—it is disproportionate and those States are benefiting on account of the existing formula. They are not able to check the population growth which is very important—population and development—and if the population goes on increasing in some of these States and the States fail in achieving the family planning targets, those States should not be rewarded. If you really want to curb population growth in this country, if you say that the population explosion is much more dangerous than the bomb explosion, then where does it find a reflection in all your approaches with regard to the devolution of finances? You should think about it. This is my suggestion that the States .....

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : I am sorry for the interruption. This is the whole prelude to the Eighth Finance Commission. Earlier, 90 per cent was devolved on the basis of the population and the Eighth Finance Commission has recommended that it should be brought

down from 90 per cent to 25 per cent. That point is taken care of.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I am not dealing in detail with regard to the total approach.

(Interruptions).

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am intending to correct you on one aspect that precisely they have not given weightage to population, they have given weightage to backwardness by injecting the concept of distance formula and giving weightage to the extent of 50 per cent to the distance between the highest per capita and the lowest per capita. I just wanted to clarify the position.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : That is perfectly so. That is on the basis of the population. I am talking about population growth. I am on that limited point at the moment that if a particular State fails to achieve that particular objective which we have laid down for ourselves, that should be penalised on the contrary.

Similarly, I would like to make a point here also. We have spent more than Rs. 300 crores over planning during the last 32 years. We are going to spend an equal amount during the Seventh Plan period. Now, if particular States are very tardy in the implementation of plan projects, where do we find the money? If the cost escalation is 10 times in those particular States or 12 times or 15 times, if the irrigation projects or other major projects are not completed within this stipulated time and the approved sanctions, some sort of a new concept will have to be introduced. Of course, you are providing for upgradation of standards of administration in various States. That should be done, I don't dispute that. This had also to be looked into. If surplus funds are there, then in order to bring more efficiency into the implementation, the timely implementation of our developmental projects, that should also be borne in mind for the future. That has to be kept in mind.

20 Point Programme is the core of the Sixth Plan. It has become the core of the Sixth Plan. It is absolutely baseless for the Members of the ruling party to charge us that we discard it as a bogus programme, whatever grievance may be from both sides. Even the Congress (I) Members are having a lot of grievance with regard to faulty implementation of the 20 Point Programme.

I may remind the hon. Members that during the last National Conference Session of the BJP, somebody moved a Motion for amendment in my Economic Resolution that please add at the end—20 Point Programme is a bogus programme and is a fraud. I rejected that amendment. I said 20 Point Programme constitutes the core of the Sixth Plan. Accepting this amendment means the rejection of the Sixth Plan document which I am not prepared to accept.

(Interruptions)

The States are demanding this—that it should be implemented. Why should we not amend the Constitution? You make it obligatory that States also should have the States Finance Commission. The administration of this country is being carried on by the Central Government, the State Government and by the local bodies. The local bodies are in a very worst position. They are not getting suitable grants-in-aid. Either you should give in the terms of reference for the next Finance Commission that this money has to be allocated by the Centre to the States or for allocation by the States to the local bodies. It should be a statutory transfer to the local bodies by the States and so it should be made compulsory, obligatory. Our local bodies should find a statutory recognition either in the Constitution or in the terms of reference to the Finance Commission to which a reference was made by my esteemed elder colleague Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy.

MR. CHAIRMAN ; Please conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU ; Why are you not allowing him ?

MR. CHAIRMAN ; Do you mean to say that he should speak for two hours ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL ; It is a very important subject in which everybody is very much interested. So, I thought that I may contribute something.

Please consider that auxiliary duties or additional duties also are not included in all these things.

Recommendation with regard to surcharge, Corporation Tax etc—you are at Centre. Central Government is very much there. Do not throttle the States. You should not do that. Anybody may be in the Government.

15 53 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW in the chair]

After all this country is one. This Government is one, Federation is one. But sometimes I feel that you are raising an accusing finger at the Eighth Finance Commission—they submitted the Report late. They say, what could we do? Government submitted the Memorandum late.

Shri Y.B. Chavan has done a good job. You complimented him yesterday. We compliment him to-day. What could he do? You are accusing them. They are accusing the Government and we are accusing you. What type of thing is there. After all the States should not be looked upon as something different.

You must have read in the newspapers two days back. There was a story of one girl Anju. There was one Sweety and one boy Tony. Sweety at the instance of Malhotra got Anju murdered because Sweety was in love with Malhotra. Tony was utilised for that. So, now you are making these States Anju. You are getting them murdered by Tony for Sweety. Who is Sweety? Who is Anju? You are to decide. Please do not go that way. States are also ours. Their development

[Sri Satish Agarwal]

is our development. 20 Point Programme is going to be implemented by the States, IRDB; NREP, Landless Employment Guarantee Programmes—all these programmes are going to be implemented by the States, not by the Centre. As a Head of the Family you should look after the interest of all the States.

Lastly, I would say, we have to increase the kitty. I am one with Shri Dharmnand Reddy who suggested that the whole dispute is because the kitty is small. The demands are more. What to do? So, in order to increase the size of our kitty, we have to plug all the loopholes in our tax administration. If we are able to do so, I am sure things will improve. He put the figure at 30 to 40%. I can say that the tax evasion on the Sales Tax side is 100%. On the customs side it is of course not so much but on the Excise side it is 50 to 60%. If we are able to plug the loopholes in the tax system itself and have a very rational tax administration in tax policy, then I am sure, we need not have any deficit. We need not have additional taxation. We need not go to the market borrowings. Our economy can be very much self-reliant.

Lastly, while concluding, I would urge the hon. Finance Minister not to make it a point of prestige that he is going to implement it from 1984-85. I think, if there are certain problems, then give a solemn assurance on the floor of Parliament that you are going to implement it from 1984-85. But whatever is due for 1984-85, you will give it to the States in 1985-86, 1986-87, etc., and that will be adjusted from 1985 to 1989. You can say, this is your arrears and that will be paid to you. But as the hon. debtor, you must give whatever is due for this year to the States. You can say, "All right, yours is due; I cannot pay in 1984-85. I can pay next year and in the range of the next 4 years. The whole amount will be adjusted and you will be paid extra." This much assurance if he can give, the problem will be solved. Their problems will be solved. You will get applause from all sections of the

House. Otherwise, you are being praised by one or two hon. Members, and you have been decried on this score by various sections of this House.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI** (Bhubaneswar): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir...

**AN HON. MEMBER**: He is from Orissa.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI**: I hope you will be a little kind to me.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL**: You could have told me that you were in a hurry to speak. I did not visualise that. I am sorry. Had I known that you are going to speak next, I would have completed my speech earlier.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI**: I think, you had already taken 25 minutes.

Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, one of the most important aspects of the Centre-State relation is the devolution of resources from the Centre to the States. It should be worked out in such a manner that the kind of bitterness between the Centre and the States will diminish and the States will feel, as equal partners in the strength and economy of this country. Therefore, we are appointing the Finance Commission every 5 years to look at the economy and to see how these resources can be transferred from the Centre to the States. With the national objective that the regional imbalances should be removed, and the imbalance between regions and regions and between States and States should also be removed, these Finance Commissions are being appointed and constituted. They are also trying to see from one Finance Commission to another Finance Commission, how resources from the Centre to the States are transferred.

If you look at the work done by the

successive Finance Commissions, you will find that they have tried to understand the aspirations of the different States and the people and they have given awards whereby more and more funds are made to flow from the Centre, from the Union to the States all these years. We had an occasion to submit a memorandum to the VIII Finance Commission when they visited Orissa. In that memorandum, our Members of Parliament from Orissa suggested that in view of the growing imbalance from region to region and mostly in the Eastern sector of our country, there should be scientific appraisal so far as the devolution of the resources to the States is concerned. We are very happy that the VIII Finance Commission, under the able chairmanship of Mr Y.B. Chavan, have evolved a kind of better formula. It was even better than what the VII Finance Commission had evolved. In that formula, as the hon. Finance Minister just now pointed out, they have not given priority to the population. On the basis of population it has come down to only 25%. So we pleaded before the Commission that at least the backwardness and the *per capita* income should be taken into consideration, so that the poorer States, the backward States can get more and more finances and more and more resources from the Centre. Therefore, compared to the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, the recommendation of the Eighth Finance Commission are an improvement and they have enhanced by 84% the total transfer of resources from the Centre to the States. This is a very welcome step. This enhancement will particularly help the deficit and backward States, since an extra 5% share of union excise revenue will accrue to the States.

16 hrs.

Here I think I will not be misunderstood by our hon Finance Minister. Here almost all the State Governments have requested the Finance Minister and the Government of India that the Eighth Finance Commission's award should be implemented from 1984-85. Somehow or other the Finance Commission could not

submit its report in time and the State budgets and the Central budget were already prepared. Therefore, now it is going to be worked out from 1985-86. I share the sentiments of the State Governments. I share the sentiments of my State Governments also because I represent my state. My State is going to lose about Rs 175 crores as it is not being implemented from 1984-85. Altogether, as the hon. Finance Minister has said, about Rs. 1400 crores the State Governments are going to lose. Now, we would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister, as Mr. Agarwal has suggested and also as other friends like Mr. Brahmananda Reddy have suggested, that by different ways and means we should compensate, we should help the State Governments who are losing Rs. 1400 crores. Out of this Rs. 1400 crores, Rs 460 crores have already been given to the States as per the interim report. So only Rs 1000 crores remain. Therefore, if it is not possible now, it may be from 1985—90—a five year period because the sentiments of the State Governments and the people should be respected. It is not that it is unconstitutional on the part of the Government of India to accept it. We appeal to the Finance Minister and the State Governments have appealed to the Finance Minister and the Government of India that because of this lacuna, because the report was not submitted in time, so much loss to the State Governments has occurred and they should be suitably compensated. I hope the Finance Minister who is always sympathetic to the backward States will take this into consideration and see how they can be benefited and they can overcome this loss.

I am happy that as against the Seventh Finance Commission award of only Rs. 1750 crores to the States the Eighth Finance Commission has awarded 23.5% of the total tax and non-tax revenues of the Central Government. It comes to Rs. 38,520 crores. It is a big advance over the 7th Finance Commission award. I am happy that they have accepted the *per capita* income of the State as the basis. They have given due consideration to this. I am very happy that my State

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

of Orissa as also Bihar, Madhya Pradesh have received a better deal from the Eighth Finance Commission when we submitted and appealed to the Chairman and Members of the Eighth Finance Commission.

I am now coming to stress some special problems. So far as my State is concerned, we have submitted a memorandum to the Commission that so far as Orissa is concerned, natural calamities have become annual phenomena. We have submitted a memorandum and what we have submitted in the memorandum, I would like to mention here—that between 1953 and 1983—I am leaving aside 1984—in a period of 30 years the loss to Orissa due to natural calamities like floods, cyclones and drought came to Rs. 2429 crores. Another peculiar natural calamity so far as Orissa is concerned is fire accidents which destroy villages, properties and everything. Every year about Rs. 50 crores are lost by way of fire accidents in villages where everything is lost and damaged. It comes to Rs. 1500 crores over a 30 years period. What we have submitted is that the poorer States should be given adequate assistance in this regard. We happy that they have increased the margin money for these natural calamities. We welcome this recommendation of the Eighth Finance Commission. From Rs. 100 crores they have increased it to Rs. 250 crores.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): That is not enough.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : This is the peculiar problem of all the States who are suffering from natural calamities like drought, flood and cyclones. I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to come to the rescue of such States, who are victims of these natural calamities quite often. How can a State like Orissa which is 18th in the list of States in India on the basis of per capita income of about income of about Rs. 700 bear losses on account of natural calamities which come to about Rs. 3000 crores in a period of thirty years. We would appeal to the Central Govern-

ment to help us. Of course, you are helping us by sending the Central teams from time to time, but I plead that the losses on account of the natural calamities must be borne in fully by the Centre. These are not man-made, there are made by nature. The General Government should come to rescue of all the sufferer States.

There is another important feature, which I have always placed before this House and would again like to place before the Finance Minister. It is the debt position of the States. I am confiding myself to the State of Orissa. The total Central loan, outstanding against the State Governments as on 31st March, 1983 were Rs. 21,752 crores.

16 07 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI *in the chair*]

The Central loans outstanding against Orissa as on 31st March, 1983 were Rs. 1033 crores. The most interesting part of repayment of this loan is that during the 1st Plan period, Orissa repayed to the Centre by way of capital and interest Rs 1 crores and 10 lakhs. By the end of 6th Plan, Orissa repayment will reach Rs. 230 crores. The Central Plan assistance to Orissa in the 4th Plan was Rs 155.43 crores, but Orissa repayed to Centre during this Plan period Rs. 143.03 crores. Similar is the position in respect of various State Governments.

This is a very serious phenomenon in our national life, and we have to think over it very seriously. In 1967-78 only interest charges on union loans by Orissa Government were 32.46 per cent of the State tax revenues, and in 1973-84, the interest charges went upto 45 per cent of the State revenues. This is the position of the State Governments.

Sir, time has now come when we have to think over this problem seriously. Normally, there should be flow of revenue from the Centre to the States, and we can

understand that, but here there is an inverse flow from the States to the Centre. We cannot understand that. I have calculated that in the next five years, Orissa's repayments to the Centre will come to about 65 per cent of the revenues of the State Government.

Our entire effort has to be to increase the capital base of the State Government. Why is the Finance Commission giving awards? The awards are being given with a view to see that the State Governments increase their capital base, so that in future years, two, three or four years, the State Governments become surplus and do not become a drag on the Central Government. That is the objective of the Central Government and we are trying to do that, but in implementing that we are suffering.

You will be surprised to know one thing. Though it may not be relevant here, I would like to make a mention of it.

Sir, the capital base of Orissa is Paradeep Port. But you will find that the Government of Korea have said that they are not going to lift even one tonne of iron ore. Japan also said that they are not going to lift one tonne of iron ore.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) :** Why is it so? It is because your people are creating labour troubles there. Hundreds of workers are fired upon and huts are burnt by the people and they are being thrown into the Bay of Bengal.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Well. This may be due to the recession in the steel industry.

Now the Eighth Finance Commission has estimated that Non-Plan capital gap during 1984-89 would be Rs 6800 crores. The Seventh Finance Commission had estimated the Non-Plan capital gap between 1979-84 at only 3,000 crores of rupees. We would like to know why

there is such difference between one Finance Commission and another Finance Commission. Now it has been pointed out that the States are raising their resources. Shri Brahmananda Reddy was mentioning that day about how a State can manage to show this deficit. Now take the case of West Bengal. You will find that the deficit which was about 300 crores only in the Seventh Finance Commission, is 3500 crores in the Eighth Finance Commission. How could the deficit go up? So this is a very important thing, which the Government should consider. What is happening to the State Government? Is their economy being revived? Is there any gain? We can simply say that the entire economy of West Bengal is sick, its industry is sick everything is sick.

**PROF. ROOP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) :** Your yourself told me in private that there is much achievement in West Bengal.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** I am not casting aspersions. My point is why the State Government is becoming sick.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** You are making us sick.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Why is this happening. This is happening because of the mismanagement of power, performance of power sector in West Bengal.

**PROF. ROOP CHAND PAL :** Not true. During the Left Front period, their achievement in respect of power generation is in the national average.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Do you show the deficit to attract money from the Centre?

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Please don't talk among yourselves. Address the Chair.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Madam, there is fall in the industrial

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

production in West Bengal. Can anybody say that there is no fall in West Bengal? It is a fact.

PROF. ROOP CHAND PAL : Why do you single out West Bengal. Look at Maharashtra. Look at Gujarat, Ahmedabad, look at Orissa itself.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Is it not a fact that there are huge losses in State Government enterprises?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wind up now.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : No businessman is interested either foreign or native, to set up industry in West Bengal.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : We may not be satisfied with the administration in Andhra Pradesh, by the Government there. Even then, Mr Brahmananda Reddy pleaded, not for Mr. N. T. Rama Rao's Government, but for the people of Andhra Pradesh. I am not satisfied with the performance of the S. C. Mathur Government in Rajasthan, but I plead for the people of Rajasthan.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I share these sentiments, but I say that it is a misplaced sentiment.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You have a penalty clause for bad performance.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Incidence of lock-outs is also very high in West Bengal. So, these factors should be taken into account.

I am happy that the 8th Finance Commission has modified its approach as to how to come to the rescue of the deficit

States, and also how to see that the poorer States are helped. It has made an all-round improvement in respect of seeing that more and more resources are transferred from the Union to the States. But I feel that there must be a committee which must go into all these problems placed before the hon. Minister. It should see, when we are pumping in so much of finance into the States, whether the economy in the State is becoming self-reliant, so that they do not become dependent on the Centre. I hope this point should attract the attention of the Central Government.

SARIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : However much my friend Mr Chintamani Panigrahi may vituperate against my State Government, I express my heart-felt sympathy for the people of Orissa. Such a poor State. Such a poor neighbour of ours, that they have lost Rs 175 crores through the economic hi-jacking of Mr. Pranab Mukherjee. Nowadays, hi-jacking is very popular.

The action of the Central Government in refusing to implement the Finance Commission's recommendation in the current year which will deprive the States of Rs 1506 crores including Rs 300 crores for West Bengal is nothing but economic-hi-jacking. My only consolation, or distant hope is that, hi-jackers have never been ultimately successful, because of various pressures. They generally surrender.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : He will not surrender to the Commandos in West Bengal. He may surrender to the House.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : That is exactly my point. If he is unwilling to surrender to the Government of West Bengal, it does not matter. It is the people of eleven deficit States who will be suffering—not only the people of West Bengal. Our Government will not eat up these Rs 300 crores. That amount would be going to the people of West Bengal. Mr. Mukherjee knows that



even now there is an important, stable vote for the Congress in West Bengal as well. Let him not forget it. We speak for the whole population of West Bengal, irrespective of their political affiliations, so also for the whole of the eastern region, which is really very backward. Yesterday, the hon. Finance Minister gave his own reasons for not accepting the recommendations for this year. After that, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee gave a detailed reply. Then Mr. Ahmed on the other side repeated the same thing. I probably would not have gone into what I am going into now, because he again said, it will be difficult, it will be disrupting the finances, etc. of the States and the Centre. Some answer has been given by Mr. Satish Agarwalaji. I would like to raise certain questions with regard to that.

I am not an economist, but, according to some calculations here and there, I say that out of the two important components of devolution, that is income tax and the excise duty, now, in these two, leaving aside for the moment the additional 5 per cent of the excise duty, the proportion remains unchanged, as far as the 7th and the 8th Finance Commissions are concerned—85 per cent and 40 per cent. We are really sorry for it. But, for that, we very much wanted this to be increased. For the moment, keeping that also aside, let us calculate what is disrupting the economy. The total variation due to income tax making plus, minus, is 7.2 per cent altogether taking all the States.

Now, the total income tax of this year is Rs 1600 crores; 85 per cent of that makes Rs.1350 crores, that is, totally, the actual figure for this year on this score will be Rs.95 crores. Excise duty minus the electricity duty is actually about Rs 900 crores for the central budget in the current year out of which 40 per cent was to come to the States; now that would work out to Rs 3,600 crores. Now, here the variation, as per the Report of the Commission, would be somewhat like 2.6 per cent. So, the total sum involved here will be Rs.93 to Rs.94 crores. The additional excise

duty, that is, total for the whole country of this year is Rs.600 crores; the variation would be something like 12 per cent. So, it is Rs. 72 crores. So, the total on these two accounts leaving aside 5 per cent to which I am coming, the variation for the whole country in these 8 months would have been only Rs.262 crores; and if you think that the State budgets altogether go up to Rs 26,000 to Rs 27,000 crores, it would not be more than 1 per cent or 1.5 per cent or something like that. So, it is not such a huge percentage, which will totally disbalance the entire country's economy or the State budgets. The hon. Minister may ask, if that is so, why are you crying so much, because the sting is at the tail. The extra 5 per cent of the excise duties was recommended by the Commission to go to the deficit States. Finance Commission has taken into account the deficit though this is not altogether a new thing of the States' economy, the new thing is that it has recommended extra 5 per cent. The States are being deprived of that in 84-85 by Government decisions. Whether the recommendation is award or not, I do not want to go into it.

When the Constitution used the word 'recommendation' with regard to the Finance Commission, when it is a constitutional obligation, the recommendation should be obligatory in the moral sense of the term, if not legally. So, I take the recommendation as something which everybody should accept. Otherwise why should the Constitution at all have a Finance Commission within its orbit. So, let us take everything in its historical perspective. Therefore, it is not because the entire economy would be disrupted, but as I said that, the sting is at the tail, and these additional five per cent will devolve to the States. That is what away other sums Mr. Mukherjee wants to hijack.

AN HON. MEMBER : No hijacking here.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : It is hijacking. This was not in the recommendations of earlier Commissions. This amount now should go to the States.

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

This is not taken from one strike to another. It is altogether new. It is from the central exchequer that it would go. Central exchequer means all the tax that we give to the centre together. So, there is no question of upsetting the funds at the Centre. It is if I may say so, really to deprive these States, these 11 States, that the Central Government have taken such a measure. It is not a question of West Bengal alone. It really very sad that those deficit States will be losing. And as I said, I heartily express my sympathy with Orissa; it is our neighbour State which will be heavily losing on this score. On the score of non-implementation of Commissions recommendation in 1984-85 other States will also be losing. For example, Bihar will be losing Rs.98 crores, even Uttar Pradesh will be losing Rs.119 crores, and they are all poor States, we should know. That is why this should be very seriously considered, and this is not only about that extra five per cent but also about grants in-aid and other things. I shall raise a few other points.

Madam Chairman, this year has been an year of natural calamities for West Bengal, Orissa, Assam and all of them. A new good thing has been done by the Commission. I am not going into the total recommendations. There is not so much time. I will mention one or two points before I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request all the Members to be as precise as possible.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I will try to be as precise as possible. As far as these natural calamities are concerned earlier there was a ceiling, for the margin money and this Finance Commission has raised the ceiling and stimulated that 50 per cent will be borne by the Centre and 50 per cent by the States. But what will happen this year, the worst is not yet over? It may be even worse. At that time we went to the Agriculture Minister, Rao Birendra Singh. He immediately told that there is 13 crores and odd with the State as margin money for natural calamities. And he asked,

'What more do you want?' Now, the problem is that in 1984-85 the Finance Commission recommended Rs.23.75 crores for West Bengal. Out of that margin money 50-50 would have been divided between the State and Central but now if this 50-50 is not divided, then we will have to return those Rs.11.90 crores. And that is not only our situation, that would be the case with other States with such situations. This is a very bad year for the country. And by refusing to implement this decision of raising the ceiling of margin money for natural calamities this year, bearing 50 per cent of that by the Centre, you are putting the States in a very difficult position. As we see, we are about to lose Rs.11 and odd crores i.e. half of the Commission's recommendations for this year, if I have understood it correctly from the provision of not implementing it. Will the hon. Minister clarify this point?

Then there is the problem of scheduling of debt re-payment. This is again a serious situation. We are going to lose Rs.24 crores because of the non-implementation of this provision in this year, because we would have got Rs.24 crores relief this year. Here I would like to present one case to Mr. Mukherjee, which is not unknown to him since he is the Central Minister of Finance. From this you will judge that West Bengal has a special case.

The Reserve Bank of India bulletin shows that for West Bengal in this year 1983-84 the percentage of total capital disbursements for repayment of debt is as high as 35.18. And we will be losing the debt relief of Rs.24 crores this year as suggested by the Commission. You may say that you have taken loans and you have to repay the loans. I appeal for the sympathy of the whole House irrespective of political opinion, to remember the special position of West Bengal. You may say that it is because squandering of money by the Left Front of Government. I would like to remind him that during the year 1972-73 when there was the Congress Government, this percentage was 36.26 and in 1973-74 it

was 46.76. So, for West Bengal this has always been a very heavy burden under which we suffer. Therefore, on the question of debt re-scheduling our case has to be very seriously considered. If there was time at my disposal I would have shown that the position of other States is not as bad as ours. It is not our creation. It is the legacy that we bear because of the country's partition and other attendant problems. When I speak about Government's decision of non-implementing the recommendations from 1984-85 I speak not only for West Bengal but for the entire eastern region. Since there is no time I cannot substantiate my point with facts and figures.

About other recommendations of the Commission with regard to the share of the State in the corporate taxes, I fully support that and I hope, the Government will implement that.

Regarding another recommendation of the Commission not to increase the administered prices, the administered prices should not be enhanced in future because that robs the States from their legitimate share and that also adds more burden to the States. I would like the Minister to comment on it. I hope, they will accept the recommendations.

Finally, since we are in the middle of the year, there is enough time to revise the decision of the Government to implement these recommendations from 1984-85. Whatever different Members may be forced to speak here, in the heart of their hearts, those who are coming from 11 deficit States, all of them will agree with me. I beseech you, please change your decision and implement the Commission's recommendations from this year.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Madam, the appointment of the Finance Commission has always been a matter of great satisfaction to the various contenders for their share

in the finances. It has been suggested by one of our friends from the opposite side that the Finance Commissions have a very heavy pro-Centre bias. Madam, I refute this charge, it is not the case. On the other hand, it is the Finance Commissions which have done justice to the claims of the various States and as has been the case with the earlier Finance Commissions also, the Seventh Finance Commission recommended a devolution of quite a big sum. Now we have the Eighth Finance Commission which has suggested a devolution of Rs. 38,500 crores. So, there is a significant recommendation because it shows that the Centre's finances and the States' finances have both been considered by the Finance Commission and some sort of a balance has been struck. In their approach to the Report of the Eighth Finance Commission, the Commission states that their task is not easy, it is to harmonise and to balance the various claims that are placed upon them. So, if we view from that angle, the appointments of the Commissions under Article 280 of the Constitution have been given great significance and the names of the various Chairmen would suggest that men of eminence have been appointed as the Chairmen and the Members. The first Finance Commission was headed by Shri K. C. Niyogi, the second one by Shri K. Santhanam and the third one by Shri A. K. Chanda who was a former Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Then two judges also figure in this list—Dr. P. V. Rajamannar and Justice Shelat who headed the Seventh Commission. Then Mr. Mahavir Tyagi and Mr. K. Brahmananda Reddy have also been there. So, the appointment of Mr. Y. B. Chavan who was the Finance Minister earlier, is also a tribute to his experience and recognition of the good work that he has done in submitting this Report along with the other Members of the Commission.

The Commission had to think of the claims advanced by the States. Two main claim of the States is that they should have the share in the corporate tax and also some share in the surcharge on income-tax and, lastly, they should get something out of the administered prices

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

and the rise in this should be shared by the States also (*Int rrup lona*).

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : It should be abolished.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Whether it is abolished or not, the Commission have taken a different view. They said, if it is only a revenue-hunting exercise, then it should be abolished otherwise, if that is not the case, then it should be continued. So what I maintain is that the claims of the States have been considered and they have been given due weightage. It is the case of the Centre has also been taken into account because it is primarily a commission of the Central Government but I would join in the plea made by my senior colleague Shri K. Brahma-nanda Reddy for local bodies because the local bodies—the Municipal Committee, the Town Area Committee, the Notified Area Committees, the Zila Parishads, the Panchayat Samitis and Panchayats—do not figure anywhere. A submission was made at the time of the Seventh Commission also that this should be considered but it was too late then. I do not know why it has not been considered by this Commission but I would plead with the Government of India through you, Madam, that by the Ninth Finance Commission, the claim of the local self government institutions should be considered on a priority basis because according to a study conducted by the National Institute of Urban Studies, it has been found that 85 per cent of the Municipal Committees, Town Area Committees, Notified Area Committees, etc. are going down in the quality of services in providing civic amenities to the people living in those areas. This is the case of 85 per cent of the Notified Area Committees, etc. that the basic amenities which are being provided to the people are of a very poor quality—sanitation, health, education and all that. If you go to a Municipal school in a small town you will see the conditions there. If you visit the municipal school or hospital in Delhi and then visit a national school or

hospital, or even of the Delhi Administration, it will reveal the difference. Therefore, there is a lot of urgency about it.

When it comes to education, you are asking the local panchayats and municipalities to raise funds for the building. But many of the schools have no buildings at all and their sanitary conditions are very poor. So, I would urge that the demand that the local bodies including the rural bodies should be given a due share in the finances might be considered for the future. They also have a legitimate claim because they spent a good chunk of money for the service of the nation.

I am happy that the Commission has upgraded the standards of administration in Chapter XII and has made a good recommendation. The 9 areas which have been selected by the Commission, are the areas which are primarily taken for granted to carry on the burden year after year. Expansion takes place, more burden comes, but no upgradation takes place. Now, according to this report, there is upgradation of police, education, jail administration, tribal administration, health, judicial administration, district and revenue administration, training and treasury and accounts administration. These are the 9 areas which have been specifically selected by the Commission for upgradation, to be looked after better in the future.

There are States which have no tribal population, like Haryana and Punjab. Therefore, on this score, they would get any grants under item (iv), while some other States will get it. I am happy that our State of Himachal Pradesh is given adequate share under this recommendation.

So far as education is concerned, I am very grateful to the Commission that they have taken note of the genuine and pressing needs of the States. The Commission says that the Ministry of Education stated that there were no pucca buildings or adequate staff. The Ministry of Education have placed the financial requirements for the above schemes at

Rs. 3,247.86 crores. The Commission says :

"It seems to us that lack of pucca buildings for the primary schools and the existence of single-teacher primary schools constitute two basic weaknesses in the education system. Presently, 1,85,666 primary schools accounting, for 40.88 per cent of total number of primary schools in all the 22 States are functioning in thatched huts, tents, etc. We have decided that the States in which the percentage of primary schools without pucca buildings exceed 40 per cent should be helped with up-gradation outlays to bring down the percentage of such primary schools to the all India average i.e. 40 per cent."

This is one instance to show that the Commission has gone into the problem in depth, analysed the requirements and finally recommended, not the amount which the Ministry of Education wanted, but they have allocated Rs 164.39 crores for the construction of 38,946 additional school buildings in all the 11 States where the pucca buildings and primary school teachers are not in adequate strength, to make them come up to the level of the other States.

I am rather very much disturbed to note that some friends in the House think that the Special Category States are a burden on the nation. I find from the speeches that some hon. Members have said that whatever is spent by these States is to be born by the Centre. The Special Category States, which include 8 hill States of the country located in the border, have special requirements. They have great potential for development. It is at their cost that the States in the plains have developed. For example, Punjab and Haryana have developed at the cost of Himachal Pradesh. Similarly, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Meghalaya have contributed to the development of Assam and Bengal. The argument that Special Category States draw a lot of the attention of

the Centre and are better left to be looked after by themselves should not be taken too seriously. These States are disadvantageously placed by nature and by geography and they remained undeveloped from the very beginning. The Britishers and other people looked at them as pleasure resorts and health resorts. So, they looked at them only from that point of view. The result was that the natural resources of these States remained either untapped or they were tapped and utilized for the markets which were flourishing in the towns below. So, the cities and towns in the plains flourished at the cost of the hill States and that is why the hilly States lagged behind. That is why our Chief Minister pleaded before the Commission for an adequate share in the revenue resource, so far as excise is concerned; he pleaded for 10 per cent extra for these States. Though this has not been accepted, yet in certain areas, as for example, in the area of education, 30 per cent of the extra component has been added to the grant for the States because the costs for buildings there are more than in the plains. This is one aspect which has been looked into.

I would refer to one more important thing that the Commission has looked into or cared to see. The Members of Parliament belonging to the hill States under the auspices of All-India Hill People's Welfare Association (Registered) called on the Commission and presented a memorandum last year at about this time pleading for smaller administrative units. Now my friend from U.P., Mr. Rawat was also there with me, and Mr. Joshi and some others from other States were also with me and we pleaded that a development block in a hill State like Himachal Pradesh or Manipur or Nagaland or Tripura, or for that matter Union Territories like Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh, or Jammu and Kashmir and U.P. hill areas and other hill areas, should be smaller in size because the development work cannot be done with as much speed as it can be done in the plains where the size is more compact, the means of communication are more easy, and it is easier to ensure quick development. So we thought that the number

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of blocks should be increased in Himachal Pradesh and other States and it should be brought to a compact size. Now, what is the attitude of the Central Government? The Central Government says, "Well, no objection to the increase in the number of blocks. You can increase the number of blocks, but you must share the initial cost. That is, the cost of establishment and administration of the block must be borne by the State Governments themselves, which would be a big burden for the States and therefore, we would plead that the Commission should take this into consideration that administrative units like tehsila, talukas and districts and community development blocks should be more compact, should be smaller in size, consequently larger in number in Hill States than in other States because of the peculiar difficulties which they are experiencing and in this case we had recommended that for Himachal Pradesh instead of 69 blocks there could be 100 blocks or so. That would be the number which the State Governments take into consideration, which the Centre could decide. But the Commission has not taken this claim into consideration, but this is very much important because management of the administration would not be superb unless the size is manageable. Now, we have seen that the small States as for example, Himachal Pradesh has flourished, Manipur has gone up and similarly Tripura and similarly Nagaland, because the small States have come up. As a result development will be faster. In case they are clubbed with bigger States, these would be the most backward areas and therefore, I plead for smaller administrative units for a large number of development blocks in the hill States, not only in Himachal Pradesh, but in all hill States in the country, and I would plead that excessive attention, more than due attention, should be given to these States because of the problems that they are always experiencing in various ways. I would also plead that the natural calamities should be given a constant vigil by the Centre because whether it is snow fall in Himachal Pradesh or flood in the plains or U.P. or a cyclone in Andhra or Kerala, it is a national calamity and a national calamity should not

be left to the States to look after because States have limited resources. They cannot immediately rush the help. And we have been demanding that instead of sending a Central team to go there, which takes a long time in examining the flood and such other situations as before, why don't we have some sort of a permanent set up there which can put the machinery immediately into action? It is said that there was margin money that is available in the States and the States can start initially with the margin money. But the margin money was very small. For example, for Himachal Pradesh the margin money is only Rs 8,75,000. So, what can you do with this? Their loss is to the extent of Rs. 20 crores. What this margin money can do? And the visit of the Central team and all that would take a long time. So I would plead that the Commission in its wisdom may consider, and if the Commission will not do it, then the Central Government may consider some sort of a permanent set-up for meeting the natural calamities in all the States—calamities because of snow-fall, rainfall, floods, cyclone or anything of this kind—so that immediate relief is given to the people and things are done.

Now, this reference to the 20-point programme is the reference to the welfare programmes for the destiny of India, but the banks—because the Minister for Banking is sitting here, I would point out to him that the criteria for opening the branches of the bank in hill States and regions should be different. They should not be linked to distance. That is, a bank should not be debarred within 8 kilometres distance. Eight kilometres in a hill State would mean a lot, there may be a stream and a mountain in between, and so it should not also be linked to the population. So, a more liberal opening of the bank branches would help in the implementation of the 20-point programme and the policy of the Reserve Bank is a great hurdle, it is a big block in the way of implementation of the programmes so far as the hill States are concerned because not granting enough branches, not opening the branches in places where people can easily reach them, where they can benefit from the location of these branches

is a big hurdle. If you want to make this Plan a success or the 20 Point Programme a success, the bank which has come to play a key role should be allowed to proliferate into the very interior of the villages whether in plains or in other parts of the country. We have a system—that each District is given to a bank called in the lead bank of the district and the lead bank manages the programme. One of the State Governments had suggested the block approach I think it is Maharashtra or some other Government. They suggested that block should be a unit for development not the district. I plead that you should have a lead bank for each block and not lead banks for the districts, because district is big in size and any bank would not be able to do justice.

I would plead at each block headquarters there should be a branch of the lead bank of the district and we should accept the concept of lead bank for the block rather than lead bank for the district.

For communications also, for expansion of posts offices and provision of P C Os and other infrastructure we should have a better deal. Hill States are always lacking an infrastructure—may be in the Railway lines, may be roads, which are prime necessity for us. Dr. Parmar used to say that first priority in Himachal or hilly area should be road No. 1, road No. 2 and so on and so forth. Road, bridges and railway line—for this enough money should be given. Enough money should be given for generation of hydel power which is the primary source of income for us. It should be regarded as potential for our development.

With these words I commend the good work done by the Finance Commission and I find no justification in the criticism that the recommendations have not been implemented this year. They can be implemented the next year with better speed and with better efficiency.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. V. Kulandai-velu.

\*DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram) : On behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to make a few suggestions about the Report of the 8th Finance Commission and the Explanatory Memorandum of the hon. Minister of Finance accepting the recommendations contained in this Report. I am compelled to point out that this discussion has highlighted the frustration that has set in even among the Members of the ruling party at the Centre. The Finance Minister's announcement that the recommendations of the Finance Commission would not be implemented for five years, which is a constitutional requirement has confounded the ruling party members. The Finance Minister's assertion that the recommendations would be implemented during the period of 4 years starting from 1985-86 has further confused them. I am not making any allegation against this approach of the Finance Minister. The hon. member Shri Brahmananda Reddy, a senior ruling party member, in the course of his speech, has demanded the implementation of 8th Finance Commission's recommendation from 1984-85. He must be fully convinced of the reasons for this demand, because he was the Chairman of 7th Finance Commission. It is no doubt that the demand of his senior colleague; Shri Brahmananda Reddy, has stumped the Finance Minister.

The States are being denied their share of about Rs. 1500 crores because of this unprecedented decision of the Finance Minister. It will be no exaggeration to say that this is a grand deception that has been perpetrated on the States. The Reports of the 2nd Finance Commission and the 5th Finance Commission were submitted much later than 30th April, on which date the report of the 8th Finance Commission was presented. Yet those Reports were given effect to from 1st of April for a period of five years. I do not know the compulsions of the Finance Minister in not implementing 8th Finance Commission's report from 1st April 1984.

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I would like to make another suggestion for the consideration of the Finance Minister. The Seventh Five Year Plan starts from 1985-86 and it will run for five years. There has been a demand in the country that the Finance Commission's recommendations should be implemented concurrently with that of the Five Year Plan. Though the recommendations of 8th Finance Commission may not be implemented from 1984-85, I submit that the Finance Minister may think of implementing them from the 1985-86 for a period of five years along with the 7th Five Year Plan. Both will come to an end in 1990-91. This will ensure proper devolution of funds for the successful implementation of Plan schemes by the States.

Sir, I would refer to another innovative departure that has been made by the 8th Finance Commission.

16.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

A distinction has been made between surplus States and deficit States. The hon. Member who preceded me demanded that the Hill States must be treated on a special footing, because they have not kept pace with the progress made by other States in the country. If the ruling party members themselves admit that the scheduled tribes living in the Hill States have not made any progress even after 37 years of independence, then it is a candid admission of the failure of the Central Government in implementing plan programmes in the Hill States. If there had been better administration in these Hill States, if the plan schemes had been implemented vigorously all these years, if industrial units had been set up in these areas, then there would have been appreciable progress in these Hill States. The very demand from the Congress Party Members for special treatment to the deficit states, i.e. the Hill States concedes the abysmal failure of their own party Government at the Centre in the matter of developing Hill States.

I will give you the example of surplus in the form of Tamil Nadu. During D.M.K. rule in Tamil Nadu under the chief ministership of Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi was a beacon light for other States to follow. The D.M.K. Chief Ministers brought Tamil Nadu to the second place in industrial development. Tamil Nadu made a remarkable progress in education. The health schemes in rural areas were implemented with verve and vigour. Potable water supply was ensured in all the villages in Tamil Nadu. Rural electrification was given top priority. By ensuring administrative efficiency, by tightening the tax collection machinery, by cutting drastically the non-plan expenditure and by prudent financial management, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi converted Tamil Nadu into a surplus revenue State. If the 8th Finance Commission had declared Tamil Nadu as a surplus State, it is entirely due to the competence, of Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi in managing the finances of the State when he was the Chief Minister. Instead of giving incentives and inducements for such surplus States, they are being denied their legitimate share in the financial allocations. I am sorry to say that a premium has been put of financial mismanagement, on imprudence and on administrative inefficiency. Otherwise, there would not be so many financial incentives for the so-called deficit States. I am sorry to say that this approach may lead to financial partnership also. The Opposition-ruled States may be declared as surplus States and denied adequate financial allocations by the Central Government. Similarly, the ruling party at the Centre may be soft to the Congress-ruled States by allocating more money under the garb of deficit States. This is not conducive for economic growth of the country on an even keel.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must go a little faster so that you can cover more points.

17 hrs.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : I must be clear in my points. By nature I am a little bit sluggish. Shri Brahmananda



Reddy, the hon. Member belonging to the ruling party has given some commendable views for the acceptance of the Finance Minister.

Sir, I am sorry to say that the recommendation of the 8th Finance Commission runs counter to the views being adumbrated by the hon. Prime Minister. Our hon. Prime Minister has been laying great stress on population control. She has advocative greater incentives for the States vigorously implementing family welfare schemes for containing population explosion. But the 8th Finance Commission has recommended financial allocation on the basis of population. That means the States which bring down population will get less money. For example, as a result of effective implementation of family welfare schemes, Tamil Nadu which had 41 Lok Sabha seats got only 39 Lok Sabha seats. Two Lok Sabha seats for Tamil Nadu were lost because of effective implementation of family welfare schemes. Now, Tamil Nadu will get less financial allocation also. Is it doing justice to the State? It is not that by referring to this I am against the family control schemes. All I wish to stress is that the States which implement family welfare schemes with due deference to the wishes of the Prime Minister, the present Prime Minister, must not be denied their share in central revenues.

I take this opportunity of demanding that Corporation tax must be brought under divisible pool and the States must get their share in the corporation tax. Only when the States are strong, the Centre can become powerful. That is why Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi had demanded State autonomy. We do not know whether the Sarkaria Commission has started working. Without devolution of powers, there cannot be real devolution of funds. The States must be given more autonomy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have already taken 15 minutes. Kindly conclude.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : He is speaking in a sweet language in a sweet manner. He is making a good speech. Let him speak for some more time.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : Thank for the compliment

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You take two more minutes and conclude your speech. I ring the Bell as a warning for you to conclude.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : For natural calamities only 5% has been made in the annual plan allocation. Tamil Nadu suffered continuously for 3, 4 years because of recurring drought. Crores of rupees were lost in this. The acute drought was followed by unprecedented floods which caused widespread damage to life and property worth several hundreds of crores. Several villages were washed away. Vast tracts of fertile lands became a cess-pool. Out of the annual plan allocation of Rs. 916 crores, 5% for natural calamities comes to Rs. 46 crores. Is this sufficient to meet the loss suffered due to drought and floods? This is too meagre to tide over the natural crises. More funds should be allocated for natural calamities. So far as Tamil Nadu was concerned, the States has to face the rehabilitation of Sri Lankan refugees. They are pouring in Tamil Nadu. I demand separate allocation of funds for rehabilitation of Sri Lankan refugees in Tamil Nadu. Presently, the paucity of funds has reduced Sri Lankan refugees to beggary. The Finance Minister should look into this special problem of Tamil Nadu and allocate more funds. Similarly, the State Governments are to meet the D.A. Demands of State Government employees. They demand that their D.A. should be on par with the rates of D.A. being given to Central Government employees. This is a legitimate demand. For this the State Governments must be given funds by the Central Governments. I will give you the example of my constituency for stressing the absence of roads and link roads in coastal areas. My parliamentary constituency, Chidam-

[Dr. V. Kulandaivelu]

baram, is in coastal. We do not have roads and link roads which hinder economic development. More funds should be allocated for roads, which are the arteries for economic development. The hon. Member who preceded me referred to the need for opening more postal communications in Hill areas. I demand that this should not be restricted to Hill areas only. The Postal Department take shelter under the constraints of population for opening a post-office or a telephone office. The population should not be basic criterion for opening post-offices. The basic need of the people should be primary consideration for opening post-offices, telegraph offices and telephone offices in rural areas. Then only rural areas can have postal communication facilities. The Finance Commission does not seem to have taken the rural development as the basis for its recommendation. I suggest that the Finance Minister should not hesitate to modify the recommendations of 8th Finance Commission for the sake of ensuring rural development in the country. Only when the State develop, the Centre can be stable and strong. This must be the basis for financial allocations by the Centre. With these words, I conclude my speech.

प्रो० निमंला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्तौड़-गढ़): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं, बाठवें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट का स्वागत करती हूँ। वित्त आयोग के अध्यक्ष तथा अन्य सदस्यों का भी मैं धारा व्यवक्त करूँगी कि उन्होंने उत्पादन शुल्क में राज्यों का पाँच प्रतिशत भाग बढ़ाया है। साथवें वित्त आयोग में राज्यों का हिस्सा 40 प्रतिशत था जबकि अब बढ़ाकर 45 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है। हमारे देश के विद्वान जो संविधान निर्माता थे, उन्होंने बड़े सोच-समझकर के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 280 में इस बात का प्रावधान किया कि एक स्वतंत्र वित्त आयोग होगा और उसकी सिफारिशें

लागू की जायेंगी। इसीलिए, वित्त आयोग के माध्यम से हम राज्यों के बीच वित्तीय समंजस्य बनाते हैं। इस रिपोर्ट में जो बात कही गई है, उसके साथ ही इस रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों को आप 1984-85 में नहीं मान रहे हैं। इससे एक बड़ी विकट परिस्थिति पैदा हो जाती है। राज्यों का आर्थिक संतुलन बन जाता है। सासत्रों से मैं राजस्थान के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहूँगी, राजस्थानवासियों को इस बाठवें वित्त आयोग से बहुत अधिक आघात था। वे, बड़ी ही बेमन्दी से इंतजार कर रहे थे कि बाठवें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट से उन्हें कुछ राहत मिलेगी। राजस्थान की प्यासी धरती, जो जहाँ पर कि निरन्तर बकाल रहता है, इस वित्त आयोग से एक विशेष प्रकार की राहत मिलेगी। आप उस रिपोर्ट को 1984-85 में लागू नहीं कर रहे हैं। इससे राजस्थान जैसे पिछड़े हुए राज्य को बहुत अधिक आर्थिक कमी होगी और 45 करोड़ ६० राजस्थान को कम मिलेंगे। इस प्रकार 34.25 करोड़ रेवेन्यू के कम हो जायेंगे। दो करोड़ स्पेशल प्राबलम के कम हो जायेंगे। इसी तरह 8.375 करोड़ मार्जिन मनी के कम हो जायेंगे। इस प्रकार 45 करोड़ रुपए कम होने से राजस्थान की अर्थव्यवस्था को बड़ा ही आघात लगेगा। आपने 9 राज्यों को 495.83 करोड़ रुपए ग्रांट-इन-एड के रूप में दिये हैं। और वे सभी पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के हैं। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हमारा राजस्थान भी उसी तरह स्पेशल प्रोब्लम रखने वाला राज्य है। राजस्थान की जमीन साढ़े तीन लाख स्ववायर किलोमीटर में फैली हुई है, यह देश का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा प्रांत है, यहाँ देश के क्षेत्रफल की लगभग 10 प्रतिशत भूमि है और देश भर में सबसे बड़ा चार का

रेगिस्तान यहाँ है। ऐसी समस्याओं वाले राज्य के लिए आप जो वित्तीय सहायता दे रहे हैं, वह बहुत ही कम है। जिस प्रकार से पहाड़ी इलाकों के लिए, खासतौर से नागालैंड, सिक्किम हिमाचल प्रदेश, मनीपुर और वगैरह के लिये, जो हिली एरियाज हैं, आप सहायता देते हैं, मेरा निवेदन है कि राजस्थान को भी, जहाँ 60 प्रतिशत भाग में रेगिस्तान फैला है, वी जने वाली सहायता वर फिर से विचार किया जाए।

अब मैं राजस्थान की भौगोलिक स्थिति के संबंध में थोड़ा-सा निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ। यहाँ की अरावली पर्वत शृंखलाएं उत्तर से दक्षिण की ओर फैली हुई हैं। इस के परिणाम स्वरूप देश भर में होने वाली बारिश का बहुत कम भाग राजस्थान को मिल पाता है और यह अधिकतर सूखा ही रहता है। पीने के पानी की यहाँ पर भयंकर समस्या बनी रहती है। वहाँ आज भी कई ऐसे गांव हैं, जहाँ कोसें दूर से पानी लाना पड़ता है। यहाँ तक कि रेगिस्तानी इलाके के लोग घबरी बेंटी को भी ऐसे स्थान पर देना पसंद करते हैं, जहाँ रेगिस्तान न हो। परन्तु मान्यवर इस समस्या का अभी तक कोई समाधान नहीं हो पाया है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि वित्तीय सहायता देते समय आप राजस्थान के बारे में फिर से विचार कीजिए। उजर्ट एरियाज को भी हिली एरियाज की तरह ट्रेट किया जाना चाहिए।

आपने जो उत्पादन शुल्क में वृद्धि की है, स्वागत योग्य है। मैं भी मानती हूँ कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क, आयकर और राजस्व के अन्य साधन राज्यों को मिलने चाहिए। आपने उनको दिए भी हैं। परन्तु मेरा यहाँ निवेदन है कि जिन राज्यों में

विकास पर अपने बजट का अधिक प्रतिशत खर्च किया जाता है और जो राज्य विकास कार्यों पर अपने बजट का कम प्रतिशत खर्च करते हैं, उन दोनों को आपने एक ही कैंटे-गरी में रख दिया है, जो कि मान्यवर उचित नहीं है। आप पश्चिमी बंगाल को राजस्थान से तुलना नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि विकास की दर को देखते हुए यद्यपि राजस्थान को विरासत में बहुत बिगड़ी हुई अर्थ व्यवस्था मिली है, इस को दृष्टिगत रखते हुये, आपको राजस्थान की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। मैं मानती हूँ कि हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने भी कुछ सीमाएं हैं, वित्तीय कठिनाइयाँ हैं, परन्तु राज्यों की कठिनाइयाँ उनसे कहीं अधिक हैं। क्योंकि राज्यों को विकास कार्यों के लिए काफी धनराशि व्यय करनी पड़ती है। इसके अलावा राज्यों को कुछ ऐसे अनप्रोडिक्टिव कामों पर भी व्यय करना पड़ता है, जैसे शिक्षा है, स्वास्थ्य है सैड्यूल्ड कास्टस और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइन्स के वेलफेयर की स्कीम हैं, जिनसे कोई राजस्व प्राप्त नहीं होती। मान्यवर आपने राजस्थान को 136.95 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि दी है, जिसमें से 82.08 करोड़ रु० स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के लिए दिए गये हैं जो कि बहुत ही कम हैं। राजस्थान में कई ऐसे गांव हैं, जहाँ अभी तक कोई स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र नहीं खुला है। ऐसे इलाकों में लोगों को चिकित्सा सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। कई स्थानों पर प्राइमरी स्कूल नहीं हैं, और यदि कहीं हैं भी तो वहाँ पर सिर्फ एक ही टीचर है। इसलिये राजस्थान की पिछड़ी हुई अवस्था को देखते हुए मैं समझती हूँ यह बहुत ही कम राशि है और इसको बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

इसके अलावा आपने स्पेशल प्रोग्राम्स,

[प्रो० निमला कुमारी शक्तावत]

प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के लिए 10 करोड़ रु० की धनराशि राजस्थान के लिए मंजूर की है जैसा कि मैं पहले भी निवेदन कर चुकी हूँ ऐसे पिछड़े हुए राज्य के लिए, जहाँ किसी प्रकार की सुविधा लोगों को उपलब्ध न हो, जिसके बहुत बड़े भूभाग में रेगिस्तान हो, जहाँ पिछले चार वर्षों से भयंकर भूकाल रहा हो आज भी वर्षा का प्रतिशत, रेगिस्तान इतना कम है कि शायद ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ घा जायेंगी वहाँ पर लोगों को काम जुटाने के लिए अकाल राहत के काम कोलने पड़ेंगे। इनलिए 10 करोड़ की राशि समुद्र में एक बूंद डालने के समान है। ऐसे पिछड़े हुये राज्य के लिये इतनी कम धन राशि पर्याप्त नहीं है इसलिए इसको बढ़ाना चाहिये।

देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या गांव में रहती है। गांव के लिये शुरू किये गये 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रमों से काफी अधिक राहत मिली है, परन्तु इन्हें केवल आप राज्यों पर छोड़ दें यह ठीक नहीं है। राज्यों के वित्तीय साधन सीमित हैं, वह उनके लिये विशेष प्रकार से प्रावधान करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन कर नहीं पाते। इसके लिये वित्त आयोग को विशेष प्रावधान करना चाहिए तभी हम बहुसंख्यक लोगों को प्यास बुझा सकेंगे, बीमारी से छुटकारा दिला सकेंगे और क्षेत्रों में हरियाली की कल्पना कर सकेंगे। 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के लिये आपको विशेष ध्यान देकर इन कामों को हाथ में लेना होगा।

राजस्थान में हमेशा ओवर-ड्राप्ट रहा है। अन-प्रोडक्टिव लीम को राइट-आफ कर देना चाहिये क्योंकि बराबर ओवर-ड्राप्ट रहने से राजस्थान में बहुत ही विपरीत परिस्थितियाँ पैदा हो जाती हैं। राज्यों की

आय के साधन सीमित हैं, केवल उन्हें बिक्री कर और उत्पादन-शुल्क से ही धनराशि मिलती है। ऐसी स्थिति में ओवर-ड्राप्ट चलते रहने से उनका वार्षिक संतुलन बिगड़ जाता है। जैसे-जैसे केन्द्रीय सरकार के कम-चारियों का भत्ता बढ़ता है, मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ जाती है। राजस्थान सरकार को भी अपने कम-चारियों को मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़ाना पड़ा है। उसके परिणाम स्वरूप आपने जो कटौती की है उससे वहाँ की अर्थव्यवस्था बड़ी असंतुलित हो गई है। आपको बिकसित राज्यों की तुलना अधिकसित राज्यों से नहीं करनी चाहिये जैसे पश्चिम बंगाल, तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र वगैरह की तुलना राजस्थान से यदि आप करें तो यह संभव नहीं होगा। इसके लिये विशेष बात आपको सोचनी होगी।

राजस्थान में मिर्चाई के लिए और निर्माण कार्यों के लिये भी बहुत अधिक धन-राशि की आवश्यकता होती है। वहाँ बहुत सारे सिंचाई के काम धबूरे पड़े हुए हैं। आपको धन-प्रोडक्टिव लीम को राइट-आफ कर ही देना चाहिए।

इसके अतिरिक्त वित्त आयोग के चेयरमैन ने स्माल सेविंग्स लीम की भी सिफारिश की थी। इसके कारण राजस्थान को 23.47 करोड़ रुपया मिलता, लेकिन उम सिफारिश को प्रशासन ने नहीं माना इससे राजस्थान को 23.47 करोड़ की हानि हुई है। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगी कि इस सिफारिश को तो जरूर ही माना जाना चाहिए।

आज आप वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार राजस्थान को 4.33 प्रतिशत देंगे। जब कि सारे देश के भूभाग को देखा जाये

तो राजस्थान का भूभाग उसका 10 प्रतिशत है। जनसंख्या का कम होना कोई सराब बात नहीं है। भूभाग के हिसाब में जिस प्रान्त का जिनका क्षेत्रफल है, उसके हिसाब से ही उसको वित्तीय सहायता मिलनी चाहिये। इस तरह से राजस्थान का वित्तीय सहायता का हिस्सा स्वाभाविक रूप में बढ़ जायेगा।

आप हिन एरिया को जिन प्रकार से सहायता देने के लिए पिछड़ा हुआ मानते हैं, उसी तरह में राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए इसे पिछड़ा हुआ मानकर आगे हमके बारे में पुनर्विचार करें इसके साथ ही मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ।

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN** (Bada-gara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today, we have an unprecedented discussion. More than the recommendations of the Commission, the attention of the House has been drawn to the manner and the method in which that Finance Commission charged with the constitutional responsibility has been treated thereby committing an assault on the constitutional provisions themselves.

When the Constituent Assembly—I am happy that Prof. Ranga is here—debated the provisions for the federal finance for distribution of revenue, its endeavour was to evolve a cooperative federal structure where the chosen instruments like the Finance Commission and above all, conventions would play an equally important role. The Constituent Assembly had an expert committee on financial provisions and this Committee had hoped that the problem of divided taxes could be amicably resolved through the instrumentality of a Finance Commission. That is what Mr. B. N. Rau says in his epoch making book on "India Constitution Making." There were demands in the Constituent Assembly for spelling out or entrenching certain provisions because doubts had

started creeping in even then that the interest of the States would be safeguarded. There were stalwarts of the freedom struggle like late P. C. Ghos and A. N. Sinha who was the Finance Minister of Bihar, who had openly demanded in the Assembly and argued before the Drafting Committee that these provisions be entrenched. Replying to them Govind Ballabh Pant said that you can expect just treatment from the Union and justice shall be the sheet-anchor of Union-State relations. But then 'just' was an acceptable word and justice was never denied. But, now in the vocabulary of my dear friend, the Finance Minister, who is a very dear friend of mine, I don't think these words probably they have a different connotation. The Finance Commission as envisaged in the Constitution as a body charged with certain constitutional rights to examine the financial resources and needs of the States. I do not want to use this occasion to argue that there should have been another commission. There has been a demand which we made in Srinagar conclave where the Chief Ministers of non-Congress-I States and the opposition parties met and talked about a similar commission to go into the question of finances of the Centre. But, in practice, the Finance Commission has become a creature of the Union. Not only it dictates its terms of reference—yes it is more than proved now Mr. Ranga—and provides staff and secretariat thereby outailing its own independence. In this arrangement itself, there was a lacuna. But, however, as I said, Gobind Ballabh Pant, on behalf of national leadership, had assured in the Constituent Assembly that just solution will be found and justice shall be the sheet-anchor. Doubts started creeping in even with the first Finance Commission.

"An attempt to build a strong Centre on the foundation of weak States is like an attempt to build strong building on the foundation of sands. Strength means in this context, ability to perform adequately and properly the duties assigned to each."

Now, I am not quoting from the Chief

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

Minister of West Bengal, Mr. Jyoti Bose or his much maligned Finance Minister Dr. Ashok Mitra; but I am quoting from a memorandum submitted by Dr. B. C. Roy, the second Chief Minister of West Bengal to the first Finance Commission; and I am sure, he is still held in great reverence even by our Finance Minister,

The Constitution did not provide and has not provided you will have to do violence to facts and the Constitution to suggest that the Union executive has any power or authority to take an arbitrary decision on the recommendations of the Finance Commission. If you concede that power to the Union it would be making a mockery of the letter and spirit of the constitutional provisions of Articles 268 and 281 of the Constitution which has been violated today.

For the first time a Finance Commission, that too presided over by so distinguished a leader like Shri Chavan, a former Finance Minister himself, has been treated with such casualness. The plea of the Central Government that it would cause disruption in the economy, as has been claimed by the Finance Minister in his Memorandum of action, has to be gone into.

When he presented his Budget this year on the 29th February, 1984. I quote from his Budget Speech, page 19, para 58, he says, he was aware as the interim report had already come in November, — of the dimensions because the Commission has made itself clear.

“However, certain increases are necessary and unavoidable. I should also add that the estimates of receipts from payments to State Governments take into account the recommendations contained in the interim report of the Eighth Finance Commission. I have already kept the House informed of this. The final report of the Commission is now expected by the end of April, 1984.”

So, on the 29th February, 1984 when he presented the Budget and made his speech, he was fully aware, unless he is prepared to concede that he runs a Ministry which is mindless, which has no perspective, no understanding and did not know the concept of finance.

It is for the first time that a Finance Minister has come out with such an explanation. The Fifth Finance Commission had submitted its interim report in October 1968 and its final report came out in July 1969. But even so it was a much worse situation if you go through the recommendations and the major recommendations that were accepted.

In this case the Eighth Finance Commission has given its interim report for current financial year on 14th November, 1983 and the final report on 30th April, 1984.

Yesterday, I was listening to Shri Brahmananda Reddy, as it came from one who, apart from the various distinguished offices that he has held, and has a place in the national life, he also happened to be the Chairman of an earlier Finance Commission. What he said was interesting. He mentioned about the minority opinion of one Member being accepted. “It is hardly flattering”, that anybody should try to hang on his coat on somebody's shoulder, that too of a man like Mr. Shirali, for whom I have great respect. The majority in the Commission has considered his point of view and rejected his view and reiterated that —

“All our recommendations should be applied from 1984-85 taking full note of the Central Government's financial position.”

The Eighth Finance Commission's Interim Report gave Rs. 494 83 crores as Grants-in-aid to cover deficits on revenue account during 1984-85. The Commission had made a specific observation :

“Having given our interim recommendation for the financial year com-

mencing from 1st April, 1984, we would like to emphasise that these recommendations are provisional and of interim nature and would be subject to such readjustment as may be necessary on the basis of our final report."

"The interim recommendations made in this report should, therefore, not be regarded as indicating our final views or recommendations or committing us in any way regarding the principles of devaluation of taxes, duties or grants-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution."

And the final report ultimately transferred an amount of Rs.2,000 crores to the States in the current year of 1984-85. The Union Government thus was constitutionally bound, duty bound and morally bound to give in 1984-85 a sum of Rs.1506 crores to all these States as per the recommendation of the Finance Commission. The Parliament was sitting till 10th of May. The Finance Minister did not think it proper between 29th of February and 10th of May—after 30th April when the Commission's recommendations were laid on the Table—to come and inform this House that he had a particular difficulty. I could have understood that. It is very clear that it is an after-thought. Then comes on 24th July this Explanatory Memorandum which has come as a bombshell to most of the States. It refers to undue disruption in the economy. This has not been explained. I do not find any convincing reason in this Explanatory Memorandum or in the speech of the Finance Minister which he has made here yesterday, that there were extraordinary reasons or total disruption in the economy. In other words, there has been a clear assault on the constitutional provisions and the very validity of the Finance Commission as a constitutional instrument has been violated. Therefore, for the year 1984-85 the Union Government makes it a year of exception when the constitutional validity of these reco-

mmendations is totally by passed rendering the same provisions invalid.

While *inter-se* distribution pattern has changed from Seventh Finance Commission's recommendations, the Eighth Finance Commission has maintained 85 per cent share of net proceeds of income-tax to be assigned to the States. Even in this recommendation, the States of Maharashtra losses about Rs.40 crores, West Bengal about Rs.95 crores and Kerala about Rs.25 crores.

It is also interesting to learn that the number of deficit States have gone up from 9 to 11. If you peruse the hon. Finance Minister's speech during the last Budget, he has made the position clear about the deficit position of the States, the overdraft position and there is nothing that he was not in the know of in spite of that he had done it.

Out of the total excise revenue of Rs.9000 crores of 1984-85 the Finance Commission has recommended distribution of additional 5 per cent which would amount to Rs.450 crores. By its refusal to distribute this amount the States have lost heavily.

About grants-in-aid, out of the total Rs. 2200 crores recommended by the Commission as grants-in-aid, from 1984-85 to 1988-89 as much as Rs.644 crores have been earmarked for 1984-85. Refusal to implement this decision in reference to grants-in-aid to which there is a specific reference in the Constitution, means that the Union Government has taken away as much as 28 per cent of the total recommended by the Finance Commission.

Now, to meet the requirements of up-gradation and special problems—I do not want to go into details because on special problems every State can argue—17 States were to get Rs.967 crores and only Rs.150 crores have been taken by them.

About railway passenger fare and so on, relief expenditure and the Centre's quantum of margin money, from this

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

alone Rs.120 crores have been taken away. Thus, an amount of Rs.1500 crores which would have gone to the States, has been with-held by the Union.

If this is not highway robbery' I would like to know the meaning of the word 'highway robbery'. This decision raises many fundamental questions of constitutional importance, of entire relations that should govern between the States and the Union and so on.

I agree with the Finance Minister when he says that the States are not performing well. The States cannot be given a free licence. If you analyse the performance of one class of States run by X Party and another class run by Y party, that is a different issue, but generally it is well known that the State Governments have gone haywire, State Governments have no financial discipline imposed on them even the State Governments run by the Party to which the hon. Finance Minister belongs, in spite of this chronic deficit situation. When some of them are almost on the verge of bankruptcy, he has chosen to use this stronger method which is violative of the principles of the Constitution.

Now, about the Centre-State relations, much has been said. I do not want to involve myself in that discussion at all today but one thing is very very important. In the approach of the Government to the problems of the States, nothing is more revolting than a small example which we might say is irrelevant. The per capita plan outlay in the Union Territory of Delhi in 1982-83 was Rs.626. While in the case of West Bengal or Maharashtra or Andhra Pradesh or in the popular States of the Union—Uttar Pradesh and Bihar—the average was between Rs. 80 to Rs. 200. So, in Delhi you spend, I have no quarrel we all live in Delhi, you spend per capita Rs. 626, but in the population States of the Union, where there are pockets and islands of massive poverty, chronic deficit States, you are spending only

Rs. 80, Rs. 100, Rs. 120 and Rs. 200. This reveals, along with this explanatory memoranda, the approach and perspective of the hon. finance Minister in this party, and I have nothing more to say

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion relating to the vital issue of implementation of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission. The Finance Commission is the most important instrument for transfer of resources from the Centre to the States and for correcting the financial imbalance between the developed and the backward States. I congratulate the Finance Minister for the prompt acceptance by the Central Government, of the recommendations and placing them in the House without any delay.

I would also like to place on record my feelings of appreciation for the Chairman and the Members of the Eighth Finance Commission for their foresight and sagacity. In my view, the backward and the financially weaker States would find, in the Report and recommendations, a positive effort to transfer greater resources on need-based considerations. The Commission deserves their gratitude. The Interim Report of the Commission submitted to the Government a few months ago, has created a serious apprehension in the minds of the people of the weaker States, like Orissa, as regards their judgement. The Final Report, however, is judicious and pragmatic. The Finance Commission, has recommended a good increase in the amount of the devolution to the States. The Finance Commission has taken different formulae for devolution, like per capita, population distance and so on. The Finance Commission have stated that the deficit should not be met by the grant-in-aid, it should be met out of the taxes and duties. The share of the States in the Central excise duties has been increased by 5 per cent. The income-tax Surcharge and the raising of revenue from duties under articles 268 and 269 of the Constitution are de-



signed to expand the pool of sharable taxes.

Apart from the vertical transfer of resources from the Centre to the States, the recommendation relating to the horizontal transfer to different States is very significant. 85 per cent of the income-tax and 45 per cent of the Central excise duty would constitute the common divisible pool, out of which 90 per cent would be distributed on the population criteria modified with level of development. This formula is designed to help the less developed States.

The extra 5 per cent of the excise duties will go to the deficit States. This is a very new innovation, a bold formula, evolved for the first time for helping those States which are under chronic financial worries. It is quite natural that the developed States with revenue surplus will find the recommendation not conducive to their greater interests. But the sharing of the national resources should be viewed in the national perspective and not in terms of the quantum of loss or gain of individual States. In this context we find this recommendation very objective.

The Commission has made an in-depth analysis of the deficits and surpluses of the States their needs and their weaknesses. Its recommendation in respect of upgradation of standard of administration and the financial assistance for special problems and the fixation of higher ceiling for relief expenditure are most thoughtful, timely and need-based.

Here I would like to refer to my State. One of the members from my State has already stated how Orissa has suffered from natural calamities throughout all these 30 years and the loss would have come to Rs 30,000 crores. So, I would urge that the total loss on account of natural calamities should be met by the Centre.

Adequate assistance to meet the Central loan burden and interest liability has been

provided. I find that the Commission has not computed the additional burden from 1985-86 arising out of the committed expenditure in respect of the maintenance of the plan schemes completed in 1984-85. I hope the Government will look into the area of deficit and provide adequate grants-in-aid to the States to maintain the assets created under the Plan.

The Commission has not considered DA to Government servants beyond a particular date for computation of revenue expenditure of the States. It is a well-known fact that the States have to incur substantial amounts during 1984-89 for payment of additional dearness allowance to their employees. This will cast a serious burden on the deficit States. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to devise a formula for funding the genuine requirements of the deficit States, particularly when additional DA to the State Government employees follows autonomically, as soon as the price index rises and the Central Government employees get additional DA.

Sir, I am also deeply grateful to the Finance Minister for having accepted the recommendation in letter and also in spirit in spite of the heavy financial burden on the Centre. This decision gives a lie to the of repeated criticism of our friends in the Opposition. The Opposition had criticised that the Centre is getting richer at the cost of the States and actually this is going to be their grievance.

I would, however, suggest one thing and this is the most important point also—I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to this because he has already given the decision on this, still I shall suggest the reconsideration of the decision to implement the recommendations from 1985-86 and not from 1984-85. The recommendations of the Finance Commission should synchronise with the five-year plan; otherwise this will deprive the States, mostly the weaker States, of an estimated amount of Rs. 1700 crores during the crucial final year of the Plan.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Does this stand of yours have the approval of your Chief Minister ?

**SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** This is the opinion of the State Government also. They have also given their suggestion to this effect (*Interruptions*). A chronically revenue deficit State like Orissa also will lose Rs 100 crores on account of this. Most of the advantage would go to the stronger States who will get higher resources as per the old dispensation. If the implementation of the decision will cause distortions in the Central budget already formulated, as has already been said by the Finance Minister, at least the loss to weaker States should be made good over the coming years. I would urge on the Finance Minister to consider this.

Sir, I once again thank the Finance Commission for their objective and fair recommendations and also the Central Government for their willingness to accept them.

With these words I conclude.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :** Sir, I would like to begin with a note of appreciation to the Commission itself. If you go through the Report of the Commission, you would find that this Report reflects a greater awareness of the problems of the State. It has not only recognised the problems of the States, but they have also emphasised upon the need of strengthening the economic base of the States. Here I am tempted to quote what has been reported in the Report itself :

“While we have the greatest sympathy for the needs of the States, the parameters within which we have to function are obvious. Within the scope which was available to us we have tried to do our best.”

Here Mr. Chavan raised a very important and fundamental issue. Since I have not got much time at my disposal, I would

simply mention that the intention of this observation is that the Constitution of our country needs restructuring broadly in matters of financial relations between the Centre and the States.

Regarding the constitutionality, political immorality or impropriety as you may call it, about the decision of the Government for limiting the recommendation of this Commission to 4 years instead of 5 years, I do not want to take much of your time because the points to prove these charges have already been made adequately. These points have been made out adequately by my esteemed colleague Shri Somnath Chatterjee and subsequently reiterated by my friend Shri Unnikrishnan. Therefore, I do not like to dwell on that particular aspect. I am of the firm opinion that the decision of the Government on the plea of disruption of economy is untenable, unjustified, un-democratic and is not permitted by the provision of the Constitution. If it is not violative of Article 280 of the Constitution, I will say with all the emphasis at my command, there has been violation of the spirit, if not the letter. In this connection I would only make out one of the points. This Commission is an impartial one and this body was conceived by the Constitution to divide the share or determine the quantum of shareable revenue between the Union and States. In this the States are a party and the Union Government is a party so far as claims on the divisible pool is concerned. My point is as Union Government is a party, how can they claim the right to decide unilaterally? They cannot have the role of a judge. Here the Finance Commission has got the role of the judge because it has been conceived by the Constitution to do so. Here the Finance Commission is the umpire. The Union Government constitute a party. The State Governments constitute another party. Here the Finance Minister has usurped the right of an umpire and unilaterally taken the decision by his executive power. Therefore, it is unjust, unacceptable, untenable and is violative of the spirit of the Constitution and the very basic understanding of the Institution of the Finance Com-

mission. I am not adding other adjectives.

My distinguished senior Member Shri Brahmanand Reddy has claimed that there has been a larger transfer of resources from the Union to the States. I also agree because from Rs. 21000 crores in the Seven Finance Commission, it has come to Rs 38,500 crores in the Eighth Finance Commission. Arithematically it is larger. I do not disagree. But one point I would like to make. This increase is of the order of 83.3%. Have you taken into account the increased rate of percentage of price increase during this period from 1979 to 1984? According to the available figures with me the price increase has been of the order of 80% at least. Therefore, if you increase the quantum by 83.3%, taking into account the price increase of 80%, then this increase is nothing but notional.

Again, another point I would like to make, the transfer to the States has not been commensurate with the increase in the total revenue earning of the Centre. Pre-distribution tax revenue is almost doubled—from Rs 12000 crores in 1979-80 to Rs 23,000 crores in the current year and the non-tax revenue has increased from Rs 8568 crores to Rs. 17255 crores during the same period. Therefore, the increase in the revenue of the Centre is 100%, whereas the transfer has taken place, not more than 83.3%. It may not please Prof. Ranga but it is the hard reality. And, therefore, we have said that more transfers are needed. I have got two or three points to make (*Interruptions*) The increased income is exclusive of the increase of income by way of administered prices which have been of the order of Rs. 5,000 crores in a year. Therefore, you have got the additional increase in income or revenue but you have not adequately and commensurately transferred these resources to the states which constitute the basic foundation of the united, unified and strong centre.

18 hrs.

Now, what does the State want? As rightly pointed out by Mr. Chavan, we do

not want, the States do not want a larger share. What we want is more power to mobilise resources. Therefore, what we beg of you is not larger tax share but greater power to levy tax.

In this case, I only want to mention one sentence of the memorandum placed before the Finance Commission by the West Bengal Government :

“In this we are not pleading for charity. We are simply claiming due recognition of the role of the States (and of the costs incurred by them) in the development of the corporate sector.”

Mr. Satish Agarwal is right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The non-Member's time is up.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : What can I do ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am appreciating your point by ringing the bell. Now, you should conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Therefore, we want, the States want not the larger transfer but the greater power of mobilising resources

Sir, I only want to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister regarding repayment burdens. Outstanding loan as on 31st March, 1984 is Rs 27,058 crores. Outstanding repayment falling due of all the States during 1984-85 is Rs. 8,688 crores. And the Commission has given the debt relief amounts of Rs 2285 39 crores. Even after this recommendation, the States will have to bear the burden of debt repayment of more than Rs. 4,000 crores. In this case, I will only like to make one point. According to an analysis of data made by the Reserve Bank of India, all the States are to spend in the direction of repayment of past debt which accounts to be 19% of the aggregate capital disbursement and, of course, I admit West Bengal's figure is bigger. It is about 35%.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

Certain remarks have been made regarding overdraft.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have dealt with it sufficiently. Please conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I would make a plea to him. If you disturb in this way, I cannot justice to what I say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am disturbing you only to stop

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Even the Finance Commission has made certain casting remarks about the overdrafts. Since you will not give me time, I will say only one thing. Even the Central Government runs on deficit financing and I have got a note which shows this. An analysis of the data shows that while the Union Government has been indulging in deficit financing of about 15% of its total disbursement, the corresponding average for the States taken together was less than 3 per cent.

Now, if the Union Government indulges in deficit financing and the State Governments which have got a larger responsibility to the people and, if they seek for overdraft which in another term is deficit financing, how does the Government, how does even the Finance Commission, come heavily against them saying that the overdrafts are due to the mismanagement of the economy as if the surplus States or the Union Government running with deficit financing is an example of prosperity and good management of the economy? If the problem of overdraft for the States is to be eliminated, there are certain structural issues to be dealt with. Unless the structural issues which are responsible for this factor of overdraft, I think, any amount of castigation or any amount of reprimands will not help the unity and integrity of the country and shall not show the way for the prosperity of the country as a whole.

Again, of the 11 deficit States, 9 States belong to the eastern region. This is a

very significant pointer that of the 11 deficit States in the country, 9 States belong to the eastern region. One of the basic reasons is that the policy that they have introduced, the freight equalisation and the price equalisation policy has hit hard the economic development of the eastern States by depriving them of the locational advantage of resources in these areas. In these circumstances, unless the basic issues are taken into account and certain radical fiscal measures are taken up, I think, the prosperity of the States will be a mirage and, if the prosperity of the States remains a mirage, the economic prosperity of the State also remains a mirage, it not only remains as a mirage but it spells disaster to the nation as a whole.

In conclusion, I would say that the hon. Finance Minister, I hope, will reconsider his plea for limiting the recommendations of the Finance Commission to four years instead of five years. He should give up this plea; he should have a tough attitude. He should have a soft attitude. As a *via media*, I accept the suggestion made by esteemed friend, Mr. Satish Agarwal, who said that the amount for the year 1984-85 cannot be disbursed but the total amount should be disbursed to the States during the coming four years so that the States are not denied their legitimate right which has been awarded—I emphasize the word "award"—by an impartial body like the Finance Commission, a creature of the Constitution and not a creature to obey their dictate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, have given chance to all members from the Opposition. I have requested some of the members from the ruling party not to speak. They were so gracious enough to withdraw their names. I do not want to leave my hon. friend from the extreme south, Shri Jakkayan. After him, the Minister will reply to the debate.

\*SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN (Periakulam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the AI India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to participate in the debate on the Report of the

\* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

8th Finance Commission and to make a few suggestions. I extend my support to the resolution that has been moved by the hon. Finance Minister in this regard.

Sir, the 8th Finance Commission has introduced an innovation in its Report. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu—these six States have been declared as revenue—surplus States. These States have adopted stringent measures for curtailing wasteful and unnecessary non-plan expenditure. They were tightened their tax collection machinery, which has yielded better tax revenue. They have practised prudent fiscal measures. Their administrative efficiency has ensured better returns on their investment. That is how they have become surplus States. Instead of giving incentives to these surplus States, they are being done injustice by lesser financial allocation. A premium has been put on administrative inefficiency, particularly in respect of finances, by giving so many financial inducements and incentives for the deficit States. This is not conducive for balanced economic growth.

For example, financial allocation has been made on the population basis. The State of Tamil Nadu which has brought down population at the behest of hon. Prime Minister is likely to get less allocation. This is highly improper.

As has been pointed out by the hon. Finance Minister of Tamilnadu, Thiru Nedunchezian, the Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing nutritious meals scheme for the good of the children of the State, who are in fact the future assets of the country. On account of this, their drop-out in schools has come down and there is tremendous fillip to rural education in the State. Our Chief Minister, Dr. MGR has brought about revolution in rural areas of the State. By abolishing hereditary vested interests of Village Munsiffs, he has infused new blood in the form of Village Officers, with whose verve and vigour he wants to bring about rural transformation. He has also formulated a scheme of supplying electricity free of charge to the farmers for augmenting agricul-

tural production. On this scheme the State Government will incur annual expenditure of Rs. 300 crores and on the nutritious meals scheme another Rs. 100 crores per year. Where will the State go for funds? They should be treated as Plan Schemes and allocations should be made accordingly to the State of Tamil Nadu. After all these are schemes of national importance. The 8th Finance Commission does not seem to have taken these schemes into account. I suggest that the Finance Minister should use his discretion and allocate funds for them to the State of Tamil Nadu.

Many hon. Members belonging to ruling party have questioned the logic of Finance Minister in implementing the recommendations of 8th Finance Commission only for 4 years. This decision of the Finance Minister has cost the States a sum of Rs. 1500 crores, which will be utilised by the Centre. This denial of Rs. 1500 crores will further aggravate the States slender financial resources. Even according to the recommendations of the interim report of the 8th Finance Commission, the states of West Bengal, Orissa, Assam and Rajasthan are losing Rs. 495 crores. It is not that the Opposition ruled State Governments have raised objection to the approach of the Finance Minister. The congress-ruled States of Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, through their Chief Ministers, have not accepted the stand of their own Central Finance Minister. They also know that if the States are weakened, then the Centre loses its vitality. The second Finance Commission submitted its interim report in November, 1956 and its final report in September, 57. But the report was implemented from 1 April 1957. Similarly, the interim report of 5th Finance Commission was submitted in October, 1963 and the final report in July 1969. Yet the report was given effect to from 1st April 1969. Why should an exception be made in the case of 8th Finance Commission, which has submitted its final report on 30th April, 1984? What is the reason for not implementing the Report from 1st April, 1984? Shri Brahmananda Reddy, belonging to the ruling party, who was Chairman of 7th Finance Commission, has demanded the imple-

[Shri S. T. K. Jakkayan]

mentation of the report of 8th Finance Commission from 1st April 1984. I suggest that the Finance Minister should pay heed to the demand of his senior colleague and do the needful for implementing the report of 8th Finance Commission for five years from 1st April 1984,

The hon. Finance Minister in his introductory speech pointed out that 70% of the Central Budget goes for non-plan expenditure under three major heads—Defence, Interest payment and Subsidy. The financial statement of the States is no different. They have also to pay equal amount towards the return of Central loan and interest on it. Hence I demand that Corporation Tax should be brought under divisible pool, so that the States get some more money.

Before I conclude, I have to regretfully point out that the dissenting note of the Chairman of 8th Finance Commission has brought down the impact of the recommendations. I feel that somehow some consensus should have been worked out and the dissenting note of the Chairman should have been avoided.

With these words I conclude my speech and resume my seat,

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)** : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, let me express my gratitude to all the hon. Members who have made their contributions on the motion moved by me.

Yesterday, while speaking my senior colleague, Shri Brahmananda Reddy, made a comment that 'I am on a weak wicket'. I would not agree with him. But I would, no doubt, go to the extent of pointing out that the wicket was strong enough and is still strong enough, but attempts have been made to queer the pitch and I am not allowing the pitch to be queered. I would like to place the facts before the hon. Members in the proper perspective,

First of all, I would like to point out what prompted the Government to accept the majority recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission. It is not that the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission did not create, or, rather, raise any major issue. One such issue has been raised yesterday by a number of hon. Members, the decision of earmarking a part of the taxes which normally go to the divisible pool to meet the deficit of the States to be covered by article 275 under grants-in-aid. This is no doubt a novel feature. Perhaps, you have noticed in the explanatory memorandum, while indicating what action Government took on the recommendations of the Finance Commission, it has been pointed out that it should not be treated as a precedent. This is a matter where there can be two views. But Government accepted the view reflected in the majority recommendations of the Finance Commission as we thought that, when a body like the Finance Commission, and particularly the one headed by such an eminent person, have made their recommendations, we should accept. What is the point arising out of that, I may be permitted to explain it a little further.

Already there is a provision in the Constitution to meet the deficit of the revenue-deficit States under a formula under article 275 and certain other provisions. But so far as taxes which normally go to the divisible pool are concerned, all the 22 States should have their own share according to the formula worked out by the Finance Commission. That is the argument. Here what has happened is, five per cent is not going to all the 22 States, five per cent is going to eleven States to meet the demands of these eleven States. By enhancing the grants-in-aid, they could have been met. But the Finance Commission rightly thought, in that case, what would have been the position in financial terms. We cannot just talk on mere air. These are hard realities. Resources are to be distributed. The Finance Commission have calculated—I am not going into the accurate figure, but am speaking roughly—that the deficit of these eleven States would be rough about Rs. 4,000 crores, and they thought,

if those Rs. 4,000 crores are to be met through the grants-in-aid route and the five per cent is to be distributed among the States, then the responsibility and liability of the Centre would be more—if allocated from this angle. As a result of that, it has been recommended that, out of Rs. 4,000 crores, Rs 2,500 crores should be met through the grants-in-aid route and Rs 1,500 crores should be met through this. I had accepted the major recommendations of the Finance Commission. Where there had been certain suggestions or certain recommendations which are just for consideration of the Government, not recommendations as such, I have accepted. Members have said that I am raising an accusing finger at the Finance Commission. Not at all. I cannot do. Nobody can do. Nobody can afford to do it. Neither I have taken the recommendations of the Finance Commission casually. I am sorry to say the protagonists of independent bodies like Finance Commission are saying that the Government should have accepted even the recommendations by implementing during 1984-85—to that we will come later on—but a spokesman of one of the State Governments has gone on record to say that Members of such a distinguished body are 'lackeys' and 'time-servers'—I am using these two terms 'lackeys' and 'time-services'—I am to learn from them through their lectures that I should not take the recommendations of the Finance Commission casually? We have never taken the recommendations of the Finance Commission casually. But at the same time I would not accept the argument that Finance Commission recommendations are awarded which government cannot consider and government cannot change. I will never accept it. On three occasions—not one, but on three occasions the recommendations of the Finance Commission have been altered.

I am drawing your attention to that particular point. The Third Finance Commission—I think it was presided over by Mr. A.K. Chanda—recommended that the statutory grants-in-aid should cover 75% of the revenue component of the plan expenditure. This recommendation

was not accepted. Should I remind you who was the Finance Minister at that time? No less a person than Mr. T.T. Krishnamachari.

It has been pointed out that it is a constitutional body and the other day Mr. Somnath Chatterjee—he is not here and I think even in his absence I should answer some of his points—quoted T.T. Krishnamachari. It was convenient for him to quote the first part as he did the first part of my press statement. I am also quoting from the same volume—not from the same page but from the next page. While moving the draft resolution on this particular Article determining the scope, role and functions of the Finance Commission in the Constituent Assembly, he said :

“Parliament must leave it to the executive to undertake the very onerous duty of distribution between the various provinces.”

This is the first part of the comment. The second part is :

“The Finance Commission will only be an aid the administrative machinery even though created by an Article under the Constitution and their recommendation must be decided on by the executive.”

The third part of the same speech is :

“The executive can accept their recommendations if they are feasible and desirable.”

(Constituent Assembly Debate, Vol. 9, 1949, page 326)

Therefore, if somebody accused me or the Government of India that by not accepting a particular recommendation, I have committed a daylight robbery, I have hijacked the Indian economy or I have taken the Finance Commission casually, I am afraid these are merely high-sound-

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ing words. It is not a question of this side or that side. I do appreciate that when we discuss about the distribution of resources between the States and the Centre, between the Union and its federative units, there should be a free discussion and the result has been that there has been a free discussion. Members have expressed their views and it is desirable. After all, people are concerned and everybody would like to have a little more. Yesterday, I was very much amused when Prof. Madhu Dandavate, while saying that West Bengal's share is getting down in terms of percentage, mentioned with Andhra Pradesh's share is going up in terms of percentage. When you talk of percentage, you have to distribute that among hundred? You cannot distribute 110 out of 100. Here, I would quote very interesting figures which the hon Members, particularly those, who passed their States points of view, have to keep in mind. It has been the persistent practice that if one State gets more in terms of percentage in one Finance Commission, in the next Finance Commission, they get less and again it goes up. I will show this with reference to a couple of States.

Take the case of Andhra Pradesh, Fifth Finance Commission, it got 7.7 per cent. Sixth Finance Commission, it got 8.08 per cent. Seventh Finance Commission, it came down to 7.31 per cent and this Finance Commission, it has gone up to 7.34 per cent. Similar is the case of Tamil Nadu. It was 6.97, it went down to 5.60, it went up to 7.21 and then again went down to 6.25. Then, about one of the highly developed State—I am talking with reference to *per capita* income—Punjab, it was 2.13, 1.76, 2.01 and 1.64 per cent. Then, the State with the lowest *per capita* income, Bihar—there also you will see the same trend. It is 9.57, 8.79, 10.62 and 10.70 per cent. So, this is absolutely normal and it is bound to happen because every Finance Commission has to take into account all the forecasts made by the States. They find out a yardstick, a norm, they apply that norm and when as a result of the devolution

over a period of five years, the situation of the State improves a little bit, in the next Finance Commission, their share will go down. This is not deliberative

Yesterday, while making my introductory remarks, I welcome and placed on record our appreciation of giving weightage to the factor of backwardness and the new formula which has been worked out by the Finance Commission after a good deal of exercise and making experiments with various models. It has given benefit to a large number of States, particularly the poverty stricken States.

The second point to which I would like to draw attention is that an attempt has been made to have 'pick and choose'. You cannot have that. You cannot say so that devolution part is all right grand-in-aid part is defective, debt relief is not so attractive overdraft is not acceptable. You cannot have this state of affairs. When the Finance Commission makes a recommendation, they provide it as a package, and I have accepted it as a package.

Charges have been made that the Finance Commission's recommendations are pro-Union, pro-Centre, and that charge has been levied by distinguished Members like Shri Unnikrishnan and Shri Somnath Chatterjee. I cannot go into the income-tax, grant-in-aid etc., but I am just going to the excise duty; page 46-47 of the report itself. I would not take much of your time because I have many other things to tell, but I draw your attention how this scope of excise duty has been expended by each Finance Commission. When the First Finance Commission was set up, they included excise duty on these items in divisible pool. The items were tobacco including cigarettes and cigars, matches and vegetable products. Only three items. The second Finance Commission have enlarged the list by including sugar, tea, coffee, paper and vegetable non-essential oils and they reduced the share also to 25 per cent from 40 per cent. The Third Finance Commission went one step further and suggested all the excise-



able commodities excluding those commodities where excise duty is less than Rs. 50 lakhs. Excluding that, the entire range of excisable commodities are included. The Fourth Finance Commission went still one step further by saying that there should not be any limit of Rs. 50 lakhs and each and every item which is included in the excise classification should be brought within the divisible pool. The 6th Finance Commission have included the special excise duty also, which was earlier in the exclusive jurisdiction of the Union Government. The Seventh Finance Commission have increased the share from 20 to 40 per cent. The Eighth Finance Commission has increased the share from 40 to 45 per cent. That 5 per cent may not be distributed to all the states, but anyway, it is going from the Union to the States and the net result is that the Centre's share is getting reduced from 60 to 55 per cent and the States' share is increasing from 40 to 45 per cent.

What is the contribution of the excise duty today in the total revenue? Out of Rs. 23,000 crores of tax-revenue, more than Rs. 11,000 crores are coming from excise duty alone. Therefore how can one come to the conclusion that the recommendations of the Finance Commission are pro-Union?

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY** (Calcutta South): How many commodities are taken out of the sales tax?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE**: Only three.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY**: Yes. But they are very important.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE**: I have studied it. The growth of the excise duty is more than 200 per cent vertically and it is expanding horizontally including all these commodities. This matter has already been discussed in the Kamalapati Tripathi Report, and therefore let us not open that subject again. How much additional benefit they are getting out of the

excise duty in lieu of the sales tax and what they would have realised if it has remained as sales tax, one could calculate. One concrete example I can give, I was realising excise duty on electricity every year, but in this year's Budget, I have transferred it and given Rs. 120 crores to the States and I would like to see how much the States would realise in 1986-87. So, let us not go to that aspect. Therefore, my contention is that so far as the recommendations of the Finance Commission are concerned, they are neither pro-centre nor pro-States. Rather it is pro-State. Government has accepted the recommendations of the Finance Commission. I would not have cited the example but for the criticism which has been made. But I will have to cite since it has been made. It has been said that the Finance Commission's recommendations are mandatory, or rather I would not use the word 'mandatory', but by and large Government should accept the recommendations of the Finance Commission. I have also accepted these recommendations.

Sir, now the question comes—"Why have you not implemented the recommendations from the year 1984-85?" It is a million dollar question. And if I just analyse the conclusions of the hon. members, they have pointed out to me—

- (a) It would have been marginal if I made the adjustments,
- (b) I had sufficient time to make the adjustments, and
- (c) Even this adjustment is possible.

Sir, I made one point quite clear yesterday, that Finance Commissions do not create any resources. Finance Commissions make recommendations regarding existing resources, tax revenues, and how they are to be distributed. Therefore, merely with the recommendations of the Finance Commission, no new resource is being created. What would have happened if—let us take a position, a hypothetical position—the recommendations of the Finance Commission had been made available to us in the month of November 1983,

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when we were formulating the budget? My Excise duty would have remained at Rs. 11,000 crores, if I did not want to increase my tax. My deficit would have been Rs. 1762 crores. My capital receipt, which I calculated and computed from various sources, would have remained at around Rs. 38,000 crores to Rs. 39,000 crores. What I would have done is that I would have calculated what would be my nett in the Centre, after distribution to the States at the rate of 45% excise duty, after giving the grant-in aid. After meeting all commitments, I would have come to know that such-and-such was available to me for giving to the States as Plan assistance. And thereafter, I would have made the Budget. What have I done this year? I have stepped up the Plan assistance by 10%, to the extent of more than Rs 500 crores. I have given to the States towards adjustment of over-draft, to the extent of Rs. 499 crores. (*Inter. uptions*). It is Rs. 1,000 crores. One thousand crores I have given to you. For that, I need not wait for the recommendations of the Finance Commission or anybody. Nobody asked me. There is no constitutional obligation that I will have to give you Rs. 500 crores more. When I found that I could give more to the states, I told the Planning Minister: "When the Plan discussion takes place, you can tell them that this year I can give them 10% step-up to the extent of Rs. 500 crores more." When I found, after discussion with the State Governments, that they could not meet their overdraft responsibility totally, I told them: "You meet it partly; I am meeting it partly." To that extent, I gave them Rs. 500 crores. If I had received the recommendations from the Finance Commission in November 1983, instead of doing it through that route, I would have done it through the normal route.

So, where is the question that I have committed a day-light robbery, and that I have taken something with me, that I have kept something with me? Where you are getting these conceptions from? This is a silly way of looking at the problem. Who is saving? Whose money

is being saved? The resources are common. The kitty is common. It has been distributed. Instead of being distributed through the Finance Commission route, it has been distributed through the route of Planning Commission. It has been distributed through the overdraft route. And the same amount of money you have received.

**SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY** (Narasaraopet): One small question, for understanding it. The Plan assistance is 70% loan and 30% grant, for many States except the north-eastern States where it is 10% loan and 90% grant. Therefore, it is re-payable over a period of time. Of course, you make the adjustment, so that the States can go through their Plans successfully. I have no objection. But if it is the other case, it would have been largely devolution, and to some extent re-scheduling of debts. For instance, even out of this Rs 1400 crores or Rs. 1500 crores, more than Rs 350 crores is towards re-scheduling of debts. I just want to know.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE**: Exactly, this is the position. That precisely I was going to tell you, namely, that you have to take into account that Rs. 42,000 crores are available to you this year as a result of Finance Commission's recommendations—it is not going to be more. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN**: It is nobody's case.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE**: It is the case. Otherwise, how can you say that? You have not listened to the speeches that I have taken out the money. You have not listened to the speeches, but I have listened. You said: the Finance Minister has said it. Don't say this. Nobody has taken it.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY**: From our point of view, from the States' point of view, you have taken the money. You are looking at it from your point of view. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** I am not yielding. The point I am trying to make is that if the Finance Commission's recommendations were available to me, I would not have stepped up our Plan assistance, I would not have adjusted the overdrafts, I would have given the States through the normal Finance Commission route which I will be doing next year; any Finance Minister will be doing next year. Therefore, there is no question of getting any commission. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has given us an example saying that it will be a very simple adjustment for each State and for 22 States, their budgets should have been recast because there is not a single State whose income tax share will not be varied. They had presented their budgets before the 31st March 1984; if today I am to implement the recommendations of the Finance Commission, there will be a change of their dues from the Centre so far as income tax is concerned, so far as excise duty is concerned. Somebody will get more, somebody will get less, but there will not be a single case where the amount will remain exact. Therefore, the States which are getting more can spend it more easily; there is no problem of spending. *(Interruptions)* If you have not understood it, I will not be able to teach you here. The problem is that the Finance Commission has made a new devolution formula for income tax and excise duty where instead of population they have given weightage to backwardness. According to the 7th Finance Commission, income taxes are distributed on the basis of 10 per cent collection and 90 per cent on population. Now, the Finance Commission has made a recommendation that 10 per cent on contribution (as mentioned by assessment) out of that 90 per cent, 25 per cent on population, 25 per cent on inverse *per capita* income, 50 per cent from the distance of the highest *per capita* income to the lowest *per capita* income. Therefore, the amount which they gain out of Rs. 1600 crores of income tax, will vary and, therefore, they will have to recast their budgets.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :** (Calcutta North East) : Marginal.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** There is no question of marginal adjustment. I am not yielding.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** He is not yielding. Let him finish it.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** He is misleading the House. The various would have been marginal. Did you consult the States for which you are talking now ?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** It is a very funny thing. I do not know how to proceed with it. These gentlemen, are accustomed to live in fiction and when they are confronted with facts, they react in this way. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** I am giving you the facts. He is misleading the House.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** Even if it is a small amount, it is irrelevant to me. Each and every State budget is to be recast. This is my simple point. Their plans are to be recast. If I accept it today that I will implement it, where from are we getting the resources? Is Parliament going to recommend to me that you impose Rs. 1400 crores worth taxes, Rs. 1400 crores additional deficit financing. I am putting this question bluntly to the Members of Parliament. And for whom? Much has been made about West Bengal, a very big case as if they would have created wonder, if they would have received this much amount of money. Yesterday, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee used this certificate given by me in a Press Conference that the West Bengal resource mobilization is wonderful. I said, they had surplus, they had a target of their resource mobilization. What was the position when the plan was finalised? At the beginning of the 6th Plan, it was decided that West Bengal's plan would be Rs. 3500 crores and their balance from current revenue after deducting the shortfall in State Electricity Board and the Road Transport Corporation would be Rs. 699 crores plus; and they said that

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they will mop up additional resources of Rs. 512 crores. So, Rs. 699 crores + Rs. 512 crores = Rs. 1212 crores they will contribute to the plan. So far as Rs. 800 crores is concerned, additional resource mobilization, what the State has done is really good. I would say from Rs. 512 crores, they have increased to Rs. 799 crores, almost Rs. 300 crores more they have made additional resource mobilization. This part of the certificate he showed yesterday. But what about the balance from the current revenue? They have to give Rs 699 crores + plus, and they are giving minus Rs. 957 crores, and in the reserve instead of plus Rs 1212 crores the State is ending with minus Rs 158 crores. No doubt, very wonderful performance.

Now coming to the area of the State Plan as I mentioned above, it was decided that West Bengal's Plan would be Rs. 3500 crores, first year their Plan, finalised was Rs 575 crores. Actual Rs. 420 crores. Mr. Narayan Choubey should note this figure.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why Mr. Narayan Choubey alone ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : He was referring to this.

The State's own contribution is Rs. 73 crores, plus Centre's contribution on the main four heads central assistance directly, market borrowing negotiated loans, and deficit with the Reserve Bank of India, all taken together out of Rs. 420 crores actual plan, their own contribution Rs. 73 crores, Centre's contribution is Rs. 347 crores, in 1980-81.

In 1981-82 actual outlay is Rs. 638 crores, that is the approved outlay, actual performance Rs. 454 crores, States contribution minus Rs. 4 crores, and Centre's contribution Rs. 458 crores.

In 1982-83 actual outlay approved Rs. 49 crores, actual performance Rs. 448 crores, State's contribution minus Rs. 36 crores, Centre's contribution Rs. 484 crores.

1983-84 figures are not yet available. And I do not know, when they will be available. And, I am to listen from them that we are discriminating against West Bengal and there is high-way robbery. I leave it to the conclusion of the House, what wonderful performance is being shown by that State.

The next question raised in connection with this is why we are not synchronising with the Plan. Wonderful arguments were put forward by Prof. Madhu Dandavate. Who disrupted it? Did I disrupt it? It was disrupted by the Janata Party Government. I am saying why synchronisation did not take place. After the availability of the Seventh Finance Commission's report and when they brought the wonderful concept, the wonderful concept of the Rolling Plan, since then it started, that disruption. And we are left with this situation. It has been made out, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee said, it has never happened in the history of this country that the recommendations of the Finance Commission have been restricted to a limited number of years. He has conveniently forgotten that Rajamannar Commission recommendations were limited to three years. Therefore, nothing has been done in this matter, in respect of implementing of the Eighth Finance Commission's recommendations that is unheard of, which did never happen. I am not a lawyer. I am not going into the legal aspects of it. If you are so sure, what prevents you from going to the court? Nobody prevents you. If you consider that it is unconstitutional, or against the letter and spirit of the Constitution, what are the letter and the spirit of the Constitution? If the letter and spirit of the Constitution are that the Commission should look into it, and make their recommendation, and if the Finance Commission take the indication from Mr. Satish Agarwal that every Finance Commission would increase at least minimum 10 per cent in the devolution in excise duty, that means 60 per cent in the next Finance Commission, and so on and after some five Finance Commissions the Centre would be left with zero. It is quite logical that if Seventh Finance Commission increases it from 20 to 40

per cent. Eighth Commission increases it by 10 per cent, the Ninth one increases it by 10 per cent, ultimately you will reach a figure where nothing would be left.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** You will include corporation tax, customs tax, etc. You are taking it too far.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** I am talking of excise duty. In a situation like that, whoever will be the Finance Minister, he will have to say sorry he cannot do it. It is not a question of distribution of words, it is a question of distribution of money. When the question of distribution of money comes, the most important part is availability. But you are trying to board a train which has not arrived at all. You are talking of distribution of resources, but the resources are not visible. If the resources were visible and I could have accepted the recommendations in their entirety knowing fully well that my share would come down to the extent of five per cent and I am not to meet much larger liability towards grants-in-aid, there would have been no hesitation. Instead of stepping up your plan assistance or giving you through the overdraft and having constant trouble with you, I could have done it. But simply is not possible to do it in the midst.

An argument which Mr. Unnikrishnan and Mr. Somnath Chatterjee raised was that you received the report on 30th April and Parliament was in session upto 10th of May, why did you not do it? Actually I received it on 4th, because the President was in Mexico and the Commission's report should be presented to the President. And I cannot take it back from the President. Even in his absence, it can be presented to his office. Even if I would have received it on 30th April, simply you cannot expect that within 10 days—at the same time, by quoting Supreme Court judgment Mr. Somnath Chatterjee advised me that I should give due consideration, I must apply my mind and there should be judicious application of mind and I should complete the whole procedure within 10 days. That is the

reason why, you will recollect, on 4th, 5th and 6th, around that time, I gave a fiat to the recommendations of the interim report through appropriate legislations. Therefore, this argument is nothing new that we did not take Parliament into confidence. I told Parliament. So, my contention is that it would be wrong to come to the conclusion that we have passed the Finance commission's recommendations or we have taken them so casually.

One more point I would like to draw your attention to. There also, I am sorry, I have to refer to West Bengal. Are we not going to give premium to the States indulging in and encouraging more and more deficit? What has the Finance Commission done? They have taken the hard reality into account. I do appreciate that they have no other option but to be realistic. But how could you justify it? One can understand Meghalaya or Manipur. But how can you justify a large, developed State and which is fifth from the point of view of *per capita* income? I again refer to page 158 for the information of the hon. Members. Where *per capita* SDP on an average, 76-79 basis has been given, you will find that West Bengal has the fifth highest *per capita* income i.e. Rs. 1247. And Bihar is the lowest with Rs. 755. Bihar is not in the grants-in-aid list. Why then West Bengal which is the fifth highest State in *per capita* income, has gone in for grants-in-aid and what have they done with this money? Of all the 22 States West Bengal is the only State which is not reaching the plan target in nominal terms. They are bringing the grants-in-aid list. The Centre is responsible for everything. If their food production goes down from 90 lakh tonnes to 56 lakh tonnes, the Centre is responsible. Therefore, all these things we are tired of hearing.....(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** This is all misleading the House, Sir. He is taking advantage of his position. I have the food production figure with me. He is a pastmaster in misleading the House.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The State has been brought down to such a level.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You should not go down to such a level.....(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am not yielding.....(Interruptions) I am sorry to point out that perhaps the State has reached a point.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When any hon. Member or a Minister speaks, any other Member of the House has to get up and ask the Minister whether he is yielding? If he is not yielding, then that Member should not ask anything. You hear the Government's reply.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : My last point is about the Centre-State relations.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We are discussing the recommendations of the Finance Commission. The question is.....(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have not yielded. He may speak but.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Satyasadhan, if on every point every Member gets up, how can I conduct the proceedings? Many points that are being spoken may not be liked by you, may not be palatable to you but you have to be tolerant and here the Government's point of view completely.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : My point is very simple.....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down all of you. Procedure is the same for all.....(Interruptions)

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : He is casting aspersions... (Interruptions).

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am not casting any aspersions on anybody. The type of language these gentlemen are using, talks of their own culture.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the Members do not want the Minister to reply, I can stop him.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He should reply but unnecessarily he is attacking a State Government. He should stick to the recommendations.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He cannot speak as you like, I am so sorry. All of you sit down. If the Opposition does not want that the Minister should reply, I will ask him not to reply.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He should reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the House cannot be conducted in an orderly manner, I will ask the Minister to sit down.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We are not ready to hear election speech. He should talk about the recommendations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can speak, he has got freedom of speech. If you do not like them, you can reject them.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am giving you a word that I am not going to talk of West Bengal because it is beyond redemption.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is also part of the election speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has agreed. You do not want him to touch West Bengal, he has agreed. He is not

touching West Bengal because you are very much sensitive....(Interruptions)

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** He is in a sinking ship, so he thinks that every ship is sinking. Let him stick to the recommendations..... (Interruptions).

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**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** Everybody knows that we went to IMF. Moreover, everybody knows that we have come out of the IMF, belying all the prophecies and forecasts of Prof. Chakraborty and his friends ....(Interruptions) I am sorry, you have provoked me to say all this. The wonderful part of it is, I know—I am not mentioning the name of any State—I know of a State Government, whose Deputy Chief Minister in 1967 decided—Shri Chavan was then the Home Minister and he had a lot of problems—to meet President of the World Bank, Mr. MacNamara, during his visit to a part of this country. I found to my utter surprise and, to some extent a little amusement, that this gentleman has gone and met one of the much junior officers of the same world Bank..... (Interruptions) I do appreciate, things change.....(Interruptions).

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** You can invite non-resident Indians.....(Interruptions)

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** These are all inconvenient questions and if you provoke me I will have to mention them. Otherwise, I would not have brought them.....(Interruptions)

Now I come to the last point, the Centre-State relationship. Strictly speaking, it is not within the purview of the Finance Commission, or for us to comment on it. Still, the Finance Commission has to function within the constitutional parameters, within the terms of reference. Naturally, we do think that at this juncture, when another high-power Commission is looking into it, the Finance Commission should look into

the fiscal part of the problem. Still, we have accepted all the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

I could not accept it from 1984-85. I would have been happy if I could accept it because, in that case, all this *hallagulla* would not have been necessary. But, it was not possible. It was mentioned earlier that the earlier Commission had done it. What was the amount involved then? It was Rs. 41 crores. This time it is Rs. 1,400 crores..... (Interruptions) I will give you an example. If Prof. Chakraborty comes to me in the evening and asks me "I want Rs. 10", I can give him Rs 10 in the evening. But if he asks me "you give me Rs. 1,000", at dead of night, I cannot give it to him he will have to wait. This is just like that.

If it was a small amount of money and if there was no disruption, it could have been done. Because, every State would be affected by it; some would get more and some less. You place yourself in the position of a State like Maharashtra, which will get X amount as share of incometax, as per the devolution which is applicable, as per the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission for 1984-85. Suppose I tell them in the month of August that they will get Rs.61 crores less than what I am giving them, it will create a lot of difficulties for them. Because, I cannot create any money. That point I have made clear. Today, at this juncture of time, when the rate of inflation is reasonably high, when we are going to have a discussion, you are going to accuse me and you are not going to spare me, that the money supply has increased, and surely you are not going to recommend, over Rs. 1700 crores, to have an additional Rs. 1400 crores. It is simply not possible by collecting resources by administered prices at this juncture or by taxes

From where is the money to come? It is not coming from heaven. All our speeches, or good wishes, or wishful thinking are not generating resources. So, the existing resources have to be

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

distributed. This is precisely the reason why I could not accept the recommendation of the Finance Commission to be implemented from 1st April, 1984.

In regard to the overdraft, I think I should not speak on it. Otherwise, again the heat will be generated.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY** : West Bengal is getting less now.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE** : And that too because of my releasing the advance Central assistance, and ways and means advances. So, all these advances I have made in order to clear the..... (Interruptions). Listen, Prof. Chakraborty, don't get excited. As per the practice, we cannot keep overdraft on 1st of July. So, on 30th June, whichever States have overdrawn, on behalf of the Government of States, we pay to the Reserve Bank to clear the States' overdraft and in the process of doing that, sometimes I am to give advance share of taxes, ways and means advances, and in your State we had to do both and that way we have been able to reduce. That is a different thing, I am not going into that aspect.

On only one point I would draw the attention of the House which has been commented on by this Finance Commission and which has been very bitterly commented on by the Fifth Finance Commission, and they have gone to the extent of saying that it is practically the violation of Article 293 of the Constitution.

**SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY** : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, may I request the hon. Minister, who has been throwing sufficient light on West Bengal finances, to throw some light on Andhra Pradesh finances also ?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE** : I most respectfully submit that it is not my

case at all against any State because, after all, if the planning in one State fails, it recoils on me. But at the same time, I will not expect that I should be unnecessarily accused. If you did not accuse me unnecessarily, if you did not call that it is highway robbery, if you did not use the phrase that the Finance Commission Members are "jackeys" and "time servers", I would never have reacted. But I am sorry to say that you have compelled us to react. We wanted to solve the problem, we wanted to extend the hand of cooperation and you thought that you can twist my arm and this is the attitude that has created a problem like this. Otherwise, what are the reasons ? The Commission which had taken into account all the problems of a State are just on the dock today because you want to pick and choose. What is in your memorandum which you have submitted to the President ? You said on devolution the Finance Commission's recommendation is all right about your grant-in-aid the Finance Commission's recommendation is all right, about overdraft it is totally unacceptable. Can you take that position ? Can you pick and choose ? Then I can also pick and choose. Another person also can pick and choose. We cannot have that attitude. This is the point I wanted to clear. So, I do hope that it would be possible for us to remove the problems of the States to a considerable extent.

On one point I would like to draw your attention. Mr. Agarwal and others have also made it quite clear that gradually, not only in absolute terms—from Rs. 20,000 crores it has gone to Rs. 39,000 crores. But if you look at the total transfer of the resources and when you talk of the transfer of the resources, you will have to take into account taxes, you will have to take into account market borrowing, you will have to take into account grant in aid, you will have to take into account facilities provided in debt re-scheduling—all these taken into account both in absolute terms and in terms of percentage, is has increased, and even in the early Sixties it was 24 per cent and today it is 36 per cent. I do



hope that it would be possible for the States to overcome their problems and on our behalf I can tell you, the Government of India has no intention to discriminate any State. Whatever is possible within the constraints is being done, but sometimes you feel that there is some hidden area from where we can generate resources. There is no such thing. You have constraints, I have constraints and I mentioned about it that my leverage is extremely limited in the sense that it is true that most of the responsibilities of the developmental projects lie with the States, but at the same time it is equally true that when the Centre takes some project, either power project or coal mining or a major industrial project, it is not located in air, it is located in some State. The States get benefit out of the Central projects also. There is no such thing as 'Centre' which is out of any State. It may be State A, B, C or D. But definitely it is to be located in some States.

So far as the non-developmental expenditure of Centre is concerned, we are trying to do it. The Finance Commission has been most impartial and even in the presence of Shri Chavan, I would say it has been impartial at the cost of the Union to some extent because he has not accepted my forecast as he has not accepted the forecast of the State Governments. He applied the uniform yardstick in assessing the projection of income and expenditure of States and the Centre over a period of five years. It would be difficult for the Finance Minister to ensure how he can adhere to the norms prescribed by the Finance Commission in regard to Defence Expenditure, in regard to subsidies. But as it is a high powered Commission, it is an expert body, it has applied its mind and applied judiciously. We have accepted it. I cannot take the position that as part of it is inconvenient to me, so I could not accept it.

With these words, I once again express my gratitude to the Members for making their comments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Some hon. Members have moved some amend-

ments. I would put all of them of the vote of the House.

*All the Amendments were put and negatived.*

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Finance Minister has said something. I want to say to the Finance Minister that we do not want mercy. We do not extend mercy. We want what is legitimate, what is just and what is due to us

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Eighth Finance Commission together with Memorandum showing action taken thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 24th July, 1984".

*The motion was adopted.*

19.13 hrs.

#### INDIAN VETERINARY COUNCIL BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Day before yesterday, we could not take up Indian Veterinary Council Bill. Minister has got to reply and we have got to put that to vote. We have got to finalise it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate.

Some amendments have been moved by some of the hon. Members. Those amendments were also discussed in the course of the debate. Mainly, those Members who gave the amendments have participated in the debate. The main thing which was pointed out by them was that we were not utilising the services of 50,000 subordinate veterinary men who

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

were doing now minor veterinary service in the country. Another point which was raised was out of 20,000 veterinary doctors, 10,000 are busy with administrative work. And, therefore, only the services of 10,000 veterinary doctors are available in the villages. The third thing which they have said is, clause 30 (b) is not sufficient. All these arguments and all these apprehensions on the part of the hon Members are not correct.

There are 13,600 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and nearly 16,500 veterinary aid centres attached to the above hospitals and dispensaries. The stockmen work at these hospitals and dispensaries under the supervision and direction of the veterinary doctors. Now, these stockmen in these hospitals and dispensaries are undergraduate veterinary personnel and they are not doing anything independently. Even at the aid centres, it is very necessary that they do it under the guidance and supervision of the veterinary doctors.

Another thing which was raised by hon. Members is about the provisions in clause 30(b) of the Bill regarding duties of the stockmen. Now, in the Act of the State Governments, as I have said in the introductory speech while introducing the Bill, there are 11 States which have passed the Act and they have the independent Veterinary Council Act. But none of the States have allowed those veterinary personnel who are not graduates to do the independent practice. The course of veterinary compounder, vaccinator and stockmen are different in different parts of the country. So far as the vaccinators are concerned, they have to undergo three months' training course for vaccination work only. Now, how can we equate those who have undergone training for three months only with the graduates who have done it for four or five years? So far as the compounders are concerned, the course is for 3 to 9 months. The Dressers are promoted from Class-IV post. It is by experience they dress. Therefore, they are promoted as Dresser. The training

course for stockmen or stock assistant is for 9 months to one year. Therefore, we have allowed them under clause 30(b) to attend to minor veterinary services and minor ailments of the animals. So, we cannot equate them with the graduates and, therefore, it is not necessary to register the stockmen, compounders and dressers in the category of the veterinary doctors.

These are the main points which hon. Members have raised during the course of discussion and I have explained thoroughly to them. I hope they will be satisfied. With these words, I commend that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to regulate veterinary practice and to provide, for that purpose, for the establishment of a Veterinary Council of India and State Veterinary Councils and the maintenance of registers of the veterinary practitioners and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Members who have tabled the amendments are not present here. So, there are no amendments to Clauses 2 to Clause 14.

I shall put clauses 2 to 14 together to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 14 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 14 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no amendments to Clauses 15 to 29.

The question is :

"That Clauses 15 to 29 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 15 to 29 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Members who have tabled amendments are not present in the House.

The question is :

"That Clauses 30 to 67 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 30 to 67 were added to the Bill.*

*The First Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :  
Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed"

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for having permitted me to express my views on the Indian Veterinary Council Bill moved by the hon. Minister, Mr. Yogendra Makwana. It is a very delayed one. But as the saying goes, better late than never. He has brought forward the Bill at least before the conclusion of the session or the conclusion of his power.

In the First Schedule, he has mentioned the recognised veterinary qualifications granted by universities or veterinary institutions in India. While going through the Schedule, on p. 26, I find that in

regard to recognised veterinary qualification, the Licensed Veterinary Practitioner, has been allowed by the Punjab Veterinary College to be registered as a medical practitioner. At the same time, the other life stock inspectors and other non-graduate practitioners have not been permitted to be registered as veterinary practitioners. On the one hand, they have permitted the Licensed Veterinary Practitioners in Punjab to be registered as medical practitioners, on the other hand they have not allowed non-graduates to register themselves as veterinary practitioners, I want to know what is the reason for that.

In this connection, I would like to point out that there are certain lacunae in this Bill. About 50,000 non-graduate practitioners are left out and they are not covered under the Indian Veterinary Council Bill. I would like to bring certain points raised by experts to the notice of the hon. Minister. Even in Japan there exist Middle level technicians as quoted by Dr. T.P.S. Tyagi, Dean, College of Veterinary Science, Haryana Agricultural University. He has mentioned that similar Middle level technicians are available in Japan.

Dr. G.B. Singh, Director of Animal Husbandry (Rtd Orissa), Chandigarh has also placed his suggestion for supplementary register to register non graduate veterinary practitioners to control their conduct.

Mr. John Innocent, Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Agriculture and Cooperation Department stated :—

"We would not call our Stockmen quacks".

Mr. A.S. Das, Secretary to the Government, Department of Animal Husbandry, Madhya Pradesh stated :—

"If we restrict the practice immediately by this legislation, what will happen to the cattle and their treatment? As a matter of fact,

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

the treatment is given mostly by persons who are not degree holders. In short, we should not allow this restrictions; otherwise, the solution will be far worse than the disease which we are trying to treat".

You should not leave out the livestock Inspectors and other para-medical people. You should have some sort of a legislation and provision for them to continue.

You have not mentioned anything about artificial insemination.

Let me quote :

"The Bill in question is silent on the vital issue of Artificial Insemination work which is an undividable factor of the Veterinary Services according to the concept and practices all over the world. This is the basic point concerning the reproductive productivity of the Indian Livestock to enhance the livestock production for the National prosperity."

"This technique of artificial insemination is directly connected with the most delicate parts of the animal body and as such any lapses will harm the very existence of the animals from the production point of view."

Just because the Staff Nurse is assisting in the open heart surgery, she cannot be called as a doctor. Likewise, the Livestock Inspectors and non-graduate people, just because they help Veterinary Doctors, cannot be called as Doctors or they cannot be given equal status. I agree with the hon. Minister. But, there should be some way because, all of a sudden, if you abolish this, particularly in the rural areas, these peoples' services are worthwhile and they are really doing Yeoman service which the hon Minister should take into account while bringing this legislation. There

must be some provision for the livestock Inspectors and for non-graduate practitioners to continue their work without interfering in the work of the doctors. Some time back, there was a Service in medical practice by name Licenced Medical Practice (LMP) and they used to practise. Later on, in Allopathic practice, we made them to undergo a Course called Condensed Medical Course, what you call Condensed MBBS Course. They underwent Condensed MBBS Course and later on they became regular doctors in our profession. Similarly, these licenced or non-graduate practitioners can be allowed to undergo certain Condensed Course for Veterinary Science so that they can also register themselves as Registered Veterinary Practitioners and their services can be utilised in the rural areas and the services of the Registered Veterinary Doctors also can be utilised simultaneously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a good suggestion. The Government can consider it.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : Hence I request the hon. Minister to consider this point so that the Veterinary Surgeons' services can be utilised in a better way. At the same time, we need not ignore the services of the Livestock Inspectors or non-graduate practitioners

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I cannot agree with the hon Member. The hon. Member pointed out that in Schedule No. 1, we have included Licenced Veterinary practitioners. What the hon. Member wants to know is when they are there, why non-graduates are also not registered. These Licenced Veterinary Practitioners are equivalent to Graduates.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : Are they Graduates or only LVPs? Are they Diploma holders or Graduates?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** They are not Diploma holders. But it is equivalent to degree. During those days, they called them Licensed Veterinary Practitioners. So, this nomenclature we have to include. Otherwise, they will be debarred from practicing. This is one thing.

Another thing which the hon. Member said is about artificial insemination. This artificial insemination is looked after by the Animal Husbandry Department. It has nothing to do with this Bill. This Bill is for the Indian Veterinary Council which can register the Veterinary Doctors on their own and can give them certain facilities. They can prescribe the medicine. They can give evidence in legal medical cases. They will be equated with other foreign degrees. In other foreign countries also, they will be respected. So, this is the reason why I have come before the House with this Bill. There is no reason to accept what the hon. Member has said. I regret I cannot accept his recommendations.

**DR. A. KALANIDHI :** The Licensed Medical Practitioners can undergo the condensed MBBS Course and become doctors. Similarly, the non-graduates in veterinary science can be allowed to undergo a condensed course in veterinary science. This suggestion can be considered.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** That has nothing to do with this Bill. This is for the establishment of a Veterinary Council of India. It is only for registering the veterinary graduates with

this Council. So, this Bill has nothing to do with what the hon. Member says.

**DR. A. KALANIDHI :** What I mean is this. To register themselves as practitioners, you need certain qualifications. You have mentioned that they should be graduates in veterinary science. If they are non-graduates, will you allow them to undergo a condensed course as such—as LMPs do the condensed MBBS Course—so that they become graduates of a particular science and become eligible for registering themselves as veterinary practitioners? This is what I mean.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** Any undergraduate or a diploma-holder can undergo a degree course; he may obtain the degree and come for registration under this. He has to do the course. Otherwise, it is very difficult to register them.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 00 a.m.

19.32 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 10, 1984/  
Savana 19, 1906 (Saka).*

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